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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

China

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of China was held at the 3rd meeting, on 06 November 2018. The delegation of China was headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr Le Yucheng. At its 10th meeting, held on 09 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on China.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of China: Hungary, Kenya and Saudi Arabia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of China:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/3) and its corrigendum (A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/3/Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam was transmitted to China through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

6.1. **Strengthening of its cooperation and the continuation of the process of the ratification of appropriate international instruments (Senegal);**

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

- 6.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**
- 6.4. **Continue working towards ICCPR ratification by the earliest possible date (New Zealand); Accelerate the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay; Mali);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Costa Rica; El Salvador; Iceland; Kenya; Liechtenstein; Mexico; Montenegro; Poland; Portugal; Ukraine; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and implement these obligations across China (Canada); Ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ensure that its protections are extended to all minorities (Hungary); Ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg); Continue its efforts to improve human rights institution, in particular, to ratify the ICCPR (Republic of Korea); Ratify early the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Japan);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine); / Ratify early the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 6.8. **Sign the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 6.9. **Continue its actions and initiatives aiming at the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Benin); Take meaningful steps towards ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); Further advance the preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia); As previously recommended, continue national reforms with an aim to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia); Continue taking steps towards an early ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Malta); Continue taking steps in preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**
- 6.10. **Before the next UPR cycle, set a clear timeline for ICCPR ratification (Czechia);**
- 6.11. **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Colombia); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica); Take meaningful steps towards ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Estonia);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark; Estonia);**
- 6.14. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger); Consider becoming a party to the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); Encourage China, including Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR), to consider ratifying the International**

Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

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

6.16. **Implement the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Madagascar);**

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

6.18. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Kampala amendments to the Statute (Liechtenstein); Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);**

6.19. **Ratify the ILO's Forced Labour Convention and its 2014 Protocol (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.20. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and continue its efforts to ensure access to quality education for disadvantaged children in poor and remote areas (Afghanistan);**

6.21. **Implement the recommendations of the latest CERD report on China, including responding to concerns about detention of individuals who have not been lawfully charged, tried and convicted of a criminal offence (New Zealand);**

6.22. **Implement Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommendations on Xinjiang and allow the UN unrestricted access to monitor the implementation; (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.23. **Implement all of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of August 2018, regarding Xinjiang, particularly putting an end to mass internments in camps and invite the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and special procedure experts (France);**

6.24. **Respond positively to the invitation addressed by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Poland);**

6.25. **Strengthen cooperation with the Human Rights Council special procedures, including receiving visits requested so far (Ukraine);**

6.26. **Cooperate with and allow unimpeded access to international monitors, such as the relevant Special Procedures to investigate alleged related rights violations (Croatia);**

6.27. **Facilitate full access to Xinjiang and Tibet for all relevant UN Special Procedures (Denmark);**

6.28. **Allow independent observers – including Special Procedures, – unhindered access to all regions (Germany); Allow independent observers unfettered access to all parts of China's territory (Hungary);**

6.29. **As previously recommended, respond positively to pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders. (Latvia);**

6.30. **Continue to implement UPR recommendations into national legislation, administrative regulations and planning in various areas of economic and social development (Bahrain);**

6.31. **Consider the results of this UPR cycle as it did the recommendations emanating from the last UPR cycle (Guyana);**

- 6.32. Ensure full transparency on the situation for religious minorities in Xinjiang, including by allowing UN-mandated observers unrestricted access to places of internment in the region (Norway);
- 6.33. Continue to promote discussions in the Human Rights Council on the role of development in promoting and protecting human rights (Pakistan);
- 6.34. Grant the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and special procedures access to all regions of China (Austria);
- 6.35. Close all "re-education centres" in Uygur areas and facilitate the visits by the High Commissioner and special procedures in Xinjiang (Switzerland);
- 6.36. Continue to forge a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation and building a community with a shared future for human beings ~~win-win cooperation, with a shared future for human beings~~ (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.37. Continue to promote constructive dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation within the framework of multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);
- 6.38. Continue to promote respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity in the work of multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);
- 6.39. Continue to combat politicization and double standards in the field of human rights (Cuba);
- 6.40. Grant access to the OHCHR to all regions of the country including the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Ireland);
- 6.41. Strengthen cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures (Luxembourg);
- 6.42. Cooperate with and provide access to relevant UN bodies to help ensure that its policies in Xinjiang, particularly regarding the so-called "vocational education and training centres", are in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);
- 6.43. Continue to share its experiences in the realisation of the right to development with African countries in the context of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Nigeria);
- 6.44. Continue to expand the scale of human rights technical cooperation to other developing countries within the framework of South-South cooperation (Pakistan);
- 6.45. Continue to promote the Belt and Road Initiative to help other developing countries in their development ~~and~~ endeavours (Pakistan);
- 6.46. Continue its efforts in providing technical assistance in the field of human rights to interested States (Russian Federation);
- 6.47. Further enhance international cooperation in the field of human rights and the SDGs, including through technical cooperation and capacity-building and South-South cooperation (Thailand);
- 6.48. Continue to strengthen cooperation and exchanges on the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights with other developing countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 6.49. Continue to promote South-South cooperation in responding to climate change (Fiji);
- 6.50. Continue to promote knowledge sharing with other developing countries on public health service projects (Gabon);
- 6.51. Continue sharing with other developing countries its best practices concerning poverty reduction (Guinea);

- 6.52. Continue to communicate with other developing countries on the experience of the state governance, including promoting and protecting human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.53. Continue sharing best practices and experiences on the development of China with developing countries (Lebanon);
- 6.54. Enhance education reform with particular attention to developing countries as part of the South to South cooperation (Libya);
- 6.55. Enhance cooperation and sharing of best practices with other developing countries to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities by reducing poverty, rehabilitation and access to education (Malaysia);
- 6.56. Keep improving its legal system for the protection of human rights and effectively improve judicial guarantees for human rights (Nigeria);
- 6.57. Review China's national and regional security legislation to bring it in conformity with international human rights law and standards and ensure that provisions are clearly and strictly defined (Austria);
- 6.58. Continue to strengthen and improve the work on petition, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.59. Continue to protect the rights of vulnerable groups (Hungary);
- 6.60. Continue efforts to implement its international human rights commitments, particularly with regard to women's and children's rights (Peru);
- 6.61. Continue to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups (Togo);
- 6.62. Continue current reforms to protect human rights as a whole (Guinea);
- 6.63. Intensify efforts to promote and fully ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Italy);
- 6.64. Further strengthen the rights of women children, the elderly and disabled (Mauritius);
- 6.65. Continue the improvement of the system of legislative protection of human rights in accordance with Beijing's international obligations (Russian Federation);
- 6.66. Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein); / Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland; Togo; Uruguay); / Timely establish a National Human Rights Institution that is in line with the Paris Principles and provided with adequate resources to fulfil a wide-ranging mandate (Seychelles); Speed up the establishment of a national human rights institution (Mali);
- 6.67. Continue its efforts to improve human rights institution, to establish an independent national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);
- 6.68. Continue to consider setting up a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 6.69. Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Botswana); / Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);
- 6.70. Continue its path towards establishing of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 6.71. Continue its study on the issue of establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with Paris Principles (India);

- 6.72. **Work on the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of human rights through its National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020 (Turkmenistan);**
- 6.73. **Continue to implement its National Human Rights Action Plan (Cambodia);**
- 6.74. **Ensure the effective implementation of the third National Human Rights Action Plan (2016-2020) (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.75. **Enhance publicity of law enforcement, justice, and law-abiding in Chinese human rights protection practice (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.76. **Accelerate human rights education for all to build a fair and just society where human rights are fully respected (Lesotho);**
- 6.77. **Continue supporting the capacity-building of its personnel in the area of human rights in order to raise awareness on human rights (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.78. **Continue and expand the training on human rights awareness for government officials to all segments of society (Guyana);**
- 6.79. **Continue to raise human rights awareness among members of society (Nigeria);**
- 6.80. **Continue promoting and raising awareness on human rights (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 6.81. **Strengthen its efforts towards the promotion of the human rights education and awareness-raising programs (Armenia);**
- 6.82. **Ensure the development of a legal definition of discrimination in order to enhance equality between men and women (Portugal);**
- 6.83. **Ensure full enjoyment of human rights for women, girls and individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities, by implementing the anti-domestic violence law and clearly defining its coverage (Sweden);**
- 6.84. **Adopt an anti-discrimination law in the public and private work environment that guarantees all people equitable and non-discriminatory treatment in their places of work (Uruguay);**
- 6.85. **Adopt comprehensive legislation against all types of discrimination that promotes the protection of persons from marginalised and disadvantaged groups and the exercise of their civil and political rights as well as their economic and social rights (Honduras);**
- 6.86. **Adopt measures, including public policies or adoption of laws, which ensure the enjoyment of the right of every person not to be discriminated against in any way, including their sexual orientation, religion or ethnic origin (Mexico);**
- 6.87. **Strengthen national legislation and public policies to combat discrimination, including on sexual orientation and gender identity grounds (Chile);**
- 6.88. **Prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (France);**
- 6.89. **Take necessary measures to offer adequate and effective protection against all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation (Argentina);**
- 6.90. **Adopt within one year legislation prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, in all public and private sectors, and provide positive duties on the part of government to promote equality on these grounds (Netherlands);**
- 6.91. **Endeavour to promote racial harmony through improvement of equality of women of African descent (Botswana);**

- 6.92. Pay more attention to the allocation of public resources in its development process (Viet Nam);
- 6.93. Make additional efforts to close the gap between rural and urban areas (Oman);
- 6.94. Continue efforts to narrow the income gap between urban and rural areas, while paying special attention to ethnic minority areas (Qatar);
- 6.95. Continue to support economic and social development programmes and to focus on bridging the gap between rural and urban areas, particularly in the field of public health services (Qatar);
- 6.96. Redouble efforts to bridge the gap in economic and social development between rural and urban areas (Republic of Korea);
- 6.97. Continue implementing policies directed towards policy alleviation with a particular focus on access to services, such as education, health care and social security to all migrant workers from rural areas (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.98. Continue increasing per capita income for both urban and rural residents (Turkmenistan);
- 6.99. Continue to develop agricultural technology in order to further promote food security (Uganda);
- 6.100. Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and remaining committed to the Paris Agreement (Bangladesh);
- 6.101. Continue to promote participation, integration and sharing of development benefits with the people in vulnerable situations (Bangladesh);
- 6.102. Take further measures to ensure the right to development in the entire territory of China, including in remote regions of the country (Uzbekistan);
- 6.103. Continue to provide assistance to low-income groups in urban and rural areas (Angola);
- 6.104. Continue to promote the participation, integration and sharing of development benefits of vulnerable groups (Belarus);
- 6.105. Eliminate absolute poverty and build a prosperous society by 2020; and turn China into a strong, democratic and culturally advanced socialist ~~country~~ society by 2050 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.106. Continue to uphold people-centred development approach (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.107. Further strengthen its efforts in poverty reduction and implementation of the SDGs, and to continue improving its legal system for safeguarding the human rights of its people (Bhutan);
- 6.108. Continue its efforts to adopt a policy to achieve greater development and well-being for the people (Yemen);
- 6.109. Continue to incorporate women, children, the elderly and disabilities into the overall national economic and social development planning (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.110. Undertake further efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);
- 6.111. Continue to implement the outline program for the national and regional development of women and children to promote comprehensive development of women children (Cameroon);
- 6.112. Continue to promote the participation, integration, and sharing of the benefits of its development with the vulnerable groups (Zambia);

- 6.113. Pay greater attention to the needs of women in the development process and build support capacities, in particular financial support (Central African Republic);
- 6.114. Continue the implementation of the China National Plan for Child Development (2011–2020) (Iraq);
- 6.115. Continue efforts to achieve the socialist modernization by 2035 (Cuba);
- 6.116. Continue to implement strategies to ensure rural revitalization and equitable regional development (Zimbabwe);
- 6.117. Continue its efforts to implement Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (El Salvador);
- 6.118. Step up efforts to further reduce poverty among the rural population (Ghana);
- 6.119. Continue structural reforms on issues of sustainable development (Guinea);
- 6.120. Ensure the well-being of all its people based on inclusive development (India);
- 6.121. Safeguard its political system and development path chosen by its own people (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.122. Continue its efforts to eliminate absolute poverty by 2020 and share best practice of poverty alleviation with other countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.123. Continue to carry out the new development concept and build a modern economic system (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.124. Continue providing care to the poorest in the context of poverty reduction and exerting efforts to ensure greater economic equity (Lebanon);
- 6.125. Support capacity building on sustainable development and improve the living standards of citizens (Libya);
- 6.126. Implement the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda (Madagascar);
- 6.127. Continue efforts to lift the rural population living under the current poverty line out of poverty by 2020 (Myanmar);
- 6.128. Continue sharing experiences and best practices in implementing people's right to development (Namibia);
- 6.129. Continue enhancing the right to development at the national and international levels, and making available its experiences in this regard to other countries (Egypt)
- 6.130. Promote measures that ensure that development and infrastructure projects inside and outside its territory are fully consistent with human rights and respect the environment and sustainability of natural resources in line with applicable national and international law and the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Ecuador);
- 6.131. Consider the establishment of a legal framework to guarantee that activities carried out by industries subject to its jurisdiction do not negatively impact human rights in their activities abroad (Peru);
- 6.132. Strengthen efforts, in accordance with the ICESCR and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in reducing the adverse environmental effects of industrialization including air pollution (Republic of Korea);
- 6.133. Take further measures on business and human rights in line with its international obligations and ensure that companies operating in high risk or

conflict areas conduct human rights due diligence in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (State of Palestine);

6.134. Establish a regulatory framework to assess the human rights and environmental impacts of corporations ~~headquartered~~ ~~registered~~ in China so as to promote and respect human rights, in follow up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs, 186.185, 186.193, 186.224 and 186.251, accepted during the second cycle (Haiti);

6.135. Continue extending Chinese laws, regulations and standards such as UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights to Chinese companies operating beyond China's borders (Kenya);

6.136. Continue efforts to speed up pollution governance in coastal waters (Maldives);

6.137. Continue to protect citizens' right to know, participate and supervise in the environmental field (Cameroon);

6.138. Continue to implement the law on environmental protection, the law on controlling air pollution and the law on the protection of wildlife etc. (Equatorial Guinea);

6.139. Protect the environment ensuring appropriate conditions (Libya);

6.140. Continue to intensify measures to implement the 'Paris Agreement' in view of the undeniable impact of climate change on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights (Seychelles);

6.141. Continue defending multilateralism and in particular its role in providing leadership on climate change that is sorely needed (South Africa);

6.142. Strengthen measures to combat pollution and climate change (Côte d'Ivoire);

6.143. Continue to take into account the vulnerabilities, needs and views of women, children and persons with disabilities in developing policies, projects or programmes on issues related to climate change, environmental protection and disaster risk management (Fiji);

6.144. Continue to fully implement the Paris Agreement (Fiji);

6.145. Sustain its efforts in the global fight against terrorism and extremism (Nigeria);

6.146. Continue its efforts to maintain and promote peace and stability and the welfare of its people living in the ethnic minority areas, including through action against terrorist organizations and individuals (Pakistan);

6.147. Encourage China to take further measures to combat extreme religious organizations and movements (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.148. Continue to fight against terrorism and extremism and separatist tendencies to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.149. Continue to maintain peace and stability in the country to lay solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.150. Amend the definition of subversion to remove all exercise of an individual's human rights and fundamental freedoms from its scope (United States of America);

6.151. Continue to implement the Counter-Terrorism Law and protect people from terrorist threat (Belarus);

6.152. Ensure that any legal provision to protect national security is clearly and strictly defined in its security laws, in conformity with international human rights law and standards (Belgium);

- 6.153. Continue to track down terrorist and separatist organizations such as East Turkistan forces (Burundi);
- 6.154. Continue the combatting of terrorism and extremism, in regards to human rights (Iraq);
- 6.155. Continue to strengthen the legislative framework on counter terrorism and to implement relevant laws (Egypt);
- 6.156. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Estonia);
- 6.157. Explicitly prohibit by law corporal punishment in all settings (Montenegro);
- 6.158. Work towards the abolition of the death penalty, and publish execution data (Australia); / Increase transparency regarding the death penalty by publishing statistics of the total number of executions and establish as soon as possible a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);
- 6.159. Reduce the offences punishable by death penalty and provide official figures regarding death sentences and executions, considering to introduce a moratorium on death penalty (Italy); / Consider further limitations on the use of the death penalty with a view to imposing a de facto moratorium on its use, aiming at its total abolishment (Rwanda); / Further reduce the number of capital crimes (Cyprus);
- 6.160. Continue to reform towards abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand); / Take steps towards abolishing the death penalty (Norway);
- 6.161. Completely abolish the death penalty, and adopt an immediate de facto moratorium (Portugal); / Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards abolition (Spain); / Establish a moratorium on executions (Iceland);
- 6.162. Consider establishing a moratorium on capital punishment with a view to total abolition (Luxembourg);
- 6.163. Restrict the use of the death penalty to crimes that meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” under international law (Belgium);
- 6.164. Take steps to establish a moratorium on death penalty, while guaranteeing that those who may be subjected to this penalty are entitled to adequate legal representation and to a fair trial (Brazil);
- 6.165. Continue reviewing national legislation to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty, and encourage a public debate on its abolition (Chile);
- 6.166. Abolish the death penalty and as soon as possible publish statistics concerning the numbers of executions and guarantee the rights to a defence (France);
- 6.167. Consider establishing a moratorium on executions of the death penalty, and examine the possibility to abolish the death penalty from its legal system (Argentina);
- 6.168. Establish a moratorium on executions of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolishment, to commute all existing death sentences (Liechtenstein);
- 6.169. Continue identifying more crimes for which the death penalty should be abolished (Namibia);
- 6.170. Strengthen measures preventing torture and ill-treatment (Australia);
- 6.171. Respect the rights of all detainee under relevant human rights instruments and the Vienna Convention including due process (Sweden);

- 6.172. Continue to effectively implement its Action Plan against Human Trafficking, focusing on efforts to provide assistance to victims, especially victims of cross-border trafficking (Viet Nam);
- 6.173. Elaborate comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation which provides for criminalization of all forms of trafficking (Ukraine);
- 6.174. Adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, including trafficking for sexual exploitation and illegal adoptions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.175. Cease the arbitrary detention of Uighurs and other Muslim groups in Xinjiang (Australia);
- 6.176. Put an end to the practice of "residential surveillance at a designated location", specifically with regard to human rights defenders and lawyers (Switzerland);
- 6.177. Abolish all forms of arbitrary detention, including internment camps in Xinjiang, and immediately release the hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of individuals detained in these camps. (United States of America);
- 6.178. Halt the practice of detaining ethno-religious minorities who have not been lawfully convicted for a criminal offence in re-education camps and to release those currently detained under such circumstances (Belgium);
- 6.179. Release Uighurs and other Muslims who have been detained arbitrarily and without due process for their ethnicity or religion (Canada);
- 6.180. End all unlawful detention, including unconstitutional mass detention of Uyghurs and other Muslims in Xinjiang, and residential surveillance at a designated location (Germany);
- 6.181. End arbitrary detention of those who defend and promote human rights (Iceland);
- 6.182. Fully protect freedom of religion or belief by ensuring Chinese law supports the rights of individuals to freely practise their religion (Australia);
- 6.183. Respect, protect and fulfil the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, in accordance with HRC General Comment 22 (New Zealand);
- 6.184. Continue accelerating the development of laws and systems that protect freedom of religion for all citizens (Peru);
- 6.185. Ensure full implementation of its international human rights obligations regarding freedom of religion and belief (Poland);
- 6.186. Take the necessary measures to allow all citizens to enjoy the free exercise of religion or belief, and to ensure that ethnic minorities can freely practise their religion and exercise their culture (Austria);
- 6.187. Continue to conduct friendly exchanges in the religious field with other provinces to increase mutual understanding (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.188. Continue promoting the freedom of religious belief in accordance with law; safeguard social and religious harmony among its people (Turkmenistan);
- 6.189. Cease interference in the selection and education of religious leaders, such as Tibetan Buddhist lamas (United States of America);
- 6.190. End prosecution and persecution on the basis of religion or belief, including for Muslims, Christians, Tibetan Buddhists and Falun Gong (Canada);
- 6.191. Ensure freedom of religion or belief, and end detention, harassment and so-called "re-education" of ethnic minorities, including in Xinjiang (Czechia);
- 6.192. Continue to fight against cult organizations to safeguard the people's welfare (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 6.193. **Continue promoting freedom of religions and beliefs in accordance with the national laws context (Egypt);**
- 6.194. **Guarantee freedom of religion and belief, including in Tibet and in Xinjiang (France);**
- 6.195. **Respect the rights to freedom of religion and belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture – also for Tibetans, Uyghurs and other minorities (Germany);**
- 6.196. **Grant greater religious freedom to Catholics and Protestants, in follow up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 186.136, 186.138, 186.40, 186.141, 183.143, accepted during the second cycle concerning freedom of religion, and in accordance with its constitution (Haiti);**
- 6.197. **Continue to strengthen the development of laws and systems for protecting freedom of religion and beliefs (Indonesia);**
- 6.198. **Improve the management of religious worship, in accordance with national laws (Algeria);**
- 6.199. **Expedite reforms necessary for freedom of expression to be fully protected in law and practice (Australia);**
- 6.200. **Respect, protect and ensure the freedom of expression of expression of all citizens (Norway);**
- 6.201. **Remove restrictions on freedom of expression and press, including on the internet that are not in accordance with international law (Sweden);**
- 6.202. **Punish online criminal activities according to existing law (Cambodia);**
- 6.203. **Repeal or amend laws and practices, such as censorship, which prevent the right to freedom of expression and free access to information (Czechia);**
- 6.204. **Enable unrestricted use of Internet to all members of the society by ensuring cybersecurity and the safe flow of information without violating the freedom of expression (Estonia);**
- 6.205. **Guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association including in Hong Kong, and to remove obstacles to freedom of information on the internet, in particular for human rights defenders (France);**
- 6.206. **Consider further measures to ensure a safe environment for journalists and other Civil Society actors to carry out their work (Greece);**
- 6.207. **Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, enhancing efforts to create an environment in which journalists, human rights defenders and NGOs can freely operate according with international standards (Italy);**
- 6.208. **Protect and guarantee the respect of freedom of information and expression, in particular journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 6.209. **Continue to improve the quality of universal internet access services, and bridge the digital divide (Mozambique);**
- 6.210. **Continue ensuring legal protection of foreign NGOs activity as provided by the relevant law (Russian Federation);**
- 6.211. **Expand the list of Professional Supervisory Units to accommodate registration of NGOs that seek to work in China (Denmark);**
- 6.212. **Continue its legislative, judicial and administrative reforms to prepare for accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Tunisia);**

- 6.213. **Guarantee fair trial, an independent judiciary and access to legal counsel, release all human rights defenders, including lawyers, and refrain from persecuting those who exercise their rights or defend others (Czechia);**
- 6.214. **Continue to implement initiatives for a comprehensive and far-reaching reform of the judicial system with a view to strengthening judicial guarantees in the field of human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 6.215. **Continue to strengthen the role of the judiciary in the protection of human rights (Egypt);**
- 6.216. **Guarantee the protection of lawyers against any form of harassment, violence or attempts to impede or interfere with the defence of their clients in accordance with the national law (Finland);**
- 6.217. **Further strengthen its national capacity with the aim of pursuing measures taken in the judicial sphere (Gabon);**
- 6.218. **Guarantee fair trials: allow all defendants unhindered access to chosen lawyers, prompt notification of families and transparent legal procedures (Germany);**
- 6.219. **Continue advancing administrative and judicial reforms in preparation for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Greece);**
- 6.220. **Strengthen law enforcement education and supervision to judicial personnel (Kuwait);**
- 6.221. **Continue to promote openness of the judicial system and fully use the four major platforms for the openness of approval process, trial procedure, judgement documents and execution information (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.222. **Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.223. **Continue strengthening and developing legislation that promote the protection of Labour and social rights (Eritrea);**
- 6.224. **Continue to raise the level, the quality and coverage of its public services and further improve it particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.225. **Continue to strengthen social correction management and help address problems of employment, schooling, and social insurance for persons under social correction in the country (Jordan);**
- 6.226. **Continue to promote economic and social development in ethnic minority areas (Belarus);**
- 6.227. **Continue to protect and improve the livelihood of people in development (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.228. **Continue to develop education and medical services in the less developed regions of the country (Uganda);**
- 6.229. **Strengthen the welfare and wellbeing of the elderly (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.230. **Continue to actively respond to the aging of the population and improve the service system for assisting persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.231. **Carry out nutrition improvement program for children in poverty-stricken areas on a larger scale (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.232. **Continue implementing measures to ensure food security (Equatorial Guinea);**

- 6.233. Continue to give attention to the urban residents who have migrated from rural areas, especially the issue of housing of those in need (Serbia);
- 6.234. Advance renovation of dilapidated house in rural areas in accordance with national conditions (Tajikistan);
- 6.235. Gradually establish a mechanism to ensure safe housing for low-income rural residents (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.236. Pursue the policy of building affordable social housing and renovate dilapidated housing to improve the living conditions of the population (Algeria);
- 6.237. Further strengthen the social security system (Oman);
- 6.238. Continue to strengthen the social insurance system (Ghana);
- 6.239. Continue measures to improve the social security system for all (India);
- 6.240. Continue to improve the agriculture sector in rural communities in light of national conditions (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.241. Continue to implement the rural revival strategy (Myanmar);
- 6.242. Increase its efforts to counter water pollution (Congo);
- 6.243. Guarantee children's health rights, namely by ensuring that they are protected against unsafe vaccinations and blood transfusions (Portugal);
- 6.244. Introduce appropriate amendments to the minimum wage and issue the guiding principles for salaries (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.245. Further promote awareness of the whole society on protecting the rights and interests of female employees (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 6.246. Further improve laws and regulations regarding the rights and interests of workers and labour unions (Angola);
- 6.247. Continue to guarantee the right to work, and build harmonious labour relations (Mozambique);
- 6.248. Give reasonable adjustment to minimum wage standard and release salary guidelines (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.249. Continue the "Healthy China" plan and strengthen other measures to promote the right to health (Viet Nam);
- 6.250. Continue to strengthen health services in rural areas, including community elder-care services (Singapore);
- 6.251. Take further steps to consolidate programmes and actions aimed at improving public healthcare, including further reducing maternal and infant mortality (Sri Lanka);
- 6.252. Continue to implement the Health China Strategy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.253. Continue to promote in a balanced fashion the development of the physical and mental health of children (Gabon);
- 6.254. Continue to increase government investment in maternal and child health services (Indonesia);
- 6.255. Continue public health education consultations for the general public and support NGOs in providing health services in communities (Jordan);
- 6.256. Give more public health resources to the central and western regions and rural areas (Mozambique);
- 6.257. Continue the fight against illegal drugs and the rehabilitation of drug addicts (Philippines);

- 6.258. Continue to improve the quality of maternity services (Morocco);
- 6.259. Move forward with the development of the educational system (Oman);
- 6.260. Take appropriate measures to ensure that all children fully enjoy the right to education (Portugal);
- 6.261. Make further efforts to provide the right to education for all without discrimination (Qatar);
- 6.262. Continue to advance in the area of fair and equal education so as to guarantee the right to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.263. Continue to invest in improving the conditions of schools in remote areas (Singapore);
- 6.264. Ensure access to quality education for all children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);
- 6.265. Further improve access to education for children, especially those living in rural areas and children of migrant workers (Sri Lanka);
- 6.266. Expand the balanced development of compulsory education and the delivery of public services in urban and rural areas (Bahrain);
- 6.267. Continue efforts to narrow the gap in compulsory education between ethnic autonomous areas and the national average (Burundi);
- 6.268. Continue to develop bilingual education in ethnic minority areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.269. Strengthen the technical professional education system as quality education alternative for the development of the country (Eritrea);
- 6.270. Increase the financial support for children in difficulty to guarantee their right to compulsory education (Algeria);
- 6.271. Encourage China to pursue and reinforce even more its action in favour of education and training of the most disadvantaged groups (Comoros);
- 6.272. Continue to implement the free education policy in the Tibet Autonomous Region (Nepal);
- 6.273. Increase support for early childhood education in the rural communities (Nepal);
- 6.274. Continue increased supply of educational resources in remote, rural and ethnic minority areas (Bangladesh);
- 6.275. Strengthen the approach of respecting cultural differences within its territory (Peru);
- 6.276. Continue to enhance public service level of radio and television (Azerbaijan);
- 6.277. Improve radio and television coverage and service quality in remote areas (Tajikistan);
- 6.278. Improve public cultural service system, and provide cultural service to the impoverished people (Cameroon);
- 6.279. Continue efforts to enhance women's rights (Tunisia);
- 6.280. Continue consolidating the achievements made in the promotion of women's rights and welfare. (Dominican Republic);
- 6.281. Pursue taking measures to address the gender pay gap, including by adopting legislation regarding the principle of equal pay (Republic of Moldova);

- 6.282. Promote the introduction of labour legislation allowing equal pay between men and women for the same work (Colombia);
- 6.283. Make efforts to promote and protect human rights, and achieve gender equality in pay gap (Iraq);
- 6.284. Continue to promote gender equality, in particular by improving labour law and regulatory systems for women in employment (Djibouti);
- 6.285. Continue and expand the current efforts at tackling all forms of gender discrimination, including current efforts at integration of women's development through its overall national economic and social planning (Guyana);
- 6.286. Take adequate measures to prevent women from all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence (Liechtenstein);
- 6.287. Continue efforts to curtail gender discrimination (Malaysia);
- 6.288. Continue introducing and implementing measures to reduce the gender pay gap and strengthen the representation of women in leadership and managerial positions (Morocco);
- 6.289. Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence including through enhancing existing legislation to better ensure accountability for victims (Rwanda);
- 6.290. With regard to new legislation on domestic violence, implement as soon as possible the obligations towards women victims, which ensue from it (Switzerland);
- 6.291. Continue to improve the laws and policies for Chinese women to take part in decision-making (Serbia);
- 6.292. Continue the implementation of its policy on ensuring women employment and enhance equal participation of women at the strategic and operational levels (Ethiopia);
- 6.293. Adopt concrete measures to promote women's full and equal participation in political and public life (Iceland);
- 6.294. Continue taking measures for improving women's development including participation of women in public affairs (India);
- 6.295. Undertake further steps to promote the role of women in decision-making and management processes (Armenia);
- 6.296. Give priority to protecting the rights of girl children by ensuring that all girls are registered at birth, implement wide awareness raising campaigns on the human rights of the girls and promote their education (Slovenia);
- 6.297. Continue efforts to enhance children's rights (Tunisia);
- 6.298. Intensify efforts to support children left behind by their parents in rural areas as well as children in vulnerable situations (Djibouti);
- 6.299. Accelerate the process of modifying the relevant law in order to continue improving the legal protection of minors (Dominican Republic);
- 6.300. Promote the healthy development of children in poverty-stricken areas and prevent the inter-generational transmission of poverty. (Kuwait);
- 6.301. Take measures to ensure all children especially asylum seekers and refugees have access to education (Mexico);
- 6.302. Continue to implement the Children's Development Guidelines and the National Programme of Action for Child Development and improve the mechanism for the protection of children's rights and interests (Myanmar);
- 6.303. Continue developing public policies to protect the rights of the child, including the elimination of all forms of exploitation (Chile);

- 6.304. **Develop a national plan to eradicate child labour, particularly in the mining, manufacturing and brick-making sectors, and guarantee school attendance (Costa Rica);**
- 6.305. **Continue to implement the revised Law on the Protection of Minors and the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency to ensure minors' physical and psychological health (Kuwait);**
- 6.306. **Continue efforts to enhance the welfare of persons with disabilities and the elderly (Philippines);**
- 6.307. **Pay more attention to protecting the rights and interests of persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.308. **Streamline implementation of Initiative 5125 of the Framework Law on Disability (Spain);**
- 6.309. **Continue efforts to develop measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand);**
- 6.310. **Protect the rights and interests of persons with disabilities to achieve comprehensive sustainable development for this sector of the society (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.311. **Protect rights and interest of the disabled, to achieve integrated and sustainable development of the disabled (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.312. **Continue implementing care subsidies system for persons with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 6.313. **Make the necessary measures, in line with the provisions of international treaties, to ensure the full exercise of the rights of people with disability (Angola);**
- 6.314. **Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to facilitate access to published works for visually impaired persons (Brazil);**
- 6.315. **Continue to improve basic social security coverage for people with disabilities (Congo);**
- 6.316. **Ensure the disabled enjoy equal rights to participate in national, social affairs management and other legitimate rights and interests. (Jordan);**
- 6.317. **Cease restrictions on Uighurs' and Tibetans' freedom of movement and allow media, UN and foreign officials access to Xinjiang and Tibet (Australia);**
- 6.318. **Resume the two-way dialogue on Tibet (New Zealand);**
- 6.319. **Take urgent steps to respect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities including the right to peaceful assembly, to manifest religion and culture, in particular in Xinjiang and Tibet (Sweden);**
- 6.320. **Respect all the human rights of the Tibetan people and other minorities, including the importance of an environment that is safe, clean, healthy and sustainable, essential for the enjoyment of many of these rights. (Switzerland);**
- 6.321. **Adhere to the supply-side reform and promote the sustainable and sound economic and social development in Xinjiang Autonomous Region (Tajikistan);**
- 6.322. **Fully respect the rights of ethnic minorities, freedom of religion and expressions of cultural identity (Croatia);**
- 6.323. **Expand existing programmes that are aimed at ensuring the protection of the rights of minorities (Zimbabwe);**

- 6.324. Further ensure the advancement of human rights of minority groups (Afghanistan);
- 6.325. Protect and promote all human rights, especially rights of ethnic and religious minorities, including Xinjiang Uighurs. Discontinue all the government's policies and activities, such as ethnic profiling, not in compliance with China's international human rights obligations, and allow the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit the Xinjiang Autonomous Region (Finland);
- 6.326. Further strengthen the protection of the rights of ethnic minority groups, in accordance with China's Constitution and international human rights commitments (Greece);
- 6.327. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence, especially against ethnic and religious minorities (Italy);
- 6.328. Continue to guarantee the rights of ethnic minorities to participate in the management of state and social affairs on an equal footing according to law (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.329. Increase knowledge of the Law among workers, especially migrant workers (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.330. Continue promoting the rights to education of the children of migrant workers (Dominican Republic);
- 6.331. Continue to provide basic healthcare services for migrants (Madagascar);
- 6.332. Continue to protect the rights of migrant workers through legislation (Nepal);
- 6.333. Release detained human rights defenders (Australia);
- 6.334. Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders (Norway);
- 6.335. Apply public policies to protect human rights defenders in line with international standards (Spain);
- 6.336. Cease harassment and extraterritorial abduction of human rights defenders and their family members, cease house arrest and travel restrictions for people based on their rights-defence work, and release those imprisoned for such work, including Tashi Wangchuk, Ilham Tohti, Huang Qi, and Wang Quanzhang (United States of America);
- 6.337. Take the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights defenders can exercise their freedom of expression and to peaceful association (Belgium);
- 6.338. Guarantee the full exercise of the freedoms of association and expression of human rights defenders and minorities in accordance with international human rights law (Costa Rica);
- 6.339. Enable all members of civil society to freely engage with international human rights mechanisms without fear of intimidation and reprisals (Estonia);
- 6.340. Take immediate action to allow human rights defenders and lawyers, to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without threats, harassment or repercussions (Ireland);
- 6.341. Adopt the necessary measures to provide a safe environment for those who work on the protection and promotion of human rights, including human rights defenders and journalists, and investigate and punish all acts of violence against them (Argentina);

- 6.342. Ensure that human rights defenders can exercise their work without being subjected to harassment, intimidation or any kind of reprisals (Liechtenstein);
- 6.343. Uphold the rights, freedoms and rule of law embodied in the one country, two systems framework for Hong Kong (Australia);
- 6.344. Enhance monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Employment Contract, particularly for migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong (Philippines);
- 6.345. Ensure the right of Hong Kong people to take part in government, without distinction of any kind (Canada);
- 6.346. That the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region introduce internal legislation to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Croatia).
7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

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

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

- Mr. ZHOU Qiang, Senior Staff, Department of International Cooperation, National Development and Reform Commission;
- Mr. PANG Hanzhao, Counselor, General Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. SHEN Dan, Second Secretary, General Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. YANG Zhilun, Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. GENG Fei, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. WANG Yi, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LIU Shaoxuan, Deputy-Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LIU Jia, Third Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LIU Huiwen, Third Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. LV Xiaoxiao, Attaché, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. BI Haibo, Counselor, Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LI Jing, Deputy-Director, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. FAN Qin, Counselor, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. LV Fei, Deputy-Director, Department of Translation and Interpretation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. YU Jia, Deputy-Director, Department of External Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. JIANG Duan, Minister, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. JIANG Yingfeng, Counselor, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. QI Dahai, Counselor, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. DAI Demao, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China;
- Ms. MU Jinling, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. CHEN Cheng, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
- Ms. QU Jiehao, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. CHEN Xin, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. GENG Gai, Attaché, Permanent Mission of China;
- Mr. Yasheng Sidike, Mayor, Urumuqi Municipal People's Government, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;
- Mr. Luobudunzhu, Deputy Director-General, General Office, Leading Group for Religious Affairs, Tibet Autonomous Region.

Delegates from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region:

- Mr. CHEUNG Kin Chung, Matthew, Deputy Head of Delegation, Chief Secretary for Administration, HKSAR;

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

Delegates from the Macau Special Administrative Region:

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