

**NGO Mid-Term Assessment of China 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR:  
“Grading” China’s Implementation of Its “Accepted” Recommendations  
October 2020**

第三轮普遍定期审议中国称“接受”的各国建议落实情况中期民间评估  
给中国政府“打分”

Country 国家: China 中国

NGOs 非政府民间机构 : Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD)

3<sup>rd</sup> UPR 第三轮普遍定期审议: November 11, 2018 2018年11月

Recommendation Number 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
28.4	Uruguay Mali New Zealand  乌拉圭 马里 新西兰	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)  继续努力尽早批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(新西兰);加快批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(乌拉圭)(马里)	Accepted and being implemented. 接受并正在执行。	<b>Not Implemented 未执行</b>  The Chinese government has not provided a specific timetable or announced concrete plans to ratify or accelerate ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). (see also 28.9)  中国政府尚未提供具体时间表或宣布批准或加快《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》进程的具体计划。(另请参见 28.9)  <b>New Zealand – Not a SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Timely) Recommendation</b>  <b>新西兰–不是符合 SMART 标准的 (Specific 具体, Measurable 可衡量, Attainable 可实现, Realistic 现实的, Timely 及时性的) 建议</b>  This is not a meaningfully measurable recommendation. It’s difficult to measure if China has “continued” working toward ratifying ICCPR since China had not been doing this before the 3 <sup>rd</sup> UPR in November 2018. On the contrary, China has taken steps in law and practice to violate the rights enshrined under ICCPR and has made <u>no meaningful</u> efforts since the 3 <sup>rd</sup> UPR to work toward ratification. None of the recommendations set a specific timetable for timely ratification.

				这不是有意义的、可衡量的建议。很难具体衡量中国是否“继续”致力于批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》，因为中国在2018年11月第三次普遍定期审议之前尚未这样做。相反的，中国采取了法律和实践的措施侵犯《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》规定的权利，并且自第三次普遍定期审议以来，该国未作任何有意义的努力来争取批准。这些建议没有为促成及时批准而设定具体时间表。
28.9	Benin Estonia Georgia Latvia Malta Namibia  贝宁 爱沙尼亚 格鲁吉亚 拉脱维亚 马耳他 纳米比亚	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);  继续采取旨在批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的行动和举措(贝宁);采取有意义的步骤争取批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(爱沙尼亚);进一步推进关于批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》的准备工作(格鲁吉亚);按	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<b>Not Implemented 未执行</b>  The Chinese government has not undertaken necessary national reforms to comply with the ICCPR and has reduced protections of already minimal civil and political rights. <b>Political rights:</b> <a href="#">Reports</a> (see pp. 236-241) note the ongoing deprivation of citizens' right to vote or be a candidate in local or national People's Congresses. China continues to be a one-Party system governed by the Chinese Communist Party. The already negligible rights in local grassroots-committee elections have been eroded due to a reduction in frequency of such elections. Beijing's legislative actions to assert control over Hong Kong, including by the imposition of a National Security Law, has led to a further <a href="#">erosion of civil and political rights</a> in Hong Kong. <b>Civil Rights:</b> China's legislature passed the Civil Code in 2020. While the Code clarifies some definitions and makes it easier in some cases to take civil action, it largely just consolidates laws on various topics, including marriage, property, contracts, and tort laws. The Code has serious flaws, including making it difficult to bring sexual harassment charges in the workplace.  (see also 28.4)  中国政府并没有为了遵守《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》而进行必要的国家改革，它甚至缩减了对原本就已经很局限的公民权利和公权的保护。 <b>政治权:</b> <a href="#">报告</a> (请参阅第 236-241 页) 指出，

		<p>照先前的建议，继续进行国家改革，以期批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(拉脱维亚);继续采取步骤，争取早日批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(马耳他);继续采取举措，为批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》做好准备(纳米比亚);</p>		<p>公民在地方或全国人民代表大会上的投票权或被选举权一直在被剥夺。中国仍然是由中国共产党统治的一党制。基层委员会选举本来就微不足道的权利，更因为选举频率的减少而受到侵蚀。北京为维护对香港的控制权而采取的立法行动，包括实施国家安全法，导致香港<a href="#">公民权和政治权进一步受到侵蚀</a>。<b>公民权：</b>中国立法机关在 2020 年通过了民法典。虽然该法厘清了一些定义，并使在某些情况下更容易采取民事诉讼，但它基本上只是综合了各种主题的法律，包括婚姻、财产、契约和侵权法。该法典有严重缺陷，包括很难在工作场所提起性骚扰指控。 (另见 28.4)</p> <p><b>Benin, Namibia, Latvia, Malta, Georgia – Not SMART recommendations</b></p> <p>贝宁，纳米比亚，拉脱维亚，马耳他，佐治亚州- 建议提的不够专业</p> <p>It’s difficult to measure if China has “continued” doing something that China had not even tried to do. The wording “continue” or “further advance” presuppose erroneously that China had been working toward ratifying ICCPR. On the contrary, China has taken steps in law and practice to violate the rights enshrined in the ICCPR and has made <a href="#">no meaningful</a> effort since the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR to prepare for ratification. The recommendations set no specific timetable for timely ratification.</p> <p>很难衡量中国是否已“继续”做着它甚至从未尝试去做的事情。“继续”或“进一步推进”一词错误地以为中国一直在努力批准《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》。相反，中国正采取法律上和实践步骤，去侵犯了《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》所规定的权利，自第三次普遍定期审议以来，中国未作任何有意义的努力为批准作准备。这些建议没有为促成及时批准而设定具体时间表。</p>
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28.57	Austria 奥地利	<p>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.</p> <p>审查其国家和区域安全立法，使其符合国际人权法和标准，并确保条款得到明确和严格的界定</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not Implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Officials have not reviewed national or regional security legislation, which is out of compliance with international human rights law and standards, including the UDHR and ICCPR. China’s security legislation includes vague and overly broad definitions. Officials continue to use security legislation <a href="#">to justify human rights abuses</a>, including <a href="#">prosecution of human rights defenders</a>; restrictions on the freedoms of religion, association, peaceful assembly, and expression; militarized policing and invasive surveillance; arbitrary and extrajudicial detention; discriminatory punishment of ethnic and religious minorities; forced disappearances, torture, and other abuses in internment camps in Xinjiang. China <a href="#">imposed</a> a National Security Law on Hong Kong in June 2020 that <a href="#">does not conform</a> with international human rights laws and standards.</p> <p>中国政府尚未审查不符合国际人权法和标准（包括《世界人权宣言》和《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》）的国家或地区安全立法。中国的国家安全立法中存在模糊和过于宽泛的定义。中国政府继续利用安全立法来为侵犯人权行为<a href="#">提供借口</a>，包括<a href="#">起诉人权维护者</a>；限制宗教，结社，和平集会和言论自由；军事治安和侵入性监视；任意和法外拘留；种族和宗教少数群体的歧视性惩罚；在新疆的拘留营中强迫失踪，酷刑和其他虐待。中国于2020年6月对香港<a href="#">实施</a>了《国家安全法》，该法律<a href="#">不符合</a>国际人权法律和标准。</p>
28.82	Portugal 葡萄牙	<p>Ensure the development of a legal definition of discrimination in order to enhance equality between men and women</p> <p>确保制定歧视的法律定义，以加强男女平等</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not Implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The legal definition of discrimination remains vague and thus courts and arbitration committees continue to refuse discrimination cases. The Supreme People’s Court and select central and local government agencies did issue circulars or notices in late 2018 and in 2019 that included language officials claimed to address gender discrimination in employment; current laws,</p>

				<p>regulations, and policies however, <a href="#">remain insufficient to prohibit discrimination</a> based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Women continue to have <a href="#">fewer economic opportunities</a>, and gender discrimination in requirement, <a href="#">hiring</a>, wages, and promotions remains widespread. <a href="#">China's gender parity ranking in 2019 fell</a> for the 11th consecutive year.</p> <p>中国对“歧视”的法律定义仍然存在含糊不清空间，因此法院和仲裁委员会继续拒绝歧视案件。最高人民法院以及部分中央和地方政府机构在 2018 年末和 2019 年确实发布了公函或通知，其中包括声称处理职场性别歧视；但是，当前的法律，法规和政策仍然不足以禁止基于性取向或性别认同的歧视。妇女的经济机会继续减少，在请假，雇用，工资和晋升方面的性别歧视仍然普遍存在。中国在 2019 年的<a href="#">性别均等排名</a>连续 11 年下降。</p>
28.83	Sweden 瑞典	<p>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</p> <p>通过执行反家庭暴力法并明确界定其涵盖范围，确保妇女、女童和所有性取向和性别认同的个人充分享有人权</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not Implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Women, girls and individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities are still not able to fully enjoy their human rights as the anti-domestic violence law has not been implemented nationally nor clearly defined. There are still no national-level implementation guidelines or judicial interpretations of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law four years after the law went into effect. Four provincial-level People's Congresses have passed provincial-level anti-domestic violence regulations. While 6 national-level agencies and 24 provincial and municipal-level governments have handed down <a href="#">policies</a> giving some guidance on definitions of terms, directives, and resolutions to jurisdictional issues related to the law, reports (<a href="#">10/10/18</a>, <a href="#">11/29/19</a>, <a href="#">4/1/20</a>) note the law and its mechanisms are insufficient. The law has been underused; the law is still not well understood by judges; victims are under-served; and numerous <a href="#">barriers</a> still hinder justice in cases of domestic violence. Other serious <a href="#">difficulties implementing the law remain</a>, including the traditional belief in</p>

				<p>the subordination of women and the government’s ongoing emphasis on “family harmony” and “social stability.”</p> <p>妇女，女孩和具有各种性取向和性别认同的个人仍然无法充分享受其人权，因为尚未在全国范围内执行《反家庭暴力法》，也未明确定义。该法生效四年后，仍没有国家一级的实施指南或《反家庭暴力法》的司法解释。四次省级人大通过了省级反家庭暴力条例。尽管有6个国家级机构和24个省区市颁布了配套法规和<b>政策</b>，对与法律有关的管辖权问题的术语，指令和解决方案的定义提供了一些指导，但有报告（<a href="#">10/10/18</a>, <a href="#">11/29/19</a>, <a href="#">4/1/20</a>）注意到这些法律及其机制的不足。法律没有得到充分利用；法官对法律的了解仍然不深；受害者服务不足；在家庭暴力案件中，仍然有许多<b>障碍</b>妨碍司法公正。实施法律的其他<b>严重困难</b>仍然存在，包括传统上对妇女从属的信念以及政府对“家庭和谐”和“社会稳定”的持续重视。</p>
28.84	Uruguay 乌拉圭	<p>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</p> <p>通过一项关于公共和私人工作环境的反歧视法律，保障所有人在其工作场所享有公平和非歧视待遇</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China has still not adopted <a href="#">a specific anti-discrimination law</a> that guarantees all people equitable and non-discriminatory treatment at work. Anti-discrimination provisions are included in various laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. Employee protection <a href="#">laws</a> do not provide clear guidance on implementation, such as definitions, criteria, infringement, or remedies.</p> <p>中国仍未通过<b>任何一项</b>具体的反歧视法律，以保证所有人在工作中得到平等和非歧视的待遇。各种法律和法规中都包含有反歧视规定，这些规定很少提供具体的执行机制。<a href="#">员工保护法</a>没有提供明确的实施指导，例如定义，标准，侵权或补救措施。</p>
28.85	Honduras 洪都拉斯	<p>Adopt comprehensive legislation against all types of discrimination that promotes the protection of persons from marginalized and</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China has still not adopted a specific and comprehensive anti-discrimination law. Anti-discrimination provisions are</p>

		<p>disadvantaged groups and the exercise of their civil and political rights, as well as their economic and social rights</p> <p>通过全面立法，禁止一切形式歧视，促进保护边缘化和弱势群体的人，促进他们行使公民权利和政治权利以及经济和社会权利</p>		<p>included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. Marginalized and disadvantaged groups are not protected and face violations of their civil political and economic and social rights. For example, transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. There are also numerous reports of discriminatory treatment towards <a href="#">African migrants, women, religious people, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities</a>, and others.</p> <p>中国仍未通过具体，全面的反歧视法。一些法律法规中包含反歧视规定，但很少提供具体的执行机制。边缘和弱势群体不受保护，面临着侵犯其公民政治，经济和社会权利的行为。例如，跨性别者被归类为患有“精神疾病”。确认性别手术需要家庭的同意，导致治疗不安全且不受管制。另外，有许多关于歧视<a href="#">非洲移民，妇女，宗教人士，残疾人，少数民族</a>和其他人的报告。</p>
28.86	Mexico 墨西哥	<p>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</p> <p>采取措施，包括公共政策或法律，确保人人享有不受任何歧视的权利，包括不因性取向、宗教或族裔遭受歧视</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China has still not adopted policies or laws to end discrimination and instead continues to enact racially discriminatory policies and legislation targeting religious and ethnic minority groups. There is no specific national anti-discrimination law in China. Anti-discrimination provisions are included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. The government has not adopted policies to end discrimination against LGBTQ+ persons. Same-sex marriage was not legalized when China adopted its 2020 Civil Code, despite <a href="#">hopes</a> that it would be. For example, transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries in China required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. There are also numerous reports of discriminatory treatment towards <a href="#">African migrants, women, religious people, people with</a></p>



				<p><a href="#">disabilities</a>, <a href="#">ethnic minorities</a>, and others.</p> <p>中国仍然没有通过消除歧视的政策和法律，而是继续制定针对宗教和少数民族群体的种族歧视政策和立法。中国没有专门的国家反歧视法。一些法律法规中包含反歧视规定，但很少提供具体的执行机制。政府没有采取政策来结束对 LGBTQ+ 人士的歧视。当中国通过 2020 年的《民法典》时，同性婚姻并没有合法化，尽管人们曾 <a href="#">希望</a> 它会合法化。例如，跨性别者 <a href="#">被归类</a> 为患有“精神疾病”，确认性别手术需要家庭的同意，<a href="#">导致</a> 治疗不安全且不受管制。另外，有许多关于歧视 <a href="#">非洲移民</a>，<a href="#">妇女</a>，<a href="#">宗教人士</a>，<a href="#">残疾人</a>，<a href="#">少数民族</a> 和其他人的报告。</p>
28.87	Chile 智利	<p>Strengthen national legislation and public policies to combat discrimination, including on sexual orientation and gender identity grounds</p> <p>加强国家立法和公共政策以打击歧视，包括基于性取向和性别认同的歧视</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China has not “strengthened” legislation or policies to combat discrimination There is still no specific national anti-discrimination law in China. Same-sex marriage was not legalized when China adopted its 2020 Civil Code, despite <a href="#">hopes</a> that it would be. Anti-discrimination provisions are included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. <a href="#">LGBTQ+</a> people continued to face discrimination at home, at work, in schools and in public. Transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries in China required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. A 2019 <a href="#">investigation</a> found conversion therapy is still being promoted in China, despite a call from UNCAT in 2015 for China to abolish it.</p> <p>中国尚未“加强”打击歧视的立法或政策。中国仍然没有专门的国家反歧视法。当中国通过 2020 年的《民法典》时，同性婚姻并没有合法化，尽管人们曾 <a href="#">希望</a> 它会合法化。一些法律法规中包含反歧视规定，但很少提供具体的执行机制。<a href="#">LGBTQ+</a> 人群在家庭，工作，学校和公共场所继续面临歧视。跨性别者 <a href="#">被归类</a> 为患有“精</p>



				神疾病”。在中国，确认性别手术需要获得家人的同意， <a href="#">导致</a> 治疗方法不安全且不受管制。一项2019年的 <a href="#">调查发现</a> ，尽管联合国禁止酷刑委员会于2015年呼吁中国废除转化疗法，但仍在中国推广转化疗法。
28.88	France 法国	Prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons  禁止针对男女同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者和双性者的一切形式歧视和暴力侵害	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  China’s Anti-Domestic Violence Law still does not cover LGBTQI+ couples and there is no specific national anti-discrimination law in China. Same-sex marriage was not legalized when China adopted its 2020 Civil Code, despite <a href="#">hopes</a> that it would be. Existing anti-discrimination provisions are included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. <a href="#">LGBTQI+</a> people continued to face discrimination at home, at work, in schools and in public. Transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries in China required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. A 2019 <a href="#">investigation</a> found conversion therapy is still being promoted in China, despite a call from UNCAT in 2015 for China to abolish it.  中国的《反家庭暴力法》仍未涵盖 LGBTQI+ 夫妇，中国也没有专门的国家反歧视法。当中国通过 2020 年的《民法典》时，同性婚姻并没有合法化，尽管人们曾 <a href="#">希望</a> 它会合法化。现有的反歧视规定已包含在某些法律和法规中，但几乎没有提供具体的执行机制。。 <a href="#">LGBTQ+</a> 人群在家庭，工作，学校和公共场所继续面临歧视。跨性别者被 <a href="#">归类</a> 为患有“精神疾病”。在中国，确认性别手术需要获得家人的同意， <a href="#">导致</a> 治疗方法不安全且不受管制。一项2019年的 <a href="#">调查发现</a> ，尽管联合国禁止酷刑委员会于2015年呼吁中国废除转化疗法，但仍在中国推广转化疗法。
28.89	Argentina 阿根廷	Take the necessary measures to offer adequate and effective protection against all forms of discrimination,	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  China has not taken the necessary measures including by still not adopting a specific anti-

		<p>including that based on sexual orientation</p> <p>采取必要措施，提供充分和有效的保护，防止一切形式歧视，包括基于性取向的歧视</p>		<p>discrimination law. Same-sex marriage was not legalized when China adopted its 2020 Civil Code, despite <a href="#">hopes</a> that it would be. Existing anti-discrimination provisions are included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. <a href="#">LGBTQI+</a> people continued to face discrimination at home, at work, in schools and in public. Transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries in China required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. A 2019 <a href="#">investigation</a> found conversion therapy is still being promoted in China, despite a call from UNCAT in 2015 for China to abolish it. There are also many reports of discriminatory treatment towards <a href="#">African migrants</a>, <a href="#">women</a>, <a href="#">religious people</a>, <a href="#">people with disabilities</a>, <a href="#">ethnic minorities</a>, and others.</p> <p>中国仍然没有通过消除歧视的政策和法律，而是继续制定针对宗教和少数民族群体的种族歧视政策和立法。中国没有专门的国家反歧视法。一些法律法规中包含反歧视规定，但很少提供具体的执行机制。政府没有采取政策来结束对 LGBTQ+ 人士的歧视。当中国通过 2020 年的《民法典》时，同性婚姻并没有合法化，尽管人们曾 <a href="#">希望</a> 它会合法化。例如，跨性别者 <a href="#">被归类</a> 为患有“精神疾病”。确认性别手术需要家庭的同意，<a href="#">导致</a> 治疗不安全且不受管制。另外，有许多关于歧视 <a href="#">非洲移民</a>，<a href="#">妇女</a>，<a href="#">宗教人士</a>，<a href="#">残疾人</a>，<a href="#">少数民族</a> 和其他人的报告。</p>
28.90	Netherlands 荷兰	<p>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</p> <p>在一年内通过立法，禁止所有公共和私营部门基于性取向和性别认同</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>In the two years that have passed since 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR, China has still not adopted specific anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit discrimination in these areas. Same-sex marriage was not legalized when China adopted its 2020 Civil Code, despite <a href="#">hopes</a> that it would be. Anti-discrimination provisions are included in some laws and regulations, which provide few specific enforcement mechanisms. <a href="#">LGBTQ+</a> people continued to face discrimination at home, at work, in</p>

		的歧视，并规定政府有积极义务促进基于这些理由的平等		<p>schools and in public. Transgender people have been <a href="#">classified</a> as having a “mental illness.” Gender-affirming surgeries in China required family consent, <a href="#">resulting</a> in unsafe and unregulated treatments. A 2019 <a href="#">investigation</a> found conversion therapy is still being promoted in China, despite a call from UNCAT in 2015 for China to abolish it.</p> <p>第三次普遍定期审议结束以来的两年里，中国仍然没有通过具体的反歧视立法来禁止这些领域的歧视。当中国通过 2020 年的《民法典》时，同性婚姻并没有合法化，尽管人们曾<a href="#">希望</a>它会合法化。现有的反歧视规定已包含在某些法律和法规中，但几乎没有提供具体的执行机制。。<a href="#">LGBTQ</a> ±人群在家庭，工作，学校和公共场所继续面临歧视。跨性别者被<a href="#">归类</a>为患有“精神疾病”。在中国，确认性别手术需要获得家人的同意，<a href="#">导致</a>治疗方法不安全且不受管制。一项 2019 年的<a href="#">调查发现</a>，尽管联合国禁止酷刑委员会于 2015 年呼吁中国废除转化疗法，但仍在中国推广转化疗法。</p>
28.91	Botswana 博茨瓦纳	<p>Endeavour to promote racial harmony through improvement of the equality of women of African descent</p> <p>通过改善非洲裔妇女的平等地位，努力促进种族和谐</p>	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Discrimination against migrant workers and residents of African descent in Guangzhou during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 <a href="#">deepened racial tension</a> and conflict. China’s Belt and Road Initiative <a href="#">has not improved</a>, though may have the potential to improve, gender equality in Africa, according to a UN Women official.</p> <p>在 2020 年的 COVID-19 流感大流行期间，发生在广州的对农民工和非洲裔居民的歧视加深了<a href="#">种族紧张</a>和冲突。联合国女官员称，中国的“一带一路”倡议<a href="#">并未得到改善</a>非洲的性别平等，尽管它是有可能的。</p>
28.94	Qatar 卡塔尔	Continue efforts to narrow the income gap between urban and rural areas, while paying special attention to ethnic minority areas	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<p><b>Partially Implemented 部分执行</b></p> <p><a href="#">Government data</a> shows that, by the end of 2018, China’s poor regions had 11.15 million rural people living under the country’s poverty line of 2,300 RMB (~ \$350 USD)/year per person; more than</p>

		继续努力缩小城乡收入差距，同时特别关注少数民族地区		<p>half of them, or 6 million, lived in rural ethnic minority areas. By the end of 2019, officials put the number of <a href="#">rural poor at 5.5 million</a>, though it's unclear if that number included the rural poor in ethnic minorities regions. In Aug 2020, officials said people in 52 counties in 7 provinces/regions, including Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi ethnic minorities regions, <a href="#">remained in poverty</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">政府数据显示</a>，到 2018 年底，中国的贫困地区有 1115 万农村人口生活在中国的贫困线以下，即每人每年 2,300 元（约 350 美元）。其中一半以上（即 600 万）生活在农村少数民族地区。到 2019 年底，官员们将农村贫困人口的数量<a href="#">定为 550 万</a>，尽管目前尚不清楚该数字是否包括少数民族地区的农村贫困人口。2020 年 8 月，官员们说，新疆，宁夏，广西少数民族地区等 7 个省/地区的 52 个县的人民<a href="#">仍然处于贫困状态</a>。</p>
28.130	Ecuador 厄瓜多尔	<p>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</p> <p>根据适用的国家和国际法以及《2030 年可持续发展议程》的承诺，促进采取措施，确保其领土内外的发展和基础设施项目完全符合人权，并尊重环境和自然资源的可持续性</p>	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p><a href="#">Forced eviction</a> and violent demolition in <a href="#">violation of housing and land rights</a> remain prevalent inside the country, in the government's push for development and infrastructure projects; victims seeking redress continue to suffer from arbitrary detention and mistreatment. The government continues to deprive their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. <a href="#">Strong measures</a> are adopted to clean polluted Chinese cities as the result of decades' development at the expense of the environment, but the <a href="#">outcome is mixed</a>. China's development project outside its territory are still <a href="#">not fully consistent with</a> international standards of human rights and sustainable development.</p> <p>在政府推动发展和基础设施项目的过程中，<a href="#">侵犯住房权和土地权利</a>的<a href="#">强迫迁离</a>和暴力拆迁在国内仍然普遍存在；寻求补救的受害者继续遭受任意拘留和虐待。政府继续剥夺他们的言论自由和平集会的权利。中国采取了强有力的<a href="#">措施</a>来净化污染的城市，这</p>

				些城市是几十年来发展的结果，其结果是 <b>好坏参半</b> 。中国在境外的发展项目 <b>仍不完全符合</b> 国际人权和可持续发展标准。
28.132	Republic of Korea 大韩民国	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  按照《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》和《工商业与人权指导原则》加强努力，减少工业化对环境的不利影响，包括空气污染	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<b>Partially implemented 部分执行</b>  China has not complied with the standards set forth in the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, though the government have <b>strengthened efforts</b> to reduce air pollution from industrialization. While air pollution levels have <b>remained above</b> WHO recommendations, even during the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, deaths attributable from air pollution <b>decreased</b> between 2013-2017, following the introduction of national and regional pollution controls.  尽管中国政府加强了减少工业化造成的空气污染的 <b>努力</b> ，但中国没有遵守《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》和《工商业与人权指导原则》中规定的标准。即使在 COVID-19 新冠病毒大流行造成的经济放缓期间，空气污染水平 <b>仍然高于</b> 世卫组织的建议。但由于国家和区域污染控制措施的实施，空气污染造成的死亡人数在 2013-2017 年期间有所 <b>下降</b> 。
28.135	Kenya 肯尼亚	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  继续将中国的法律、法规和标准(如《工商企业与人权指导原则》)拓展到在中国境外经营的中国公司	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。  According to the territorial principle, Chinese companies operating overseas must observe local laws and regulations and refer to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.  接受并正在执行。按属地管辖要求，在境外运营的中国企业须遵守当地法律法规，并参考联合国《工商业和人权指导原则》等开展业务。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  China has not complied with the standards set forth in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights domestically, as the goal of sustainable development and corporate social responsibility <b>continue to face challenges</b> ; nor has China “extended” any such “compliance” in practice to Chinese companies <b>operating outside China</b> . An <b>NGO released guidelines</b> with standards for Chinese overseas investment, but such standards have not been implemented by the government.  中国在国内没有遵守《联合国工商业与人权指导原则》中规定的标准，因为可持续发展目标和企业社会责任 <b>继续面临挑战</b> ；中国

				在实践中也没有将任何此类“遵守”延伸到在中国 <a href="#">境外经营</a> 的中国公司。一个非政府组织发布了中国海外投资标准的 <a href="#">指导方针</a> ，但这些标准并没有得到政府的执行。
28.152	Belgium 比利时	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  确保其安全法明确严格地界定任何保护国家安全的法律条款，以符合国际人权法和标准	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  The legal provisions in China's National Security Law (2015), <a href="#">criticized</a> by the then-UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as being too vague and too broad and thus open to rights abuses have not been revised and brought into conformity with international human rights laws and standards. China <a href="#">imposed</a> a National Security Law in June 2020 on Hong Kong that <a href="#">does not</a> conform with international human rights laws and standards.  时任联合国人权事务高级专员曾 <a href="#">批评</a> 中国《国家安全法》（2015年）的法律规定过于模糊、过于宽泛，容易出现侵权行为，没有得到修改，与国际人权法律和标准接轨。中国于2020年6月对香港 <a href="#">实施</a> 了一项 <a href="#">不符合</a> 国际人权法和标准的国家安全法。
28.171	Sweden 瑞典	Respect the rights of all detainees under the relevant human rights instruments and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, including due process  尊重相关人权文书和《维也纳条约法公约》规定的所有被拘留者的权利，包括享有正当法律程序	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Many detainees, in particular HRDs, religious believers and ethnic minorities, <a href="#">do not enjoy the right to due process and a fair trial</a> , including not being allowed to meet their lawyers during detention, exposing them to great risk of torture and other ill-treatment.  许多被拘留者，特别是人权捍卫者，宗教信徒和少数族裔， <a href="#">不享有正当程序和公正审判的权利</a> ，包括在拘留期间不被允许与律师见面，使他们遭受酷刑和其他虐待的高风险。
28.173	Ukraine 乌克兰	Elaborate comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation that provides for the criminalization of all forms of trafficking  制定全面的打击人口贩运立法，规定将一切形式的贩运定为刑事罪	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Partially implemented 部分执行</b>  While China has anti-trafficking laws, implementation has been weak and the laws still <a href="#">equate</a> trafficking with prostitution and ignore trafficking in the form of forced labor and forced marriages. In June 2019, Chinese police <a href="#">freed</a> 1,147 human trafficking victims in a joint operation with five

				<p>neighbouring countries but more similar ongoing efforts are needed.</p> <p>虽然中国有打击贩卖人口的法律，但执行力度很弱，法律仍然将贩卖人口等同于卖淫，忽视了以强迫劳动和强迫婚姻的形式贩卖人口。2019年6月，中国警察与五个邻国联合开展行动，<a href="#">释放</a>了1,147名人口贩运受害者，但仍需要更多类似的持续努力。</p>
28.174	Côte d'Ivoire 科特迪瓦	<p>Adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, including on trafficking for sexual exploitation and illegal adoptions</p> <p>通过全面的打击人口贩运立法，包括关于以性剥削和非法收养为目的的人口贩运立法</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China has not adopted a comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation since the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR. China <a href="#">continues</a> to maintain restrictions on women's reproductive rights, with a "two-child policy" introduced in 2015. A preference for boys continues to lead to sex-selective abortion, abandonment of babies and infanticide, and that contributes to the continuing problem of <a href="#">trafficking of women and girls</a> for sexual exploitation from the adjacent countries of China's southwest border.</p> <p>自第三次普遍定期审议以来，中国尚未通过一项全面的反人口贩运立法。中国<a href="#">继续</a>限制妇女的生育权利，2015年开始实行“二孩政策”。对男孩的偏爱继续导致性别选择性堕胎、遗弃婴儿和杀害婴儿，这也助长了从中国西南边境邻国<a href="#">贩卖妇女和女孩</a>进行性剥削的问题持续存在。</p>
28.182	Australia 澳大利亚	<p>Fully protect freedom of religion or belief by ensuring Chinese law supports the rights of individuals to freely practise their religion</p> <p>确保中国法律支持个人自由信奉其宗教的权利，以充分保护宗教或信仰自由</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The enactment of various national security-related laws, and the ethno-religious profiling of individuals <a href="#">seriously violated</a> the right to freedom of religion, especially in Xinjiang and Tibetan-populated areas. China has <a href="#">continued</a> to <a href="#">maintain</a> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom. <a href="#">Christians</a> and <a href="#">Falun Gong</a> practitioners continue to face persecution.</p> <p>各种与国家安全有关的法律的颁布和对个人的民族宗教定性<a href="#">严重</a><a href="#">侵害</a>了宗教自由权，特别是在新</p>



				疆和藏族聚居的区域。中国 <a href="#">继续</a> 在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林 <a href="#">保留</a> 拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留。 <a href="#">基督徒</a> 和 <a href="#">法轮功</a> 学员继续面临迫害。
28.183	New Zealand 新西兰	Respect, protect and fulfil the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, in accordance with general comment 22 of the Human Rights Committee  按照人权事务委员会第22号一般性意见，尊重、保护和实现思想、良心和宗教自由权	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  China’s Administrative Measures for Religious Groups, which came into effect on February 1, 2020, <a href="#">require</a> that “religious organizations must support the leadership of the Communist Party of China” and “adhere to the direction of Sinicization of religions,” a form of cultural and religious assimilation. The Chinese government continues to persecute anyone who expresses political or religious dissent, or practices religion independently of the state.  中国于2020年2月1日起实施的《宗教团体管理办法》 <a href="#">要求</a> ，“宗教组织必须支持中国共产党的领导”，“坚持宗教中国化的方向”，这是文化和宗教同化的一种形式。中国政府继续迫害任何表达政治或宗教异见，或独立从事宗教活动的人。
28.185	Poland 波兰	Ensure full implementation of its international human rights obligations regarding freedom of religion or belief  确保充分履行其关于宗教或信仰自由的国际人权义务	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Religious believers <a href="#">continue</a> to be persecuted for their exercising their religious beliefs, in violation of China’s international human rights obligations. There has been tighter control on religious activities in the past few years. China <a href="#">intensified</a> its policy to “Sinicize” religion (a policy of cultural and religious assimilation). China <a href="#">continues</a> to <a href="#">maintain</a> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom. <a href="#">Christians</a> and <a href="#">Falun Gong</a> practitioners continue to face persecution.  宗教信仰徒由于其宗教信仰而 <a href="#">持续</a> 遭到迫害，违反了中国的国际人权义务。在过去的几年中，中国对宗教活动的控制越来越严厉。 <a href="#">加强了</a> 对宗教进行“中国化”的政策（文化和宗教同化政策）。中国 <a href="#">继续</a> 在新疆为维吾尔族和其他

				突厥穆斯林设立拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留。基督徒和法轮功学员继续面临迫害。
28.186	Austria 奥地利	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  采取必要措施，允许所有公民自由信奉宗教或信仰，并确保少数民族裔能够自由信奉其宗教和实践其文化	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  The right to freedom of religion continues to be <u>systematically suppressed</u> and criminalized, especially for ethnic minority groups who are denied the right to <u>freely practise</u> their religion and culture. Muslims including Uyghurs, Hui, and other Turkic groups, Tibetans, <u>Christian</u> house churches and <u>Falun Gong</u> continue to face severe persecution. China <u>continues</u> to <u>maintain</u> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom, and is <u>engaged</u> in a policy of cultural genocide against the Uyghur people.  宗教自由权继续受到 <u>系统性的压制</u> 和刑事定罪，少数民族群体特别被剥夺 <u>自由信奉宗教</u> 和文化权利。包括维吾尔族、回族和其他突厥族的穆斯林、藏族、 <u>基督教</u> 家庭教会和 <u>法轮功</u> 在内继续面临严重的迫害。中国 <u>继续</u> 在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林 <u>设立</u> 拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留，并实施了针对维吾尔族人民的种族灭绝文化政策。
28.194	France 法国	Guarantee freedom of religion or belief, including in Tibet and in Xinjiang  保障宗教或信仰自由，包括在西藏和新疆	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Religious freedom continues to be <u>systematically</u> suppressed in China, including in <u>Tibet</u> and <u>Xinjiang</u> . Tibetans and Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in these regions continue to face arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and torture for practising their religions. China <u>continues</u> to <u>maintain</u> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom.  宗教自由在中国（包括 <u>西藏</u> 和 <u>新疆</u> ）继续受到 <u>系统性</u> 压制。这些地区的藏族，维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林继续信奉宗教，遭到任

				意拘留，强迫失踪和酷刑。中国继续在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林设立拘留营，在那里，人们因行使其宗教自由权而被任意拘留。
28.195	Germany 德国	Respect the rights to freedom of religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture, including for Tibetans, Uighurs and other minorities  尊重宗教或信仰自由权、意见和表达自由权、和平集会和文化自由权，包括藏族人、维吾尔族和其他少数民族的这些权利	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  The right to freedom of religion continues to be <u>systematically suppressed</u> and criminalized, especially for <u>Tibetans</u> , <u>Uyghurs</u> and other minorities who are also still denied the right to freedom of <u>expression</u> and <u>peaceful assembly</u> and subjected to policies of <u>forced assimilation</u> to Han Chinese culture. China <u>continues</u> to <u>maintain</u> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom, and is <u>engaged</u> in a policy of cultural genocide against the Uyghur people. <u>Christians</u> and <u>Falun Gong</u> practitioners continue to face persecution.  宗教自由权继续受到 <u>系统性的压制</u> 和刑事定罪，特别是对于 <u>藏族</u> ， <u>维吾尔族</u> 和其他少数群体，他们仍然被剥夺了 <u>言论自由</u> 和 <u>和平集会</u> 的权利，并受到 <u>被强迫与汉族同化</u> 的政策文化。中国继续在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林设立拘留营，在那里，人们因行使其宗教自由权而被任意拘留，当局并实施了 <u>针对</u> 维吾尔族人民的种族灭绝文化政策。 <u>基督徒</u> 和 <u>法轮功</u> 学员继续面临迫害。
28.196	Haiti 海地	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  根据第二轮审议接受的工作组报告第186.136、186.138、186.40、186.141和	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Catholics and Protestants and other religious groups continue to be <u>denied</u> the right to freedom of religion, in violation of China's constitution. Since China accepted recommendations contained in paragraphs 186.136, 186.138, 186.40, 186.141 and 186.143 of the report of the Working Group during the second cycle, the government adopted the Religious Affairs Regulations in 2018 which further tightened restrictions on religious groups. In one example, Protestant <u>pastor Wang Yi</u> received a nine-year prison sentence in December 2019 for running a church that did

		186.143 段所载关于宗教自由的建议，并根据其宪法，给予天主教徒和新教徒更大的宗教自由		<p>not register with the state, in violation of the 2018 regulations. Many independent Protestant and Catholic churches have been <a href="#">demolished</a> and driven underground.</p> <p>天主教徒、基督新教徒和其他宗教团体继续被剥夺宗教自由的权利，这违反了中国的宪法。由于中国在第二轮时已接受了工作组报告第 186.136、186.138、186.40、186.141 和 186.143 段中的建议，但中国政府于 2018 年通过了《宗教事务条例》，进一步加强了对宗教团体的限制。其中一个例子是，基督新教牧师王怡在 2019 年 12 月因经营一个没有在国家注册的教会而被判 9 年监禁，违反了 2018 年的规定。许多独立的基督新教和天主教堂被拆毁，并被驱赶而隐身成地下教会。</p>
28.201	Sweden 瑞典	<p>Remove restrictions on freedom of expression and press freedom, including on the Internet, that are not in accordance with international law</p> <p>消除不符合国际法的对言论自由和新闻自由的限制，包括对互联网的限制</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Freedom of expression and press freedom remain <a href="#">systematically violated</a>. Media censorship and Internet restrictions continue to be widespread. Nearly 900 Chinese were <a href="#">punished</a> for their speech about the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In 2020, China was <a href="#">ranked</a> 177th out of 180 in the world in press freedom index and currently <a href="#">imprisons</a> 48 journalists.</p> <p>言论自由和新闻自由仍然受到<a href="#">系统侵害</a>。媒体审查和互联网限制仍然普遍存在。近 900 名中国人因在 2020 年发表有关 COVID-19 新肺炎流行的言论而受到<a href="#">惩罚</a>。2020 年，中国在世界新闻自由指数中<a href="#">排名第 177 位</a>，目前有 48 名记者遭到<a href="#">关押</a>。</p>
28.204	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	<p>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</p> <p>通过确保网络安全和信息安全流动而不侵犯言论自由，使社会所有成员能够不受限制地使用互联网</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The Internet in China remains <a href="#">severely restricted</a> and censored, and many websites continued to be blocked, content deleted by censors. Chinese netizens continue to be criminally <a href="#">prosecuted</a> for their online speech.</p> <p>中国的互联网仍然受到<a href="#">严格的限制</a>和审查，许多网站继续被封锁，内容被审查员删除。中国网</p>

				民继续因其线上言论遭到 <u>刑事起诉</u> 。
28.205	France 法国	<p>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</p> <p>保障言论、集会和结社自由，包括在香港保障这些自由，并消除互联网信息自由的障碍，特别是对人权维护者而言</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> <b>接受并已经执行。</b></p> <p>This reply does not affect the consistent position of the Chinese government on “human rights defenders”. China’s laws protect the lawful rights and interests of all citizens as equals. This reply also applies to other recommendations concerning “human rights defenders”.</p> <p>接受并已经执行。本回答并不影响中国政府对“人权卫士”概念的一贯立场。中国法律平等保护所有公民的合法权利和利益。下同。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association remain <u>systematically suppressed</u> in mainland China. These rights have increasingly <u>faced restrictions</u> in Hong Kong under the new National Security Law imposed on the city. HRDs in mainland China face the risk of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance for exercising these rights. Protesters in Hong Kong have been subjected to arbitrary arrest for exercising their right to peaceful assembly. The Internet in mainland China continues to be heavily censored, and HRDs continue to be under strong surveillance and face criminal prosecution for their online speech.</p> <p>在中国大陆，言论、集会和结社自由的权利仍然受到<u>系统的压制</u>。根据香港新的国家安全法，这些权利受到了越来越多的<u>限制</u>。中国大陆的人权捍卫者因行使这些权利而面临被任意拘留和强迫失踪的风险。香港的抗议者因行使和平集会的权利而遭到任意逮捕。中国大陆的互联网继续受到严格审查，人权捍卫者继续受到严密监视，并因其网上言论而面临刑事起诉。</p>
28.207	Italy 意大利	<p>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</p> <p>保障意见和表达自由，加强努力按照国际标准创造记者、人权维护者和非政府组织能够自由运作的的环境</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> <b>接受并已经执行。</b></p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The right to freedom of expression remains <u>systematically suppressed</u>. Journalists, HRDs, and NGOs still cannot operate freely. They face arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks, often accused of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards. NGOs continue to face restrictions on their operations under the overseas NGO management law that went into effect in 2017.</p> <p>言论自由仍然受到<u>系统的压制</u>。记者、人权捍卫者和非政府组织仍然不能自由运作。他们面临任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他风险，经常被指控“危害国家安</p>

				全”，违反国际标准。根据 2017 年生效的《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》，非政府组织的业务继续面临限制。
28.208	Luxembourg 卢森堡	Protect and guarantee respect for freedom of information and expression, in particular by journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders  保护和保障对信息和言论自由的尊重，特别是尊重记者、博客作者和人权维护者的信息和言论自由	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  The right to freedom of information and expression remains <a href="#">systematically suppressed</a> . Journalists, bloggers, and HRDs continue to face arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks, often accused of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards.  信息和言论自由权仍然受到 <a href="#">系统的压制</a> 。记者、博客作者和人权捍卫者继续面临任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他风险，这些人通常被指控为“危害国家安全”，违反国际标准。
28.212	Tunisia 突尼斯	Continue its legislative, judicial and administrative reforms to prepare for accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  继续进行立法、司法和行政改革，为加入《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》做准备	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Assessment Unavailable 无法评估</b>  <b>Not a SMART recommendation 建议提的不够专业</b>  China has already ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), so should not be asked to “continue” “reforms to prepare for accession” to this treaty. However, China has not fully <a href="#">implemented</a> ICESCR and has failed to enact the <a href="#">recommendations</a> made by the UN committee during its periodic reviews. China has made progress on poverty alleviation but it has also seen a <a href="#">substantial increase of inequality</a> . China’s Sinicization policy continues to violate the social and cultural rights of ethnic minorities in <a href="#">Xinjiang, Tibet</a> and <a href="#">Inner Mongolia</a> and other areas.  中国已经批准了《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，因此不应要求中国“继续”“改革以准备加入”这一条约。然而，中国并没有 <a href="#">全面实施</a> 《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，也没有落实联合国委员会在定期审议期间提出的 <a href="#">建议</a> 。中国在扶贫方面取得了进展，但不平等现象也 <a href="#">大幅增加</a> 。中国的中国化政策继续侵犯 <a href="#">新疆、西藏</a> 和 <a href="#">内蒙古</a> 等地区少数民族的社会和文化权利。

28.216	Finland 芬兰	<p>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</p> <p>根据国家法律，保障保护律师免遭任何形式的骚扰、暴力或意欲阻碍或干涉其为委托人辩护的企图</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China <u>continues</u> to permit harassment and violence against lawyers, who face <u>arbitrary detention, disbarment</u> and <u>punishments</u> for speaking out about abuses of their clients' rights, and continue to face regular attempts to <u>interfere</u> with their defence of their clients.</p> <p>中国<u>继续</u>允许对律师进行骚扰和暴力行为，律师因公开维护其委托人权利而受到侵犯，面临<u>任意拘留、吊销律师资格和处罚</u>，并继续面临当局经常性试图<u>干涉</u>其为委托人辩护。</p>
28.218	Germany 德国	<p>Guarantee fair trials; allow all defendants unhindered access to their chosen lawyers, prompt notification of their families and transparent legal procedures</p> <p>保证公正审判;允许所有被告不受阻碍地接触他们选择的律师，及时通知他们的家人以及确保法律程序透明</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Defendants continue to be denied the right to a fair trial, especially in political cases. Human rights defenders are often <u>not allowed</u> access to lawyers of their own choice and the families of detained HRDs are often not informed of their detention or whereabouts or trials. "National security" is often cited as justification to deny due process rights and hold closed door trials. In 2020, authorities <u>used</u> the COVID-19 pandemic as an excuse to excessively restrict detainees' visitation and communication rights.</p> <p>被告继续被剥夺获得公正审判的权利，特别是在政治案件中。人权捍卫者往往<u>不被允许</u>接触他们自己选择的律师，被拘留的人权捍卫者的家属，也常常得不到他们被拘留、下落或审判的消息。“国家安全”经常被作为拒绝正当程序权利和举行闭门审判的理由。2020年，当局以 COVID-19 新冠病毒大流行为<u>借口</u>，过度限制被拘留者的探视权和通讯权。</p>
28.281	Republic of Moldova 摩尔多瓦共和国	<p>Pursue measures to address the gender pay gap, including by adopting legislation regarding the principle of equal pay</p> <p>采取措施解决性别工资差异，包括通过关于同工同酬原则的立法</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>There is still no specific anti-discrimination law in China and China has not adopted legislation regarding equal pay. According to a 2020 <u>survey</u>, women in China are paid 17% lower than men, down from 23% the previous year. Women continue to face gender discrimination in recruitment,</p>



				<p><a href="#">hiring</a>, wages, and promotions.</p> <p>中国仍然没有具体的反歧视法，中国也没有为实现性别平等付出必要的努力。2020年的一项<a href="#">调查</a>显示，中国女性的薪酬比男性低17%，低于上一年的23%。妇女在<a href="#">招聘</a>，雇用，工资和晋升方面继续面临性别歧视。</p>
28.282	Colombia 哥伦比亚	<p>Promote the introduction of labour legislation providing for equal pay between men and women for the same work</p> <p>促进颁布劳工立法，规定男女同工同酬</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>There is still no specific anti-discrimination law in China and China has not adopted legislation providing for equal pay. According to a 2020 <a href="#">survey</a>, women in China are paid 17% lower than men, down from 23% the previous year. Women continue to face gender discrimination in recruitment, <a href="#">hiring</a>, wages, and promotions.</p> <p>中国仍然没有具体的反歧视法，中国也没有为实现性别平等付出必要的努力。2020年的一项<a href="#">调查</a>显示，中国女性的薪酬比男性低17%，低于上一年的23%。妇女在<a href="#">招聘</a>，雇用，工资和晋升方面继续面临性别歧视。</p>
28.283	Iraq 伊拉克	<p>Make efforts to promote and protect human rights, and achieve gender equality in pay</p> <p>努力促进和保护人权，实现性别工资平等</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China continues to violate human rights. There is still no specific anti-discrimination law in China and China has not made the necessary efforts to achieve gender equal pay. According to a 2020 <a href="#">survey</a>, women in China are paid 17% lower than men, down from 23% the previous year. Women continue to face gender discrimination in recruitment, <a href="#">hiring</a>, wages, and promotions.</p> <p>中国继续侵犯人权。中国仍然没有具体的反歧视法，中国也没有为实现性别平等付出必要的努力。2020年的一项<a href="#">调查</a>显示，中国女性的薪酬比男性低17%，低于上一年的23%。妇女在<a href="#">招聘</a>，雇用，工资和晋升方面继续面临性别歧视。</p>
28.293	Iceland 冰岛	<p>Adopt concrete measures to promote women's full and equal participation in political and public life</p> <p>采取具体措施，促进妇女充分和平等地参与政</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The Chinese government has not adopted any concrete measures to ensure women's full and equal participation in political and public life since the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR. In 2020,</p>

		治和公共生活		<p>there was <a href="#">only one</a> woman on the 25-member Party Politburo (the second-highest political body in China) and no female member of the Standing Committee (the highest political body).</p> <p>自第三次普遍定期审议以来，中国政府尚未采取任何具体措施来确保妇女充分和平等地参与政治和公共生活。到 2020 年，在由 25 名成员组成的中共中央政治局（中国第二高政治机构）中<a href="#">只有</a><a href="#">一名</a>女性，而在常务委员会（最高政治机构）中则没有女性成员。</p>
28.304	Costa Rica 哥斯达黎加	<p>Develop a national plan to eradicate child labour, particularly in the mining, manufacturing and brick-making sectors, and guarantee school attendance</p> <p>制定一项消除童工现象的国家计划，特别是在采矿、制造和制砖部门，并保证入学率</p>	<p><b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>No national plan to eradicate child labor has been developed since the 3<sup>rd</sup> UPR. While national laws prohibit child labour under the age of sixteen, the laws are not enforced. China <a href="#">has not</a> made available any official statistics on child labor. Factories <a href="#">continue</a> to use child laborers, sometimes labeling them “student interns.”</p> <p>自第三次普遍定期审议以来，没有制定消除童工现象的国家计划。虽然国家法律禁止 16 岁以下的童工，但这些法律没有得到执行。中国<a href="#">没有</a>提供任何有关童工的官方统计数据。工厂<a href="#">继续</a>使用童工，有时给他们贴上“实习学生”的标签</p>
28.314	Brazil 巴西	<p>Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled</p> <p>批准《关于为盲人、视力障碍者或其他印刷品阅读障碍者获得已出版作品提供便利的马拉喀什条约》</p>	<p><b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。</p> <p>China will carefully deliberate the ratification of the Treaty.</p> <p>接受并正在执行。关于批约问题，中方将认真研究。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China is a <a href="#">signatory</a> to the Treaty but still has not ratified it.</p> <p>中国是该条约的<a href="#">签署国</a>，但尚未批准。</p>
28.318	New Zealand 新西兰	<p>Resume the two-way dialogue on Tibet</p> <p>恢复关于西藏问题的双向对话</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>No round of <a href="#">discussions</a> has been held between the Office of the Dalai Lama (Central Tibet Administration) and the Chinese government since the two-way dialogue discussions were</p>

				<p>suspended in 2010. Tibetans continued to be denied their right to self-determination.</p> <p>自 2010 年停止<a href="#">双向对话</a>以来，达赖喇嘛办公室（藏人行政中央）与中国政府之间从未举行过一轮讨论。藏人的自决权继续被剥夺。</p>
28.320	Switzerland 瑞士	<p>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</p> <p>尊重西藏人民和其他少数民族的所有人权，包括必须提供安全、清洁、健康和可持续的环境，这对于享有许多人权而言至关重要</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The human rights of the Tibetan people are <a href="#">systematically</a> violated. Environmental destruction in Tibet <a href="#">continues</a>, which denies Tibetans a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</p> <p>西藏人民的人权受到<a href="#">系统</a>的破坏。西藏的环境破坏仍在<a href="#">继续</a>，这使藏人得不到安全、清洁、健康和可持续的环境。</p>
28.322	Croatia 克罗地亚	<p>Fully respect the rights of ethnic minorities, freedom of religion and expressions of cultural identity</p> <p>充分尊重少数民族的权利、宗教自由和文化特性的表达</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>Ethnic and religious minorities continue to face <a href="#">discrimination</a> in housing, employment, and many are <a href="#">subjected</a> to arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance. The right to freedom of religion remain <a href="#">systematically suppressed</a> and ethnic minorities are subjected to criminal prosecution and denied the right to <a href="#">freely practise</a> their religion and expression of cultural identity. China <a href="#">continues</a> to <a href="#">maintain</a> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom. China is <a href="#">engaged</a> in a policy of cultural genocide against the Uyghur people.</p> <p>少数民族和宗教少数群体在住房、就业方面继续面临<a href="#">歧视</a>，许多人<a href="#">遭到</a>任意拘留和强迫失踪。宗教自由权仍然受到<a href="#">系统的压制</a>，少数民族受到刑事起诉，并被剥夺<a href="#">信奉宗教自由</a>和表达文化认同的权利。中国<a href="#">继续</a>在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林<a href="#">设立</a></p>

				拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留。中国对维吾尔族人民 <u>实行</u> 文化灭绝政策。
28.327	Italy 意大利	Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence, especially against ethnic and religious minorities  防止和打击一切形式的歧视和暴力，特别是针对族裔和宗教少数群体的歧视和暴力	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Ethnic and religious minorities continue to face <u>discrimination</u> in housing and employment. Ethnic and religious continue to be <u>subjected</u> to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and violence. China still has not adopted a comprehensive anti-discrimination law. China <u>continues</u> to <u>maintain</u> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom, and is <u>engaged</u> in a policy of cultural genocide against the Uyghur people.  少数民族和宗教少数群体在住房、就业方面继续面临 <u>歧视</u> ，许多人 <u>遭到</u> 任意拘留和强迫失踪。中国仍未通过全面性的反歧视法令。中国 <u>继续</u> 在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林 <u>设立</u> 拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留。中国对维吾尔族人民 <u>实行</u> 文化灭绝政策。
28.334	Norway 挪威	Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders  为所有人权维护者创造和维持安全和有利的环境	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Human rights defenders <u>continue to face</u> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks for their work, often prosecuted for crimes of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards. As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <u>991 cases</u> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison. NGOs have been shut down and their leaders imprisoned.  人权捍卫者 <u>继续面临着</u> 任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他工作风险，他们往往被指控“危害国家安全罪”，但这是违反国际标准的。截至2020年10月4日，我们已记录在押或监狱中涉及人权捍卫者的 <u>991起案件</u> 。非政府组织被关闭，他们的领导人遭到监禁。

28.335	Spain 西班牙	Apply public policies to protect human rights defenders in line with international standards  根据国际标准实施公共政策，保护人权维护者	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Human rights defenders <a href="#">continue to face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks for their work, often prosecuted for crimes of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards. As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <a href="#">991 cases</a> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison. NGOs have been shut down and their leaders imprisoned.  人权捍卫者 <a href="#">继续面临着</a> 任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他工作风险，他们往往被指控“危害国家安全罪”，但这是违反国际标准的。截至2020年10月4日，我们已记录在押或监狱中涉及人权捍卫者的 <a href="#">991起案件</a> 。非政府组织被关闭，他们的领导人遭到监禁。
28.337	Belgium 比利时	Take the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights defenders can exercise their freedom of expression and peaceful association;  采取必要措施，保障人权维护者能够行使言论自由与和平结社自由	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Human rights defenders <a href="#">continue to face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks for their work, often prosecuted for crimes of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards. As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <a href="#">991 cases</a> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison. NGOs have been shut down and their leaders imprisoned.  人权捍卫者 <a href="#">继续面临着</a> 任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他工作风险，他们往往被指控“危害国家安全罪”，但这是违反国际标准的。截至2020年10月4日，我们已记录在押或监狱中涉及人权捍卫者的 <a href="#">991起案件</a> 。非政府组织被关闭，他们的领导人遭到监禁。
28.338	Costa Rica 哥斯达黎加	Guarantee the full exercise of the freedoms of association and expression of human rights defenders and minorities, in accordance with international human rights law  根据国际人权法，保障人权维护者和少数群体	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Human rights defenders and <a href="#">minorities</a> are <a href="#">systematically denied</a> the rights to freedom of association and expression. HRDs and <a href="#">ethnic and religious</a> minorities <a href="#">face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks for exercising these rights, often accused of “endangering

		充分行使结社和言论自由		<p>national security,” in violation of international standards. As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <a href="#">991 cases</a> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison. Ethnic minorities are subjected to criminal prosecution and denied the right to <a href="#">freely practise</a> their religion and expression of cultural identity. China <a href="#">continues</a> to <a href="#">maintain</a> internment camps for Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, where individuals have been arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to religious freedom. China is <a href="#">engaged</a> in a policy of cultural genocide against the Uyghur people.”</p> <p>人权捍卫者和<a href="#">少数群体</a>被<a href="#">系统地剥夺</a>了结社和言论自由的权利。人权捍卫者以及少数民族和<a href="#">宗教少数群体</a>在行使这些权利时<a href="#">面临</a>任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他风险，经常被指控“危害国家安全罪”，这是违反国际标准的。截至2020年10月4日，我们记录了<a href="#">991起</a>涉及拘留或监狱中的人权捍卫者的案件。少数民族受到刑事起诉，被剥夺<a href="#">自由信仰宗教</a>和表达文化身份认同的权利。中国<a href="#">继续</a>在新疆为维吾尔族和其他突厥穆斯林<a href="#">设立</a>拘留营，在那里，个人因行使宗教自由权而被任意拘留。中国正在对维吾尔族人<a href="#">实行</a>文化灭绝政策。</p>
28.339	Estonia 爱沙尼亚	<p>Enable all members of civil society to freely engage with international human rights mechanisms without fear of intimidation and reprisals</p> <p>使民间社会所有成员能够自由参与国际人权机制，而不必担心遭到恐吓和报复</p>	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>China continues to engage in reprisals against members of civil society in China to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms. China has been cited in the UN secretary-general’s <a href="#">reprisals report</a> every year since 2014. In September 2020, the latest UN reprisals report cited “New incidents involving 15 individuals were reported to OHCHR from June 2019 to April 2020.” The Government has refused to substantially engage with the SG’s concerns and continues to <a href="#">persecute</a> members of civil society for engaging with the UN.</p> <p>中国继续对与联合国人权机制进行合作的中国公民进行报复。自</p>

				2014 年以来，每年的联合国秘书长 <a href="#">报复报告</a> 中都点名提到中国政府的报复行为。2020 年 9 月发布的最新联合国报复报告提到“2019 年 6 月至 2020 年 4 月，有涉及 15 位人士的新的个案举报到人权高专办”。但当局拒绝对秘书长的关切做出任何有实际意义的回应，并继续 <a href="#">迫害</a> 与联合国合作的民间人士。
28.340	Ireland 爱尔兰	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  立即采取行动，允许人权维护者和律师在不受威胁、骚扰或影响的情况下行使意见和表达自由权	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  Human rights defenders including lawyers <a href="#">continue to face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other risks for exercising their right to freedom of expression, often prosecuted for crimes of “endangering national security,” in violation of international standards. As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <a href="#">991 cases</a> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison.  包括律师在内的人权捍卫者因行使言论自由权而 <a href="#">继续面临着</a> 任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑和其他风险，这些人往往被指控“危害国家安全罪”，这是违反国际标准的。截至 2020 年 10 月 4 日，我们已记录在押或监狱中涉及人权捍卫者的 <a href="#">991 起</a> 案件。
28.341	Argentina 阿根廷	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  采取必要措施，为致力于保护和促进人权的人，包括人权维护者和记者，提供安全的环境，并调查和惩处针对他们的一切暴力行为	<b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。	<b>Not implemented 未执行</b>  HRDs, including journalists, continue to <a href="#">face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, administrative penalties, collective punishment against their families, and targeted surveillance in response to their work to promote and protect human rights. Acts of violence against HRDs are not investigated and those responsible not held criminally accountable.  因人权捍卫者从事倡导并保护人权的工作，他们继续 <a href="#">面临</a> 任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑、行政处罚、对家人的株连惩罚以及指定监视。对人权捍卫者施暴的行为，当局未予调查，肇事者也未被追究刑事责任。



28.342	Liechtenstein 列支敦士登	<p>Ensure that human rights defenders can conduct their work without being subjected to harassment, intimidation or any kind of reprisals</p> <p>确保人权维护者能够在不受骚扰、恐吓或任何形式报复的情况下开展工作</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>HRDs continue to <a href="#">face</a> arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, administrative penalties, collective punishment against their families, and targeted surveillance in response to their work. In September 2020, the latest UN secretary-generals' <a href="#">reprisals report</a> cited "New incidents involving 15 individuals were reported to OHCHR from June 2019 to April 2020." As of October 4, 2020, we have documented <a href="#">991 cases</a> involving HRDs currently in detention or prison.</p> <p>因人权捍卫者从事倡导并保护人权的工作，他们继续<a href="#">面临</a>任意拘留、强迫失踪、酷刑、行政处罚、对家人的株连惩罚以及指定监视。自 2014 年以来，每年的联合国秘书长<a href="#">报复报告</a>中都点名提到中国政府的报复行为。2020 年 9 月发布的最新联合国报复报告提到“2019 年 6 月至 2020 年 4 月，有涉及 15 位人士的新的个案举报到人权高专办”。截至 2020 年 10 月 4 日，我们已记录在押或监狱中涉及人权捍卫者的 <a href="#">991 起</a> 案件。</p>
28.343	Australia 澳大利亚	<p>Uphold the rights, freedoms and rule of law embodied in the one country, two systems framework for Hong Kong</p> <p>维护香港一国两制框架中体现的权利、自由和法治</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The National Security Law, imposed on Hong Kong by authorities in Beijing, <a href="#">violated</a> the "One Country, Two Systems" principle, and infringes on the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association, and has seriously impacted the city's judicial independence.</p> <p>北京当局强加于香港的《国家安全法》<a href="#">违反</a>了“一国两制”原则，侵犯了言论自由，和平集会和结社自由的权利，并严重影响了这座城市的司法独立。</p>
28.344	Philippines 菲律宾	<p>Enhance monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Employment Contract, particularly for migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong</p> <p>加强监督《标准就业合同》的执行情况，特别</p>	<p><b>Accepted and already implemented.</b> 接受并已经执行。</p>	<p><b>Assessment Unavailable 无法评估</b></p> <p><b>Not a SMART recommendation 建议提的不够专业</b></p> <p>Working conditions of migrant domestic workers <a href="#">remain</a> problematic. Due to the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, many migrant domestic workers <a href="#">have</a></p>

		是对香港的移民家政工人		<p><a href="#">been left</a> jobless and stranded in Hong Kong and live in shelters with very bad conditions. Some provisions in the Standard Employment Contract are flawed because they enshrine in law: the requirement of domestic workers to work and reside in the employer's residence; the inequality of remuneration for migrant domestic workers; and the discriminatory treatment in terms of visas and residency for migrant domestic workers compared to other types of migrant workers. These provisions in the Standard Employment Contract should be revised to bring it into line with international human rights law and standards. The recommendation to "enhance monitoring of the implementation" of the law without addressing these flawed provisions makes the recommendation not specific, unattainable for protecting rights of migrant workers, and un-timely.</p> <p>外来家庭佣工的工作条件<a href="#">仍然存在</a>问题。由于 2020 年 COVID-19 大流行，许多外来家佣工<a href="#">处于</a>失业而滞留在香港，并居住在条件非常恶劣的庇护所中。《标准就业合同》中的某些规定是有缺陷的，因为它们在法律上规定了：家佣工在雇主住所工作和居住的要求；外来家佣工的薪酬不平等；与其他类型的移徙工人相比，移徙家佣工在签证和居住权方面的歧视性待遇。应修订《标准就业合同》中的这些规定，使其与国际人权法和标准保持一致。这条建议“加强监督《标准就业合同》的执行情况”而没提到如何弥补这部法律的缺陷，于是，这条建议没法具体落实，达不到保护移徙工人权利的目的，因而也不及时。</p>
28.345	Canada 加拿大	<p>Ensure the right of Hong Kong people to take part in government without distinction of any kind</p> <p>确保香港人民有权无任何区别地参与政府</p>	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>The Hong Kong government's use of emergency legislation to postpone the September 6, 2020 Legislative Council election for one year on COVID-19 pandemic grounds <a href="#">infringed</a> upon Hong Kong people's right to take part in government. The <a href="#">disqualification</a> of the pro-democracy candidates on the grounds that their political</p>

				<p>positions might violate “national security” infringed upon the right of Hong Kong people to take part in government without distinction of any kind.</p> <p>香港政府以 COVID-19 为由，利用紧急立法将 2020 年 9 月 6 日的立法会选举推迟一年，<u>侵犯</u>香港人民参政的权利。民主派候选人的<u>资格被取消</u>，理由是他们的政治立场可能违反“国家安全”，这侵犯了香港人不受歧视、一律可以参政的权利。</p>
28.346	Croatia 克罗地亚	<p>That the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region introduce internal legislation to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>香港特别行政区颁布内部立法，以执行《儿童权利公约》</p>	<b>Accepted and being implemented.</b> 接受并正在执行。	<p><b>Not implemented 未执行</b></p> <p>There is still a <u>general lack</u> of legislation to protect children’s rights in Hong Kong and there is still no consolidated legal definition of “child abuse.” Children’s rights education is not compulsory in schools or in teacher training institutions in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong government <u>doesn’t put</u> any emphasis on promoting the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>在香港，<u>普遍缺乏</u>保护儿童权利的立法，并且还没有关于“虐待儿童”的综合法律定义。在香港的学校或师范培训机构中，儿童权利教育不是强制性的，并且香港政府<u>不重视推广</u>《儿童权利公约》。</p>