**ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO CHINA**Generated on 19 Jan 2024 18:45

**ALGERIA**

* 1- China is working to improve its legal system to protect human rights and strengthen legal guarantees in this field. Can you give us a general overview of China's experience in building the human rights legal system to regulate activity in the internet and cyberspace?
  2- The Chinese government attaches great importance to employment and to implementing the “Employment First Strategy.” Within this context, how is China working to promote employment, entrepreneurship, and participation in scientific and technological innovation, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities?
  3- China has achieved successes in several fields, particularly through the quality of research and education, the effectiveness of innovations, enhancing the investment climate and strategic industries, and achieving scientific and technological progress that has contributed, along with other elements, to the promotion of human rights in general in the country. Could you provide a brief overview of China's efforts to promote scientific and technological development and innovation and the extent to which these efforts contribute to the implementation of human rights in the country and maximize the benefits shared by Chinese citizens?

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

* China makes the respect for and protection of human rights an important agenda of national governance, respects the people's principal position, and promotes the development of the human rights cause. China has made historic achievements in the human rights cause. Could you please share some example of the China's successful practices?
* China has been advancing the whole-process people's democracy, promoting legal safeguard for human rights and upholding social equity and justice. The Chinese people now enjoy fuller and more extensive and comprehensive democratic rights. What specific measures has China taken to develop the whole-process people's democracy?
* China adheres to a people-centered development philosophy, strengthens the application o f Internet Plus practices, advances digital countryside construction, continuously improve the digital literacy and skills of the people, and diminish digital gap. Could you share relevant experience?

**AUSTRALIA**

* China stated in paragraph seven of its 2013 National Report and paragraph 14 of its 2018 National Report that China was continuing efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). In its last UPR, China accepted recommendations to ratify the ICCPR by the earliest possible date. What date has China set for ratification of the ICCPR?
* Australia opposes the death penalty in all circumstances for all people. We urge all countries that carry out capital punishment to cease executions and to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolition. We urge all countries that retain the death penalty to increase transparency around its application by releasing comprehensive and disaggregated statistics on their use of the death penalty and death penalty eligible offences. China states in paragraph 38 of its 2018 National Report that it abolished the death penalty for nine more crimes. Will China publish national statistics on death penalty sentences and executions, including information on gender, location, ethnicity and other relevant characteristics?
* China stated in paragraph 39 of its 2023 National Report that it was “committed to giving the people a sense of fairness and justice in every judicial case… and preventing torture and coercion of confessions”. Australia is deeply concerned about the increasing prevalence of arbitrary detention in China, including through the use of Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location (RSDL), and the use of techniques and processes to secure confessions and the denial of access to legal counsel during RSDL. How will the practice of RSDL, including denial of access to legal counsel and the extraction of coerced confessions, change in light of paragraph 39?
* Australia remains deeply concerned about ongoing restrictions on religious freedom, freedom of movement and the suppression of linguistic freedoms in Xinjiang and Tibet. Australia is deeply concerned about reports detailing China’s assimilationist policies, including forced labour transfer programs and the coerced separation of Tibetan children from their families through state-run boarding schools. What is China doing to address these concerns and will China allow meaningful and unfettered access to Xinjiang and Tibet for independent human rights observers, including the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Special Procedures mandate holders?
* China stated in paragraph 16 of its 2023 National Report that it “actively protects citizens’ freedom of association”. Australia is a strong supporter of freedom of expression, including through a vibrant civil society, independent media, and robust institutions underpinned by the rule of law. How is China ensuring that lawyers, activists, journalists and human rights defenders are protected from harassment, mistreatment and discrimination and that those detained for merely exercising their constitutional rights are released without delay?
* China stated in paragraph 16 of its 2023 National Report that “the Law on the Administration of Activities of Overseas Non-Governmental Organizations within the Territory of China provides legal safeguards for the activities for foreign non-governmental organizations in China”. What steps is China taking to reduce restrictions, including those put in place through the Foreign NGO laws, on domestic and international NGOs in China, in order to allow them to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting the full range of human rights in China and Hong Kong (including but not limited to LGBTQIA+ rights, women’s rights and disability rights)?

**AUSTRIA**

* When will China ratify the ICCPR, which it signed in October 1998?
* What steps is China taking to implement the recommendations issued by the OHCHR, including in its report dated 31 August 2022 on Xinjiang?
* What specific measures will China take to enhance the legal protection for the LGBTIQ+-community in China and to ban discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in areas like education, employment, and healthcare?
* During China’s 2018 UPR, the Government accepted a recommendation that it would “Facilitate the visits of the UN High Commissioner and the Special Procedures including to Tibetan and Uighur areas". Since then, neither the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights nor any Special Procedure mandate holders have been granted access to Tibet. When will the Government uphold its commitment to facilitate this access?
* Are there plans to abolish the “Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location” (RSDL) system which has been found to be incompatible with international human rights law by numerous UN Special Procedures (including the UN’s Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances)?

**BANGLADESH**

* The target of eradicating poverty was met as planned in China, with 98.99 million rural residents living below the poverty line in China, had been lifted out of poverty. Could you please share the experience gained and challenges faced by China in successfully fighting extreme poverty?
* China has announced to strive to reach carbon emission peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. What progress has been made by China in realizing the goals of carbon emission peaking and carbon neutrality?

**BELARUS**

* China upholds that all ethnic groups are equal and works for all-around development of the cause of ethnic minorities. Would you please share the efforts and practices by the Chinese government in protecting the rights of ethnic minorities?
* We have noted that China attaches high importance to protecting and carrying forward the cultures of ethnic minorities. All 56 ethnic groups have cultural items included in China's intangible cultural heritage list at national level. What useful practices and efforts could the Chinese government share in protecting the cultures of ethnic minorities?
* China has formulated the Anti-Domestic Violence Law, revised the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, and carried out campaigns to rise law awareness for women and girls, to ensure that women enjoy comprehensive and equal rights and interests. What other specific activities are being implemented under new legislation?

**BELGIUM**

* Will the government of the People’s Republic of China strengthen its cooperation with the UN Special Procedures, by issuing a standing invitation to the Special Procedures and by responding positively to outstanding requests of Special Procedures to visit the country, including to Tibet, Xinjiang and Hong Kong?
* Which measures will the government of China take to ensure the fully enjoyment by minorities of their right to enjoy their own cultural identity and take part in cultural life, and to abolish the coerced residential (boarding) school system imposed on Tibetan children, as recommended by the CESCR Committee?
* Has the government of China researched the impact of broadly defined offences in national security laws on the enjoyment of freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly and association, especially regarding human rights defenders, journalists, media workers, lawyers, peaceful protesters both domestically and abroad? What steps will the government of China take to ensure these individuals are not targeted for their human rights work and that their due process guarantees are respected, including access to independent and effective legal representation, as recommended by the CESCR Committee?
* Which measures will the government of China take to implement the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee regarding women’s effective access to justice, including in land claims, regarding the adoption of more temporary special measures to accelerate women’s full and equal participation in elected and appointed bodies as well as regarding the elimination of gender stereotypes?
* What measures will be taken to effectively implement national legislation prohibiting coercive measures and dismantling all systems of forced labour in place, while implementing ILO Convention 29 and 105 on forced labour and the abolition of forced labour, as recommended by the CESCR Committee?

**BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)**

* Bolivia toma nota de la información compartida por China en su 4to informe EPU y de la gran importancia que otorgan a la protección de los derechos de la niñez. En ese sentido, plantea las siguiente preguntas previas:
  1. Qué medidas ha adoptado China para desarrollar el mecanismo de protección de los menores?
  2. Qué medidas concretas ha adoptado China para aplicar el Esquema de Desarrollo Infantil?

**BURUNDI**

* Questions soumises à l'avance, formulées à l'endroit de la Chine par le Burundi :
  1. La République Populaire de Chine œuvre à la construction d'une Chine pacifique et à la promotion de l'Etat de droit.
  Elle combat et éradique le crime organisé, réprime diverses activités illégales et criminelles, maintient la stabilité sociale à long terme et protège concrètement la sécurité de la vie et des biens de la population.
  Quelles mesures juridiques le Gouvernement chinois a-t-il prises pour lutter contre la cybercriminalité ? 2. La République Populaire de Chine applique le principe de l'intérêt supérieur des mineurs, et son système juridique de protection des enfants est de plus en plus amélioré. Comment la Chine lutte-t-elle contre la discrimination et l’abandon des enfants vivant avec handicap?

**CAMEROON**

* We have noted that China has been re-elected as a member of the Human Rights Council for the term 2024-2026, marking the 6th time of China's election. As an HRC member, what contribution will China make?
* China has improved legal system for safeguarding human rights, including the adoption of the Civil Code, the Personal Information Law, Law on the Building of a Barrier-Free Environment, Law on the Protection of Minors, and Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests. What other legislative measures did China take to improve the legal safeguard for human rights?
* China is committed to narrowing the development gap between urban and rural areas and between regions, and equal employment of urban and rural workers. What measures has China taken to ensure proper living standards for workers,migrant workers and their families?
* China is listed by the World Health Organization as one of the 10 countries with high performance in maternal and child health. Could you please share relevant practices?

**CANADA**

* What steps will the Government take to implement the 2022 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including to: ensure women’s full and effective representation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life; strengthen voluntary and rights-based family planning services; and end the use of forced abortions, forced sterilizations, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence allegedly inflicted on Uyghur and other ethnic minority women?
* When will the Government implement the recommendations of the 2022 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Assessment of Human Rights Concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region?
* Will China meaningfully engage with the UN Special Adviser on Responsibility to Protect (R2P) according to the 2022 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Decision referral on China, 1 (108)?
* What measures are in place to ensure the selection and installation of Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including the Dalai Lama, is determined solely by the Tibetan people without interference, in accordance with international human rights law?
* What steps are the Hong Kong authorities taking to ensure media outlets, journalists, and academics can carry out their work independently and free of intimidation, arrest under the sedition law or the National Security Law, or other undue influence?
* What steps has the Government taken to enhance legal protections for the LGBTQI+ community in China, such as by amending existing laws to explicitly ban discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression, particularly in education, employment, and healthcare?
* What measures will the Government take to protect cultural diversity and the cultural practices and heritage of religious minorities, such as those of Tibetans, Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Hui, and Mongols, including by protecting and restoring religious sites?
* How is the Government adhering to the principle of non-refoulement set out in Article 3 of the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, particularly with regard to North Koreans?
* Will China take meaningful steps towards ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its Second Optional Protocol?

**CUBA**

* 1. China actively promotes global human rights governance, common values for humanity, adheres to the principles of equality, mutual trust, inclusiveness, mutual learning, win-win cooperation and common development, strives for greater fairness, justice, equity and inclusiveness in global human rights governance. The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China lays out China's commitment to follow a Chinese path of human rights development, actively participate in global human rights governance, and promote all-around development of human rights. How does China actively participate in global human rights governance?
  2. In 2020, the third session of the 13th National People's Congress adopted the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, which comprehensively protects the personal rights and property rights of the persons of the civil law, with the civil rights as the main line. How does the Civil Code protect people's civil law rights?
  3. China continuously improves the system of institutions through which the people run the country, encourages the people's orderly participation in political affairs and guarantees their ability to engage in democratic elections, consultations, decision-making, management, and oversight in accordance with the law. The system inspires the people's motivation, initiative, and creativity, so as to consolidate and develop a lively, stable and united political atmosphere. How does China set up platforms for grass roots level participation in legislation? What are China's practices and experience?
  4. What measures has the Chinese government taken to ensure the equal right of Tibetan people to education? What are the effective ways to overcome the difficulties of natural conditions and sparse population?
  5. As it is pointed out in the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China is advancing the Healthy China Initiative. Could you please share some good practices?

**DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

* Democratic People's Republic of Korea
  Advanced Questions for China's UPR:
  1. China has won the largest battle against poverty in human history. It has been stated in the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that Chna will consolidate and expand its achievements in poverty alleviation and help areas and people that have just shaken off poverty build their own momentum for growth. What measures will the Chinese government take to ensure that people will not go back into poverty?
  2. It has been stated in the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that China will work to build cultural confidence and strength, and secure new successes in developing socialist culture. What measures has the Chinese government taken to protect the right of the people to participate in cultural life? What are the ways the Chinese people enjoy cultural life, and to what extent?
  3. As is pointed out in the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has built the world's largest education,social security and health care systems, and has made historic strides in making education universally available. It has brought 1.04 billion people under the coverage of basic old-age insurance, and ensures basic medical insurance for 95 percent of the population. Could you please share the practices in expanding coverage of social security?

**ERITREA**

* With rapid economic development, the living standards of the people from the central and western regions and in rural areas of China have been significantly improved. What experience and practices could you share in terms of supporting the development and improving the living standards in backward regions?
* China improves the social security and service systems and promotes the all-around development of related programs for people with disabilities. What has China done to improve the housing security system and strengthen the protection of rights of specific groups?

**GERMANY**

* How many lawyers and human rights defenders from the "709“ and "Xiamen“ crackdowns are still detained? How many still face restrictions of their citizen rights? How many have received passports and how many are subject to exit bans?
* How many NGOs working to empower gender and sexual minority rights were shut down or barred from carrying out their original work plans in the reporting period? What is the basis for censoring or dissolving these NGOs and organizations according to Chinese law?
* How many individuals are still detained in Vocational Education and Training Centres (VETC) or similar institutions in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in the reporting period? How many have been released? How many were transferred from the VETC system to other forms of detention and how many are currently detained on grounds of “terrorist activities” or otherwise “endangering national security”?
* How many people are currently participating in labor transfer programs in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region? How are the recruitment procedures organized? Is registration and acceptance of a work position mandatory or can people opt out? What kinds of jobs are being offered through these programs, and at which locations? Which other provinces in China are actively sponsoring or cooperating with these programs, for example by receiving recruits to positions within their jurisdiction?
* How many people were detained for participating in the “White Paper protests” in late November 2022 and on what grounds? How many are still in custody?
* What is the percentage of Tibetan children currently schooled in the boarding school system in the Tibetan regions? Do the families have a choice whether or not to send their children to boarding school? What are the consequences for those who choose not to send their children to boarding school? How is the Tibetan language being taught in these schools?
* What is the current situation of nine Tibetan environmental human rights defenders, namely Anya Sengdra, Dorjee Daktal, Kelsang Choklang, Dhongye, Rinchen Namdol, Tsultrim Gonpo, Jangchup Ngodup, Sogru Abhu and Namesy, addressed by UN experts in August 2023, who were all sentenced to between 7 and 11 years of prison between 2010 and 2019?
* Which measures has China taken to implement the recommendations of the 2022 OHCHR report on the situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the recent recommendations of CEDAW and CESCR?
* What steps is China taking to provide freedom of religion or belief for all, amongst others by non-discriminating and non-interfering into religious education and practice as must be stated inter alia in the cases of Tibetan Buddhists and Uyghur Muslims?

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

* 1. China has formulated and enforced four cycles of national human rights action plans, and fulfilled all targets and tasks set in the National Human Rights Action Plan (2016-2020). We welcome China's continuous efforts in this regard. At the same time, we would like to ask what role did the Chinese NGOs play in formulating and enforcing this NAP?
  2. Considering china’s valuable efforts for improving the public cultural service system, and also developing the cultural cause and cultural industry, we ask for sharing some specific practices and experience in this field.
  3. Being aware of China’s intention for advancing legal system for cyberspace, could you mention latest developments in strengthening comprehensive governance of the cyberspace?

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

* As a populous and vast developing country, China has 99.65% radio coverage and 99.75% TV coverage. Could the Government of China share how to ensure that standard public radio and TV services are accessible to every citizen?
* China has been improving its labour laws and regulations, the mechanisms for labour relation consultations and mediation, and the systems for safeguarding worker’s rights and interests, and strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of those in flexible employment and new forms of employment. What measures has China taken to implement the laws and regulations, including the Labour Law, to protect the rights and interests of workers?
* China is among the countries that has consecutively formulated and implemented four cycles of national human rights action plans. Could the Government of China share about the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plans (2021-2025)?
* This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation has recently been convened in Beijing. What does the BRI contribute to the global poverty reduction?

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

* What steps has China taken to ratify the Rome Statute in its 2010 version?
* What steps has China taken to ratify the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT)?
* What steps has China taken to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols?
* What steps has China taken to accept the individual complaints procedure under article 22 of the Convention against Torture?
* What steps has China taken to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure?
* What steps has China taken towards the full and legal abolition of the death penalty?
* What steps has China taken to join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Account-ability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT)?
* What steps has China taken to ratify the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime?
* What steps has China taken to implement the recommendation contained in the OHCHR Assessment of human rights concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Peo-ple’s Republic of China, of 31 August 2022?

**NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE)**

* Will the Government of China consider issuing a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandates to conduct country visits, granting them full and unimpeded access and enabling them to interview individuals, while protecting these individuals against possible reprisals?
* In a 2018 communication (OL CHN 15/2018), the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and multiple Special Rapporteurs warned that the exceptions as set out in Article 73 of the 2012 Criminal Procedure Law make the conditions of detention under Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location (RSDL) analogous to incommunicado and secret detention and tantamount to enforced disappearance, exposing those subjected to RSDL to the risk of torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment and other human rights violations. What steps will the Chinese government undertake to significantly adjust or end the practice of RSDL?
* Will the Government implement the Concluding Observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of February 2023 and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of May 2023 to immediately abolish the coerced residential school system imposed on Tibetan children and allow private Tibetan schools to be (re)established?
* What concrete, enforceable measures will the Chinese government put in place as recommended by multiple UN Special Rapporteurs and committees to ensure the alignment of labour programs with China’s obligations under international law to prevent forced labour, clarifying that individuals, especially members of marginalized groups, may refuse participation?
* What are the considerations for the Government of China to continue to require special permission for foreigners, including journalists and diplomats based in China, to visit the Tibetan Autonomous Region?
* Will the Chinese government consider adherence to internationally recognized standards as well as the Chinese constitution on the protection of freedom of religion or belief and refrain from interfering in the exercise of this right?
* How, and what is the timeline, for the Government of the Hong Kong SAR to implement the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Committee in 2022, specifically in regard to repealing the Hong Kong National Security Law?
* What steps will the Chinese government take to follow-up on the recommendations from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of May 2023 to (36b) ensure the protection of women human rights defenders from intimidation, harassment and reprisals for their work and to (36c) create an enabling environment for women human rights defenders from diverse communities to promote, protect and advocate for women’s human rights without fear of reprisals?

**NICARAGUA**

* China has increased its input into the public cultural service system of vulnerable areas, attached importance to the protection of ethnic minority cultures, and worked to provide better protection for the basic cultural rights of specific groups. Could you please share what specific efforts have been made?
* China is committed to the national gender equality policy and protecting the rights and interests of women and children. What measures has China taken to strengthen the protection of the political and economic rights of women?

**PAKISTAN**

* Pakistan has supported the Chinese government’s Global Development Initiative, Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative. These initiatives aim not only to enhance the well-being and human rights of the Chinese people, but to contribute to the fulfilment of human rights including the rights to subsistence and development. Could you please share how these initiatives have contributed positively to the attainment of human rights?

**PORTUGAL**

* PORTUGAL on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs
  • Could the State-under-review describe its national mechanism or process responsible for coordinating the implementation of accepted UPR recommendations and the monitoring of progress and impact?
* PORTUGAL on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs
  • Has the State-under-review established a dedicated ‘national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up’ (NMIRF) covering UPR recommendations, but also recommendations/observations generated by the UN human rights Treaty Bodies, the Special Procedures and relevant regional mechanisms, which, inter alia, clusters all the above, manages them in national databases, coordinates implementation actions across government, monitors progress and impact, and then streamline reporting procedures back to the UN? If so, could the State-under-review briefly share its experience on creating such mechanism, including challenges faced and lessons learnt, as well as any plans or needs to strengthen the NMIRF in the future?

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

* Could China provide information on the asylum procedures that escapees from foreign origin including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have access to?
* We would like to ask what measures China is taking to protect and support women escapees from foreign origin including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are exposed to trafficking, forced marriage, and other forms of exploitation.
* We would like to ask what measures China is taking to protect and support children born in China to women escapees from foreign origin including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are categorized as "illegal immigrants" according to the Chinese domestic law.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

* China has optimized supply of tutoring services aimed at preparing young couples for married life and ensured early detection of possible or potential domestic violence, women trafficking and other illegal acts during marriage registration. What other specific measures have the Chinese public security authorities taken to prevent and stop domestic violence, and protect disadvantaged family members, in particular women and children?
* Since the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law, the lawful rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents have been fully protected in a more secure environment. During the formulation and implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law, what efforts did China make to protect rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong?
* China protects the political rights of ethnic minorities in accordance with law. Ethnic minorities enjoy the right to equal participation in the governance of national and social affairs. Could you please share useful experience and practices?
* We have noted that China takes effective actions to lift 7.1 million poor people in rural areas out of absolute poverty, and issued living expense subsidies and nursing cost subsidies for over 27 million people with difficult and severe disabilities. The achievements in lifting people with disabilities out of poverty have been outstanding. Could you please share some practices?
* Since the third round of UPR, what progress has been made in Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions in the protection of the rights and interests of women, children, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities?

**SINGAPORE**

* China's digital economy has been growing rapidly. Its volume of online trade and mobile payment is the largest in the world, and its digital economy is the second largest in the world. It has been working to integrate its digital and physical economies for the betterment of its people. Could the delegation share its experiences in this regard?

**SLOVENIA**

* What measures are in place to combat ageism and eliminate age discrimination in all its forms, and to protect the human rights of older persons?

**SPAIN**

* In view of the high number of journalists currently in prison (102 in total, of which 60 are from Xinjiang), what measures is the government considering to put in place to comply with minimum standards of media freedom?
* What measures does the Government intend to take to further prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity?
* What measures is the Government considering to put an end to arbitrary detentions in the country?

**SRI LANKA**

* Chinese judicial authorities have achieved positive results in ensuring that everyone is equal before the law, maintaining and promoting social fairness and justice, and eliminating differentiation in serving justice based on gender, religion and sector. How does China ensure that financially disadvantaged citizens and other vulnerable groups have access to legal services?

**SWEDEN**

* - How is the Government of the PRC addressing the recommendations contained in the OHCHR Assessment Report of the Human Rights Concerns in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) and other communications by UN special procedures expressing concern over human rights violations committed in XUAR, in Tibet Autonomous Region and against Tibetans in other regions?
* - Will the Government of the PRC commit to granting meaningful, unfettered access to all regions of China for the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
* - What steps will the Government of the PRC take to ensure that practices in the judicial system are consistent with international human rights law, including to abolish the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to abolish all forms of extrajudicial and arbitrary detention?

**SWITZERLAND**

* Will the Chinese Government adhere to internationally recognized standards to protect freedom of religion or belief by refraining from interfering with the Tibetan people’s right to choose its own clergy, including on the next Dalai Lama?
* What is the Chinese Government’s reaction to the concerns expressed by United Nations Special Rapporteurs in November 2022 regarding what they termed “a policy of acculturation and assimilation of the Tibetan culture into the dominant Han Chinese majority”?
* What is the timeline for the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to implement the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Committee including with regard to repealing the Hong Kong National Security Law?
* How is the “mosque consolidation” policy from 2018 in line with the international right to freedom of religion, in particular the reportedly significant reduction in the number of mosques in the provinces of Ningxia, Gansu and Xinjiang?
* What are the exact statistics, disaggregated by sex, age, nationality and ethnicity, and other applicable criteria, regarding China’s use of the death penalty (including inter alia, the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of persons on death row, the number of executions carried out, the number of death sentences reversed or commuted on appeal and the number of scheduled executions) in the reporting period? Does China consider lifting the secrecy on the statistics of the annual executions and thus make it compliant with international human rights standards?
* How does the practice of “residential surveillance at a designated location”, specifically with regard to human rights defenders and lawyers, comply with the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and with due process standards?
* How are the continued deprivations of liberty of human rights defenders, such as Ding Jiaxi, Xu Zhiyong, Ilham Tothi, Rahile Dawut, Li Yuhan and Yu Wensheng in line with international human rights law, in particular with the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention? And what are the whereabouts of Gao Zhisheng?

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

* China acts on the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. China persists with a holistic and systematic approach to conserving and improving mountain, water, forest, farmland, grassland and deserts ecosystems. China also has ensured stronger ecological conservation and environmental protection across the board, in all regions, and at all times. What specific practices and experience does China have in promoting and protecting environmental rights?
* China pursue a proactive national strategy in response to population aging. China incorporates the concept of "positive outlook on aging and healthy aging" in the whole process of economic and social development, and works for coordinated development in elderly service, health support, social participation and protection of rights and interests. Great achievements have been made in the protection of the rights and interests of the elderly. Could you please share relevant experiences and practices?
* China improves the social security and service systems and promotes all-around development of people with disabilities. What has China done to improve the accessible environment?

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

* When will the Government of China take action to fully and cooperatively engage with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), including by taking forward the recommendations of the OHCHR's 2022 Xinjiang assessment, and accept requests for visits by UN Special Rapporteurs?
* What steps is China taking to ensure that citizens including lawyers, activists, journalists and human rights defenders are protected from harassment, discrimination and enforced disappearance, and that those detained for exercising their fundamental and constitutional rights to freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, and demonstration are considered for immediate release, including Huang Xueqin, Wang Jianbing, Peng Lifa, Dong Guangping, Ding Jiaxi, Xu Zhiyong, Li Yuhan, Kamile Wayit, Ekpar Asat, Ilham Tohti, and Zhang Zhan?
* What steps is the Government taking to ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is respected and protected for members of all religious and ethnic groups in China, including Muslim-majority ethnic groups in Xinjiang, Tibetan Buddhists including Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and Go Sherab Gyatso, and other religious groups including Christians such as Pastors Wang Yi and Zhang Chunlei?
* Noting that China has now ratified the ILO's Forced Labor Convention 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention 1957 (No. 105), when will the Government take concrete steps to ensure that the use of forced labour is eliminated in Xinjiang, Tibet, and elsewhere in China, including by ratifying the 2014 protocol?
* What concrete steps are China and the Hong Kong SAR Government taking to meaningfully engage with the findings of UN monitoring bodies, including the recommendations from the (i) Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the ICCPR, including the repeal of the Law on Safeguarding National Security; (ii) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and (iii) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women?

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

* When will China make court records public regarding individuals who are detained in camps and imprisoned in Xinjiang?
* Since 2019, when the issue of forced population control in Xinjiang became prominent, China has suppressed data from Xinjiang on birth rates, sterilizations, and incarcerations, among other topics, which have been publicly available for decades and remain available for nearly all other Chinese provinces. Similar data are commonly available in other countries. Given the government’s previous publication of this data, this removal appears intended to hide China’s genocide and crimes against humanity against predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. Will China restore the publication of this data for Xinjiang, including by prefecture?
* What is the location and status of the following non-exhaustive list of individuals? We have raised these cases, including in the State Department’s 2022 Human Rights Report and in public statements: Yang Maodong (pen name Guo Feixiong); Uyghur scholars Ilham Tohti, Rahile Dawut, and Hushtar Isa; retired Uyghur medical doctor Gulshan Abbas; Uyghur entrepreneur Ekpar Asat; Tibetan Buddhist monk Go Sherab Gyatso; Tibetan Dorje Tashi; activists Wang Bingzhang, Chen Jianfang, and Huang Qi; pastors Zhang Shaojie and Wang Yi; Falun Gong practitioner Bian Lichao; Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Shanghai Thaddeus Ma Daqin; rights lawyers Xia Lin, Gao Zhisheng, Xu Zhiyong, Ding Jiaxi, Tang Jitian, Chang Weiping, and Li Yuhan; blogger Wu Gan; citizen journalist Zhang Zhan; Shanghai labor activist Jiang Cunde; and The 11th Panchen Lama Gendhun Choekyi Nyima.
* When and how are individuals notified that the government of China prohibits them from leaving the country? Do such individuals have a defined process to challenge such a prohibition or “exit ban?” Will the government allow persons who require immediate medical attention outside of China to depart the country?
* What are China’s plans to cease human rights abuses, including unjust detentions, forced labor, harassment, and reprisals, against human rights defenders, journalists, members of civil society organizations, activists, lawyers, and their family members throughout the country, including in Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong – as called for by reports of the UN Secretary-General, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention?
* Will China state publicly and unequivocally that it will not interfere with Tibetans’ ability to choose their religious and spiritual leaders, including the next Dalai Lama?
* Will China cease the abuse of counter-terrorism and so-called “de-extremification” laws to repress individuals for expressing their beliefs and cultural identity – including Uyghurs, Tibetans, Mongolians, and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups – as called for by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2022), UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2018), and UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (2023)?
* China and Hong Kong authorities’ transnational repression (TNR) efforts, - efforts to reach outside their borders to coerce, harass, intimidate, or censor human rights defenders, journalists, and others - are a direct affront to state sovereignty, fundamental freedoms, human rights, and democracy. TNR threatens the rules-based international order, undermines global security, and is incompatible with respect for human dignity. How does China, including Hong Kong, justify these actions, which undermine the human rights of persons abroad as well as in China?
* Hong Kong’s National Security Law (NSL) does not apply in the United States, nor does it apply to persons on U.S. soil. What is Hong Kong’s justification for violating its commitments under the ICCPR and the Basic Law of Hong Kong and violating other states’ sovereignty by issuing cash rewards that unjustly target 13 human rights advocates who reside outside of Hong Kong, including a U.S. citizen, pursuant to attempts to apply its NSL extraterritorially?
* Will Hong Kong cease repressing the freedoms of speech and expression, such as in the politically motivated application of the NSL and sedition law to prosecute Chow Hang-Tung, Jimmy Lai, and 47 others?
* To respect ICCPR obligations in Hong Kong, will China and Hong Kong cease implementation of the NSL and sedition law, seek the repeal of these laws, and offer the public meaningful consultation on security legislation, while restoring voting rights and the right to run for office?
* What specific actions has China taken to implement the recommendation it accepted in the 3rd UPR cycle (2017-2022) to adopt national legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity?
* The targeting of Uyghurs, who are predominantly Muslim, and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang, for the prevention of births through forced birth control, involuntary sterilization, and forced abortion, and the removal of children from their families and placing them in state-run boarding schools indicate acts of genocide. Calls for action by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2022) and the OHCHR (2022) highlight these acts as well. We are also concerned about cultural and religious repression and child separation policies in Tibet. In the next UPR Cycle, how will China work to uphold its obligations under the Genocide Convention to prevent and punish acts of genocide, and prevent and respond to instances of gender-based violence against women, particularly those who are members of ethnic and religious minority groups, under its Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and CERD obligations?
* Development projects in Tibet that damage ecosystems and degrade natural resources and water security, and that result in the forcible relocation and resettlement of members of nomadic populations, affect these persons’ economic, social, and cultural rights under ICESCR and protections against discrimination under CERD. Will China stop these destructive actions and ensure genuine inclusion and participation by local communities for sustainable development, including in UNESCO heritage areas?
* Multiple UN human rights mechanisms have issued key findings, concerns, and recommendations, including the UN Human Rights Committee (2022), on the implementation of the ICCPR in Hong Kong and Macao; the UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (2023); the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2023); the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (2023) for China, including Hong Kong and Macao; and the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, regarding forced labor of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a report on Xinjiang (2022) and numerous UN special procedures mechanisms have raised concerns about human rights abuses across China. Will the governments of China, Hong Kong, and Macao accept the recommendations made by these mechanisms and, if so, what is the timeline for implementation? Will China provide unhindered access to Xinjiang and Tibet as requested by UN agencies and mandate holders?

**VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

* China ha intensificado sus esfuerzos para promover el estado de derecho socialista y ha tomado forma en el país un marco integral para la gobernanza basada en la ley. China ha acelerado el trabajo para desarrollar el sistema de Estado de derecho socialista con características chinas. China ha logrado importantes avances en la reforma del sistema judicial, brindando así una protección más sólida para la equidad y la justicia social. ¿Cómo puede China hacer que las actividades judiciales sean más abiertas y proteger los derechos a saber y el derecho a supervisar de las partes interesadas y del público?
* China implementa una serie de políticas y medidas que incluyen la promoción del desarrollo en áreas fronterizas para impulsar las economías locales y el emparejamiento de asistencia entre ciudades y condados, para apoyar y promover el rápido desarrollo económico de áreas con grandes poblaciones de minorías étnicas y ayudar a las minorías étnicas y áreas con grandes poblaciones de minorías étnicas erradican la pobreza absoluta. Los niveles de vida de todos los grupos étnicos han mejorado significativamente. ¿Podría compartir las prácticas pertinentes para erradicar la pobreza en zonas con grandes poblaciones de minorías étnicas y promover el derecho al desarrollo de las minorías étnicas?
* Hemos observado que en la vida política a nivel nacional en China, se proporcionan documentos y interpretación simultánea en los idiomas de las minorías étnicas en conferencias importantes como el Congreso Nacional del Pueblo y la Conferencia Consultiva Política del Pueblo Chino. China también publica una gran cantidad de libros, periódicos y productos de vídeo y audio en los idiomas de las minorías étnicas, para que las personas de las minorías étnicas los estudien y utilicen. ¿Qué otras medidas ha adoptado China para proteger el derecho de las minorías étnicas a estudiar y utilizar sus lenguas étnicas habladas y escritas?
* China alienta la participación ordenada del pueblo en los asuntos políticos y garantiza su capacidad para participar en elecciones, consultas, toma de decisiones, gestión y supervisión democráticas de conformidad con la ley. ¿Cómo promueve y protege China el derecho de las mujeres a participar en la toma de decisiones y la gestión de los asuntos nacionales y sociales?
* China concede gran importancia a la educación de las minorías étnicas. Hemos observado que en algunas regiones de Xinjiang y Xizang se ofrece educación gratuita durante 15 años, desde el jardín de infantes hasta la escuela secundaria. ¿Qué otros avances ha logrado China en el desarrollo de la educación de las minorías étnicas?

**VIET NAM**

* 1. China has paved a human rights development path aligned with the trend of the times and the nation's conditions and obtained outstanding achievements. What are the specific features of this path?
  2. In recent years, the result of China's efforts to address air pollution has been remarkable, significantly enabling the people to enjoy better environment. What key measures in this regard has China taken?
  3. China has achieved remarkable milestones in information infrastructure by establishing the world's largest 5G and fiber-optic networks. This has facilitated access of its citizen to information and communication, enhancing their convenience and overall well-being. How does China increase the people's digital literacy, skills, and diminish the digital gap?

**ZIMBABWE**

* What is China’s experience in raising public awareness of the law as part of efforts to promote and safeguard human rights in China?
* China has established the Global Compact Network China. What measures has China taken to encourage its overseas enterprises to take social responsibility and contribute to local human rights promotion?
* China is implementing the Healthy China Initiative to provide a complete range of health services to the Chinese people throughout their lifespan. What is China’s experience in promoting human rights through this Initiative?