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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

China

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of China was held at the 3rd meeting, on 6 November 2018. The delegation of China was headed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Le Yucheng. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on China.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of China: Hungary, Kenya and Saudi Arabia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of China:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/3 and Corr.1).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam was transmitted to China through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. China indicated that it attached great importance to the universal periodic review. It would seek cooperation, taking an open, inclusive, candid and cooperative approach to the interactive dialogue.
6. Four decades of reform and opening up had brought about remarkable progress in the country's human rights development.
7. China has committed to building and improving its legal, policy and administrative systems for the promotion and protection of human rights. A vision, practice and development path of human rights with Chinese characteristics had been pursued, taking the country's national conditions as the foundation, the people as the centre, development as the priority, the rule of law as the criterion and openness as the driving force.
8. Over the past five years, more than 1,500 reform measures had been rolled out, 32 new laws had been promulgated, including the General Rules on the Civil Law, and the third National Human Rights Action Plan had been issued. Those efforts had provided a strong institutional underpinning for the promotion and protection of human rights.
9. Nearly 1.4 billion people had been lifted out of poverty and were able to lead a moderately prosperous life. The largest education, social security and health-care systems in the world had been established. Ecological conservation was being vigorously promoted. All of that would better enable China to meet people's growing needs for a better life.

10. Over 700 million Chinese people – 70 per cent of the total – had worked their way out of poverty. Decisive progress had been made in targeted poverty reduction and alleviation efforts.

11. China was committed to developing socialist democracy, to strengthening institutional guarantees to ensure that the people ran the country and to consolidating and developing the system of people’s congresses. Its broad-based system of democracy safeguarded the fundamental interests of the Chinese people practically and effectively.

12. Continued efforts had been made to strengthen judicial safeguards for human rights. The Opinions on Advancing the Reform of the Trial-Centred Criminal Procedure System had been adopted, and the world’s largest website of court documents had been created, with 19.5 billion visits made.

13. Citizens’ freedoms of speech and of religious belief were protected in accordance with the law. The rights of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities were promoted and protected in a comprehensive way, and the rights of ethnic minorities were safeguarded in accordance with the law.

14. China had actively participated in global human rights governance, and vigorous efforts had been made to implement the international human rights instruments to which it was a party. It had hosted many visits by human rights experts. In the past five years, it had held more than 50 human rights dialogues with over 20 countries and organizations.

15. Many difficulties and challenges in protecting human rights remained, but absolute poverty would be eliminated and a moderately prosperous society in all respects would be built by 2020. Socialist modernization would essentially be realized by 2035, and the goal of building a great modern socialist country that was prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful would be achieved by 2050.

16. Thirty new measures for the protection of human rights would be adopted by the Government. They would include an amendment to the Criminal Law and the revision of the Criminal Procedure Law. Litigation procedure for criminal cases would be improved. Laws on legal assistance and the protection of personal information would be formulated. Relevant sections would be drawn up for a civil code.

17. China would actively participate in international cooperation in human rights, with continuing support for the work of the United Nations human rights mechanisms. In the next five years, it would contribute US\$ 800,000 annually to the OHCHR. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chair of the Working Group on the Right to Development, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities had been invited to visit China at mutually convenient times.

18. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region had been implementing “one country, two systems” and “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong” under a high degree of autonomy. The rule of law, executive, legislative and independent judicial power, the power of final adjudication, human rights and freedom were all fully guaranteed by the Basic Law. Hong Kong, China, had been acclaimed as the world’s most open and freest economy by many international institutions, such as the Heritage Foundation of the United States and the Canadian Fraser Institute. Hong Kong, China, was one of the safest cities in the world. With a view to building a caring, equitable, inclusive and people-oriented society, the Government of Hong Kong, China, had been taking active steps to improve people’s livelihood.

19. Macao Special Administrative Region had enacted laws on preventing and combating domestic violence, on fiscal benefits for hiring persons with disabilities, on the rights and interests of the elderly and on tertiary education, and had revised the Criminal Code. It had established the labour creditor’s rights protection system and had introduced the 10-year non-tertiary education development plan and the 10-year plan for rehabilitation services. It had been conducting various promotional activities to raise public awareness on human rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 150 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Iraq, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Honduras, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Comoros, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Angola, Maldives, Mali and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made recommendations. Albania, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Turkey made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.¹

22. In response to the questions raised during the interactive dialogue, China shared its experience in promoting human rights in the process of development and poverty alleviation, which included always giving top priority to development and promoting and protecting human rights in the process of development, prioritizing issues concerning the fundamental interests of the people and safeguarding social fairness and justice, formulating national plans and establishing coordination mechanisms to promote the integrated progress of various endeavours and fostering a peaceful and stable environment conducive to development while following a development path suited to its national conditions.

23. China highlighted that it was the world's largest information producer and home to the most dynamic and enriched discourse anywhere in the world, and that its people enjoyed substantial freedom of speech. Meanwhile, lines had been drawn for the exercise of freedom of speech, namely that freedom of speech should not go against the law or undermine others' rights. Everyone was equal before the law and lawbreakers must be brought to justice, which was consistent with human conscience and the spirit of justice and, more importantly, reflected the principle of the rule of law.

24. China took a leading role in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and would accomplish its poverty alleviation goals 10 years before schedule. It remained committed to strengthening South-South cooperation and had established the China-United Nations Peace and Development Fund and a South-South Cooperation Fund. In addition, it had taken active measures to address climate change and had registered notable progress in that area. China had been implementing the Paris Agreement in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

¹ Available at <http://webtv.un.org/search/china-review-31st-session-of-universal-periodic-review/5858293845001/?term=&lan=english&cat=UPR%2031st&sort=date&page=3>.

25. China elaborated on the protection of human rights and freedoms, including the freedom of the press in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and on the prevention of drug abuse in Macao Special Administrative Region.

26. China stated that the Xinjiang vocational skills education and training institutions, which had been established for counter-terrorism purposes in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, were focused on the study of legal knowledge, vocational and language skills and on deradicalization, and that they were employment oriented. Through such education, those institutions helped the few people who had been exposed to and affected by extremism to shake off terrorist and extremist thoughts. Instead of cracking down upon those people after they became terrorists and a danger to others and to society, the institutions helped them reintegrate into society, rather than becoming hard-core terrorists or victims of terrorism. As part of the preventive antiterrorism measures, such institutions had been established in accordance with the law and had produced the expected results. They represented the efforts of Xinjiang to explore an effective counter-terrorism approach and another important contribution by China to the international counter-terrorism endeavour.

27. In concluding, China recognized that the vast majority of countries had made positive comments about and voiced their support for China during the interactive dialogue. China would study the recommendations received and present its response in a timely manner. At the same time, China resolutely opposed and would never accept the practice of using human rights as an excuse to interfere in its internal affairs and undermine its sovereignty and territorial integrity. China would stay firmly committed to the path of development suited to its national conditions.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

28. **The following recommendations will be examined by China, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

28.1 **Strengthen its cooperation and continue the process of ratifying the appropriate international instruments (Senegal);**

28.2 **Adhere to all human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

28.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**

28.4 **Continue working towards ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by the earliest possible date (New Zealand); Accelerate the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay) (Mali);**

28.5 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Costa Rica) (El Salvador) (Iceland) (Kenya) (Liechtenstein) (Mexico) (Montenegro) (Poland) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

28.6 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and implement these obligations across China (Canada); Ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that its protections are extended to all minorities (Hungary); Ratify and implement the**

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg); Continue its efforts to improve human rights institutions, and in particular to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea); Ratify early the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Japan);

28.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine); Ratify early the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

28.8 Sign the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

28.9 Continue its actions and initiatives aiming at the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Benin); Take meaningful steps towards ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); Further advance the preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia); As previously recommended, continue national reforms with an aim to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia); Continue taking steps towards an early ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Malta); Continue taking steps in preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);

28.10 Before the next universal periodic review cycle, set a clear timeline for ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czechia);

28.11 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica); Take meaningful steps towards ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);

28.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Liechtenstein);

28.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Estonia);

28.14 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Niger); Consider becoming a party to the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); Encourage China to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, including for the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (Indonesia);

28.15 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka); Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (El Salvador) (Kyrgyzstan);

28.16 Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Madagascar);

28.17 As previously recommended, explore options to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

- 28.18 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Kampala amendments to the Statute (Liechtenstein); Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 28.19 **Ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its 2014 Protocol (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 28.20 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and continue its efforts to ensure access to quality education for disadvantaged children in poor and remote areas (Afghanistan);**
- 28.21 **Implement the recommendations in the latest concluding observations on China from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,² including by responding to concerns about the detention of individuals who have not been lawfully charged, tried and convicted of a criminal offence (New Zealand);**
- 28.22 **Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on Xinjiang and allow the United Nations unrestricted access to monitor the implementation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 28.23 **Implement all of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of August 2018 regarding Xinjiang, particularly on putting an end to mass internments in camps, and invite the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and special procedure experts (France);**
- 28.24 **Respond positively to the invitation addressed to it by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Poland);**
- 28.25 **Strengthen cooperation with the Human Rights Council special procedures, including by receiving the visits requested so far (Ukraine);**
- 28.26 **Cooperate with and allow unimpeded access to international monitors, such as the relevant special procedures, to investigate alleged related rights violations (Croatia);**
- 28.27 **Facilitate full access to Xinjiang and Tibet for all relevant United Nations special procedures (Denmark);**
- 28.28 **Allow independent observers, including special procedures, unhindered access to all regions (Germany); Allow independent observers unfettered access to all parts of China's territory (Hungary);**
- 28.29 **As previously recommended, respond positively to pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 28.30 **Continue to implement universal periodic review recommendations through national legislation, administrative regulations and planning in various areas of economic and social development (Bahrain);**
- 28.31 **Consider the results of this universal periodic review cycle as it did the recommendations emanating from the last universal periodic review cycle (Guyana);**
- 28.32 **Ensure full transparency on the situation for religious minorities in Xinjiang, including by allowing United Nations-mandated observers unrestricted access to places of internment in the region (Norway);**

² CERD/C/CHN/CO/14-17.

- 28.33 Continue to promote discussions in the Human Rights Council on the role of development in promoting and protecting human rights (Pakistan);
- 28.34 Grant the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures access to all regions of China (Austria);
- 28.35 Close all “re-education centres” in Uighur areas and facilitate the visits by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures in Xinjiang (Switzerland);
- 28.36 Continue to forge a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, and build a community with a shared future for human beings (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 28.37 Continue to promote constructive dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);
- 28.38 Continue to promote respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity in the work of multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);
- 28.39 Continue to combat politicization and double standards in the field of human rights (Cuba);
- 28.40 Grant access to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to all regions of the country including the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Ireland);
- 28.41 Strengthen cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures (Luxembourg);
- 28.42 Cooperate with and provide access to relevant United Nations bodies to help ensure that its policies in Xinjiang, particularly regarding the so-called “vocational education and training centres”, are in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);
- 28.43 Continue to share its experiences in the realization of the right to development with African countries in the context of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Nigeria);
- 28.44 Continue to expand the scale of human rights technical cooperation to other developing countries within the framework of South-South cooperation (Pakistan);
- 28.45 Continue to promote the Belt and Road Initiative to help other developing countries in their development endeavours (Pakistan);
- 28.46 Continue its efforts in providing technical assistance in the field of human rights to interested States (Russian Federation);
- 28.47 Further enhance international cooperation in the field of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through technical cooperation and capacity-building and South-South cooperation (Thailand);
- 28.48 Continue to strengthen cooperation and exchange on the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights with other developing countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 28.49 Continue to promote South-South cooperation in responding to climate change (Fiji);
- 28.50 Continue to promote knowledge-sharing with other developing countries on public health-service projects (Gabon);
- 28.51 Continue sharing its best practices concerning poverty reduction with other developing countries (Guinea);

- 28.52 Continue to communicate with other developing countries on the experience of state governance, including on promoting and protecting human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 28.53 Continue sharing best practices and experiences on the development work of China with developing countries (Lebanon);
- 28.54 Enhance education reform with particular attention to developing countries as part of South-South cooperation (Libya);
- 28.55 Enhance cooperation and the sharing of best practices with other developing countries to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities by reducing poverty, rehabilitation and access to education (Malaysia);
- 28.56 Keep improving its legal system for the protection of human rights and effectively improve judicial guarantees for human rights (Nigeria);
- 28.57 Review its national and regional security legislation to bring it into conformity with international human rights law and standards and ensure that provisions are clearly and strictly defined (Austria);
- 28.58 Continue to strengthen and improve the work on petitions, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 28.59 Continue to protect the rights of vulnerable groups (Hungary);
- 28.60 Continue efforts to implement its international human rights commitments, particularly with regard to women's and children's rights (Peru);
- 28.61 Continue to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups (Togo);
- 28.62 Continue current reforms to protect human rights as a whole (Guinea);
- 28.63 Intensify efforts to promote and fully ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Italy);
- 28.64 Further strengthen the rights of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (Mauritius);
- 28.65 Continue to improve its system of legislative protection of human rights in accordance with its international obligations (Russian Federation);
- 28.66 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein); Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland) (Togo) (Uruguay); Establish, in a timely manner, a national human rights institution that is in line with the Paris Principles and is provided with adequate resources to fulfil a wide-ranging mandate (Seychelles); Speed up the establishment of a national human rights institution (Mali);
- 28.67 Continue its efforts to improve human rights by establishing an independent national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);
- 28.68 Continue to consider setting up a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 28.69 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Botswana); Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);
- 28.70 Continue its path towards establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 28.71 Continue its study on the issue of establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);

- 28.72 Work on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights through its National Human Rights Action Plan 2016–2020 (Turkmenistan);
- 28.73 Continue to implement its National Human Rights Action Plan (Cambodia);
- 28.74 Ensure the effective implementation of the third National Human Rights Action Plan (2016–2020) (Kyrgyzstan);
- 28.75 Enhance the publicity of law enforcement, justice and abiding by the law in Chinese human rights protection practice (Azerbaijan);
- 28.76 Accelerate human rights education for all to build a fair and just society where human rights are fully respected (Lesotho);
- 28.77 Continue supporting the capacity-building of its personnel in the area of human rights in order to raise awareness on human rights (Uzbekistan);
- 28.78 Continue with training on human rights awareness for government officials and expand it to all segments of society (Guyana);
- 28.79 Continue to raise human rights awareness among members of society (Nigeria);
- 28.80 Continue promoting and raising awareness on human rights (Equatorial Guinea);
- 28.81 Strengthen its efforts towards the promotion of human rights education and awareness-raising programmes (Armenia);
- 28.82 Ensure the development of a legal definition of discrimination in order to enhance equality between men and women (Portugal);
- 28.83 Ensure the full enjoyment of human rights for women, girls and individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities by implementing the anti-domestic violence law and clearly defining its coverage (Sweden);
- 28.84 Adopt an anti-discrimination law for the public and private work environment that guarantees all people equitable and non-discriminatory treatment in their places of work (Uruguay);
- 28.85 Adopt comprehensive legislation against all types of discrimination that promotes the protection of persons from marginalized and disadvantaged groups and the exercise of their civil and political rights, as well as their economic and social rights (Honduras);
- 28.86 Adopt measures, including public policies or laws, which ensure the enjoyment of the right of every person not to be discriminated against in any way, including their sexual orientation, religion or ethnic origin (Mexico);
- 28.87 Strengthen national legislation and public policies to combat discrimination, including on sexual orientation and gender identity grounds (Chile);
- 28.88 Prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);
- 28.89 Take the necessary measures to offer adequate and effective protection against all forms of discrimination, including that based on sexual orientation (Argentina);
- 28.90 Adopt legislation within one year prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity in all public and private sectors and provide for positive duties on the part of government to promote equality on these grounds (Netherlands);
- 28.91 Endeavour to promote racial harmony through improvement of the equality of women of African descent (Botswana);

- 28.92 Pay more attention to the allocation of public resources in its development process (Viet Nam);
- 28.93 Make additional efforts to close the gap between rural and urban areas (Oman);
- 28.94 Continue efforts to narrow the income gap between urban and rural areas, while paying special attention to ethnic minority areas (Qatar);
- 28.95 Continue to support economic and social development programmes and to focus on bridging the gap between rural and urban areas, particularly in the field of public health services (Qatar);
- 28.96 Redouble efforts to bridge the gap in economic and social development between rural and urban areas (Republic of Korea);
- 28.97 Continue implementing policies directed towards poverty alleviation, with a particular focus on access to services such as education, health care and social security for all migrant workers from rural areas (Republic of Moldova);
- 28.98 Continue increasing per capita income for both urban and rural residents (Turkmenistan);
- 28.99 Continue to develop agricultural technology in order to further promote food security (Uganda);
- 28.100 Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while remaining committed to the Paris Agreement (Bangladesh);
- 28.101 Continue to promote participation, integration and the sharing of development benefits by people in vulnerable situations (Bangladesh);
- 28.102 Take further measures to ensure the right to development in the entire territory of China, including in remote regions of the country (Uzbekistan);
- 28.103 Continue to provide assistance to low-income groups in urban and rural areas (Angola);
- 28.104 Continue to promote participation, integration and the sharing of development benefits by vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 28.105 Eliminate absolute poverty and build a prosperous society by 2020; turn China into a strong, democratic and culturally advanced socialist society by 2050 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 28.106 Continue to uphold a people-centred development approach (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 28.107 Further strengthen its efforts in poverty reduction and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and continue to improve its legal system for safeguarding the human rights of its people (Bhutan);
- 28.108 Continue its efforts to adopt a policy to achieve greater development and well-being for the people (Yemen);
- 28.109 Continue to incorporate women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities into overall national economic and social development planning (Brunei Darussalam);
- 28.110 Make further efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);
- 28.111 Continue to implement the outline programme for the national and regional development of women and children to promote the comprehensive development of women and children (Cameroon);
- 28.112 Continue to promote participation, integration and the sharing of the benefits of its development by vulnerable groups (Zambia);

- 28.113 Pay greater attention to the needs of women in the development process and build support capacities, in particular in financial support (Central African Republic);
- 28.114 Continue the implementation of the China National Plan for Child Development (2011–2020) (Iraq);
- 28.115 Continue efforts to achieve socialist modernization by 2035 (Cuba);
- 28.116 Continue to implement strategies to ensure rural revitalization and equitable regional development (Zimbabwe);
- 28.117 Continue its efforts to implement Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (El Salvador);
- 28.118 Step up efforts to further reduce poverty among the rural population (Ghana);
- 28.119 Continue structural reforms on issues of sustainable development (Guinea);
- 28.120 Ensure the well-being of all its people, based on inclusive development (India);
- 28.121 Safeguard its political system and the development path chosen by its own people (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 28.122 Continue its efforts to eliminate absolute poverty by 2020 and share best practice in poverty alleviation with other countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 28.123 Continue to carry out the new development concept and build a modern economic system (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 28.124 Continue providing care to the poorest in the context of poverty reduction and exerting efforts to ensure greater economic equity (Lebanon);
- 28.125 Support capacity building on sustainable development and improve the living standards of citizens (Libya);
- 28.126 Implement the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda (Madagascar);
- 28.127 Continue efforts to lift the rural population living under the current poverty line out of poverty by 2020 (Myanmar);
- 28.128 Continue sharing experiences and best practices in implementing people's right to development (Namibia);
- 28.129 Continue enhancing the right to development at the national and international levels and making available its experiences in this regard to other countries (Egypt)
- 28.130 Promote measures that ensure that development and infrastructure projects inside and outside its territory are fully consistent with human rights and respect the environment and the sustainability of natural resources, in line with applicable national and international law and the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Ecuador);
- 28.131 Consider the establishment of a legal framework to guarantee that activities carried out by industries subject to its jurisdiction do not negatively impact human rights abroad (Peru);
- 28.132 Strengthen efforts, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to reduce the adverse environmental effects of industrialization including air pollution (Republic of Korea);

- 28.133 **Take further measures on business and human rights in line with its international obligations and ensure that companies operating in high-risk or conflict areas conduct human rights due diligence in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (State of Palestine);**
- 28.134 **Establish a regulatory framework to assess the human rights and environmental impacts of corporations headquartered in China so as to promote and respect human rights, in follow-up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 186.185, 186.193, 186.224 and 186.251 of the report of the Working Group, accepted during the second cycle (Haiti);**
- 28.135 **Continue extending Chinese laws, regulations and standards such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights to Chinese companies operating beyond China's borders (Kenya);**
- 28.136 **Continue efforts to speed up pollution governance in coastal waters (Maldives);**
- 28.137 **Continue to protect citizens' right to know, participate and supervise in the environmental field (Cameroon);**
- 28.138 **Continue to implement the law on environmental protection, the law on controlling air pollution and the law on the protection of wildlife etc. (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 28.139 **Protect the environment, ensuring appropriate conditions (Libya);**
- 28.140 **Continue to intensify measures to implement the Paris Agreement in view of the undeniable impact of climate change on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights (Seychelles);**
- 28.141 **Continue defending multilateralism and in particular its role in providing the leadership on climate change that is sorely needed (South Africa);**
- 28.142 **Strengthen measures to combat pollution and climate change (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 28.143 **Continue to take into account the vulnerabilities, needs and views of women, children and persons with disabilities in developing policies, projects or programmes on issues related to climate change, environmental protection and disaster risk management (Fiji);**
- 28.144 **Continue to fully implement the Paris Agreement (Fiji);**
- 28.145 **Sustain its efforts in the global fight against terrorism and extremism (Nigeria);**
- 28.146 **Continue its efforts to maintain and promote peace and stability and the welfare of its people living in the ethnic minority areas, including through action against terrorist organizations and individuals (Pakistan);**
- 28.147 **Encourage China to take further measures to combat extreme religious organizations and movements (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 28.148 **Continue to fight against terrorism and extremism and separatist tendencies to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 28.149 **Continue to maintain peace and stability in the country to lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 28.150 **Amend the definition of subversion to remove all exercise of an individual's human rights and fundamental freedoms from its scope (United States of America);**
- 28.151 **Continue to implement the Counter-Terrorism Law and protect people from terrorist threats (Belarus);**

- 28.152 Ensure that any legal provision to protect national security is clearly and strictly defined in its security laws, in conformity with international human rights law and standards (Belgium);
- 28.153 Continue to crack down on terrorist and separatist organizations such as East Turkistan forces (Burundi);
- 28.154 Continue to combat terrorism and extremism with regard to human rights (Iraq);
- 28.155 Continue to strengthen the legislative framework on counter-terrorism and to implement relevant laws (Egypt);
- 28.156 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Estonia);
- 28.157 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings by law (Montenegro);
- 28.158 Work towards the abolition of the death penalty, and publish execution data (Australia); Increase transparency regarding the death penalty by publishing statistics on the total number of executions and establish as soon as possible a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Slovenia);
- 28.159 Reduce the offences punishable by the death penalty and provide official figures regarding death sentences and executions, and consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy); Consider further limitations on the use of the death penalty with a view to imposing a de facto moratorium on its use, aiming at its total abolition (Rwanda); Further reduce the number of capital crimes (Cyprus);
- 28.160 Continue to reform towards abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand); Take steps towards abolishing the death penalty (Norway);
- 28.161 Completely abolish the death penalty, and adopt an immediate de facto moratorium (Portugal); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards abolition (Spain); Establish a moratorium on executions (Iceland);
- 28.162 Consider establishing a moratorium on capital punishment with a view to its total abolition (Luxembourg);
- 28.163 Restrict the use of the death penalty to crimes that meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” under international law (Belgium);
- 28.164 Take steps to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, while guaranteeing that those who may be subjected to this penalty are entitled to adequate legal representation and to a fair trial (Brazil);
- 28.165 Continue reviewing national legislation to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty, and encourage a public debate on its abolition (Chile);
- 28.166 Abolish the death penalty and as soon as possible, publish statistics concerning the numbers of executions and guarantee the right to a defence (France);
- 28.167 Consider establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, and examine the possibility of abolishing the death penalty from its legal system (Argentina);
- 28.168 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition and commute all existing death sentences (Liechtenstein);
- 28.169 Continue identifying more crimes for which the death penalty should be abolished (Namibia);
- 28.170 Strengthen measures preventing torture and ill-treatment (Australia);

- 28.171 **Respect the rights of all detainees under the relevant human rights instruments and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, including due process (Sweden);**
- 28.172 **Continue to effectively implement its Action Plan against Human Trafficking, focusing on efforts to provide assistance to victims, especially victims of cross-border trafficking (Viet Nam);**
- 28.173 **Elaborate comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation that provides for the criminalization of all forms of trafficking (Ukraine);**
- 28.174 **Adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, including on trafficking for sexual exploitation and illegal adoptions (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 28.175 **Cease the arbitrary detention of Uighurs and other Muslim groups in Xinjiang (Australia);**
- 28.176 **Put an end to the practice of “residential surveillance at a designated location”, specifically with regard to human rights defenders and lawyers (Switzerland);**
- 28.177 **Abolish all forms of arbitrary detention, including internment camps in Xinjiang, and immediately release the hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of individuals detained in these camps (United States of America);**
- 28.178 **Halt the practice of detaining ethno-religious minorities who have not been lawfully convicted for a criminal offence in re-education camps and release those currently detained under such circumstances (Belgium);**
- 28.179 **Release Uighurs and other Muslims who have been detained arbitrarily and without due process for their ethnicity or religion (Canada);**
- 28.180 **End all unlawful detention, including the unconstitutional mass detention of Uighurs and other Muslims in Xinjiang, and residential surveillance at a designated location (Germany);**
- 28.181 **End the arbitrary detention of those who defend and promote human rights (Iceland);**
- 28.182 **Fully protect freedom of religion or belief by ensuring Chinese law supports the rights of individuals to freely practise their religion (Australia);**
- 28.183 **Respect, protect and fulfil the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, in accordance with general comment 22 of the Human Rights Committee (New Zealand);**
- 28.184 **Continue accelerating the development of laws and systems that protect freedom of religion for all citizens (Peru);**
- 28.185 **Ensure full implementation of its international human rights obligations regarding freedom of religion or belief (Poland);**
- 28.186 **Take the necessary measures to allow all citizens to enjoy the free exercise of religion or belief and to ensure that ethnic minorities can freely practise their religion and exercise their culture (Austria);**
- 28.187 **Continue to conduct friendly exchanges in the religious field with other provinces to increase mutual understanding (Saudi Arabia);**
- 28.188 **Continue to promote freedom of religious belief in accordance with the law; safeguard social and religious harmony among its people (Turkmenistan);**
- 28.189 **Cease interference in the selection and education of religious leaders, such as Tibetan Buddhist lamas (United States of America);**
- 28.190 **End prosecution and persecution on the basis of religion or belief, including for Muslims, Christians, Tibetan Buddhists and Falun Gong (Canada);**

- 28.191 **Ensure freedom of religion or belief and end the detention, harassment and so-called re-education of ethnic minorities, including in Xinjiang (Czechia);**
- 28.192 **Continue to fight against cult organizations to safeguard the people's welfare (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 28.193 **Continue promoting freedom of religion or belief in accordance with the context of national laws (Egypt);**
- 28.194 **Guarantee freedom of religion or belief, including in Tibet and in Xinjiang (France);**
- 28.195 **Respect the rights to freedom of religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture, including for Tibetans, Uighurs and other minorities (Germany);**
- 28.196 **Grant greater religious freedom to Catholics and Protestants, in follow-up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 186.136, 186.138, 186.40, 186.141 and 186.143 of the report of the Working Group, accepted during the second cycle, concerning freedom of religion, and in accordance with its Constitution (Haiti);**
- 28.197 **Continue to strengthen the development of laws and systems for protecting freedom of religion or belief (Indonesia);**
- 28.198 **Improve the management of religious worship, in accordance with national laws (Algeria);**
- 28.199 **Expedite the reforms necessary for freedom of expression to be fully protected in law and practice (Australia);**
- 28.200 **Respect, protect and ensure the freedom of expression of all citizens (Norway);**
- 28.201 **Remove restrictions on freedom of expression and press freedom, including on the Internet, that are not in accordance with international law (Sweden);**
- 28.202 **Punish online criminal activities according to the existing law (Cambodia);**
- 28.203 **Repeal or amend laws and practices, such as censorship, which prevent the right to freedom of expression and free access to information (Czechia);**
- 28.204 **Enable unrestricted use of the Internet by all members of society by ensuring cybersecurity and the safe flow of information without violating freedom of expression (Estonia);**
- 28.205 **Guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association including in Hong Kong, and remove obstacles to freedom of information on the Internet, in particular for human rights defenders (France);**
- 28.206 **Consider further measures to ensure a safe environment for journalists and other civil society actors to carry out their work (Greece);**
- 28.207 **Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, enhancing efforts to create an environment in which journalists, human rights defenders and NGOs can freely operate in accordance with international standards (Italy);**
- 28.208 **Protect and guarantee respect for freedom of information and expression, in particular by journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 28.209 **Continue to improve the quality of universal Internet access services, and bridge the digital divide (Mozambique);**
- 28.210 **Continue ensuring the legal protection of activity by foreign non-governmental organizations, as provided for by the relevant law (Russian Federation);**

- 28.211 Expand the list of professional supervisory units to accommodate the registration of non-governmental organizations that seek to work in China (Denmark);
- 28.212 Continue its legislative, judicial and administrative reforms to prepare for accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Tunisia);
- 28.213 Guarantee fair trials, an independent judiciary and access to legal counsel, release all human rights defenders, including lawyers, and refrain from persecuting those who exercise their rights or defend others (Czechia);
- 28.214 Continue to implement initiatives for a comprehensive and far-reaching reform of the judicial system with a view to strengthening judicial guarantees in the field of human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 28.215 Continue to strengthen the role of the judiciary in the protection of human rights (Egypt);
- 28.216 Guarantee the protection of lawyers against any form of harassment, violence or attempts to impede or interfere with the defence of their clients, in accordance with national law (Finland);
- 28.217 Further strengthen its national capacity with the aim of pursuing measures taken in the judicial sphere (Gabon);
- 28.218 Guarantee fair trials; allow all defendants unhindered access to their chosen lawyers, prompt notification of their families and transparent legal procedures (Germany);
- 28.219 Continue advancing administrative and judicial reforms in preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Greece);
- 28.220 Strengthen law enforcement education and supervision for judicial personnel (Kuwait);
- 28.221 Continue to promote openness of the judicial system and fully use the four major platforms for the openness of the approval process, trial procedure, judgment documents and information on the execution of judgments (Kyrgyzstan);
- 28.222 Consider including measures aimed at ensuring the increased efficiency and accountability of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 28.223 Continue strengthening and developing legislation that promotes the protection of labour and social rights (Eritrea);
- 28.224 Continue to raise the level, quality and coverage of its public services and further improve them, particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 28.225 Continue to strengthen social correction management and help address problems of employment, schooling and social insurance for persons subject to social correction in the country (Jordan);
- 28.226 Continue to promote economic and social development in ethnic minority areas (Belarus);
- 28.227 Continue to protect and improve the livelihood of people in development (Saudi Arabia);
- 28.228 Continue to develop education and medical services in the less developed regions of the country (Uganda);
- 28.229 Strengthen the welfare and well-being of the elderly (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

- 28.230 Continue to actively respond to the ageing of the population and improve the service system for assisting persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 28.231 Conduct the nutrition improvement programme for children in poverty-stricken areas on a larger scale (Azerbaijan);
- 28.232 Continue implementing measures to ensure food security (Equatorial Guinea);
- 28.233 Continue to give attention to urban residents who have migrated from rural areas, especially the issue of housing those in need (Serbia);
- 28.234 Advance the renovation of dilapidated houses in rural areas in accordance with national conditions (Tajikistan);
- 28.235 Gradually establish a mechanism to ensure safe housing for low-income rural residents (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 28.236 Pursue the policy of building affordable social housing and renovate dilapidated housing to improve the living conditions of the population (Algeria);
- 28.237 Further strengthen the social security system (Oman);
- 28.238 Continue to strengthen the social insurance system (Ghana);
- 28.239 Continue measures to improve the social security system for all (India);
- 28.240 Continue to improve the agriculture sector in rural communities in light of national conditions (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 28.241 Continue to implement the rural revival strategy (Myanmar);
- 28.242 Increase its efforts to counter water pollution (Congo);
- 28.243 Guarantee children's health rights, namely by ensuring that they are protected against unsafe vaccinations and blood transfusions (Portugal);
- 28.244 Introduce appropriate amendments to the minimum wage and issue guiding principles for salaries (United Arab Emirates);
- 28.245 Further promote awareness among the whole of society on protecting the rights and interests of female employees (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 28.246 Further improve laws and regulations regarding the rights and interests of workers and labour unions (Angola);
- 28.247 Continue to guarantee the right to work, and build harmonious labour relations (Mozambique);
- 28.248 Give reasonable adjustment to minimum wage standards and issue salary guidelines (United Arab Emirates);
- 28.249 Continue the Healthy China plan and strengthen other measures to promote the right to health (Viet Nam);
- 28.250 Continue to strengthen health services in rural areas, including community elder-care services (Singapore);
- 28.251 Take further steps to consolidate programmes and actions aimed at improving public health care, including further reducing maternal and infant mortality (Sri Lanka);
- 28.252 Continue to implement the Healthy China strategy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 28.253 Continue to promote the development of the physical and mental health of children in a balanced fashion (Gabon);

- 28.254 Continue to increase government investment in maternal and child health services (Indonesia);
- 28.255 Continue public health education consultations for the general public and support NGOs in providing health services in communities (Jordan);
- 28.256 Give more public health resources to the central and western regions and rural areas (Mozambique);
- 28.257 Continue the fight against illegal drugs and rehabilitate drug addicts (Philippines);
- 28.258 Continue to improve the quality of maternity services (Morocco);
- 28.259 Move forward with the development of the educational system (Oman);
- 28.260 Take appropriate measures to ensure that all children fully enjoy the right to education (Portugal);
- 28.261 Make further efforts to provide the right to education for all without discrimination (Qatar);
- 28.262 Continue to advance in the area of fair and equal education so as to guarantee the right to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 28.263 Continue to invest in improving the conditions of schools in remote areas (Singapore);
- 28.264 Ensure access to quality education for all children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);
- 28.265 Further improve access to education for children, especially those living in rural areas and the children of migrant workers (Sri Lanka);
- 28.266 Expand the balanced development of compulsory education and the delivery of public services in urban and rural areas (Bahrain);
- 28.267 Continue efforts to narrow the gap in compulsory education between ethnic autonomous areas and the national average (Burundi);
- 28.268 Continue to develop bilingual education in ethnic minority areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 28.269 Strengthen the technical professional education system as a quality education alternative for the development of the country (Eritrea);
- 28.270 Increase the financial support for children in difficulty to guarantee their right to compulsory education (Algeria);
- 28.271 Encourage China to pursue and further reinforce actions in favour of providing education and training for the most disadvantaged groups (Comoros);
- 28.272 Continue to implement the free education policy in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Nepal);
- 28.273 Increase support for early childhood education in rural communities (Nepal);
- 28.274 Continue the increased supply of educational resources in remote, rural and ethnic minority areas (Bangladesh);
- 28.275 Strengthen the approach of respecting cultural differences within its territory (Peru);
- 28.276 Continue to enhance the public service levels of radio and television (Azerbaijan);
- 28.277 Improve radio and television coverage and service quality in remote areas (Tajikistan);

- 28.278 Improve the system of public cultural services and provide cultural services to impoverished people (Cameroon);
- 28.279 Continue efforts to enhance women's rights (Tunisia);
- 28.280 Continue consolidating the achievements made in the promotion of women's rights and welfare (Dominican Republic);
- 28.281 Pursue measures to address the gender pay gap, including by adopting legislation regarding the principle of equal pay (Republic of Moldova);
- 28.282 Promote the introduction of labour legislation providing for equal pay between men and women for the same work (Colombia);
- 28.283 Make efforts to promote and protect human rights, and achieve gender equality in pay (Iraq);
- 28.284 Continue to promote gender equality, in particular by improving labour law and regulatory systems for women in employment (Djibouti);
- 28.285 Continue and expand the current efforts to tackle all forms of gender discrimination, including the current efforts to integrate women's development through its overall national economic and social planning (Guyana);
- 28.286 Take adequate measures to prevent all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence against women (Liechtenstein);
- 28.287 Continue efforts to curtail gender discrimination (Malaysia);
- 28.288 Continue introducing and implementing measures to reduce the gender pay gap and strengthen the representation of women in leadership and managerial positions (Morocco);
- 28.289 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence including through enhancing existing legislation to better ensure accountability for victims (Rwanda);
- 28.290 With regard to the new legislation on domestic violence, implement as soon as possible the obligations towards women victims, which ensue from it (Switzerland);
- 28.291 Continue to improve the laws and policies for Chinese women to take part in decision-making (Serbia);
- 28.292 Continue the implementation of its policy on ensuring employment for women and enhancing the equal participation of women at the strategic and operational levels (Ethiopia);
- 28.293 Adopt concrete measures to promote women's full and equal participation in political and public life (Iceland);
- 28.294 Continue taking measures for improving women's development, including the participation of women in public affairs (India);
- 28.295 Take further steps to promote the role of women in decision-making and management processes (Armenia);
- 28.296 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 (Slovenia);
- 28.297 Continue efforts to enhance children's rights (Tunisia);
- 28.298 Intensify efforts to support children left behind by their parents in rural areas as well as children in vulnerable situations (Djibouti);
- 28.299 Accelerate the process of modifying the relevant law in order to continue improving the legal protection of minors (Dominican Republic);

- 28.300 **Promote the healthy development of children in poverty-stricken areas and prevent the inter-generational transmission of poverty (Kuwait);**
- 28.301 **Take measures to ensure all children, especially those of asylum seekers and refugees, have access to education (Mexico);**
- 28.302 **Continue to implement the Children's Development Guidelines and the National Programme of Action for Child Development and improve the mechanism for the protection of children's rights and interests (Myanmar);**
- 28.303 **Continue developing public policies to protect the rights of the child, including the elimination of all forms of exploitation (Chile);**
- 28.304 **Develop a national plan to eradicate child labour, particularly in the mining, manufacturing and brick-making sectors, and guarantee school attendance (Costa Rica);**
- 28.305 **Continue to implement the revised Law on the Protection of Minors and the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency to ensure minors' physical and psychological health (Kuwait);**
- 28.306 **Continue efforts to enhance the welfare of persons with disabilities and the elderly (Philippines);**
- 28.307 **Pay more attention to protecting the rights and interests of persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);**
- 28.308 **Streamline the implementation of Initiative 5125 of the Framework Law on Disability (Spain);**
- 28.309 **Continue efforts to develop measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand);**
- 28.310 **Protect the rights and interests of persons with disabilities in order to achieve comprehensive sustainable development for this sector of society (United Arab Emirates);**
- 28.311 **Protect the rights and interests of persons with disabilities so that they may achieve integrated and sustainable development (United Arab Emirates);**
- 28.312 **Continue implementing the care subsidy system for persons with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 28.313 **Take the necessary measures, in line with the provisions of international treaties, to ensure the full exercise of the rights of people with disabilities (Angola);**
- 28.314 **Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (Brazil);**
- 28.315 **Continue to improve basic social security coverage for people with disabilities (Congo);**
- 28.316 **Ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights to participate in national social affairs management and other legitimate rights and interests (Jordan);**
- 28.317 **Cease restrictions on the freedom of movement of Uighurs and Tibetans and allow the media and United Nations and foreign officials access to Xinjiang and Tibet (Australia);**
- 28.318 **Resume the two-way dialogue on Tibet (New Zealand);**
- 28.319 **Take urgent steps to respect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, including the rights to peaceful assembly and to manifest religion and culture, in particular in Xinjiang and Tibet (Sweden);**

- 28.320 **Respect all the human rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities, including the importance of an environment that is safe, clean, healthy and sustainable, which is essential for the enjoyment of many of these rights (Switzerland);**
- 28.321 **Adhere to supply-side reform and promote sustainable and sound economic and social development in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region (Tajikistan);**
- 28.322 **Fully respect the rights of ethnic minorities, freedom of religion and expressions of cultural identity (Croatia);**
- 28.323 **Expand existing programmes that are aimed at ensuring the protection of the rights of minorities (Zimbabwe);**
- 28.324 **Further ensure the advancement of the human rights of minority groups (Afghanistan);**
- 28.325 **Protect and promote all human rights, especially the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, including the Xinjiang Uighurs. Discontinue all the Government's policies and activities, such as ethnic profiling, that are not in compliance with China's international human rights obligations, and allow the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit the Xinjiang Autonomous Region (Finland);**
- 28.326 **Further strengthen the protection of the rights of ethnic minority groups, in accordance with China's Constitution and international human rights commitments (Greece);**
- 28.327 **Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence, especially against ethnic and religious minorities (Italy);**
- 28.328 **Continue to guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities to participate in the management of State and social affairs on an equal footing according to law (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 28.329 **Increase knowledge of the law among workers, especially migrant workers (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 28.330 **Continue promoting the rights to education of the children of migrant workers (Dominican Republic);**
- 28.331 **Continue to provide basic health-care services for migrants (Madagascar);**
- 28.332 **Continue to protect the rights of migrant workers through legislation (Nepal);**
- 28.333 **Release detained human rights defenders (Australia);**
- 28.334 **Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders (Norway);**
- 28.335 **Apply public policies to protect human rights defenders in line with international standards (Spain);**
- 28.336 **Cease the harassment and extraterritorial abduction of human rights defenders and their family members, cease house arrest and travel restrictions for people based on their rights defence work, and release those imprisoned for such work, including Tashi Wangchuk, Ilham Tohti, Huang Qi and Wang Quanzhang (United States of America);**
- 28.337 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights defenders can exercise their freedom of expression and peaceful association (Belgium);**
- 28.338 **Guarantee the full exercise of the freedoms of association and expression of human rights defenders and minorities, in accordance with international human rights law (Costa Rica);**

28.339 **Enable all members of civil society to freely engage with international human rights mechanisms without fear of intimidation and reprisals (Estonia);**

28.340 **Take immediate action to allow human rights defenders and lawyers to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without threats, harassment or repercussions (Ireland);**

28.341 **Adopt the necessary measures to provide a safe environment for those who work on the protection and promotion of human rights, including human rights defenders and journalists, and investigate and punish all acts of violence against them (Argentina);**

28.342 **Ensure that human rights defenders can conduct their work without being subjected to harassment, intimidation or any kind of reprisals (Liechtenstein);**

28.343 **Uphold the rights, freedoms and rule of law embodied in the one country, two systems framework for Hong Kong (Australia);**

28.344 **Enhance monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Employment Contract, particularly for migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong (Philippines);**

28.345 **Ensure the right of Hong Kong people to take part in government without distinction of any kind (Canada);**

28.346 **That the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region introduce internal legislation to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Croatia).**

29. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of China was headed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Le Yucheng and composed of the following members:

- Mr. YU Jianhua, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China;
- Mr. ZHANG Jun, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LI Junhua, Director-General, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. LIU Hua, Special Representative for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. YANG Bingjian, Director-General, Eighth Department, United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee;
- Ms. ZHANG Jie, Presiding Judge, Second Criminal Division, Supreme People's Court;
- Mr. WANG Yongle; Deputy Director-General, General Office, Central Leading Group for Judicial System Reform;
- Ms. SUN Ping, Deputy Director-General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Public Security;
- Mr. AN Ning, Deputy Director-General, Department of Social Organizations Administration, Ministry of Civil Affairs;
- Ms. YIN Xuemei, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. TAN Chaoyun, Deputy Director-General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security;
- Mr. ZHAO Ke, Deputy Director-General, Department of Policy and Regulation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment;
- Mr. LI Liping, Deputy Director-General, Department of Financial Planning and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development;
- Mr. KUANG Sheng, Deputy Director-General, Fourth Department, National Religious Affairs Administration;
- Ms. SHI Songyu, Deputy Director-General of Research Office, National Public Complaints and Proposals Administration;
- Ms. ZHANG Li, Deputy Director-General, General Office, National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council;
- Ms. GUO Chunling, Deputy Director-General, Research Office, State Council Working Committee on Disability;
- Mr. WANG Dai, Deputy Director-General, Department of Basic Education, Ministry of Education;
- Mr. GONG Xiangguang, Deputy Director-General, Department of Law and Legislation, National Health Commission;
- Mr. LI Xiaojun, Director, Human Rights Bureau, State Council Information Office;
- Ms. PAN Jingjing, Deputy Director, Seventh Department, United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee;

- Mr. ZHOU Qiang, Senior Staff, Department of International Cooperation, National Development and Reform Commission;
 - Mr. PANG Hanzhao, Counsellor, General Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. SHEN Dan, Second Secretary, General Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. YANG Zhilun, Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. GENG Fei, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. WANG Yi, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. LIU Shaoxuan, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. LIU Jia, Third Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. LIU Huiwen, Third Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. LV Xiaoxiao, Attaché, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. BI Haibo, Counsellor, Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. LI Jing, Deputy-Director, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. FAN Qin, Counsellor, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. LV Fei, Deputy-Director, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. YU Jia, Deputy-Director, Department of External Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. JIANG Duan, Minister, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. JIANG Yingfeng, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. QI Dahai, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. DAI Demao, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Ms. MU Jinling, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. CHEN Cheng, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Ms. QU Jiehao, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. CHEN Xin, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. GENG Gai, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
 - Mr. Yasheng Sidike, Mayor, Urumuqi Municipal People's Government, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;
 - Mr. Luobudunzhu, Deputy Director-General, General Office, Leading Group for Religious Affairs, Tibet Autonomous Region.
- Delegates from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:
- Mr. CHEUNG Kin Chung, Matthew, Deputy Head of Delegation, Chief Secretary for Administration, HKSAR;
 - Mr. CHAN Shui Fu, Andy, Under Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR;

- Ms. LI Po Yi, Mabel, Deputy Commissioner (Labour Administration), Labour Department, HKSAR;
- Ms. CHUNG Sui Kei, Judy, Principal Assistant Secretary (Constitutional and Mainland Affairs), Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR;
- Mr. TSANG Yue Tung, Andrew, Principal Assistant Secretary (Security), Security Bureau, HKSAR;
- Mr. WOO Tak Ying, Billy, Principal Assistant Secretary (Security), Security Bureau, HKSAR;
- Ms. LAU Li Yan, Candy, Admin Assistant to Chief Secretary for Administration, HKSAR;
- Mr. KAN Ka Fai, Godfrey, Senior Assistant Solicitor General, Department of Justice, HKSAR;
- Ms. LI King Tsz, Cathy, Assistant Secretary (Constitutional and Mainland Affairs), Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR.

Delegates from the Macao Special Administrative Region:

- Ms. CHAN Hoi Fan, Deputy Head of Delegation, Secretary for Administration and Justice, MCSAR;
- Mr. LIU Dexue, Director of the Legal Affairs Bureau, MCSAR;
- Mr. ZHU Lin, Adviser, Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice, MCSAR;
- Mr. Adriano Marques HO, Adviser, Office of the Secretary for Security, MCSAR;
- Ms. NG Wai Han, Deputy Director, Labour Affairs Bureau, MCSAR;
- Ms. HOI Va Pou, Deputy Director, Social Welfare Bureau, MCSAR;
- Ms. WONG Kio Chan, Division Head of Treaty Division, Legal Affairs Bureau, MCSAR;
- Mr. LAO Un Cheng, Division Head of Public Relation Division, Legal Affairs Bureau, MCSAR;
- Mrs. CHAN Cheng, Senior Officer, Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice, MCSAR.
