



# **Summary Charts: China’s Responses to Recommendations Advanced by Human Rights Council Member and Observer States 2<sup>nd</sup> Universal Periodic Review of China**

Compiled by HRIC based on the *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: China*, A/HRC/25/5, December 4, 2013, and *Addendum 1: Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review*, A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, February 27, 2014.

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|--|-----------|
| <b>Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations .....</b>                         | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations .....</b> | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Chart 3: Accepted and Being Implemented Recommendations.....</b>    | <b>23</b> |
| <b>Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations .....</b>                     | <b>26</b> |

On March 20, 2014, the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) officially adopted the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for China's second UPR, a comprehensive evaluation of its human rights obligations under the UN system. As the official record of China's review and its commitments, the report documents the questions, comments, recommendations, and China's statements made during the interactive dialogue.

Of the 252 recommendations made by HRC member and observer States, China accepted 204 and rejected 48. And of the 204 accepted recommendations, China stated that 31 have already been implemented, and eight are being implemented.

HRIC has organized the 252 recommendations into the four charts below by the outcome category:

Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations

Chart 3: Accepted and Being Implemented Recommendations

Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

The charts group the recommendations by topic, and include the text of the recommendations as advanced by the member states and the names of the member states. Charts 2, 3, 4 also include China's comments, as stated in the Addendum to the Report of the Working Group, Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review.

## Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|---|--|
| <b>Ratification of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b> | <b>186.3.</b> Consider <b>ratifying ICCPR</b> (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) <div style="text-align: right;"><b>CAPE VERDE</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.4.</b> Take steps to an early <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></div>  |
|   | <b>186.5.</b> Take steps towards the <b>ratification</b> of ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>BENIN</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.6.</b> Continue carrying out administrative and judicial reforms to <b>prepare</b> for the <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>EGYPT</b></div>  |
|   | <b>186.7.</b> Continue the actions undertaken with the view to <b>ratifying</b> the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>GUATEMALA</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.8.</b> Continue its national reforms with an aim to <b>ratify</b> the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>LATVIA</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.9.</b> Continue to take measures towards <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>BOTSWANA</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.10.</b> Move towards <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR at the earliest possible date <div style="text-align: right;"><b>NEW ZEALAND</b></div>  |
|   | <b>186.14.</b> Accelerate administrative and legislative reforms with a view of <b>ratifying</b> the ICCPR <div style="text-align: right;"><b>TUNISIA</b></div>  |
|   | <b>186.32.</b> Consider <b>ratifying</b> the ICCPR and <b>establishing a National Human Rights Institution</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>ZAMBIA</b></div>   |
| <b>Other International Human Rights Instruments</b>                                 | <b>186.24.</b> Consider <b>acceding</b> to the <b>ICRMW</b> (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families) <div style="text-align: right;"><b>EGYPT</b></div> |
|   | <b>186.25.</b> Consider <b>becoming a party</b> to the <b>ICRMW</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>GHANA</b></div>   |
|   | <b>186.26.</b> Consider the possibility of <b>ratifying</b> the <b>ICRMW</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>GUATEMALA</b></div>  |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|---|---|
| <b>Other International Human Rights Instruments</b> | <b>186.27.</b> Explore options to <b>accede</b> to the <b>Rome Statute</b> <sup>1</sup> of the ICC (International Criminal Court)<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>LATVIA</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.28.</b> Continue its efforts on the <b>ratification</b> of <b>other human rights instruments</b> and relevant protocols<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>MONGOLIA</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.29.</b> Consider <b>signing</b> and <b>ratifying</b> the <b>third OP-CRC-IC</b> <sup>2</sup> (Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure)<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SEYCHELLES</b></p>                           |
|   | <b>186.30.</b> Consider the possibility of <b>acceding</b> to the <b>Rome Statute</b> of the ICC as well as its <b>Agreement on Privileges and Immunities</b> <sup>3</sup><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>URUGUAY</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.31.</b> Consider the possibility of <b>acceding</b> to the <b>CPED</b> (International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance) and recognize the competence of its Committee<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>URUGUAY</b></p>            |
| <b>National Human Rights Action Plan</b>            | <b>186.33.</b> <b>Implement</b> the <b>national plan of action for human rights</b> for 2012 - 2015 and assess its implementation<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SUDAN</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.34.</b> Continue the successful <b>implementation</b> of the new <b>National Human Rights Action Plan</b> (NHRAP) for 2012-2015 through its cooperation with OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights)<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>AZERBAIJAN</b></p> |
|   | <b>186.35.</b> Consider <b>including civil society in the assessment</b> sessions of the <b>National Action Plan on Human Rights</b> and in the formulation and <b>preparation</b> of the corresponding <b>National Report</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>MEXICO</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.36.</b> Continue its progressive efforts and measures to <b>implement</b> the second <b>NHRAP</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>INDONESIA</b></p>  |

<sup>1</sup> The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is the convention establishing the International Criminal Court. For more information on the Rome Statute, see <http://www.un.org/law/icc/>.

<sup>2</sup> The third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure allows individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols. For more information on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> The Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court is a treaty that provides certain privileges and immunities to officials and staff of the International Criminal Court. For the full text of the Agreement, see [http://legal.un.org/icc/apic/apic\(e\).pdf](http://legal.un.org/icc/apic/apic(e).pdf).

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC  | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|--|---|
| National Human Rights Action Plan            | <b>186.37.</b> Prioritize the <b>implementation</b> of its <b>NHRAP</b> and its 12th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in the <b>ethnic regions of minority groups</b> as well as for other <b>under-privileged communities</b><br><b>SIERRA LEONE</b> |
|  | <b>186.38.</b> Continue its efforts for promotion of human rights with particular attention to the <b>fulfilment</b> of the <b>NHRAP</b> for 2012 – 2015<br><b>UKRAINE</b>  |
| Implementation of International Human Rights | <b>186.50.</b> Continue to <b>improve the legal system</b> , so that it reflects the will expressed through the reform of 2012, in order to further ensure the <b>protection of human rights</b><br><b>NIGER</b>  |
|  | <b>186.52.</b> Concentrate on the <b>implementation of the international human rights instruments</b> that have been ratified by the country<br><b>AFGHANISTAN</b>  |
|  | <b>186.53.</b> Continue the <b>reforms</b> aimed at <b>protecting and promoting human rights</b> , particularly the strengthening of <b>legislation</b> and <b>judicial guarantees</b><br><b>GABON</b>  |
|  | <b>186.54.</b> Continue its ongoing <b>review of national laws</b> to ensure that they are in <b>line with its international human rights law obligations</b><br><b>TURKMENISTAN</b>  |
| National Human Rights Institution            | <b>186.57.</b> Look into the possibility of <b>establishing the national human rights institution</b> in China<br><b>THAILAND</b>   |
|  | <b>186.58.</b> Continue efforts in <b>theoretical research</b> related to <b>national human rights organs</b><br><b>QATAR</b>   |
| Cooperation with the UN                      | <b>186.60.</b> Keep up its commitment to <b>uphold its human rights treaty obligations</b> and <b>engage constructively with the human rights mechanisms</b> , including the <b>special procedures</b><br><b>GHANA</b>  |
|  | <b>186.63.</b> Continue its constructive and cooperative <b>dialogue</b> with the <b>UN human rights system</b><br><b>AZERBAIJAN</b>  |
|  | <b>186.64.</b> Continue to <b>give consideration</b> to the <b>views of treaty bodies and other mechanisms</b><br><b>KENYA</b>  |
|  | <b>186.65.</b> Continue to <b>maintain contact</b> and constructive <b>dialogue</b> with the <b>human rights treaty bodies</b><br><b>NIGERIA</b>  |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Cooperation with the UN</b></p>   | <p><b>186.67.</b> Continue to <b>play an active role in the works of the Human Rights Council</b> and continue to contribute in solving the issues relating to human rights in a fair, objective and non-selective manner</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.68.</b> Consider the possibility of extending an <b>invitation to special procedures</b> to visit China taking into account the appropriate balance between economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ECUADOR</b></p>   |
|   | <p><b>186.69.</b> Intensify the <b>cooperation</b> with <b>special rapporteurs</b> mandate holders of the United Nations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BENIN</b></p> <p>Step up <b>cooperation</b> with <b>Special Procedures</b> and mandate holders</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ALBANIA</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.71.</b> Fully <b>cooperate</b> with <b>OHCHR</b> as well as <b>special procedures</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.73.</b> Take the necessary concrete steps to facilitate a <b>visit by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights</b> as soon as possible</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRIA</b></p> <p>Organize a <b>visit of the High Commissioner</b> in the coming future</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SLOVAKIA</b></p> <p>Facilitate the <b>visits of the UN High Commissioner and the special procedures</b>, including to <b>Tibetan</b> and <b>Uighur</b> areas</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p> |
|   | <p><b>Vulnerable Groups</b></p>  |
| <p><b>186.75.</b> Continue to strengthen its <b>efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups</b> with a particular focus on <b>narrowing the gaps between the different regions</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BHUTAN</b></p> |  |
| <p><b>186.76.</b> Continue the <b>efforts</b> aimed at fighting <b>against poverty and discrimination</b> of the most <b>vulnerable groups</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ECUADOR</b></p>   |  |
| <p><b>186.84.</b> Fully <b>protect the legitimate rights and interests</b> of <b>ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly</b> and <b>disabled persons</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b></p>        |  |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC              | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|--------------------|--|
| Rights of Children | <b>186.77.</b> Continue to <b>protect the rights of children</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>MAURITIUS</b></p>   |
|                    | <b>186.78.</b> Further <b>enhance the rights of children</b> , especially <b>orphaned</b> and <b>disabled</b> children, children <b>affected by HIV/AIDS</b> and children from <b>poor households</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SOUTH AFRICA</b></p>   |
|                    | <b>186.79.</b> Continue its efforts to successfully <b>achieve the Child Development Plan 2011-2020</b> set by the State Council in 2011<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b></p>  |
|                    | <b>186.80.</b> Continue its effort to <b>promote and protect the rights of children</b> including further action against the <b>abduction, maltreatment</b> and <b>abandonment</b> of children<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ETHIOPIA</b></p>  |
|                    | <b>186.81.</b> <b>Increase</b> the number of <b>institutions providing professional services</b> for the upbringing and protection of <b>orphans</b> , protection of <b>homeless children</b> and the rehabilitation of <b>children with disabilities</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>KUWAIT</b></p>                   |
|                    | <b>186.86.</b> Ensure <b>proper registration</b> of <b>all boys and girls</b> born in China in order to protect their rights to legal personality and equality before the law<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>MEXICO</b></p>   |
|                    | <b>186.87.</b> Give <b>priority</b> to protecting the <b>rights of girl children</b> by ensuring that all girls are <b>registered at birth</b> , implement wide <b>awareness raising campaigns</b> on the <b>human rights of girls</b> and promote their <b>education</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SLOVENIA</b></p> |
| Rights of Women    | <b>186.91.</b> Take further measures to <b>promote gender equality</b> and <b>eradicate stereotypes</b> regarding the roles and responsibilities of women in society<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b></p>   |
|                    | <b>186.93.</b> Further expand and consolidate achievements made in <b>promoting women’s rights</b> and well-being in tandem with its policy and practice of protecting and <b>promoting human dignity</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ERITREA</b></p>  |
|                    | <b>186.95.</b> Adopt a <b>comprehensive law</b> for combatting <b>domestic violence</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA</b></p>  |
|                    | <b>186.99.</b> Exert more efforts and take measures to <b>promote women’s rights</b> and protection <b>in accordance to traditional Chinese norms and values</b> , to achieve more progress in various fields<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>OMAN</b></p>   |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                                      | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|--|---|
| <b>Rights of Women</b>                     | <p><b>186.171.</b> Make efforts to ensure the <b>participation of women in public affairs</b> especially in <b>Village Committees</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>INDIA</b></p>  |
| <b>Rights of Persons with Disabilities</b> | <p><b>186.101.</b> Increase efforts to <b>combat the stigma associated with boys and girls with disabilities</b> and <b>review the family planning policy</b> with the aim of <b>combatting</b> the deep causes of <b>abandonment</b> of boys and girls with disabilities as well as to <b>provide sufficient community services and assistance in rural regions</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>URUGUAY</b></p> |
|  | <p><b>186.102.</b> Continue actions to <b>address the needs of persons with disabilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SENEGAL</b></p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.103.</b> Introduce policies oriented towards a better <b>inclusion of all persons with disabilities</b> in all areas of society, in particular children</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>COSTA RICA</b></p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.104.</b> Continue with efforts to <b>combat discrimination and abandonment of children with disabilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ARGENTINA</b></p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.105.</b> Continue to implement <b>policies and programmes</b> aimed at <b>fulfilling the interests of the disabled</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ZIMBABWE</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.106.</b> Continue its ongoing efforts to <b>protect the rights of persons with disabilities</b> through relevant <b>laws and regulations</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</b></p>   |
| <b>Death Penalty</b>                       | <p><b>186.110.</b> Continue to <b>strictly observe the stipulations on evidence</b> used to examine and decide on cases of the <b>death penalty</b> and <b>adopt stricter standards</b> in this regard</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ALGERIA</b></p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.111.</b> Continue observing its <b>national legal safeguards</b> surrounding the application of <b>death penalty</b> as one of the legitimate tools of criminal justice</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>EGYPT</b></p>  |
| <b>Judicial Reforms</b>                    | <p><b>186.124.</b> Continue its efforts to <b>strengthen the judicial system</b> to enhance <b>public security</b> and the <b>rule of law</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SINGAPORE</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.125.</b> Continue implementation of the <b>comprehensive judicial reform</b> which ensures that the judicial authorities <b>exercise their powers in accordance with the law</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>KYRGYZSTAN</b></p>  |



### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|---|---|
| <b>Judicial Reforms</b>   | <p><b>186.126.</b> Continue with <b>judicial reforms</b> with a view to <b>strengthening human rights safeguards</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NIGERIA</b></p>   |
| <b>Lawyers and Access to Legal Assistance</b>   | <p><b>186.129.</b> Further improve the <b>regulatory framework for lawyers</b> conducive to the <b>unhindered exercise of their profession</b>, and continue to <b>harmonize laws and regulations</b> with <b>international standards</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>HUNGARY</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.130.</b> Further <b>strengthen the conditions</b> in which <b>lawyers exercise their functions</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CAPE VERDE</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.131.</b> Guarantee <b>access to prompt and effective investigation</b> by an <b>independent and impartial body</b> for <b>defence lawyers</b> alleging that their <b>access to their clients</b> has been <b>unlawfully obstructed</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FINLAND</b></p> <p>Take steps to ensure <b>lawyers and individuals working to advance human rights</b> can <b>practice their profession freely</b>, including by <b>promptly investigating allegations of violence and intimidation</b> impeding their work</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CANADA</b></p> |
|   | <p><b>186.132.</b> <b>Inform the suspects of their rights and obligations</b> in a timely manner in accordance with the law, as well as to actively <b>create conditions for lawyers</b> to get <b>involved in a lawsuit from the stage of criminal investigation</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TIMOR-LESTE</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.134.</b> Continue to <b>guarantee young people the access to legal assistance</b> in conformity with the law</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DJIBOUTI</b></p>  |
|   | <b>Civil and Political Rights</b>   |
| <p><b>186.136.</b> <b>Expedite legal and institutional reforms</b> to fully protect in law and in practice <b>freedom of expression, association and assembly, and religion and belief</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p> |   |
| <b>Freedom of Religion and Belief</b>   | <p><b>186.139.</b> Continue <b>promoting the freedom of religious belief</b> and <b>safeguarding social and religious harmony</b> among its people</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>MALAYSIA</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.140.</b> Take effective measures to <b>protect the right to freedom of religion or belief</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRIA</b></p>  |

## Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                                 | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Freedom of Religion and Belief</b> | <b>186.141. Guarantees freedom of religion</b> in respect of <b>national unity</b> and the <b>territorial integrity</b> of the country<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>COMOROS</b></div>  |
|                                       | <b>186.143. Consider possible revision of its legislation on administrative restrictions</b> in order to provide a better <b>protection of freedom of religion or belief</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>ITALY</b></div>  |
|                                       | <b>186.144. Strengthen the human rights framework</b> to ensure <b>religious freedoms</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NAMIBIA</b></div>   |
|                                       | <b>186.145. Improve the organization and management of, and service to pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia</b> to provide convenience and <b>guarantee for Muslims to complete their pilgrimage smoothly</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>SAUDI ARABIA</b></div>  |
|                                       | <b>186.147. Adopt further measures to firmly crack down on cult organizations</b> to safeguard freedom of worship and the normal religious order<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>UGANDA</b></div>   |
| <b>Civil Society</b>                  | <b>186.61. Ensure that its citizens can freely engage in the UPR process</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></div>   |
|                                       | <b>186.146. Strengthen legislation to prevent the unlawful from undermining other people's interests in the name of human rights defenders</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>SAUDI ARABIA</b></div>   |
|                                       | <b>186.148. Intensify efforts to facilitate the participation of NGOs, academic institutions and the media</b> in safeguarding human rights<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NIGERIA</b></div>   |
|                                       | <b>186.150. Allow national and international NGOs to play a full and active role</b> in promoting and protecting human rights, specifically by <b>expanding registration to all categories of NGOs</b> and social organizations in China and by <b>expanding their freedom to operate effectively</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NETHERLANDS</b></div> |
|                                       | <b>186.168. Expand channels and mechanism of direct dialogue</b> between the <b>Government</b> and the <b>population</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></div>   |
| <b>Freedom of Expression</b>          | <b>186.154. Make further efforts towards safeguarding the freedom of expression</b> of all citizens<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NORWAY</b></div>  |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                        | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|------------------------------|---|
| Freedom of Expression        | <b>186.155. Reform legislation and law enforcement</b> in order to ensure <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b> , including on the <b>internet</b><br><b>GERMANY</b>   |
|                              | <b>186.157. Strengthen the measures aimed at guaranteeing freedom of expression and freedom of the press</b><br><b>CÔTE D’IVOIRE</b>  |
|                              | <b>186.162. Further develop and manage internet and communications sectors</b> , ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of ordinary people enjoying <b>safe and secure internet usage</b><br><b>VIETNAM</b>   |
|                              | <b>186.163. Strengthen efforts to promote orderly development of Internet</b> and protect the legitimate rights and interests of ordinary people while reinforcing the <b>legislation on Internet information protection and supervision</b><br><b>BANGLADESH</b> |
|                              | <b>186.164. Investigate activities of fabrication and dissemination of false information</b> , and take measures with regard to persons engaged in <b>illegal activities through Internet</b><br><b>CUBA</b>  |
|                              | <b>186.165. Strengthen institutional guarantees</b> for the legitimate rights and interests of <b>news agencies and journalists</b><br><b>MYANMAR</b>   |
|                              | <b>186.166. Continue the spread of internet connections</b> throughout the <b>rural areas</b><br><b>ETHIOPIA</b>  |
|                              | <b>186.169. Continue strengthening the protection and promotion of the right of all citizens to publicly express their beliefs and opinions</b><br><b>CHILE</b>   |
| Elections and Electoral Laws | <b>186.172. Ensure the implementation of the Electoral Law</b><br><b>UGANDA</b>   |
|                              | <b>186.173. Further guarantee citizens’ right to express themselves, to vote and to be elected</b><br><b>UGANDA</b>   |
| Employment and Labor Rights  | <b>186.174. Increase its effort to address the issues of rural and urban migrant workers and their families</b> in a more effective way<br><b>IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)</b>  |
|                              | <b>186.175. Strengthen efforts to promote and protect the rights of people living in rural areas</b> and the situation of <b>rural migrant workers</b><br><b>STATE OF PALESTINE</b>   |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                                      | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|--|---|
| <b>Employment and Labor Rights</b>         | <b>186.176.</b> Continue to use the platform of <b>All-China Federation of Trade Unions</b> to safeguard the <b>rights of employees</b> to get employed, paid and social security<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>MYANMAR</b></p>   |
|  | <b>186.178.</b> Implement the <b>employment priority strategy</b> and ensure <b>equal employment opportunities</b> to <b>urban and rural residents</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ALGERIA</b></p>  |
|  | <b>186.179.</b> Continue adopting a <b>job friendly policy</b> and ensuring <b>equal employment opportunities</b> for <b>urban and rural residents</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>BULGARIA</b></p>   |
|  | <b>186.180.</b> Further improve <b>unemployment insurance</b> and elevate the level of <b>unified planning</b> for <b>unemployment insurance funds</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANGOLA</b></p>   |
| <b>Economic Social and Cultural Rights</b> | <b>186.56.</b> Further guarantee the rights of <b>life, education and health</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SOUTH AFRICA</b></p>   |
|  | <b>186.135.</b> Maintain its effective protection for the <b>family as the fundamental and natural unit of society</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>EGYPT</b></p>  |
|  | <b>186.183.</b> Continue the policy of strengthening guarantees of <b>social and economic rights of citizens</b> , in particular in the area of <b>education, health care, social protection and labour</b> , and give special attention to the <b>vulnerable groups</b> such as children, persons with disabilities and national minorities<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></p> |
|  | <b>186.185.</b> Continue to provide <b>comprehensive protection</b> to citizens' <b>economic, social and cultural rights</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p>  |
|  | <b>186.194.</b> Continue efforts in <b>implementation</b> of the country's <b>Plans of Action</b> in particular those relating to the <b>safeguard of the economic, social and cultural rights</b> of the people, including those of the most vulnerable ones and disadvantaged groups<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>CAMBODIA</b></p>   |
|  | <b>186.198.</b> Undertake further efforts to <b>promote</b> the tasks of all <b>government departments</b> that provide <b>public services</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)</b></p>   |
|  | <b>186.200.</b> Create a <b>national public service network</b> covering <b>sports</b> for both the urban and rural areas<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>CHAD</b></p>  |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                               | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Social Security and Services</b> | <b>186.182.</b> Continue to improve all <b>social security system</b> for all its <b>elderly</b> population<br><b>BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</b>   |
|                                     | <b>186.184.</b> Continue to <b>improve living conditions in rural areas</b> through the realization of <b>social infrastructures</b> and guaranteeing better <b>services</b> for its population<br><b>NIGER</b>   |
|                                     | <b>186.186.</b> Continue its efforts in implementing a <b>social security system</b> accessible to <b>urban and rural residents</b><br><b>CONGO</b>   |
|                                     | <b>186.187.</b> Continue its measures in the field of <b>social security</b> and <b>health</b><br><b>AZERBAIJAN</b>   |
| <b>Freedom from Poverty</b>         | <b>186.188.</b> Intensify its efforts to <b>eradicate poverty</b> and <b>improve health care facilities</b> for its people<br><b>MAURITIUS</b>  |
|                                     | <b>186.189.</b> Redouble its efforts in implementing <b>poverty alleviation projects</b> and promoting the <b>development of impoverished areas</b><br><b>MALAYSIA</b>  |
|                                     | <b>186.190.</b> Maintain and strengthen the achievements made in <b>poverty elimination</b> and further consolidate its continued efforts by giving focus to its <b>integrated rural development schemes</b> and in line with its priority and experience to promote the right to development<br><b>ERITREA</b>                                     |
|                                     | <b>186.191.</b> Continue its national policy aimed at improving the <b>access of citizens to subsistence and to development</b> , and improve continuously the <b>standard of living of the population</b> according to the national conditions of China<br><b>MOROCCO</b>  |
|                                     | <b>186.192.</b> Continue to increase the <b>investment in poverty alleviation</b> and gradually <b>raise the standards for poverty alleviation</b> , and thereby reduce the number of impoverished population<br><b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>  |
|                                     | <b>186.193.</b> Continue its activities in <b>bridging the gap in economic and social development</b> between <b>rural and urban areas</b> and among <b>geographical regions</b> , as well as its efforts to <b>eradicate poverty</b> through the implementation of <b>alleviation projects</b> and the <b>employment strategy</b><br><b>SERBIA</b> |
| <b>Right to Water</b>               | <b>186.195.</b> Ensure the <b>safety of drinking water</b> by promoting the <b>construction of a monitoring network</b> for the safety of drinking water<br><b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>   |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                     | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Right to Housing</b>   | <b>186.196.</b> Continue advancing the <b>right to housing</b> for <b>farmers and herdsmen</b> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NEPAL</b></p>   |
|                           | <b>186.197.</b> Continue advancing the construction of <b>permanent houses for farmers and herdsmen</b> in the region on a voluntary basis and in their real needs <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TURKMENISTAN</b></p>  |
| <b>Right to Health</b>    | <b>186.199.</b> <b>Prevent and treat diseases</b> and <b>popularize knowledge</b> in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANGOLA</b></p>   |
|                           | <b>186.201.</b> Further guarantee <b>children’s right to health</b> and continue the trend to constantly <b>reduce the mortality rate for children</b> under five years of age <p style="text-align: right;"><b>INDONESIA</b></p>   |
|                           | <b>186.202.</b> <b>Improve</b> the quality of <b>maternity services in urban and rural areas</b> , <b>increase</b> the proportion of <b>children born in hospitals</b> and <b>reduce the child mortality rate</b> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>MOROCCO</b></p>                        |
|                           | <b>186.203.</b> <b>Improve maternity care services</b> especially in <b>rural areas</b> and work to <b>increase</b> the percentage of <b>women who give birth in hospitals</b> and to <b>decrease maternal mortality</b> rate during birth <p style="text-align: right;"><b>QATAR</b></p> |
|                           | <b>186.204.</b> Continue its efforts in <b>improving health conditions</b> of the people with a view to further <b>reducing maternal and infant mortality</b> , including through <b>awareness-raising</b> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SRI LANKA</b></p>                             |
| <b>Right to Education</b> | <b>186.205.</b> Strengthen the implementation of <b>compulsory education</b> for nine years <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CHAD</b></p>   |
|                           | <b>186.206.</b> Continue to invest and take appropriate measures to ensure that <b>all school age children enjoy fully the right to education</b> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PORTUGAL</b></p>   |
|                           | <b>186.207.</b> Continue to <b>improve its education system</b> and <b>access</b> to quality education for its people <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SINGAPORE</b></p>  |
|                           | <b>186.208.</b> Intensify efforts in <b>consolidating the right of education</b> to further <b>raise the level of compulsory education</b> as consolidations as the advance it has made in the human capital formation <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ERITREA</b></p>                   |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  |
|---|---|
| <b>Right to Education</b>   | <b>186.209. Increase the provision of resources for education establishments in remote and rural areas, as well as regions inhabited by ethnic minorities</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b></p>                              |
|   | <b>186.210. Improve access to education for disadvantaged people</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SENEGAL</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.211. Guarantee the right to education for children of migrant workers</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>CHAD</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.212. Adopt further measures to fully ensure the right to education of children accompanying rural workers migrating to urban areas</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ITALY</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.213. Continue to attach great importance to safeguarding the compulsory education rights of children accompanying rural migrant workers</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>LESOTHO</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.214. Continue to make efforts to promote the right to education for children of migrant workers from rural areas</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.215. Allocate more educational resources to central and western regions, rural areas, remote and border areas, and in ethnic minority areas</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SOUTH SUDAN</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.119. Improve further means and methods for vocational education of persons in prison in order to assist in their later integration into the society</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>BELARUS</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.216. Better the conditions of urban schools, especially in the poor neighbourhoods</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SOUTH SUDAN</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.217. Raise the education level of the disabled and make sure that school-age disabled children generally receive compulsory education</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>JORDAN</b></p>   |
| <b>186.218. Continue to extend its State scholarship programmes to ensure that students do not drop out of school because of poverty</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>ZIMBABWE</b></p> |   |
| <b>Rights of Ethnic Minorities</b>  | <b>186.219. Continue pursuing measures and policy aimed at ensuring the rights of ethnic minorities' learning, writing and the development of their own languages according to the relevant laws</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>CAMBODIA</b></p> |

### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC  | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|--|--|
| Rights of Ethnic Minorities  | <b>186.220.</b> Exert more efforts to <b>protect cultures</b> , especially those of <b>ethnic minorities</b> , and to promote the <b>protection</b> of <b>cultural relics</b><br><b>IRAQ</b>   |
|  | <b>186.221.</b> Make further efforts for securing all human rights, including <b>cultural rights of minorities</b><br><b>JAPAN</b>   |
|  | <b>186.222.</b> Take further <b>legislative and practical measures</b> to allow <b>ethnic minorities</b> to <b>preserve</b> their <b>cultural identity</b> , to fully <b>exercise</b> their <b>human rights</b> and to ensure their <b>participation</b> in <b>decision-making</b> , in accordance with the Chinese Constitution<br><b>AUSTRIA</b> |
|  | <b>186.223.</b> Continue to guarantee the <b>rights of ethnic minorities on an equal footing</b> and in accordance with the law<br><b>VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)</b>   |
|  | <b>186.226.</b> Continue to promote <b>economic development in ethnic minority regions</b> and <b>strengthen</b> their <b>capacity for development</b><br><b>INDIA</b>   |
|  | <b>186.228.</b> Continue to carry out the <b>system of regional autonomy in ethnic areas</b> and give more <b>favourable conditions</b> to <b>ethnic minorities</b> for participating in the fields of <b>politics, economy and culture</b><br><b>VIET NAM</b>   |
|  | <b>186.229.</b> Continue carrying out the <b>system of regional autonomy</b> in the <b>ethnic minorities areas</b> and give a more <b>special treatment</b> to <b>ethnic minorities</b> in <b>politics, the economy, culture and education</b><br><b>CUBA</b>  |
|  | <b>186.231.</b> Continue measures to further <b>economic and social development</b> of <b>Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region</b> , to protect the right to <b>freedom of religion and belief</b> as well as to <b>maintain stability</b> in this autonomous region.<br><b>TAJKISTAN</b>  |
|  | <b>186.237.</b> Strengthening of efforts to <b>take action against criminals</b> who instigate, intimidate or help others to commit <b>self-immolations</b><br><b>PAKISTAN</b>   |
|  | <b>186.238.</b> Step up measures to <b>bring to justice persons</b> who instigate others to commit acts of <b>self-immolation</b><br><b>UZBEKISTAN</b>   |
| <b>186.239.</b> Continue to <b>counter the East Turkistan terrorist organizations</b> to prevent their violent activities, and assist the ordinary people being deceived and victimized by these organizations to resume their normal lives<br><b>PAKISTAN</b> |  |
| <b>186.240.</b> Continue to <b>counter terrorist and ethnic separatist activities</b> undertaken by certain individuals and groups<br><b>SRI LANKA</b>   |  |



### Chart 1: Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   |
|---|--|
| <b>Right to Development</b>   | <b>186.227.</b> Continue <b>promoting economic development</b> in all regions and <b>strengthening their self-development capacity</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>NEPAL</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.244.</b> Continue promoting the <b>right to development</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>NAMIBIA</b></p>   |
|   | <b>186.245.</b> Give priority to the <b>right of people to development</b> and to continue efforts to <b>uplift the standard of living</b> of the people in the framework of China’s efforts to protect and promote human rights<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>YEMEN</b></p> |
|   | <b>186.247.</b> Strengthen the actions aimed at <b>guaranteeing the enjoyment of the most fundamental rights</b> and the <b>access to the basic infrastructures</b> in the <b>most remote areas</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>CÔTE D’IVOIRE</b></p>                      |
| <b>Right to a Healthy Environment</b>   | <b>186.246.</b> Continue efforts in <b>environmental protection</b> and in <b>improving living conditions</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>BELARUS</b></p>  |
| <b>International Cooperation and Sharing of Experiences for Economic Social and Cultural Rights</b> | <b>186.248.</b> Continue its <b>international cooperation</b> to contribute to the <b>development of the world economy</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>BANGLADESH</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.249.</b> Strengthen standing efforts aiming at the realization of the <b>right to development</b> especially through <b>sharing experiences and best practices</b> with other developing countries<br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>LEBANON</b></p>                      |
|   | <b>186.250.</b> Strengthen <b>international cooperation</b> with other countries on <b>poverty reduction</b> , the <b>realization of the MDGs</b> and <b>good governance</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SOUTH AFRICA</b></p>  |
|   | <b>186.251.</b> Develop further its <b>bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchanges</b> , notably in the area of <b>economic, social and cultural rights</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</b></p>                                  |
|   | <b>186.252.</b> <b>Develop programme for sharing of its experiences</b> in addressing the <b>right to development</b> with African countries in the context of the <b>Forum on China-Africa cooperation</b><br><p style="text-align: right;"><b>SIERRA LEONE</b></p>               |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC                                      | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Human Rights Education and Training</b> | <p><b>186.39.</b> Maintain <b>human rights education</b> as a basic part of its <b>National Human Rights Action Plans</b>, including the relevant <b>training of law enforcement agents, public servants and youth</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CYPRUS</b></p> | <p>The Chinese government attaches <b>great importance to human rights education</b> and promotes it at all levels. China has <b>included human rights education in training programs of civil servants.</b></p> |
|  | <p><b>186.40.</b> <b>Intensify</b> greatly the numerous measures taken in this sector of <b>human rights education</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BURUNDI</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.41.</b> Continue <b>human rights training</b> for local <b>officials, police commissioners, wardens and directors of Judicial Bureaus</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.42.</b> <b>Human rights education</b> which includes <b>training programmes for civil servants</b> to promote human rights policy and <b>mainstream</b> it in various areas</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BAHRAIN</b></p>                                 | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.43.</b> <b>Share its experience</b> on <b>human rights education</b> with countries requesting such need</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.44.</b> Strengthen <b>human rights education</b> with a view of enhancing <b>human rights awareness</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SEYCHELLES</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.45.</b> <b>Integrate human rights knowledge</b> into relevant <b>courses</b> and the <b>legal education curriculum</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>STATE OF PALESTINE</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.46.</b> Keep up its efforts in <b>raising awareness</b> among <b>law enforcement officers</b> and <b>security personnel</b> throughout the country</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>THAILAND</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.47.</b> Continue the <b>human rights awareness</b> and <b>training</b> of the population</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TOGO</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.39.</b></p>  |

## Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations

| TOPIC                                      | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Human Rights Education and Training</b> | <p><b>186.48.</b> Include <b>human rights education</b> in training programme for the <b>government officials</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>UZBEKISTAN</b></p>  | See <b>186.39.</b>  |
| <b>Torture</b>                             | <p><b>186.49.</b> Harmonize the <b>definition of torture</b> contained in the national legislation with the requirements of the <b>CAT</b> and ensure that <b>statements obtained under duress are not admitted in court</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>MEXICO</b></p> | The <b>amended Criminal Procedure Law of China</b> further makes it clear that <b>confessions obtained through extortion or other illegal means</b> should be <b>excluded</b> .   |
| <b>Civil Society</b>                       | <p><b>186.62.</b> Ensure that <b>human rights defenders</b> can <b>exercise</b> their <b>legitimate activities</b>, including participation in international mechanisms, <b>without being subjected to reprisals</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p>    | <p>There are a <b>large number of organizations and individuals that safeguard others' rights and interests</b> in China. Their activities are <b>encouraged, protected and supported</b> by the Chinese government. <b>No one suffers reprisal</b> or taking part in lawful activities or international mechanisms.</p> <p>As for the <b>individuals or organizations engaging in illegal activities in the name of safeguarding human rights</b>, they will be <b>duly prosecuted</b> by the Chinese government will <b>enforce punishment</b> according to law.</p>  |
| <b>Rights of Children</b>                  | <p><b>186.83.</b> Create national and local-level systems to <b>protect children from all forms of exploitation</b>, including <b>child labour</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FINLAND</b></p>  | <p>There are <b>provisions of prohibiting child labour</b> in both China's <b>Labour Law</b> and <b>Law on the Protection of Minors</b>. In 2002, the State Council amended the <b>Provisions on Prohibition of Child Labour</b>, which makes it clear that <b>no units shall hire minors under the age of 16</b>.</p> <p>In the same year, the <b>Criminal Law</b> added provisions on the <b>crime of employing child labour in dangerous and heavy labour</b>.</p> <p>China's labour security organs at the state, provincial, municipal and county levels carry out <b>routine inspection, report and special law enforcement activities</b> and take eliminating child labour and protecting lawful rights and interests of minors as their key tasks.</p> |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC  | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Prohibition of Discrimination</b></p>              | <p><b>186.85.</b> Inscribe the <b>legal definition of discrimination</b> in Chinese laws as a means to enhance Chinese efforts in this regard</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PORTUGAL</b></p>  | <p>China's <b>Constitution</b> clearly stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. China <b>prohibits all possible discriminations</b> via enacting specific laws.</p> <p>China's <b>Law on Regional National Autonomy, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Elderly, Law on the Protection of Minors, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Disabled Persons, Law on the Promotion of Employment</b> and other laws <b>clearly prohibit discriminations</b> based on ethnicity, religion, gender, age, disability and other aspects.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.90.</b> Include a <b>prohibition of discrimination</b> of any kind, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, ethnicity, religion and infection with HIV, in labour and employment law in line with international standards</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NETHERLANDS</b></p> | <p>The <b>Labour Law</b> of China <b>stipulates that workers shall not be discriminated</b> on grounds of ethnicity, race, sex and religious beliefs. The <b>Law on the Promotion of Employment</b> of China contains <b>systematic stipulations against employment discriminations.</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Prohibition of Gender-Based Discrimination</b></p> | <p><b>186.88.</b> Improve the collection and publishing of <b>gender-specific data</b> in the fields of <b>economic and social development</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>STATE OF PALESTINE</b></p>   | <p>The China <b>National Bureau of Statistics</b> has established <b>gender-specific statistics mechanism</b>, and formulated relatively complete <b>gender-specific statistical indicator system</b> that covers economy, population, health care, education, employment, social security, social service, women's participation in state affairs, law protection, social living environment and other areas.</p> <p>Through the gender specific statistical system, China has <b>collected a large quantity of gender-specific statistical data</b>, and edited many <b>gender-specific statistical publications</b>, reflecting the status of Chinese women's development, progress in achieving gender equality and the living conditions of the two genders.</p> |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Prohibition of Gender-Based Discrimination</b> | <b>186.89.</b> Establish <b>anti-discrimination laws and regulations</b> to ensure that <b>lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons</b> enjoy equal treatment, including at schools and in the workplace<br><br><b>IRELAND</b>   | See <b>186.85.</b><br><br><b>Prohibition of discriminations</b> against different groups is <b>written in many laws</b> of China.  |
|   | <b>186.92.</b> Undertake further efforts to <b>eliminate gender discrimination</b> in the <b>labour market</b> and guarantee <b>equal pay for equal work</b><br><br><b>BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)</b>  | China's <b>Labour Law, Law on the Promotion of Employment, Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women</b> and other laws establish the principles of <b>prohibiting gender discrimination in employment</b> and <b>equal pay for equal work</b> for men and women, clearly stipulate that equal pay for equal work and post-based wage system are applied in China.<br><br>There is <b>no gender discrimination</b> . In practice, China actively protects women's rights and interests of employment. |
| <b>Trafficking</b>                                | <b>186.96.</b> Continue to adopt <b>appropriate measures in combating the trafficking</b> of human beings<br><br><b>ROMANIA</b>  | The Chinese government attaches great importance to combating human trafficking.<br><br>It has <b>adopted resolute and comprehensive measures</b> to effectively prevent and crack down on human trafficking, worked actively for the <b>rescue, settlement and rehabilitation of victims</b> , and conducted effective <b>cooperation with related countries</b> and international organizations in the field of combating human trafficking.   |
|   | <b>186.97.</b> <b>Combat the crimes of abduction of and trafficking in women, provide</b> women victims with <b>physical and psychological rehabilitation services</b> with a view to their integration into the society, continue <b>improving the pension system</b> covering urban and rural areas<br><br><b>MALI</b> | See <b>186.96.</b><br><br>China has established and continued to improve the <b>unified social old-age pension system</b> covering both rural and urban residents.   |
|   | <b>186.98.</b> <b>Review its sentencing</b> policy for perpetrators of human <b>trafficking</b> and strengthen <b>assistance</b> measures to <b>victims</b><br><br><b>BOTSWANA</b>   | See <b>186.96.</b>   |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Rights of Persons with Disabilities</b></p> | <p><b>186.100.</b> Introduce a comprehensive and inclusive <b>national plan</b> of action to <b>guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities</b>, in accordance with international human rights law</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BRAZIL</b></p>   | <p>China has formulated and implemented six <b>national five-year work programs on disability</b>.</p> <p>After the adoption of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, China has integrated the convention's purposes and principles into its latest five-year work program on disability to its aim and principles.</p>   |
| <p><b>Re-Education Through Labor</b></p>          | <p><b>186.117. Abolish Re-education through Labour</b>, prevent <b>torture</b>, and immediately <b>inform relatives about arrests</b> and effective <b>legal representation</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>GERMANY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abolish the system of re-education through labour</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p> <p><b>186.120.</b> Publish a detailed plan for the <b>abolition of re-education camps through labour</b>, re-stating the timeframe of this welcomed measure</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BELGIUM</b></p> <p><b>186.121.</b> Continue to push forward the <b>reform on re-education through labour</b> according to China's national conditions and timetable</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p> | <p>On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, <b>abolishing the system of re-education through labour</b>.</p> <p>After the abolition of the system, those <b>still serving</b> re-education through labour were <b>set free</b>, and their <b>remaining terms will not be enforced</b>.</p> <p>See <b>186.117</b>.</p> <p>See <b>186.117</b>.</p> |
| <p><b>Legal and Administrative Reforms</b></p>    | <p><b>186.123. Adjust and specify</b> the applicable <b>conditions</b> and <b>stipulations</b> for the adoption of <b>compulsory measures</b> such as <b>arrest</b>, release on <b>bail</b> pending trial and <b>residential surveillance</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TIMOR-LESTE</b></p>   | <p>Based on the <b>amended Criminal Procedure Law</b>, Chinese public security organs have revised the <b>Regulations on Procedures of Handling Criminal Cases for Public Security Organs</b>, including <b>revising the applicable conditions of bail, residential surveillance and arrest</b>, and imposing a <b>stricter requirement</b> on the <b>duration between arrest and custody</b>.</p>   |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC  | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Legal and Administrative Reforms</b></p> | <p><b>186.133.</b> Accelerate <b>reform of the administrative justice system</b> so that all persons have <b>access</b> to legal procedures of <b>appeal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CANADA</b></p>   | <p>China's <b>Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Procedure Law</b> and <b>Administrative Procedure Law</b> all clearly stipulate that if a party refuses to accept a judgment of first instance of a local people's court, he or she shall have the <b>right to file an appeal</b>.</p> <p>The <b>right of appeal</b>, as a basic procedural right of parties, has been <b>fully embodied and guaranteed</b> in China's judicial activities.</p>   |
| <p><b>Freedom of Religion and Belief</b></p>   | <p><b>186.138.</b> Take the necessary measures to <b>ensure</b> that the rights to <b>freedom of religion, culture and expression</b> are <b>fully observed and protected</b> in every administrative entity of China</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>POLAND</b></p>            | <p>China's <b>Constitution provides for citizens' freedom of religious belief. All civil servants</b> in administrative entities are citizens of the People's Republic of China, and <b>enjoy the freedom of religious belief. The Chinese government does not interfere in their religious belief.</b></p> <p>Meanwhile, according to the <b>Civil Servant Law of China</b>, the <b>government shall not take religions belief into consideration</b> when recruiting, selecting, and appointing civil servants.</p> |
|  | <p><b>186.181.</b> Work out methods for implementing the relevant regulations on <b>social security for religious staff</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>JORDAN</b></p>  | <p>The Chinese government has formulated a <b>specific policy</b> to solve the problem of <b>social security for religious clergy</b>, and <b>special work has been carried out accordingly</b>. Up to now, religious clergy has been generally covered by the social security system.</p>  |
| <p><b>Rights of Ethnic Minorities</b></p>      | <p><b>186.234.</b> <b>Protect the rights of ethnic minority groups</b>, including <b>Tibetans, Uighurs, and Mongolians</b>, in accordance with China's Constitution and international human rights commitments</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b></p> | <p>In accordance with China's Constitution and international human rights commitments, the <b>Chinese government guarantees that all ethnic minorities fully exercise political, economic, cultural, social, educational, religious and other basic rights</b>, and vigorously promotes development of all undertakings for ethnic minorities and in ethnic minority areas.</p>   |

**Chart 2: Accepted and Already Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC   | ACCEPTED AND ALREADY IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers</b></p> | <p><b>186.242. Accept the recommendations of UNHCR (United Nations Human Rights Council) on refugee issues including the adoption of national asylum legislation</b></p> <p><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p> | <p>China's <b>Constitution stipulates that asylum may be granted to foreigners who request it for political reasons in China</b>. The <b>Exit and Entry Administration Law</b> of China which came into force on July 1, 2013 stipulates that foreigners applying for refugee status may, during the screening process, stay in China on the strength of temporary identity certificates issued by public security organs; foreigners who are recognized as refugees may stay or reside in China on the strength of refugee identity certificates issued by public security organs.</p> <p>China places importance on the <b>refugee legislation</b>, and is actively promoting the relevant legislation along with its domestic legislation progress.</p> |



**Chart 3: Accepted and Being Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC                             | ACCEPTED AND BEING IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p><b>Torture</b></p>             | <p><b>186.51.</b> Effectively implement and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms to ensure the <b>enforcement of existing laws prohibiting torture and dismissing illegally obtained evidence</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DENMARK</b></p>          | <p>Based on the <b>amended Criminal Procedure Law</b>, China's public security organs comprehensively amended the <b>Regulations on Procedures of Handling Criminal Cases for Public Security Organs</b>, which provides for stricter measures on evidence collection, examination, <b>exclusion of illegal evidence</b> and other procedures, and clearly stipulates that evidence, which is discovered as should be excluded during the course of investigation, shall be excluded in accordance with law, and shall not be used as the basis for the approval of an arrest and prosecution review.</p> <p>The amended Regulations also stipulates that public security organs <b>reconfigure the case investigation areas</b>, separate these areas physically from other areas, implement video surveillance, improve security facilities there and strengthen the regulation of the management and use of these areas.</p>  |
| <p><b>Arbitrary Detention</b></p> | <p><b>186.118.</b> Ensure that any <b>reformed prison or compulsory care system</b> meets international human rights standards, and <b>abolish system of arbitrary detention</b>, including Re-Education Through Labour</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWEDEN</b></p> | <p>The <b>amended Criminal Procedure Law</b> of China clearly stipulates that the <b>compulsory mental health treatment for mentally ill people should be decided by courts</b>. At present, the relevant Chinese authorities are formulating rules to regulate the treatment, rehabilitation, management, diagnose and assessment conducted by the institutions of compulsory mental health treatment and the protection of the rights of the people under compulsory mental health treatment.</p> <p>As for <b>re-education through labour</b>, see <b>186.117</b>.</p> <p>(On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, <b>abolishing the system of re-education through labour</b>.</p> <p>After the abolition of the system, those <b>still serving</b> re-education through labour were <b>set free</b>, and their <b>remaining terms will not be enforced</b>.)</p> |

**Chart 3: Accepted and Being Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC                       | ACCEPTED AND BEING IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Civil Society               | <p><b>186.149.</b> Facilitate the development, in law and practice, of a <b>safe and enabling environment</b> in which both <b>civil society</b> and <b>human rights defenders</b> can operate free from fear, hindrance and insecurity</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>IRELAND</b></p>               | <p>In accordance with China's Constitution and relevant national laws, <b>citizens enjoy freedom of expression, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration, and religious belief.</b> The Chinese government guarantees citizens' right to exercise these freedoms in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Chinese <b>judicial organs impartially deal with all violations</b> of citizens' personal and democratic rights according to law. There is <b>no so-called issue of suppressing "human rights defenders"</b>.</p> |
|                             | <p><b>186.158.</b> Ensure that <b>proper investigations</b> are conducted in all cases of <b>attacks on journalists, media workers and human rights defenders</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>POLAND</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.149.</b></p>   |
|                             | <p><b>186.167.</b> Refrain from <b>impeding civil society</b> and <b>respect</b> its international obligations on the <b>right to freedom of peaceful assembly</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>GERMANY</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.149.</b></p>   |
| Freedom of Expression       | <p><b>186.170.</b> Increase transparency of its traditional and social <b>media</b> by guaranteeing the rights of Chinese <b>citizens</b> to <b>freely critique</b> any <b>state organ or functionary</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p>   | <p>China's <b>Constitution stipulates that citizens have the right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or official.</b> The traditional and social media in China are responsible for what and how they should report. But they must operate within the scope prescribed by law, and the content of their report should be true and credible.</p>   |
| Employment and Labor Rights | <p><b>186.177.</b> Continue its efforts to <b>enhance labour rights</b> and <b>ensure the safety of workers</b>, including giving full legislative expression of the principle of <b>equal remuneration for men and women</b> for work of equal value</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ICELAND</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.92.</b></p>  |

**Chart 3: Accepted and Being Implemented Recommendations**

| TOPIC                                     | ACCEPTED AND BEING IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Rights of Ethnic Minorities</b></p> | <p><b>186.224.</b> Strengthen <b>protection of ethnic minorities' religious, socio-economic and political rights</b>, ensuring reports of <b>violations are promptly and transparently investigated</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p> | <p>With the strong support of China's central government, undertakings in regions of ethnic minorities have been developed rapidly. <b>Ethnic minorities' political, economic, cultural, and religious rights</b> have been <b>fully protected</b>.</p> <p>Once <b>violation of human rights</b> is discovered, the Chinese judicial organs will launch <b>independent and comprehensive investigation</b> to ensure equality, fairness and transparency.</p> |

### Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC  | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Ratification of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b></p> | <p><b>186.1. Ratify ICCPR</b></p> <p><b>ALBANIA</b></p> <p><b>Ratify ICCPR and CPED</b></p> <p><b>CHILE</b></p> <p>Abide by its commitment of 2009 and establish a clear timeframe in order to <b>ratify ICCPR</b></p> <p><b>BELGIUM</b></p> <p><b>Ratify</b> both the <b>ICCPR</b> and the <b>OP-CAT<sup>4</sup></b> (Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment)</p> <p><b>HUNGARY</b></p> <p>Timely <b>ratify</b> the <b>ICCPR</b></p> <p><b>JAPAN</b></p> <p><b>Ratify</b> the <b>ICCPR</b>, which was signed by China in 1998</p> <p><b>MALDIVES</b></p> <p><b>Accede</b> to the First <b>OP</b> to the <b>ICCPR<sup>5</sup></b></p> <p><b>MALDIVES</b></p> <p><b>Ratify</b> the <b>ICCPR</b>, which it signed in 1998</p> <p><b>SPAIN</b></p> <p><b>Ratify ICCPR and OP-CAT</b></p> <p><b>SIERRA LEONE</b></p> <p><b>Ratify</b> the <b>ICCPR</b></p> <p><b>FRANCE</b></p> | <p>China is now <b>prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform</b> to actively <b>prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR</b>. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far.</p> |

<sup>4</sup> The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment creates the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT). The SPT has a mandate to visit places where persons are deprived of their liberty in the States parties. Under the Optional Protocol, States parties shall establish a independent national preventive mechanisms for the prevention of torture at the domestic level which has also a mandate to inspect places of detention. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx>.

<sup>5</sup> The First Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights gives the Human Rights Committee competence to examine individual complaints with regard to alleged violations of the Covenant by States parties to the Protocol. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIntro.aspx>.

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC   | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Ratification of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b> | <p><b>186.2. Ratify</b> as soon as possible ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BRAZIL</b></p> <p>Speed up the <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR, which has been already signed by China</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BULGARIA</b></p> <p>Speed up the process of the <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ESTONIA</b></p> <p>Expedite the <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>GHANA</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.1</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.11.</b> Move towards <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR in the near future</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NORWAY</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.1</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.12.</b> Continue its endeavours to <b>ratify</b> the ICCPR in the very near future</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PORTUGAL</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.11</b></p>   |
|   | <p><b>186.13.</b> Expedite the efforts to <b>ratify</b> the ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.1</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.15.</b> Set out a clear legislative timetable for <b>ratification</b> of the ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.1</b></p>  |
|   | <p><b>186.21. Ratify</b> outstanding core human rights instruments, including the ICCPR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NAMIBIA</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.1.</b> China has <b>ratified many core human rights conventions.</b></p> |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC  | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Other Human Rights Instruments</b></p> | <p><b>186.16. Ratify the CPED, OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TUNISIA</b></p>  | <p>Concerning the enforced disappearance, China has <b>enacted related regulations</b>, and will carry out the <b>study on the possibility of acceding to the CPED</b> in due time. As for <b>OP-CAT</b>, the Chinese government believes that the promotion and protection of <b>human rights is mainly realized through the efforts of countries themselves</b>, not through the means of visits to state parties.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.17. Take steps towards the ratification of ICCPR's two optional protocols<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BENIN</b></p>  | <p>Concerning the <b>individual complaint procedure</b>, China is of the view that such a procedure in the international human rights treaty system is <b>optional</b>. Governments bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of international human rights treaties. If a specific right is violated, citizens should first exhaust <b>domestic remedies</b>.</p> <p>As for the <b>death penalty</b>, China's position is to <b>retain the death penalty</b>, but <b>strictly and prudently limit its application</b> according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty.</p> <p>On February 25, 2011, <b>Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law</b> adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, <b>abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty</b>. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.</p> |
|  | <p><b>186.18. Speed up the process of ratification of the ICCPR-OP2 (The Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ESTONIA</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.17</b>.</p>  |

<sup>6</sup> The Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights relates to the abolition of the death penalty with regard to States who have accepted the Protocol. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx>.

### Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                                 | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Other Human Rights Instruments</b> | <b>186.19. Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR<sup>7</sup> and the OP-CRC-IC</b><br><b>PORTUGAL</b><br><br><b>Sign the third OP-CRC-IC</b><br><b>ALBANIA</b>               | See <b>186.17.</b>   |
|                                       | <b>186.20. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court</b><br><br><b>ESTONIA</b>                              | <p>China always <b>attaches importance to the role of the international criminal and judicial institutions</b> in safeguarding international peace, promoting international justice, and punishing the most serious international crimes, and actively participates in the development of international criminal and judicial system in a constructive manner.</p> <p>China supports the establishment of an independent, impartial and effective International Criminal Court with universality. However, some <b>practices of ICC cause doubts in the international community</b>. Many countries require ICC to avoid <b>selectivity and double standards</b> when exercising jurisdiction.</p> <p>China will continue to follow ICC's work, and hopes ICC will gain more extensive trust and support via practice.</p> |
|                                       | <b>186.22. Ratify OP-CEDAW<sup>8</sup> (Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)</b><br><br><b>SPAIN</b> | See <b>186.17.</b>   |

<sup>7</sup> The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right provides the Committee competence to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CESCR/Pages/CESCRIndex.aspx>.

<sup>8</sup> The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women mandates the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to: (1) receive communications from individuals or groups of individuals submitting claims of violations of rights protected under the Convention to the Committee and (2) initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx>.

### Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC   | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Other Human Rights Instruments</b></p>    | <p><b>186.23.</b> Continue efforts to <b>ratify</b> the <b>OP-CAT</b> and <b>CPED</b>, as well as the <b>main international human rights instruments</b> to which the country is not yet a party</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ARGENTINA</b></p> <p><b>Ratify</b> the <b>CPED</b> and <b>reform the Criminal Procedure Code</b> with a view to guaranteeing the rights of those deprived of their liberty</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p> | <p>Regarding <b>OP-CAT</b> and <b>CPED</b>, see <b>186.16</b>.</p>   |
| <p><b>National Human Rights Institution</b></p> | <p><b>186.59.</b> Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles<sup>9</sup></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NEW ZEALAND</b></p> <p><b>Set up a national institution</b> in line with the Paris Principles and ensure a climate that is favourable to the activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other civil society actors</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TUNISIA</b></p>                         | <p>China has not established a national human rights institution in terms of the Paris Principles. However, <b>many government agencies in China assume and share similar responsibilities</b>. The issue of establishing a national human rights institution falls into China's <b>sovereignty</b>, and should be considered in a holistic manner in accordance with its national conditions.</p> |
| <p><b>Cooperation with the UN</b></p>           | <p><b>186.66.</b> Invite the <b>UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b> to visit North-Eastern China to meet officials and North Korean citizens who have fled to China</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CANADA</b></p>  | <p>China is <b>opposed to politicizing human rights issues</b>, disapproves exerting pressure on a country in the name of human rights, and <b>does not support establishing an UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>.</p>   |

<sup>9</sup> The Paris Principles are a set of international standards which frame and guide the work of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) mark this year their 20th Anniversary. Drafted at an international NHRIs workshop in Paris in 1991, they were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993. For more information, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/ParisPrinciples20yearsguidingtheworkofNHRI.aspx>.



**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC                                 | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>Cooperation with the UN</b></p> | <p><b>186.70.</b> Step up <b>cooperation with the special procedures</b> and <b>consider extending a standing invitation</b> to all <b>special procedures</b> mandate holders of the Human Rights Council</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>LATVIA</b></p> <p><b>Issue a standing invitation for UN human rights special procedures</b> and <b>accept all requested visits</b> by mandate holders</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>HUNGARY</b></p> | <p>The government will <b>assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions</b>. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, <b>China has received many visits by special procedures</b>. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results.</p> |
|                                       | <p><b>186.72.</b> Enhance cooperation with the OHCHR by <b>agreeing to outstanding requests for visits to China</b> and <b>extending a standing invitation</b> for future UN <b>special procedures</b> requests</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.70</b>.</p>   |
| <p><b>Rights of Children</b></p>      | <p><b>186.82.</b> Increase efforts to gather <b>data on child abuse</b> with the aim of supporting policy formulation process</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ITALY</b></p>  | <p>No answer or comment was provided</p>  |
| <p><b>Rights of Women</b></p>         | <p><b>186.94.</b> Implement measures to <b>address the sex ratio imbalance in its population</b> given the harm that occurs when many women and girls are missing, and put in place safeguards that <b>ensure policies related to the family are consent-based</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CANADA</b></p>  | <p>There is <b>no such situation as many women and children missing</b> in China.</p>   |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC                       | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>Death Penalty</b></p> | <p><b>186.107.</b> Continue <b>reform towards eventual abolition of the death penalty</b>, including greater transparency around its use</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NEW ZEALAND</b></p> <p>Continue towards the <b>abolition of death penalty</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>RWANDA</b></p> <p>Continue to <b>work towards the full abolition of death penalty</b> and consider adopting an <b>immediate de facto moratorium</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PORTUGAL</b></p> <p>Consider the <b>abolition of the death penalty</b> in its legal system</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ARGENTINA</b></p> <p><b>Work towards abolition of the death penalty</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p>Proceed to the <b>establishment of a moratorium</b> on the application of the death penalty as a first step to its definitive abolition</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SPAIN</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.17</b>.</p> <p>(As for the <b>death penalty</b>, China's position is to <b>retain the death penalty</b>, but <b>strictly and prudently limit its application</b> according to law. China has been making legal and systematic efforts to gradually reduce the application of death penalty.)</p> <p>On February 25, 2011, <b>Amendment Eight to the Criminal Law</b> adopted at the 19th Meeting of the 11th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, <b>abolished 13 crimes applicable to death penalty</b>. China will continue its efforts in this regard according to its economic and social development.)</p> |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC                       | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>Death Penalty</b></p> | <p><b>186.108. Publish the figures regarding death sentences and executions</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ITALY</b></p> <p>Publicize the <b>statistics on executions</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p> <p>Publish official <b>statistics on the application of the death penalty</b>, guarantee the <b>right to a fair defence</b>, and introduce a <b>procedure for pardon petitions</b> with a view to a <b>moratorium on execution</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p> <p>Publish or make available <b>precise information on the identity and number of the individuals currently awaiting execution</b> and of those who were <b>executed</b> in the past year</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BELGIUM</b></p> | <p>The statistics of death penalty and death penalty with reprieve is included in that of fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and life imprisonment. There is <b>no separate statistics on death penalty</b>.</p> |
|                             | <p><b>186.109. Further reduce the offences punishable by death penalty</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ITALY</b></p> <p>Make further progress in the <b>reduction of the scope of capital offences</b> in Chinese legislation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BULGARIA</b></p> <p>Further <b>reduce the number of crimes carrying the death penalty</b> and consider a <b>moratorium</b> and eventual <b>abolition</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>GERMANY</b></p> <p>Continue to <b>reduce the offences punishable by the death penalty</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>BELGIUM</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.17</b>.</p>   |

### Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC                | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|----------------------|--|--|
| <b>Death Penalty</b> | <b>186.112. Abolish the death penalty</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NAMIBIA</b></div>  | See <b>186.17.</b>   |
|                      | <b>186.113. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>SLOVENIA</b></div>  | See <b>186.17.</b>   |
|                      | <b>186.114. Consider a moratorium on the death penalty</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>CHILE</b></div>   | See <b>186.17.</b>   |
|                      | <b>186.128. Increase judicial transparency in the use of the death penalty</b><br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>NORWAY</b></div>  | No answer or comment was provided  |
| <b>Civil Society</b> | <b>186.115. End the use of harassment, detention, arrest, and extralegal measures</b> such as enforced disappearance to control and silence <b>human rights activists</b> as well as their family members and friends<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b></div>                                 | <p>There are <b>no arbitrary or extrajudicial detentions in China</b>. All criminal and security detentions are decided on and implemented based on the Criminal Procedure Law and Law on Public Security Administration of China.</p> <p>According to China's Constitution and relevant laws, <b>all citizens enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and religious belief</b>, and shall not harm the national, social and collective interests and legitimate rights of other citizens when exercising the above-mentioned rights. <b>Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted</b> according to law.</p> |
|                      | <b>186.137. Stop all criminal prosecutions, arrests and all other forms of intimidation of individuals</b> as a result of the <b>peaceful exercise of their rights</b> to freedom of expression, freedom of association, and assembly, or freedom of religion and belief<br><div style="text-align: right;"><b>SPAIN</b></div> | <p>In accordance with China's Constitution and relative legislation, <b>citizens enjoy freedom of speech, association and religious belief</b>. The Chinese government guarantees, in accordance with law, citizens' rights to exercise these freedoms.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the exercise of the above-mentioned freedoms shall abide by the Constitution and laws, and shall not harm the national, social, collective interests and the legitimate rights of other citizens. <b>Illegal and criminal activities shall be prosecuted</b> according to law.</p>   |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC  | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Arbitrary and extra-judicial detention</b></p> | <p><b>186.116. Abolish all forms of arbitrary and extra-judicial detention</b><br/><b>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b></p>  | <p>See <b>186.115</b>.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>186.122. Release all people in administrative detention for political reasons</b> including bishops, priests, artists, reporters, dissidents, people working to advance human rights, and their family members, and <b>eliminate extra-judicial measures</b> like forced disappearances<br/><b>CANADA</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.115</b>. There is <b>no one in China who is kept in administrative detention for political reasons</b>.</p>  |
| <p><b>Legal and Administrative Reform</b></p>        | <p><b>186.127. Reform its administrative justice system,</b> including by eliminating “<b>reeducation through labour</b>”, and <b>ratify the ICCPR</b><br/><b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b></p>  | <p>Concerning <b>ICCPR ratification</b>, see <b>186.1</b>.</p> <p>(China is now <b>prudently carrying out its judicial and administrative reform</b> to actively <b>prepare for the ratification of the ICCPR</b>. No specific timetable for the ratification of the ICCPR could be set out so far.)</p> <p>Concerning the <b>abolition of re-education through labour</b>, see <b>186.117</b>.</p> <p>(On December 28, 2013, the 6th Meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC adopted the Resolution of the Standing Committee of NPC on the Abolition of Legal Documents on Re-education through Labour, <b>abolishing the system of re-education through labour</b>. After the abolition of the system, those still serving re-education through labour were set free, and their remaining terms will not be enforced.)</p> |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC  | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Freedom of Religion and Belief</b></p> | <p><b>186.142. Stop the prosecution and persecution of people for the practice of their religion or belief</b> including Catholics, other Christians, Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Falun Gong, and <b>set a date for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CANADA</b></p>  | <p>China's <b>Constitution and laws guarantee citizens' freedom of religious belief</b>, and, at the same time, stipulate obligations that citizens must fulfill.</p> <p>The Chinese <b>government handles in accordance with the law illegal religious organizations and individuals</b> that promote superstition and fallacies, deceive the people, instigate and create disturbances, and undermine social stability.</p> <p><b>"Falun Gong" is not a religion but an out-and-out cult.</b> The purpose of banning "Falun Gong" by the Chinese government in accordance with the law is to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens, and uphold the sanctity of the Constitution and laws.</p> |
| <p><b>Freedom of Expression</b></p>          | <p><b>186.151. Remove restrictions on freedom of information and expression</b> that are not in accordance with international human rights law—established by law, and deemed necessary and proportionate</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWEDEN</b></p> <p>Take the necessary measures to <b>eliminate restrictions on the freedom of expression</b>, including those imposed to national and international journalists</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>COSTA RICA</b></p> <p><b>Repeal any unreasonable restrictions on freedom of expression</b> particularly for the media</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>POLAND</b></p> <p><b>186.152. Urgently release those being held in detention or imprisonment</b> for exercising their right to freedom of expression</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWEDEN</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.115</b>.</p> <p>See <b>186.115</b>.</p>   |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC                 | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS  |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Freedom of Expression | <p><b>186.153.</b> Ensure that all laws, regulations and judicial interpretations comply with the Constitution and the ICCPR to ensure that the constitutionally provided right to <b>freedom of expression</b> is fulfilled</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DENMARK</b></p>   | <p>China has yet to <b>ratify</b> the ICCPR.</p>  |
|                       | <p><b>186.156.</b> Take effective measures to <b>guarantee the freedom of expression and the media</b> through amending existing laws and practices, including its <b>State Secrets Law</b>, and to <b>release all human rights defenders and journalists</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></p> | <p>There are <b>specific provisions in a number of Chinese laws on the freedom of speech and the press</b>. There is <b>no plan to amend the State Secrets Law</b> so far. China is a country under the rule of law. Everyone is equal before the law. Chinese judicial organs <b>deal with people engaging in illegal and criminal activities according to law</b>.</p>  |
|                       | <p><b>186.159.</b> Remove all the obstacles to freedom of information on the Internet, and guarantee <b>freedom of expression, assembly and association</b> for all</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.115</b>.</p> <p><b>Flow of information on the Internet is open and free in China</b>. However, with the rapid development of the Internet, <b>cyber security problems such as gambling, pornography, violence, and hacking</b> are posing increasing threats to the legitimate rights and interests of the public.</p> <p>To ensure the safe flow of information, the Chinese <b>government has the responsibility to prevent the flooding of harmful information and take steps to fight cybercrime</b>.</p> |
|                       | <p><b>186.160.</b> Take steps that <b>all persons</b> including bloggers, journalists and human rights defenders <b>can freely exercise their right to freedom of expression</b>, online as well as offline, without fear from censorship or persecution</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRIA</b></p>             | <p>See <b>186.159</b>.</p>  |
|                       | <p><b>186.161.</b> Undertake measures enabling <b>unrestricted use of Internet</b> to all members of the society</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>ESTONIA</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.159</b>.</p>  |

**Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations**

| TOPIC                       | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS   | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Rights of Ethnic Minorities | <p><b>186.225.</b> Permanently <b>lift restrictions on access to minority areas</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>AUSTRALIA</b></p>   | <p>China implements the system of <b>regional ethnic autonomy</b>. Ethnic minority areas <b>formulate relevant policies according to their local characteristics</b>.</p>  |
|                             | <p><b>186.230.</b> Take urgent steps to <b>fully respect the rights of ethnic minorities</b>, including peaceful political and religious practices and expressions of cultural identity</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>SWEDEN</b></p>  | <p>China's Constitution clearly stipulates that <b>all ethnic groups are equal</b>. The state <b>guarantees the legal rights and interests</b> of all ethnic minorities and <b>forbids discrimination and oppression</b> against any ethnic group.</p> <p>The relevant laws and regulations also <b>fully guarantee all equal rights of ethnic minorities</b>, including participation in the political and religious affairs and expression of cultural identity. Thus, there is <b>no need to take any urgent step</b> in this regard.</p> |
|                             | <p><b>186.232.</b> Ensure <b>democratic participation of members of all ethnic minorities</b> and allow <b>unhindered access to all minority areas</b>, including Tibet</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>GERMANY</b></p>   | <p>See <b>186.225</b>.</p>   |
|                             | <p><b>186.233.</b> <b>Protect ethnic and religious minorities</b>, including <b>Tibetans</b> and <b>Uyghurs</b>, stop all disproportionate policies against them, while addressing their discontent in a non-violent, dialogical way</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></p> | <p>See <b>186.230</b>.</p>   |
|                             | <p><b>186.235.</b> In light of concerns about the situation of human rights in <b>Xinjiang and Tibet</b>, respond to the invitation addressed to the <b>Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit</b> these regions</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>FRANCE</b></p>       | <p>See <b>186.70</b>.</p> <p>(The government will <b>assess its decision to extend a standing invitation to special procedures based on its national conditions</b>. Although China has not extended a standing invitation, <b>China has received many visits by special procedures</b>. China takes every visit by special procedures seriously, and these visits have produced good overall results.)</p>  |



### Chart 4: Not Accepted Recommendations

| TOPIC  | NOT ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS  | CHINA'S COMMENTS   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Rights of Ethnic Minorities</b>           | <p><b>186.236.</b> Resume the <b>two-way dialogue in Tibet</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NEW ZEALAND</b></p>   | <p>The position of the Chinese central government on contact and negotiation with the Dalai Lama is consistent, and its attitude serious, and the door for dialogue is always open. The key to continue the dialogue is in the Dalai Lama's hands. The <b>Dalai Lama must fundamentally reassess and thoroughly correct his political claims, stop plotting and instigating violent criminal activities and activities aimed at seeking "Tibet independence" and splitting the motherland, so as to create conditions for progress in contact and negotiation.</b> The persons to contact and negotiate should only be the personal representatives of the Dalai Lama, instead of the "Tibetan government-in-exile".</p> |
| <b>Rights of Refugees and Asylum Seekers</b> | <p><b>186.241.</b> Protect <b>North Korean refugees</b> in accordance with international law, honouring the principle of <b>non-refoulement</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></p>   | <p>The Chinese government has <b>consistently followed the principle of non-refoulement</b> and other international practice in refugee management. The <b>illegal entrants from the DPRK are not refugees.</b> Thus, their <b>treatment should be different from that of refugees.</b> The Chinese government follows the international law, domestic law and humanitarian spirit to properly handle the illegal entrants from the DPRK.</p>  |
|  | <p><b>186.243.</b> Provide adequate protection to <b>asylum seekers</b> and <b>cross-border refugees</b> including especially those from <b>neighbouring countries</b>, in accordance with <b>humanitarian considerations</b> and relevant international norms such as the principle of <b>non-refoulement</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>REPUBLIC OF KOREA</b></p> | <p>The Chinese government has <b>consistently followed the principle of non-refoulement and other international practice in refugee management.</b> China follows the non-refoulement principle and offers corresponding protection for all asylum seeker and cross-border refugees, be they from neighbouring countries or other countries. Therefore, there is no need to make a special request concerning "refugees from neighbouring countries".</p>  |