Human Rights Council  
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review  
Thirty-first session  
5-16 November 2018

Summary of Stakeholders’ submissions on China*


I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 127 stakeholders’ submissions to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

2. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) recommended ratifying the ICCPR, the CAT and the CED, and the Rome Statue of the ICC. JS36 urged China to provide a detailed timeline for the ratification of the ICCPR by 2020. Cultural Survival (CS) recommended ratifying ILO Convention 169.


B. National human rights framework

4. Amnesty International (AI) emphasized that China had made no progress in establishing a national human rights institution. AI also expressed concern regarding the “national security” legal structure, which includes Anti-Espionage Law, the National Security Law, the Anti-terrorism Law, the Foreign NGO Management Law, the Cyber Security Law, the National Intelligence Law, and the Regulations on Religious Affairs.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.
These laws and regulations use vague and overly broad concepts of national security, grant effectively unchecked powers to the authorities, lack safeguards to protect against arbitrary detention and infringements to the right to privacy and freedom of expression, and can also be misused by the authorities to silence dissent, censor information and harass and prosecute human rights defenders.\(^9\)

5. According to Xiaowaves, the social credit system announced in 2014, aims to rate and rank every citizen with a score. The score includes participation in “cults”, domestic violence, failure to support family, petitioning, “harassment” of governmental bodies, online slandering, and breaches of the one child policy. People are punished without being notified and without due process, and without mechanisms of appeal.\(^10\)

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

   *Equality and non-discrimination*\(^{11}\)

6. JS17 expressed concern that there was no specific law in place that explicitly stipulates for prohibition against discrimination and unequal treatment of LGBT persons, while noting the lack of Anti-Discrimination Law and/or Employment Anti-Discrimination Law for LGBT persons.\(^12\)

7. Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that China remained hostile to activism by women’s rights groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) groups.\(^13\) Rainbow Project China (Rainbow China) also stated that the Government had not made any substantive progress in law or practice towards ensuring Chinese citizens enjoy equal rights regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rainbow China also noted allegations of forced conversion therapy, in which some government-run hospitals were involved.\(^14\)

8. JS31 stated that China’s “household registration” (*hukou*) system strictly limited access to social services and social and economic rights protection to registered residents in specific locations, and discriminated against certain social groups.\(^15\)

   *Development, the environment, and business and human rights*\(^{16}\)

9. Protect Women’s Rights stated that the Government had improved targeted financial measures by setting up re-lending programmes, which offers loans to the poor at lower interest rates than those of agricultural re-lending programmes.\(^17\)

10. JS29 noted the huge economic discrepancy between ethnic groups and also between the inland area and the coastal area.\(^18\) SURES Estudios y Defensa en Derechos Humanos also noted that there were still major inequalities between the urban and rural populations, where access to public services and the enjoyment of social rights mark the great differences that must be overcome.\(^19\)

11. All-China Environment Federation noted that environmental NGOs faced difficulties of unstable funding and insufficient professional knowledge of environmental litigation, and a large number of grassroots environmental NGOs still lacked the capacity for conducting international exchanges and cooperation.\(^20\)

12. JS26 highlighted that China’s large-scale infrastructure and investment projects in Tibet, such as major hydropower dams, mining sites, or settlement programs for Tibetan nomads and pastoralists, had often resulted in violations of Tibetan’s economic social and cultural rights, such as their rights to livelihood and to adequate housing.\(^21\)

13. JS41 stated that China had breached its obligation to respect the rights to adequate food and nutrition, and a healthy environment by failing to refrain from measures causing a detrimental impact on the environment.\(^22\)
14. AI expressed concern that Chinese laws and regulations did not reference the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights nor place related human rights due diligence requirements on Chinese companies operating either domestically or overseas. JS28 noted that the scope of the Chinese law was limited to domestic jurisdiction and could not be used to regulate Chinese companies’ operations beyond China’s borders. JS28 urged China to incorporate protections for international human rights standards into new legislation addressing outbound investment and overseas development assistance, and if needed, to amend existing regulations on ownership, corporate governance or responsible business conduct. With respect to Chinese companies’ operations in Myanmar, Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability urged China to respect human rights in countries where it maintains business activities, such as through conducting due diligence involving human rights impact assessments, and provide access to effective remedy for those who are negatively impacted by its businesses’ activities.

15. JS3 also emphasized that Chinese mining companies, particularly those involved in the Mirador and San Carlos Panantza projects in Ecuador had engaged in irregular land-acquisition practices, such as irregular purchase without consultation, arbitrary claims of mining rights and filing civil actions against families without property titles. Through such practices and with the support of the security forces, these companies had brought about forced eviction and involuntary displacement of a total of 42 indigenous families.

16. JS14 also highlighted the violations committed by state-owned China National Petroleum Company through their partner BGP Bolivia, which shows their non-compliance to the international human rights standards for the protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples and to agreements emanating from the process of consultation and free, prior and informed consent, including harassment and criminalization of indigenous social and environmental monitors.

**Human rights and counter-terrorism**

17. AI expressed concern that Uighurs and Tibetans continue to be charged with “separatism” for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression and maintaining their cultural identity.

2. **Civil and political rights**

**Right to life, liberty and security of person**

18. JS25 noted that China was one of only 33 countries that currently retain the death penalty for drug offences in its domestic law. Statistics on death sentences and executions, however, were considered so sensitive that they remain a State secret, making it impossible to know the true number of death sentences and executions that take place each year.

19. ICAN condemned China for the continued possession of nuclear weapons urging the Government to take immediate measures to halt any attempt of developing nuclear weapons. ICAN noted that the most relevant rights concern for a nuclear weapon attack is the right to life and highlighted that the failure to make public information on the testing of nuclear weapons, especially in contaminated areas, would lead to consequences to life standards and protection of the people.

20. Safeguard Defenders (SD) noted that the use of enforced disappearances had significantly increased since the previous UPR review cycle. SD also noted that there had been a regulatory framework put in place to intentionally remove the need to publicly include information on judicial procedure on Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location.

21. The Rights Practice expressed concern about the use of unofficial places of detention, arbitrary detention, restrictions on access to lawyers, the risk of torture, and televised confessions. The Law Society of England and Wales stated that since 2013, lawyers had been victims of arrest and detention, and such arrest and detention had since increased as witnessed during the “709 crackdown”, the profile of most of these lawyers have connection to representation in cases involving human rights violations.
22. JS2 stated that since the second UPR review, the Chinese authorities had intensified the crackdown on both local and foreign activist and human rights defenders through arbitrary arrests, prosecutions, and imprisonment under vaguely worded national security provisions on Chinese territory and abroad. AI expressed grave concern that human rights defenders were systematically subjected to monitoring, harassment, intimidation, detention and imprisonment by the authorities. HRW also noted numerous cases that show denial of access to lawyers of their choice and hold victims incommunicado. HRW stated that a number of human rights defenders had died either in detention or shortly after being released.

23. According to Social-Economic Rights Watch, the Government failed to halt involuntary psychiatric commitment as a form of political persecution. Government officials or police continued to commit petitioners, human rights activists, and critics of the Government to psychiatric hospitals against their wills.

24. JS22 noted that China’s legal framework contained numerous loopholes that allow unethical organ sourcing, which includes harvest from prisoners. Agencies providing regulatory oversight for the donation system remain empty shells.

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

25. The National Union of Jurists of Cuba stated that China had promoted judicial reform, which has allowed advances in the improvement of mechanisms and legal proceedings, institutional monitoring and more effective regulation of judicial acts and continuous improvement in the system of judicial guarantees. In contrast, Human Rights Without Frontiers expressed concern about the fairness of trials recommending reform of the judicial oversight of Chinese security forces and prevention of any interference of officials of the Chinese Communist Party as part of the necessary conditions for fair trials.

26. China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group noted that the pre-trial detention could be increased to 7 months and 7 days and additional 6 months, if the suspect was referred to the “residential surveillance at a designated location”. Throughout this period, a suspect was bound to stay under the direct control of police without any effective judicial oversight. JS35 expressed similar concerns.

27. China Law Society noted that some local governments had not fully understood the importance and necessity of building legal societies, and that the capacity differences of legal societies in different regions still existed. According to JS30, China did not always uphold the necessary guarantees for the proper functioning of the legal profession as set out in the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers. As a result, lawyers encounter difficulties in carrying out their profession independently and are subjected to reprisals, prosecutions and punishments. Lawyers in China working on sensitive cases have been subjected to harassment, improper interference, illegitimate prosecutions, unfair trials, denial of legal representation, and torture.

28. According to the Independent Association of Human Rights Lawyers in China, many provisions in the Lawyer’s Law use overbroad and vague restrictions. Lawyers can be held legally liable for speech in court if it is deemed to “engender national security”; are prohibited from “inciting” others to settle cases by “disrupting public order” or “engendering public security”; and can face suspension of their licenses or disbarment, fines, or criminal prosecution for the above provisions as well as of they allegedly “leak state secrets”. The Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales expressed similar concerns.

29. All-China Youth Federation noted that China had established the legal system of juvenile crime prevention and judicial protection, which includes Law on the Protection of Minors, Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and the revised chapter of “juvenile criminal procedure” in the Criminal Procedure Law.

30. JS9 expressed concern that the legislative and administrative restrictions had made it impossible for trade unions to be organized independently. Labour rights advocacy activists and labour NGOs continued to be subjected to torture and cruel treatment in forms of physical threats and assaults to staff and volunteers. These restrictions were further
implemented towards journalists who are arrested, due to publishing news on collective labour actions.\(^{50}\)

**Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life\(^{51}\)**

31. Human Rights in China stated that key legal and political developments in China in recent years had exacerbated an already hostile and restrictive political environment that severely restricts peaceful exercise of rights, access to information, participation, and long-term support and resources.\(^{52}\)

32. ADF International expressed concern that China aimed to limit the practices of all religious people, and that foreign NGOs were not allowed to conduct religious activities in China.\(^{53}\) European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) also stated that Chinese law curtailed the freedom of religion through two laws: 1) Regulations on Religious Affairs and 2) Article 300 of the Criminal Code, which only allow state-registered religious organizations to gather. ECLJ also noted that the State only recognized five religions.\(^{54}\) According to JS18, Chinese law denied freedom of religion and belief, as it stipulated in Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code that being active in groups listed as a “xie jiao” was a crime punished by imprisonment from three to seven years or more.\(^{55}\) According to Christian Solidarity Worldwide, noted that references to “foreign infiltration” and “national security” in regulations on religions were vague and had the potential to be used to place unacceptable restrictions on religious groups. A wider set of policies had used “national security” as a justification for repression.\(^{56}\)

33. According to JS33, during 2014-2018, the Chinese Communist Party’s monitoring, arrest, and persecution had caused at least 500,000 Church of Almighty God (CAG) Christians to flee their home, and several hundred thousand families had been torn apart.\(^{57}\)

34. JS34 expressed concern that since 2013, the Government had intensified systematic suppression of freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly and association, leveraging laws and regulations to curtail these rights and escalate criminal prosecution of those who exercise them. The Government continued to jail writers, journalists and bloggers, and draconian cyber policies had been codified into law.\(^{58}\)

35. JS2 stated that internet freedom had been steadily declining since 2013, including increasing censorship on the online messaging application such as “WeChat”. Several individuals had been detained over messages they sent through social media applications. JS2 also noted that in November 2016, China passed the “Cybersecurity Law”, which has been used, since its effect in June 2017, to restrict the right to freedom of expression on the Internet and expand internet surveillance.\(^{59}\)

36. JS27 stated that the “Notice on Clean-up of the Standards for the Internet Network Access and Service Market” barred internet service providers, corporations and individuals from using VPNs outside of limited circumstances, and prohibited cross-border business activities without prior approval.\(^{60}\) Similarly, Access Now (AN) recommended that China enhance freedom of expression online, prevent violations by state and non-state actors, and enact laws and telecommunications regulations protecting access to information and human rights.\(^{61}\)

37. Front Line Defenders (FLD) stated that the freedom of expression of human rights defenders was further restricted by both censoring of the Internet and targeted censorship of their electronic communications. The authorities had blocked access the websites of domestic human rights organizations, and continued to strengthen and expand the comprehensiveness of the “Great Firewall” censorship system, preventing any human rights defenders from conducting advocacy efforts with networks outside of China.\(^{62}\) Happiness Realization Research Institute and Reporters Without Borders expressed similar concerns.\(^{63}\)

38. JS5 noted that the Government continued to use the crimes of “inciting subversion of state power and picking quarrels and provoking trouble” to detain and imprison individuals for exercising their rights to freedom of expression. The crime of “gathering a crowd to disrupt public order” was routinely used to arrest worker representatives in cases of collective labour actions, which violates worker’s rights to freedom of assembly and strike.\(^{64}\)
39. JS9 expressed concern that the legislative and administrative restrictions on trade unions, labour rights advocacy activists and labour NGOs continued to be subjected to torture and cruel treatment in forms of physical threats and assaults to staff and volunteers.65

40. JS40 emphasized that China had not implemented any of the six accepted recommendations related to elections and political participation since the 2013 UPR review.66

Prohibition of all forms of slavery67

41. JS32 emphasized that child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse remained serious issues in China recommending that the Government take effective measures, including establishing national and local-level systems to protect children from child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse.68 JS39 recommended that China take effective measures, including establishing national and local-level systems to protect children from child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse.69

Right to privacy and family life70

42. HRW noted that in Xinjiang, authorities were mandating the collection of DNA samples, fingerprints, iris scans, and blood types of all residents in the region between the age of 12 and 65.71 AN also highlighted that under the Cyber Security Law, the Chinese authorities had the power to order the deletion or closure of websites and social media accounts recommending that China review and amend existing legislation, including the Cyber security Law, in line with international human rights standards, including by eliminating data localization and real name requirements.72

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work73

43. All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) urged the Government to conduct research on minimum wage bargaining, to tighten up inspection of wage payment for migrant workers, and to enhance efforts to step up collective wage bargaining to better protect the labour and economic rights of the disadvantaged groups.74

44. Centre for Human Rights Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences stated that interpretations of national labour laws were inconsistent, and China’s administrative and judicial departments should reinforce the unification of legal interpretations. Coverage of social insurance had to be further expanded.75

45. JS5 noted that, despite the commitment made by China in the second cycle UPR to ensuring work safety, there were still troubling reports regarding worker’s safety.76 Labour Action China (LAC) noted that there were more than 10 per cent of chronic chemical poisoning victims in the electronics industry in the region of Guangdong. LAC also emphasized that there was no guarantee of procedural fairness, especially when the burden of proof is borne by the victims, instead of perpetrators, particularly for victims of occupational leukaemia.77 JS5 recommended strengthening independent labour inspection and enforcement of occupation safety and health legislations.78

Right to social security79

46. JS16 expressed concern about inadequate human resources and inadequate humanitarian service urging China to enhance support to humanitarian work, and to improve the social security and assistance system to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable people.80

47. ACFTU urged China to: pay close attention to the growing problems regarding workers’ right to social insurance; ensure that laws and regulations governing social insurance are enforced; and improve the social insurance system by expanding insurance coverage to meet the needs of workers.81 JS31 stated that Chinese employers largely failed to comply with China’s Labour Contract Law and Social Insurance Law in providing
insurances to rural migrant workers whereby these workers could not afford to enrol in basic insurance programmes.  

*Right to an adequate standard of living*  

48. Fundavivienda urged China to continue generating policies that provide better conditions for rural workers and their families, who do not enjoy the same public services, protection, benefits and work as the urban population.

*Right to health*  

49. Save Environment Save Humans encouraged the Government to continuously focus on improving health-related mechanisms, and to enhance the capacity in the field of health.

50. Treatment Action Group expressed concern that policies shaping China’s TB response and laws protecting the rights of people with TB were not fully developed and were incongruent with the progress made on HIV law and policy.

51. Leitner Center for International Law and Justice stated that for sex workers, people living with HIV, and people who use drugs in China, stigma and discrimination continued to pose obstacles to full realization of fundamental human rights. China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation urged the Government to include sexual and reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, to strengthen family planning and reproductive health service capacity in less developed areas, and to pay attention to sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as to the service needs of the specific sub-groups. CS expressed concern that as compared with China’s general HIV rate, the incidence rates were the highest in ethnic minority regions.

52. Health in Action expressed concern about the health situation of workers in China where most workers from poor backgrounds are vulnerable to long working hours and occupational illnesses.

*Right to education*  

53. Initiative to Advance Human Rights Education expressed concern that the authorities had criminalized human rights education and documentation activities of NGOs, and that the school curriculum lacked information on universal human rights principles. China Society for Human Rights Studies expressed concern about the insufficiency of human rights knowledge, and suggested that college degree in law should take human rights law as one of the required courses, and called for the implementation of this action widely in universities.

4. *Rights of specific persons or groups*

*Women*  

54. Save the Children and Women stated that here had been relevant organizations in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, which forms a multi-dimensional and well-coordinated network for gender equality and women’s development. China Women’s Development Foundation recommended that the Government pay closer attention to the needs of women in development and enhance policy support and financial support.

55. JSI expressed concern about the weak laws of China that fail to combat gender discrimination in employment, and that the new anti-domestic violence law that lacks operability. China’s Criminal Law did not explicitly criminalize trafficking for the exploitative purposes of forced labour, debt bondage, or involuntary servitude, and lack of accountability for purchasers of trafficked victims. The Charity Law and Overseas NGO Domestic Activities Management Law had placed limitations on the operations of Chinese NGOs, and the Chinese authorities did not amend laws to promote participation by women in legislative bodies at both national and local levels.
56. JS38 noted gender-based discrimination in employment highlighting that the occupational segregation and gender pay gap still exist. Women working in informal sectors received lower income and less social security. Rural women’s rights and interests in relation to land were violated occasionally.99

57. JS40 stated that women continued to be under-represented in Party and government leadership. The authorities had not met the 30 percent goal for women’s participation in government and political agencies, and had not made additional efforts to ensure equal political participation for women in China’s legislative and advisory bodies at all levels.100

Children101

58. According to Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC), corporal punishment of children in China is lawful at home and in alternative care and some day-care settings, but unlawful in school and penal institutions settings.102

59. Beijing Children’s Legal Aid and Research Center noted challenges regarding child protection, which includes network protection, lack of specialized professionals, and social organizations, and capacity building.103 Chinese People’s Association for Peace and Disarmament also noted incidents such as child abuse by pre-school teachers.104

60. JS32 expressed concern that migrant children, especially girls were more susceptible to becoming child labourers due to poverty, gender discrimination, and limited access to public services such as education and state subsidies. Due to the restrictive “hukou” system, many migrant parents faced the difficult choice of leaving their children behind who have little parental protection and are extremely vulnerable to abuse. The birth control policy had led to the abortions of foetuses, or killing or abandoning of disabled or female infants.105

Persons with disabilities106

61. Lao Women’s Union noted the Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016-2020), which has a special set up for basic welfare security and improving policies to support employment and business operation and implementing key rehabilitation projects for persons with disabilities.107

62. Beijing Disabled Person’s Federation noted that persons with disabilities were faced with problems such as insufficient numbers of social handicap organizations, differences in services provided by social handicap organizations, gaps between rural and urban areas, shortage of social handicap organizations in rural and mountainous regions, and scarcity of various service resources.108

63. China Foundation for Human Rights Development expressed concern about the inclusive education for children with disabilities, of which there is a lack of correct general understanding in Chinese society. It encouraged teachers of regular education to participate in special education trainings.109

Minorities and indigenous peoples110

64. Society for Threatened Peoples noted the threats on religion, information, movement, and assembly posed to Tibetans and Uyghur people recommending that China acknowledge the Tibetan, Mongol and Uyghur culture and respect their basic rights.111

65. JS36 stated that China continued its attack on and used torture against Tibetan human rights defenders in line with its denial of self-determination to Tibetans. China enacted policies and practices that actively violate the right to freedom of religion for Tibetan Buddhists. The authorities used “Chinese-centric” schools as a mechanism for assimilating Tibetans into Chinese culture.112 Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy highlighted that arbitrary detention and torture were used as common punishments for political dissent and government criticism.113 Canada Tibet Committee noted the persistent poverty problem in Tibet.114

66. China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges stressed that Xinjiang lagged behind the more developed parts of China encouraging the Government to step up
the support for Xinjiang and promote the sustained and sound economic and social development in Xinjiang. \(^{115}\)

67. HRW highlighted that in some minority areas, the situation of minorities had worsened. Since around April 2016, tens of thousands of Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities had been sent to extralegal “political education centers” where they are held incommunicado indefinitely without charge or trial. \(^{116}\) Uyghur Human Rights Project noted that the arbitrary detentions and the extensive use of surveillance technologies on Uyghurs violated their basic rights. \(^{117}\) CS also highlighted that ethnic minority human rights defenders were arrested, prosecuted and charged. CS further expressed concern about restrictions on movement, which specifically target Tibetans who were prevented from international travel. \(^{118}\)

68. JS4 noted that the ‘Ecological Migration’ policy; ‘Livestock Grazing Ban’; ‘Western Development Policy’ and the ‘One Belt, One Road’ initiative, which all have the goal of drastically reducing the millennia-old nomadic civilisation within China’s borders. These policies banned livestock grazing and enforced the relocation of nomadic peoples to more urban and developed areas, detrimental to the livelihoods and the traditions and cultures of minorities, such as the Mongols. \(^{119}\)

5. **Specific regions or territories**\(^{125}\)

69. Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers’ Legal Aid and Research stated that migrant workers’ awareness and capacity of rights protection were still weak, NGOs for migrant workers were not enough to satisfy the needs of protecting migrant workers’ rights, and more lawyers were needed to provide legal aid services to migrant workers. \(^{121}\)

70. JS5 noted that migrant workers were treated like second-class citizens and were subjected to different forms of exploitation and discrimination on a daily basis. Migrant rural workers were ineligible to apply for social housing or subsidized apartments. Consequently, over 46% of rural migrant workers spent 15.4% of their income on accommodation when their employers failed to provide subsidized accommodation. \(^{122}\)

71. JS31 stated that the large-scale forced eviction of migrant workers from Beijing in 2017 provided a window into China’s rural-urban segregation and state-sanctioned discrimination against rural migrants. The Government authorities undertook “safety” campaigns to evict residents and demolish sub-standard buildings failing to address the underlying causes that force people to live in such dangerous conditions. \(^{123}\)

72. Citizens’ Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees noted that many North Korean defectors were arrested by the Chinese authorities and were forcefully deported, detained or repatriated. \(^{124}\)

73. JS6 noted that Hong Kong, China had yet to establish a human rights commission with investigative powers and a mandate that would cover the full range of human rights. \(^{126}\)

74. Civil Human Rights Front noted the problems associated with unrepresentative elections, pre-selection of candidates and disqualification of elected legislators in Hong Kong, China. \(^{127}\)

75. Demosisto expressed concern that Hong Kong does not have a Public Records Act, which poses a danger to freedom of access to information. \(^{128}\) Society for Community Organization stated that the poverty issue in Hong Kong became more obvious calling for a comprehensive anti-poverty strategy and a wealth distributive mechanism to narrow the income disparity. \(^{129}\)

76. JS7 stated that China prohibited freedom of expression through restrictions on publishing by using intimidation tactics designed to systematically block Hong Kong-based publications from entering Mainland China. Censorship and self-censorship had restricted the work of independent media outlets. Verbal and written threats, sometimes even physical assaults, had been levelled against journalists with the intention to intimidate and silence them and limit the public’s ability to receive impartial information. \(^{130}\)
77. JS10 noted that workers in Hong Kong, China had the longest working hours in the world, normally more than 50 hours per week.\textsuperscript{131}

78. Pathfinders Limited (PFL) stated that there was no law or policy that addresses the situation of a mother or child during maternity leave and the interplay between maternity leave and the so-called “live-in rule,” the Hong Kong, China Government requirement that foreign domestic workers live in their employer’s residence. PFL recommended that the Hong Kong, China Government devise detailed and practical policy guidelines stipulating how lawfully to manage the pregnancy and statutory maternity leave of foreign domestic workers.\textsuperscript{132}

79. HIA stated that health policies in Hong Kong, China exhibited a downstream approach by focusing narrowly on healthcare system and that there had been instances of policy incoherence from non-health sectors that could reverse the efforts of public health education.\textsuperscript{133} JS10 highlighted that certain groups faced structural barriers in accessing primary health care, such as opening hours, language barriers and discrimination. Access to post treatment at public hospitals is difficult and Pre-treatment is not available in the public health system.\textsuperscript{134}

80. GIEACPC noted that in Hong Kong, China, corporal punishment of children was still lawful in the home, in alternative care and in some day care settings recommending that the Government enact explicit prohibition of all corporal punishment and repeal any legal defences or authorisations for its use.\textsuperscript{135}

81. JS5 stated that 15 million of rural migrant workers who live with their parents in urban areas were not entitled to free compulsory education.\textsuperscript{136} JS10 stated that children of asylum seekers, refugees and workers who arrived in Hong Kong, China through Foreign Domestic Helper and Supplementary Labour Schemes had no right of abode, even if born in Hong Kong, China. Further, non-refoulement claimants were considered to be “illegal immigrants”, even if their non-refoulement claims had been substantiated. Non-refoulement claimants and their children were only allowed to attend school after approval of the Immigration Department.\textsuperscript{137}

82. JS10 stated that there was no support for persons with disabilities to live in the community, and that they had been sent to hospitals or arrested without proper investigation. In terms of employment, the Productivity Assessment Mechanism allowed an employee with a disability to be paid less than the minimum wage. The Mental Health Ordinance restricted the legal capacity of persons with disabilities on the ground of mental capacity.\textsuperscript{138}

83. New Macau Association (NMA) expressed concerns about the unequal and indirect elections in Macau, the freedom of expression and movement, as well as issues on privacy and surveillance. Macau police frequently denied Hong Kong journalists, lawmakers, social activists, scholars and writers from entering Macau, China based on the “Internal Security Framework Law”, claiming that the visitor in question would “pose a threat to the internal security of Macau, China”. NMA noted that the mechanism to protect citizens’ personal data from abuse by authorities was weak. Macau had no policies honoring transgender people’s gender identity and failed to make the domestic violence law available to same-sex victims.\textsuperscript{139}

\textit{Notes}

\textsuperscript{1} The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

\textbf{Civil society}

\textit{Individual submissions:}

- AACGCJ Academic Alliance for Correcting Groundless Criticisms of Japan, Tokyo (Japan);
- AccessNow AccessNow, New York (United States of America);
- ACEF 中华环保联合会, Beijing (China);
- ACFD アジア自由民主連帯協議会, Tokyo-to hatiouji city
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACFTU</td>
<td>All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>ACLA</td>
<td>China Lawyers Association, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>ACYF</td>
<td>All-China Youth Federation;</td>
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<td>ADF International</td>
<td>ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);</td>
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<td>AI</td>
<td>Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</td>
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<td>BDPF</td>
<td>Beijing Disabled Person’s Federation, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>BHRC</td>
<td>Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</td>
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<td>BCLARC</td>
<td>Beijing Children’ Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers’ Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CAPDTC</td>
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<td>CCCS</td>
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<td>CHRLCG</td>
<td>China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>CHRS of CASS</td>
<td>Center for Human Rights Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing (China);</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIDF</td>
<td>China Internet Development Foundation, Beijing (China);</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIGD</td>
<td>Centro de Investigacion Global para el Desarrollo, Caracas, (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Human Rights Front</td>
<td>Civil Human Rights Front, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>CLS</td>
<td>China Law Society, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CNIE</td>
<td>China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CPAPD</td>
<td>Chinese People’s Association for Peace and Disarmament, Beijing (China);</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRCCA</td>
<td>China Religious Culture Communication Association, Beijing (China);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America);</td>
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<td>CSHRS</td>
<td>China Society for Human Rights Studies, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CSW</td>
<td>Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</td>
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<td>CTRC</td>
<td>China Tibetology Research Center, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CUAES</td>
<td>China Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Beijing (China);</td>
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<td>CWDF</td>
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<td>CWT</td>
<td>Covenants Watch Taiwan, Taipei (Taiwan);</td>
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<td>Demosisto</td>
<td>Demosisto, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHF</td>
<td>The Dui Hua Foundation, San Francisco (United States of America);</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECLJ</td>
<td>European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);</td>
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<td>FANJ</td>
<td>Fundacion Antonio Nunez Jimenez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre, La Habana (Cuba);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIDH</td>
<td>International Federation for Human Rights, Paris (France);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLD</td>
<td>Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMC</td>
<td>Federacion de Mujeres Cubanas, Habana (Cuba);</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundavivienda</td>
<td>Fundacion Venezolana por el Derecho a la Vivienda, Caracas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIEACPC</td>
<td>Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</td>
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<td>HIA</td>
<td>Health In Action, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>HKJPC</td>
<td>Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese;</td>
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<td>HK Alliance</td>
<td>Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic democratic movements in China, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>HKUL</td>
<td>Hong Kong Unison, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>HRIC</td>
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<td>HRRI</td>
<td>Happiness Realization Research Institute, Tokyo (Japan);</td>
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<td>HRW</td>
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<td>HRWC</td>
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<td>HRWF</td>
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<td>IAHRE</td>
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<td>IAHRL China</td>
<td>Independent Association of Human Rights Lawyers in China, Withheld for security reasons (China);</td>
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<td>ICAN</td>
<td>International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);</td>
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<td>LAC</td>
<td>Labour Action China, Sheung (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>Leitner Center</td>
<td>Leitner Center for International Law &amp; Justice, New York (United States of America);</td>
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<td>LSEW</td>
<td>The Law Society of England and Wales, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</td>
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<td>LWU</td>
<td>Lao Women’s Union, Vientiane capital (Lao People's Democratic Republic);</td>
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<td>MATA</td>
<td>Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability, Yangon (Myanmar);</td>
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<td>NMA</td>
<td>New Macau Association, Macau, (Macao Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>PFL</td>
<td>PathFinders Limited, Kowloon (China Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>PWR</td>
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<td>Rainbow China</td>
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<td>RSF-RWB</td>
<td>Reporters Without Borders International, Paris (France);</td>
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<td>SAR</td>
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<td>SCW</td>
<td>Save the Children and Women, Mumai (India);</td>
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<td>SD</td>
<td>Safeguard Defenders, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>SERW</td>
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<td>SESH</td>
<td>Save Environment Save Humans, Thakurli (India);</td>
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<td>SoCO</td>
<td>Society for Community Organization, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region);</td>
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<td>STPI</td>
<td>Society for Threatened Peoples International, Goettingen (Germany);</td>
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<td>Sures</td>
<td>SURES. ESTUDIOS Y DEFENSE EN DERECHOS HUMANOS, Caracas (Venezuela);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG-NY</td>
<td>Treatment Action Group, New York (United States of America);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCHRD</td>
<td>Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy;</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Joint submissions:

**JS1 Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Women’s Rights Monitor (WRM) The Anti-Discrimination Legal Aid Group (ADLA) The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);

**JS2 Joint submission 2 submitted by:** International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR);

**JS3 Joint submission 3 submitted by:** COORDINADORA DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INDÍGENAS DE LA CUENCA AMAZÓNICA (COICA) Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (AAS) Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA) CONETAS Direitos Humanos;

**JS4 Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Center (SMHRIC) Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO);

**JS5 Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Globalization Monitor (GM), Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU), Labour Action China (LAC), Worker Empowerment (WE) Alliance for True Democracy Be a Smart Voter Bethune House Migrant Women's Refuge Beyond the Boundary - Knowing and Concerns Intersex Charter 617 Chinese Intersex Alliance Chosen Power (People First Hong Kong) Civic Party Civil Human Rights Front Civil Rights Observer Community March Covenant of the Rainbow - Campaign Towards a Truly Inclusive Church Daly, Ho & Associates Demosisto Equality Caucus Friends of Conscience HK First Hong Kong Christian Institute Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions Hong Kong Federation of Asian Domestic Workers Unions Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor Hong Kong Subdivided Flats Concerning Platform Hong Kong Unison Indonesian Migrant Workers Union Justice and Peace Commission of the HK Catholic Diocese, Labour Party, Law Lay Dream, League in Defense of Hong Kong’s Freedoms, League of Social Democrats, Mission For Migrant Workers, PathFinders Limited, Progressive Lawyers Group, Progressive Teachers’ Alliance, Save Hong Kong with Universal Suffrage, Society for Community Organization (SoCO), Stop Trafficking of People (STOP.), Stories of Fronties, The Hong Kong Coalition for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, The Professional Commons;

**JS6 Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Centre for Comparative and Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor, Hong Kong Unison;

**JS7 Joint submission 7 submitted by:** PEN Hong Kong, PEN International, PEN Canada, University of Hong Kong Centre for Comparative and Public Law, University of Toronto Faculty of Law International Human Rights Program;

**JS8 Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Religious Freedom in China a cause of concern, Soteria International, Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR);

**JS9 Joint submission 9 submitted by:** China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group (CHRLCG), Hong Kong Alliance in
Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in China (HKA), Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU), Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese (HKJP), Labour Action China (LAC);

**JS10**  
**Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Hong Kong UPR Coalition (HKUPR Coalition) including, Civil Human Rights Front, Disabilities CV, Hong Kong Watch, Justice Centre Hong Kong, Les Corner Empowerment Association, PEN Hong Kong, Pink Alliance, Planet Ally, The Hong Kong Society for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees;

**JS11**  
**Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Coalicion Peru, Federación Provincial de Mujeres de Cotabambas (FEPROMUC); Frente de Defensa de los Intereses y Desarrollo de la Provincia de Cotabambas, Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros; Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP); Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos Perú EQUIDAD CooperAcción, Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI); Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui).

**JS12**  
**Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Coalicion Peru; Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP); Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos Perú (EQUIDAD); CooperAcción; Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI); Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui).

**JS13**  
**Joint submission 13 submitted by:** International Federation for Human Rights, Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales, Ecuador (CDES); Centro de Documentación e Información, Bolivia (CEDIB); Acción Solidaria para el Desarrollo, Peru (CooperAcción); Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina (FARN); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos, Perú (EQUIDAD); Acción Ecológica, Ecuador; Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (APDHB); Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos, Peru (APRODEH); La Comunidad Amazónica de Acción Social Cordillera del Cóndor Mirador, Ecuador (CASCOMI); Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos, Ecuador (CEDHU); Central de Comunidades Indígenas Tacana II Río Madre de Dios, Bolivia (CITRMD); Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Peru (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI); Federación Provincial de Mujeres de Cotabambas, Peru (FEPROMUC); Frente de Defensa de los Intereses y Desarrollo de la Provincia de Cotabambas, Perú; Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP); Fórum Teles Pires, Brazil (FTP); Pueblos Shuar Arutam, Ecuador (PSHA); Red Muqui, Red de Propuesta y Acción, Peru; Red Eclesial Panamazónica, Ecuador (REPAM).

**JS14**  
**Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Central de Comunidades Indígenas Tacana II Río Madre de Dios (CITRMD); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (APDHB); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB).

**JS15**  
**Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (ACNU); Asociación Cubana de Esperanto; Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores; Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal; Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales; Asociación de Bomberos Voluntarios de Cuba; Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba;
Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba; Asociación Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaba; Asociación Hermanos Saiz; Asociación Médica del Caribe; Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores; Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba; Asociación Nacional del Ciego; Brigadas Técnicas Juveniles; Central de Trabajadores de Cuba; Centro de Estudios sobre Juventud; Centro de Intercambio y Referencia Iniciativa Comunitaria; Centro de Investigación de la Economía Mundial; Centro Félix Varela; Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba; Federación Cubana de Actividades Subacuáticas; Federación Cubana del Deporte Canino; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas; Fundación “Antonio Núñez Jiménez” de la Naturaleza y el Hombre; Fundación “Fernando Ortiz”; Fundación “Nicolás Guillén”; Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano; Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos; Sociedad Civil Patrimonio Comunidad y Medio Ambiente; Sociedad Cubana de Alergología; Sociedad Cubana de Anatomía Patológica; Sociedad Cubana de Anestesiología y Reanimación; Sociedad Cubana de Angiología y Cirugía Vascular; Sociedad Cubana de Antropología Biológica; Sociedad Cubana de Aterosclerosis; Sociedad Cubana de Bioingeniería; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Fisiológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Morfológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Endoscópica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Maxilofacial; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Pediatrica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Plástica y Caumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Coloproctología; Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología; Sociedad Cubana de Educadores en Ciencias de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología y Enfermedades Metabólicas; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología; Sociedad Cubana de Estudios Ortopédicos; Sociedad Cubana de Farmacología; Sociedad Cubana de Gastroenterología; Sociedad Cubana de Geología; Sociedad Cubana de Gerontología; Sociedad Cubana de Hematología; Sociedad Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiología; Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina; Sociedad Cubana de Imagenología; Sociedad Cubana de Informática Médica; Sociedad Cubana de Inmunología; Sociedad Cubana de Investigaciones Filosóficas; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Bioenergética y Naturalista; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Familiar; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Física y Rehabilitación; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Intensiva y de Emergencia; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Interna; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Legal; Sociedad Cubana de Microbiología y Parasitología; Sociedad Cubana de Nefrología; Sociedad Cubana de Neumología; Sociedad Cubana de Neurociencias; Sociedad Cubana de Neurología y Neurocirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Nutrición Clínica; Sociedad Cubana de Obstetricia y Ginecología; Sociedad Cubana de Oftalmología; Sociedad Cubana de Oncología y Radiobiología; Sociedad Cubana de Ortopedia y Traumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Otorrinolaringología; Sociedad Cubana de Patología Clínica; Sociedad Cubana de Pediatría; Sociedad Cubana de Periodontología; Sociedad Cubana de Prótesis Estomatológica; Sociedad Cubana de Psicología de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatría; Sociedad Cubana de Reumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Salud Pública; Sociedad Cubana de Sociedad Cubana de Retinosis Pigmentaria; Sociedad Cubana de Toxicología;
Sociedad Cubana de Trabajadores Sociales de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Urología; Sociedad Cubana para el Estudio Multidisciplinario de la Sexualidad; Sociedad Cubana para la Promoción de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía y el respeto ambiental; (CUBASOLAR); Sociedad Cultural José Martí; Sociedad Económica Amigos del País; Sociedad Meteorológica de Cuba; Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja Cubana; Unión Árabe de Cuba; Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba; Unión de Periodistas de Cuba; Unión Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construcción de Cuba; Unión de Informáticos de Cuba; Unión Nacional de Juristas de Cuba;

JS16 Joint submission 16 submitted by: Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, (China) and Red Cross Society of China Beijing Branch, (China);

JS17 Joint submission 17 submitted by: Coalition for Advancing SOGIE Equality, (Switzerland);

JS18 Joint submission 18 submitted by: Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (CAP LC); Center for Studies on New Religions (CESNUR); European Interreligious Forum for Religious Freedom (EIFRF); European Federation for Freedom of Belief (FOB); International Observatory of Religious Liberty of Refugees (ORLIR);

JS19 Joint submission 19 submitted by: Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES); La Comunidad Amazónica de Acción Social Cordillera del Cóndor Mirador; (CASCOMI); Pueblos Shuar Arutam (PSHA); Red Eclesial Panamazónica (REPAM); Coalición de sociedad civil sobre derechos humanos y empresas chinas en Ecuador;

JS20 Joint submission 20 submitted by: CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC);

JS21 Joint submission 21 submitted by: Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos (EQUIDAD); CooperAcción; Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights Internacional (ERI); and Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui);

JS22 Joint submission 22 submitted by: China Organ Harvest Research Center (COHRC); Human Rights Law Foundation (HRLF); International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC);

JS23 Joint submission 23 submitted by: Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN); Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS); Fundación Banco de Bosques; Movimiento Patagonia Libre;

JS24 Joint submission 24 submitted by: Free Tibet Gu; Chu Sum; Tibet Watch;

JS25 Joint submission 25 submitted by: Harm Reduction International (HRI) and the International Network of People who Use Drugs (INPUD);

JS26 Joint submission 26 submitted by: International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), (France); and International Campaign for Tibet, (USA);

JS27 Joint submission 27 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), (Switzerland); and The Committee to Protect Journalists;

JS28 Joint submission 28 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), (Switzerland); and Mekong Legal Network;

JS29 Joint submission 29 submitted by: Japan Society for History Textbook Reform, (Japan); Veteran's voices memorial project;
Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact; Society of Volunteers to Correct the False Story about Comfort Women; Society to Pass-down the Real History to the Next Generation; Meeting in Hokkaido aiming at a solution of a forgery problem of the Japanese military "comfort women"; and Japan association for fostering the seeds of historical truth;

JS30 Joint submission 30 submitted by: Lawyers for Lawyers; and Lawyers Rights Watch Canada;

JS31 Joint submission 31 submitted by: Law and Accountability Project; Legal Rights Education Initiative; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);

JS32 Joint submission 32 submitted by: Labor Education Initiative (LEI); Children’s Rights Project; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);

JS33 Joint submission 33 submitted by: Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC); and Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF);

JS34 Joint submission 34 submitted by: Omnium des Libertés, (Republic of Korea); and Canaan Human Rights, (Republic of Korea);

JS35 Joint submission 35 submitted by: The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD); and Rights Defense Network (RDN), (China);

JS36 Joint submission 36 submitted by: Tibet Advocacy Coalition (TAG); and International Tibet Network (ITN);

JS37 Joint submission 37 submitted by: The Tibet Bureau, (Switzerland); Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO); Nonviolent Radical Party Transnational Transparty; Tibetan Community in Switzerland & Liechtenstein; Swiss-Tibetan Friendship Association; Tibetan Women Association Switzerland; and Tibet Initiative Deutschland;

JS38 Joint submission 38 submitted by: All-China Women’s Federation, (China) and Chinese Women’s Research Society, (China);

JS39 Joint submission 39 submitted by: Labor Education Initiative; Children’s Rights Project; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders;

JS40 Joint submission 40 submitted by: Civil Society Monitor on Basic-Level Elections; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders;

JS41 Joint submission 41 submitted by: FIAN International; Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional Indonesia/Indonesian; Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI), Jaringan Advokasi Tambang/Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM), Yayasan Suara Nurani Minaesa (YSNM); People’s Movement Against Port (PMAPC), National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO), and Franciscans International (FI);

JS42 Joint submission 42 submitted by: PEN International; Independent Chinese PEN Centre; PEN America; and PEN Tibet.

2 The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1 Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2 Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

OP-CEDAW
Optional Protocol to CEDAW;

CAT
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

OP-CAT
Optional Protocol to CAT;

CRC
Convention on the Rights of the Child;

OP-CRC-AC
Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;

OP-CRC-SC
Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

ICRMW
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

CRPD
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

OP-CRPD
Optional Protocol to CRPD;

ICPPED
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

3 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.1, 186.2, 186.3, 186.4, 186.5, 186.6, 186.7, 186.8, 186.9, 186.10, 186.11, 186.12, 186.13, 186.14, 186.15, 186.16, 186.17, 186.18, 186.19, 186.20, 186.21, 186.22, 186.23, 186.24, 186.25, 186.26, 186.27, 186.28, 186.29, 186.30, 186.31, 186.32, 186.127, 186.61, 186.63, 186.64, 186.65, 186.66, 186.67, 186.68, 186.69, 186.70, 186.71, 186.72, 186.73, 186.168.

4 CSW paras. 62 and 64. See also CWT p.4; TCHRD, p.9; UHRP, para 18.

5 JS36, para. 36.

6 CS page 8. See also UHRP para. 18.

7 CAPIU, para. 7.

8 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.50, 186.52, 186.53, 186.54, 186.45, 186.146.

9 AI, pages 2 and 3. See also IAHR, para. 9; CPAPD, para. 2; JS15, para. 10; CIGID, paras. 2 – 12.

10 Xiaowaves, para. 2, 4, and 7.

11 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.74, 186.75, 186.76, 186.84, 186.85, 186.89, 186.90, 186.174, 186.175, 186.198.

12 JS17, paras. 5, 8, and 21.

13 HRW.

14 Rainbow China.

15 JS32, para. 5.

16 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.148, 186.149, 186.248, 186.249, 186.250, 186.251, 186.252.

17 PWR, para. 2. See also SCW and LWU submissions, as well as UNJC, paras. 2-10.

18 JS29, para. 3.2.

19 SURES, page 1.

20 ACEF, para. 4 and 6. See also CNIE paras. 8-9. See also FANJ, para. 2.

21 JS26, para. 3.

22 JS41, para. 5. See also WUC, para. 43.

23 AI, P. 7 and 8. See also JS42, paras. 5-11.

24 JS28, pp. 3 and 8. See also MATA, para. 2.

25 JS3, pp 7-8. See also JS3, paras. 12-19; JS11, para. 11; JS12, paras. 8-16; JS13, paras. 16-24; JS14, paras. 4-6; JS19, paras 5, 41 and 43; JS21, paras. 33-34; JS23, paras. 6 -11.

26 JS14, paras. 4-6.

27 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.239, 186.240.

28 AI, p.7. See also WUC, para. 16, 17, and 18. See also CPAPD, para. 7.

29 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.49, 186.51, 186.55, 186.56, 186.62, 186.107, 186.108, 186.109, 186.110, 186.111, 186.112, 186.113, 186.114, 186.115, 186.116, 186.117, 186.118, 186.119, 186.120, 186.121, 186.122, 186.123, 186.128.

30 JS25, para. 4.

31 ICAN, p.1.

32 SD paras. 8 and 12.

33 TRP, paras 8, 13, 21, 26 and 30.

34 LSEW, pp 4-5.

35 JS2, paras. 5 and 7-8. See also SAR, para. 3.

36 AI, p.3.
91 HIA, para. 3.
92 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.39, 186.40, 186.41, 186.42, 186.43, 186.44, 186.45, 186.46, 186.48, 186.205, 186.206, 186.207, 186.208, 186.209, 186.210, 186.211, 186.212, 186.213, 186.214, 186.215, 186.216, 186.217, 186.218.
93 IAHRE, para. 1, 2 and 15.
94 CSHRS, para. 7 and 8.
95 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.91, 186.92, 186.93, 186.94, 186.95, 186.99, 186.171.
96 SCW, para 3. See also FMC, paras. 1-21.
97 CWDF, para. 11.
98 JS24, paras. 11, 15, and 21.
99 JS38, para. 9.
100 JS40, para. 6 and 7.
101 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.100, 186.102, 186.103, 186.105, 186.106.
102 LWO, para. 7.
103 BDPF, para. 8. See also CDPF, paras. 12 and 13.
104 CFHHRD, para. 8 and 9.
105 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.221, 186.222, 186.223, 186.224, 186.225, 186.226, 186.228, 186.229, 186.230, 186.231, 186.232, 186.233, 186.234, 186.235, 186.236, 186.237, 186.238.
106 STPI, part 4. See also ACFD, paras. 2 and 3-2; CUAS, paras. 7.1 and 7.2.
107 JS36, paras. 5, 11, 15, and 18. See also AI, pp. 6 and 8.
108 TCHRDA, para. 4, 10, 16, 23, 31, and 34. See also CAPDTC, para. 12 and 13; CTRC, para. 15.
109 CTC, page 5. See also Cemafee2018, paras. 3-8; JS37, paras. 1 and 12; JS24, part 2.20.
110 CEEMA, para. 7 and 8.
111 HRW, page 1. See also AACGCI, paras. 17-18.
112 UHRRR, para. 1.
113 CS, part E.
114 JS4, para. 9.
115 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.241, 186.242, 186.243.
116 BZWM, para. 7.
117 JS5, paras. 47 and 48. See also CFPA, paras. 4 and 13.
118 JS32, paras. 3 and 8.
119 CHNRH. part 1.1.1.
120 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.33, 186.34, 186.35, 186.36, 186.37, 186.38, 186.58, 186.59.
121 JS6, para. 15. See also HKUL, para. 2.
122 CHRF, part 1.
123 SoC, page 5 and 6.
124 JS7, paras. 7,10, 11, 17.
125 JS10, para. 53.
126 PFL, para. 2.4.
127 HIA, para. 7.
128 JS10, para. 70.
129 GIEACPC, para. 3.1.
130 JS5, para. 49.
131 JS10, paras. 87 and 90.
132 JS10, paras. 26, 50, 75 and 96.
133 NMA, page 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10.