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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### China

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of China was held at the 3rd meeting, on 23 January 2024. The delegation of China was headed by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, Chen Xu. At its 10th meeting, held on 26 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on China.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of China: Albania, Malawi and United Arab Emirates.
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);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe 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

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. China attached high importance to the current cycle of the universal periodic review and sincerely hoped to conduct dialogue on the basis of equality and mutual respect and to promote exchanges and mutual learning.
6. China had upheld respect for and protection of human rights as an important task in State governance. It had embarked on a path of human rights development that was in keeping with the trend of the times, and had made historic achievements.
7. China had upheld a people-centred philosophy, lifted nearly 100 million people out of poverty, eradicated absolute poverty once and for all, and achieved moderate prosperity in all respects. It had also built the world's largest education, social security and health-care systems.

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CHN/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CHN/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CHN/3](#) and [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CHN/3/Corr.1](#).

8. China had been developing whole-process people's democracy. It ensured respect for and protection of human rights throughout all aspects of legislation, law enforcement, justice administration and compliance with the law.

9. China had upheld the equality of human rights and striven to ensure that no one was left behind as it protected the rights of religious believers, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, among others.

10. China had made solid efforts to promote common prosperity for the over 1.4 billion Chinese people and to ensure that Chinese modernization brought more benefits to everyone in a more equitable way. It had been committed to promoting the well-rounded development of the people and acting on the principle that clear waters and green mountains were indeed mountains of gold and silver.

11. China had been committed to a path of peaceful development, had actively participated in global human rights governance and had strived to contribute its strength to the global human rights cause. The Belt and Road Initiative had become a fine example of promoting development through cooperation and advancing human rights through development.

12. China would implement 30 new measures in the legislative and judicial areas concerning people's well-being, high-quality development, protection of the rights and interests of specific groups, climate change and international cooperation on human rights.

13. "One country, two systems" had been the cornerstone of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's long-term prosperity and stability, and had ensured that the city's unique strengths were maintained while serving the national interest. With the National Security Law and the improved electoral system, social disturbance had given way to law and order. Hong Kong residents were again able to enjoy the legitimate, constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms. Underpinned by the rule of law, the independent exercise of judicial power and an open and international market economy, its Government continued to foster a cohesive and caring community through targeted policies.

14. Macao Special Administrative Region had continued to promote the protection of human rights, introducing new legislation and measures in many areas. Since its handover to China, Macao had achieved significant development in various fields and the living standards of residents had improved substantially. Macao would fully implement the "One country, two systems" principle and the Basic Law and ensure its long-term prosperity and stability.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

15. During the interactive dialogue, 161 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Viet Nam, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin and Costa Rica made recommendations. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Jamaica, Solomon Islands, Uzbekistan and Georgia made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

17. In response to the questions raised during the interactive dialogue, China shared its experience in promoting human rights in the process of Chinese modernization, which included developing whole-process people's democracy, promoting the rule of law in all aspects, promoting high-quality development, achieving full poverty eradication, improving people's well-being, formulating national development plans and human rights action plans, strengthening legal safeguards for human rights, protecting the rights of specific groups and actively promoting international cooperation on human rights.

18. China stated that it had put forward the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative and the Global Civilization Initiative and called on all parties to protect human rights through security, advance human rights through development and promote human rights through cooperation. China had fulfilled its human rights treaty obligations and actively participated in global human rights governance. As a member of the Human Rights Council from 2024 to 2026, China would continue to actively participate in the human rights affairs of the United Nations, promote exchanges and mutual understanding, uphold fairness and justice, advocate dialogue and cooperation, and provide public goods.

19. China highlighted the fact that it is a country under the rule of law. No profession or identity can be an excuse to evade the law. Some, in the name of so-called human rights defenders, were punished according to the law, not because of their identity or ideas, but due to their behaviour in violation of the law.

20. China emphasized that the issues relating to Xinjiang, Tibet and Hong Kong were in essence about safeguarding the national sovereignty, security and unity of China. In recent years, nearly 100 countries had continuously voiced their support for the position of China at the Human Rights Council and in the Third Committee of the General Assembly. China urged certain countries to abandon ideological bias and to stop politicizing and weaponizing human rights issues.

21. In concluding, China stated that most countries recognized its unrelenting efforts and historic achievements, expressed willingness to enhance exchanges and mutual learning with China on human rights and voiced their support for China. Regarding the constructive recommendations, China would study them carefully and adopt them actively. Meanwhile, it firmly opposed the fact that a few countries used human rights as an excuse to interfere in its internal affairs and suppress its development. China would take firm steps forward on the path that suited its national realities and echoed the aspirations of its people. It was ready to work with all parties for fairer and more just, equitable and inclusive global human rights governance and for a community with a shared future for humankind.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

22. **The following recommendations will be examined by China, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

22.1 **Ratify the main international instruments on human rights (Colombia);**

22.2 **Ratify all human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Ukraine);  
Ratify human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);**

<sup>4</sup> See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1z/k1z43db5bt>.

- 22.3 **Ratify all human rights treaties to which China is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 22.4 **Consider ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);**
- 22.5 **Take steps towards ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea);**
- 22.6 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Croatia) (Iceland) (Ireland) (Luxembourg) (Portugal) (Romania);**
- 22.7 **Implement the recommendations set out by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and end all coercive measures imposed on Uighurs, Tibetans and other ethnic minorities, including forced labour, coercive labour transfers, forced sterilizations and mandatory residential schools (Canada);**
- 22.8 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Portugal);**
- 22.9 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as recommended before (Poland);**
- 22.10 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia) (New Zealand);**
- 22.11 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols (Liechtenstein); Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols (Spain);**
- 22.12 **Accelerate the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Greece);**
- 22.13 **Continue to advance administrative and judicial reforms for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Gambia);**
- 22.14 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and allow a flourishing civil society including independent non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that address societal discrimination and effectively combat violence against women and children (Israel);**
- 22.15 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rwanda);**
- 22.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Croatia);**
- 22.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 22.18 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Lesotho);**
- 22.19 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire) (France) (Samoa);**
- 22.20 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

- 22.21 Continue redoubling efforts aimed at countering all acts of discrimination against women and girls at all stages and in all circumstances of life, through the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Panama);
- 22.22 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, protect the sexual and reproductive rights of all women, and adopt measures to encourage their participation, including representation quotas (Mexico);
- 22.23 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Rwanda);
- 22.24 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin);
- 22.25 Consider adopting a national refugee law as part of its efforts to implement the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Republic of Korea);
- 22.26 Actively participate in the formation of international human rights norms (South Sudan);
- 22.27 Ensure Hong Kong upholds its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada);
- 22.28 Implement the recommendations from the 2022 OHCHR assessment of human rights concerns in Xinjiang (New Zealand);
- 22.29 Implement immediately all the recommendations on Xinjiang in the OHCHR assessment and the reviews of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 22.30 Implement the recommendations in the OHCHR assessment of human rights concerns in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Liechtenstein);
- 22.31 Implement the Human Rights Committee's 2022 recommendations to repeal the 2020 Hong Kong National Security Law and to ensure that the processes to enact the new law are transparent and fulfil Hong Kong's commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);
- 22.32 Implement the 2023 recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion by ethnic and religious minorities, including ethnic Uighurs and Tibetans (New Zealand);
- 22.33 Implement all the recommendations in the OHCHR report on Xinjiang and those of the United Nations treaty bodies (Germany);
- 22.34 Immediately implement the recommendations from the OHCHR assessment on Xinjiang (Denmark);
- 22.35 Implement the recommendations of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Xinjiang (Luxembourg);
- 22.36 Cooperate fully with all human rights treaty bodies and implement their recommendations (Estonia);
- 22.37 Maintain its constructive engagement and collaboration with international human rights mechanisms with a view to building on the progress achieved in previous universal periodic review cycles (Ghana);

- 22.38 Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 22.39 Continue constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Tajikistan);
- 22.40 Continue to participate in the United Nations human rights treaty body reform process (Equatorial Guinea);
- 22.41 Continue to engage constructively with OHCHR, the special procedures and the treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);
- 22.42 Work closely on human rights issues with the relevant international bodies (Türkiye);
- 22.43 Enable all members of civil society to freely engage with international human rights mechanisms without fear of intimidation or reprisals (Estonia);
- 22.44 Consider extending a standing invitation to all the thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Bahamas);
- 22.45 Consider the possibility of extending an invitation to the United Nations special procedures to visit the country (Peru);
- 22.46 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Luxembourg);
- 22.47 Consider accepting requests for visits from the special procedures and provide them with access and information in accordance with the terms of reference (Mexico);
- 22.48 Respond positively to pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 22.49 Accept requests for visits from the special procedures and consider issuing an open and standing invitation (Paraguay);
- 22.50 Allow unhindered access to United Nations special rapporteurs and independent experts to evaluate persistent reports of violations of human rights in China, including in Xinjiang and Tibet (Norway);
- 22.51 Invite the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to visit China, including Xinjiang (Finland);
- 22.52 Cooperate fully with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedure mandate holders and ensure their unrestricted access to all regions of China (Estonia);
- 22.53 Grant the United Nations, including OHCHR and the special procedures, full and unfettered access to all regions of China, including Tibet and Xinjiang (Canada);
- 22.54 Permit the United Nations unhindered and meaningful access particularly in Xinjiang and Tibet (United States of America);
- 22.55 Continue promoting religious and social harmony, including by strengthening constructive engagements with human rights mechanisms (Malaysia);
- 22.56 Grant the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures full access to all regions of China (Poland);
- 22.57 Continue collaborating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and allow more visits and technical exchanges in order to facilitate the implementation of recommendations made by OHCHR, the treaty bodies, the special procedures and those made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review (Argentina);

- 22.58 Continue participation in the global international human rights governance system and strengthen mutual learning on human rights views and practices (State of Palestine);
- 22.59 Encourage the nomination of Chinese experts and scholars for the posts of special procedure mandate holders to make greater contributions to global human rights governance (Belarus);
- 22.60 Consider a human rights-based approach in development and cooperation plans and policies (Ecuador);
- 22.61 Continue to play a constructive role in the realization and aspirations of developing countries, including through reform of multilateral institutions (India);
- 22.62 Continue to formulate robust legal safeguards for human rights for all of China's diverse population and regions (Sierra Leone);
- 22.63 Continue to promote and safeguard the rights of Hong Kong and Macao residents in accordance with all relevant local laws (Eritrea);
- 22.64 Repeal the law on Safeguarding National Security in Hong Kong as recommended by the United Nations and cease prosecutions, including of Jimmy Lai (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 22.65 Achieve the objectives set out in the National Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2025) (Congo);
- 22.66 Continue implementing all tasks set out in the Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2025) (Djibouti);
- 22.67 Continue taking all measures to implement the Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2025) (Malawi);
- 22.68 Continue to implement all tasks outlined in the National Human Rights Action Plan (2021–2025) and make efforts to achieve the set objectives (Mozambique);
- 22.69 Implement consistently national programmes and plans to ensure human rights (Turkmenistan);
- 22.70 Continue to implement its National Human Rights Action Plan (Bahrain);
- 22.71 Continue the establishment of the national human rights education and training bases (Morocco);
- 22.72 Pursue implementation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 22.73 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principle (Timor-Leste);
- 22.74 Establish mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders (Spain);
- 22.75 Remove excessive restrictions on the functioning of independent NGOs (Costa Rica);
- 22.76 Continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of people in vulnerable situations (Mali);
- 22.77 Strengthen national legislation and public policy to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination, including on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand);



- 22.78 **Take immediate measures aimed at combating discrimination on any grounds for all citizens of China, including for persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities (Romania);**
- 22.79 **Consider the establishment of a national independent mechanism for promoting equality, monitoring and reporting on issues of discrimination, including discrimination against older persons (Senegal);**
- 22.80 **Ensure victims of hate crimes and hate speech receive the requisite support to facilitate reporting and receive effective remedies (South Africa);**
- 22.81 **Cease discrimination against individuals' culture, language, religion or belief, end forcible assimilation policies, including boarding schools, in Tibet and Xinjiang (United States of America);**
- 22.82 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty and encourage public debate on its abolition (Chile);**
- 22.83 **Restrict the death penalty to crimes that meet the threshold of the most serious crimes under international law (Belgium);**
- 22.84 **Stop the application of the death penalty as punishment for non-violent criminal offences, and take measures for a moratorium on the application of capital punishment (Brazil);**
- 22.85 **Consider a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Colombia);**
- 22.86 **Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with the aim of working towards its total abolition (Cyprus);**
- 22.87 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (France);**
- 22.88 **Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty with the objective of its abolition (Portugal);**
- 22.89 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Liechtenstein);**
- 22.90 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);**
- 22.91 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Slovenia);**
- 22.92 **Declare a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a preliminary step to its definitive abolition (Spain);**
- 22.93 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty and consider the possibility of abolishing it from its legal system (Argentina);**
- 22.94 **Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty, adopt rigorous procedures for reviewing capital sentences and reporting death penalty cases. Provide information on the identity and number of individuals awaiting execution, and on death sentences and executions (Italy);**
- 22.95 **Enact legislation to abolish the death penalty and establish a moratorium as an interim measure (Malta);**
- 22.96 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 22.97 **Abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg);**
- 22.98 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Norway);**
- 22.99 **Cease harassment, surveillance, and threats against individuals abroad and in China, including Xinjiang, Tibet and Hong Kong (United States of America);**

- 22.100 End forced labour, marriage, birth control, sterilization, abortion, and family separation in Xinjiang (United States of America);
- 22.101 End torture, unjust residential detention, and persecution throughout China (United States of America);
- 22.102 End all forms of enforced disappearance targeting human rights defenders, ethnic minorities, and Falun Gong practitioners (Canada);
- 22.103 End arbitrary arrests and detentions of human rights defenders, and abolish the practice of “residential surveillance at a designated location” (France);
- 22.104 Release all human rights defenders from arbitrary detention (Germany);
- 22.105 Release all arbitrarily detained individuals, many of whom were named by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (United States of America);
- 22.106 Immediately release all arbitrarily detained human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists (Ireland);
- 22.107 Guarantee an impartial judiciary and cease the harassment of lawyers, the use of the death penalty and residential surveillance in a designated location (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 22.108 Ensure that all detainees are formally accounted for, granted access to their families and held in officially recognized places of detention (Lithuania);
- 22.109 Repeal the practice of “residential surveillance in a designated location” (Luxembourg);
- 22.110 Investigate effectively allegations of human rights violations in camps and other detention facilities, including torture, sexual violence, forced labour and other mistreatment (Montenegro);
- 22.111 Abolish or reform the use of residential surveillance at a designated location and other forms of extrajudicial detention to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Sweden);
- 22.112 Repeal the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law allowing detention under residential surveillance at a designated location and end enforced disappearances, consistent with the Committee against Torture recommendation (Australia);
- 22.113 Ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa);
- 22.114 Bolster efforts to combat new types of cyber and transnational crimes (Lesotho);
- 22.115 Prevent attempts to interpret national security laws as justification to target human rights defenders, journalists and other media workers outside the country (Lithuania);
- 22.116 Review the legal framework on national security, counter-terrorism and minority rights in Xinjiang, and repeal discriminatory laws and policies against Uighur and other ethno-religious minorities (Montenegro);
- 22.117 Continue cooperating with United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to protect citizens against grave transnational threats, like the world drug problem (Singapore);
- 22.118 Repeal vague national security, counter-espionage, counter-terrorism, and sedition laws, including the National Security Law in Hong Kong (United States of America);
- 22.119 Combat separatism and promote modernization of the social governance system and capacity in Xizang (Belarus);

- 22.120 Cease the persecution and arbitrary detention of Uighurs and Tibetans, and allow genuine freedom of religion or belief and cultural expression without fear of surveillance, torture, forced labour or sexual violence, and implement the OHCHR recommendations on Xinjiang (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 22.121 Strengthen the role of the community levels of government and social organizations in handling public complaints (Cabo Verde);
- 22.122 Further strengthen the institutions, rules and procedures of whole-process people's democracy as part of the socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics (Cuba);
- 22.123 Develop fully whole-process people's democracy along the development path chosen by the Chinese people, and the organic law-based governance of China, for people-based all-inclusive development (Dominica);
- 22.124 Continue measures to improve respect for and protection of human rights in the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and to uphold the equality of all before the law and a social security system for all Chinese (Dominica);
- 22.125 Continue to expand people's orderly participation in political affairs and guarantee their ability to engage in democratic elections, consultations, decision-making, management and oversight in accordance with the national law (Russian Federation);
- 22.126 Continue its efforts in convening the Forum on Global Human Rights Governance and work to introduce more similar initiatives (Saudi Arabia);
- 22.127 Make available the necessary resources towards the fulfilment of the open government information regulation on information disclosure (Seychelles);
- 22.128 Implement the goals of strengthening democracy, expanding people's participation in political affairs and protecting their enjoyment of human rights and freedoms (Ukraine);
- 22.129 Continue to firmly oppose the politicization and instrumentalization of human rights, and interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of issues related to Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Xizang, while safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 22.130 Continue to advocate the common values of humanity: peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom, and promote more equitable and inclusive global human rights governance, including by promoting the concept of building a community with a shared future for humanity (Belarus);
- 22.131 Repeal the current National Security Law in Hong Kong and discontinue all cases against individuals charged for exercising their human rights and freedoms (Canada);
- 22.132 Continue to improve the mechanism for supervising law enforcement and the judiciary, while improving those of law enforcement and judicial personnel themselves (Eritrea);
- 22.133 Continue to strengthen the development of a culture of the rule of law in society and carry out publicity and education on the rule of law (Ethiopia);
- 22.134 Guarantee the protection of human rights lawyers against any form of harassment, violence or attempts to impede or interfere with the defence of their clients, in accordance with international law (Finland);
- 22.135 Restore full respect for the rule of law and civil society and political rights in Hong Kong (Germany);

- 22.136 Continue to reinforce the protection of lawyers' rights to practise (Hungary);
- 22.137 Guarantee transparent legal procedures, including fair trials, access to legal representatives of defendants' choosing and prompt notifications to families (Japan);
- 22.138 Continue to provide legal assistance to vulnerable groups and promote justice (Jordan);
- 22.139 Maintain the implementation of the judicial reform plans and continue to promote the modernization of the system and capacity (Kazakhstan);
- 22.140 Continue to improve the judicial system and enforce judicial accountability (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 22.141 Continue to strengthen the role of the judiciary in protecting and promoting human rights (Libya);
- 22.142 Revise Hong Kong and China's national security legal framework to bring it into line with international human rights law (Luxembourg);
- 22.143 Enhance its legal system and strengthen judicial safeguards for the promotion and protection of the human rights of all (Nigeria);
- 22.144 Continue to strengthen the capacity-building of judicial personnel to meet the needs of Chinese modernization and people's growing demand for fairness and justice (Russian Federation);
- 22.145 Continue to deepen reforms of the judicial system to ensure that the people's courts exercise adjudication in an independent and impartial manner (South Sudan);
- 22.146 Implement the recommendations of the 2022 OHCHR report on Xinjiang and investigate the extent of arbitrary detentions that may constitute crimes against humanity (Switzerland);
- 22.147 Further promote public awareness of the law and enhance the role of law in social governance and citizens' legal literacy (Tajikistan);
- 22.148 Take measures to strengthen the judicial and administrative protection of all citizens (Togo);
- 22.149 Continue to improve legal aid and the national legal aid system (Tunisia);
- 22.150 Deepen the comprehensive reform of the judicial system and fully implement the judicial responsibility system (Zambia);
- 22.151 Accelerate the construction of smart courts to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the legal system (Antigua and Barbuda);
- 22.152 Take urgent measures to protect judicial independence and the rule of law in Hong Kong and ensure that people in Hong Kong can exercise their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of speech (Austria);
- 22.153 Develop a modern public legal service system that covers both urban and rural populations and carry out intensive activities to raise public awareness of the rule of law (Azerbaijan);
- 22.154 Ensure that legal provisions to protect national security are strictly defined and in compliance with international human rights law, and review the National Security Law in Hong Kong accordingly (Belgium);
- 22.155 Guarantee a safe and conducive environment for human rights defenders to carry out their work (Chile);
- 22.156 End the criminalization of religious and peaceful civil expression by ethnic and ethno-religious groups, including Muslim Uighurs and Buddhist

**Tibetans and Mongolians, under the pretext of protecting State security (Czechia);**

**22.157 Repeal Hong Kong's National Security Law ignoring fundamental rights and freedoms, and end intimidation and attacks on human rights lawyers and journalists (Czechia);**

**22.158 Release writers, bloggers, journalists, human rights defenders and others arbitrarily detained for exercising their right to freedom of expression, and guarantee this right, including in Hong Kong (Denmark);**

**22.159 Enable the unrestricted use of the Internet by ensuring the safe flow of information without violating freedom of opinion and expression (Estonia);**

**22.160 Guarantee freedom of expression and association, including online, including in Hong Kong (France);**

**22.161 Revoke all laws restricting the freedoms of expression and assembly (Germany);**

**22.162 Cease all reprisals against human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Germany);**

**22.163 Take measures to prevent the harassment, intimidation and targeting of civil society members, journalists, human rights defenders and lawyers (Greece);**

**22.164 Remove restrictions on freedom of expression and press freedom, including on sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics-related media content and allow registration of sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics-related civil society organizations (Iceland);**

**22.165 Strengthen the protection of freedom of religion or belief for all people and ensure its effective implementation on the ground (Indonesia);**

**22.166 Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, enhancing efforts to create an environment in which journalists, human rights defenders and NGOs can freely operate in accordance with international standards, removing obstacles to their access to information, mobility and interaction with civil society (Italy);**

**22.167 Guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms set forth under the Hong Kong Basic Law and improve "One country, two systems" (Japan);**

**22.168 Continue to promote religious tolerance in Xinjiang (Kuwait);**

**22.169 Cease the regulatory and judicial persecution of human rights defenders and journalists for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Latvia);**

**22.170 Ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers, including in Hong Kong, are not targeted for exercising their freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly in line with international human rights law (Liechtenstein);**

**22.171 Guarantee the right of all citizens to opinion and expression without fear of reprisals and censorship in all regions, including Hong Kong, Tibet and others (Lithuania);**

**22.172 End online censorship and end intimidation and surveillance of media workers and journalists, including in Hong Kong (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

**22.173 Allow freedom of expression in all its forms, as mandated by international human rights law and standards (Norway);**

- 22.174 **Respect the rights to freedom of religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and culture, including for Tibetans, Uighurs and other minorities (Poland);**
- 22.175 **Continue efforts aiming at protecting freedom of religion and belief and protect the rights of all ethnic and religious groups (Qatar);**
- 22.176 **Take immediate measures aiming at ensuring freedom of association and expression, and create a safe environment for journalists and other media workers (Romania);**
- 22.177 **Comply with international standards and recommendations on freedom of thought, conscience and religion and on freedom of expression and freedom of the press (Spain);**
- 22.178 **Continue to encourage the role of civil society and social organizations in the human rights field (Sudan);**
- 22.179 **Take urgent steps to ensure that all persons, including human rights defenders, journalists, persons belonging to LGBTIQ communities and advocates for women's enjoyment of human rights, can fully exercise their freedom of expression and information (Sweden);**
- 22.180 **Bring all laws and practices used to prosecute human rights defenders into line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Switzerland);**
- 22.181 **Bring Hong Kong's National Security Law into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**
- 22.182 **Uphold and ensure universal human rights (Türkiye);**
- 22.183 **Cease the restriction of civil society and independent media, end forced repatriations and stop targeting human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 22.184 **Continue efforts to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression (Uruguay);**
- 22.185 **Cease suppression of freedoms of expression, assembly, media and civil society, consistent with Human Rights Committee and special procedure recommendations, including the repeal of the National Security Law in Hong Kong (Australia);**
- 22.186 **End violating the freedoms and privacy of Chinese citizens via online censorship and surveillance (Czechia);**
- 22.187 **Ensure that mass surveillance, both online and offline, does not infringe on fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals (Montenegro);**
- 22.188 **Pursue efforts to protect personal information and to protect the human dignity of citizens (Tunisia);**
- 22.189 **Establish norms based on international human rights standards on the use of personal biometric data for facial recognition systems and cyberpolicing systems (Costa Rica);**
- 22.190 **Strengthen safeguards and protocols so that no woman is subjected to contraceptive interventions without her free and informed consent (Chile);**
- 22.191 **Strengthen legislation and policies related to family development (Egypt);**
- 22.192 **End violations of reproductive rights and coercive enforcement of family planning policies, including those in Xinjiang (Iceland);**
- 22.193 **Enforce legislation to combat snatching and hiding of children as a method to hold custody of children during family court proceedings (Malta);**

- 22.194 **Intensify actions to prevent, detect and combat trafficking in persons and ensure protection for victims (Ecuador);**
- 22.195 **Continue to strengthen efforts in combating trafficking in persons, especially the trafficking of women and children, and provide effective protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking (Fiji);**
- 22.196 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Mongolia);**
- 22.197 **Protect women from trafficking in persons, sexual and gender-based violence (Romania);**
- 22.198 **Continue providing public-welfare legal services for migrant workers, as well as its effective combating of human trafficking (Serbia);**
- 22.199 **Take concrete measures in combating transnational organized crime such as online gambling and human and drug trafficking, including through cooperation with relevant countries and partners (Thailand);**
- 22.200 **Intensify efforts to prevent, detect and combat trafficking in persons (Ukraine);**
- 22.201 **Respond positively to outstanding requests for visits of special procedures, including to Tibet and Xinjiang, in particular those working on slavery, counter-terrorism, religion or belief, and business and human rights (Belgium);**
- 22.202 **Continue efforts to effectively improve workers' skills, elevate employment quality and income level (Cambodia);**
- 22.203 **Continue advancing measures to combat gender disparities, especially in relation to employment, the wage gap and access to higher education (Colombia);**
- 22.204 **Report on the implementation of the International Labour Organization fundamental Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (France);**
- 22.205 **Abolish all coercive practices in labour transfer programmes and boarding schools (Germany);**
- 22.206 **Continue to develop laws and legislation, the mechanism of mediation and consultations related to work, and the systems for protecting the rights and interests of workers (Kuwait);**
- 22.207 **Continue to combat the phenomenon of the illegal labour market and give the necessary concern to the impact of this negative phenomenon (Lebanon);**
- 22.208 **Continue to improve the legal system for preventing and stopping sexual harassment in the workplace and provide effective legal remedies for victims (Mauritius);**
- 22.209 **Continue boosting assistance for employment for people from disadvantaged backgrounds (Niger);**
- 22.210 **Build achievements in poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and prioritize employment opportunities for all Chinese (Sierra Leone);**
- 22.211 **Continue tackling the root causes of poverty including by developing human capital in rural areas (Singapore);**
- 22.212 **Continue to enhance occupational disease prevention efforts (Tajikistan);**
- 22.213 **Strengthen safety risk control supervision in key industry areas (Tunisia);**
- 22.214 **Continue to provide employment support and assistance to all categories of workers without discrimination, effectively advance the reform of**

**the training of industrial workers, and smooth the career development channels of employees through continuous education and improvement of their technical skills (Zimbabwe);**

**22.215 Continue its efforts to provide stable employment for the poor population (Bahrain);**

**22.216 Continue to strengthen the social security system in rural areas (Bhutan);**

**22.217 Continue to raise the level of social security and promote the development of high-quality medical care, education and retirement pensions (Jordan);**

**22.218 Promote smart health care and deepen health system reforms for the integrated development and governance of health insurance, medical care and medicine (Antigua and Barbuda);**

**22.219 Continue efforts in poverty alleviation, with particular focus on bridging the gap between rural and urban areas (Bhutan);**

**22.220 Continue reducing development gaps between urban and rural areas and between regions, including regarding equal access to employment and education (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

**22.221 Continue implementing knowledge renewal projects and skills upgrade initiatives (Burkina Faso);**

**22.222 Provide assistance to the Hong Kong and Macao regions to take more effective measures for the well-being of residents in the areas of housing, employment and health (Burundi);**

**22.223 Continue to carry out actions to improve rural living environments (Cabo Verde);**

**22.224 Continue to accelerate the building of a housing system factoring multiple suppliers and various channels of support that encourage both housing rental and purchase (Cabo Verde);**

**22.225 Continue implementing anti-poverty education to end intergenerational poverty (Chad);**

**22.226 Step up efforts to ensure food security by increasing agricultural production and improving supply chains (Congo);**

**22.227 Continue to improve the world's largest education, social security and health-care systems (Hungary);**

**22.228 Strengthen the whole process of monitoring the quality and safety of agricultural products (Kazakhstan);**

**22.229 Continue to strengthen and improve the regulatory systems for food and drug safety measures (Kenya);**

**22.230 Continue efforts aimed at achieving balanced sustainable development and reduce disparities between cities and rural areas (Lebanon);**

**22.231 Continue successful efforts to combat poverty (Libya);**

**22.232 Implement fully the right to housing, ensuring that residential buildings are used to provide accommodation to people, including low-income families, and not to speculate (Madagascar);**

**22.233 Step up efforts to ensure balanced and adequate development between the different components of the population and urban and rural areas (Madagascar);**

**22.234 Continue the efforts made to reduce poverty (Mauritania);**



- 22.235 Work to improve the quality of life of the population of China who have been lifted out of poverty (Mozambique);
- 22.236 Continue efforts to raise living standards of people in rural areas (Nepal);
- 22.237 Continue further integrated urban and rural development and coordinated regional development, and promote faster improvement of living standards in rural areas and the central and western regions (Nicaragua);
- 22.238 Continue improving the quality of life of people who have been lifted out of poverty (Niger);
- 22.239 Implement a social protection system with a rights-based approach that ensures an adequate standard of living for all, without discrimination (Paraguay);
- 22.240 Take further measures to reduce the disparity in living standards between urban and rural areas (Qatar);
- 22.241 Continue efforts to promote shared prosperity for the Chinese people, ensuring the protection of their economic, social and cultural rights (Sierra Leone);
- 22.242 Continue to adhere to the philosophy of people-centred development, safeguard the fundamental interests of the people and promote the well-being of people's livelihoods (Sri Lanka);
- 22.243 Continue to enhance and develop policies and procedures aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (United Arab Emirates);
- 22.244 Step up measures to reduce the gap in development and income distribution between rural and urban areas (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 22.245 Continue its national efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty, and achieve comprehensive sustainable development for all (Algeria);
- 22.246 Strengthen measures related to poverty alleviation, in particular for the welfare of older persons (Angola);
- 22.247 Improve the mechanism for preventing a return to poverty and implement regular monitoring of the population susceptible to a return to poverty (Viet Nam);
- 22.248 Continue to improve reproductive and mental health-care services (Bhutan);
- 22.249 Improve the policy of promoting people's health (Burkina Faso);
- 22.250 Improve accessibility to health care, particularly in the central regions and rural areas (Burundi);
- 22.251 Promote multilevel health insurance and develop a long-term care system (Cuba);
- 22.252 Step up efforts to treat common women's diseases and strengthen the mechanism of cancer prevention and control (Cuba);
- 22.253 Reduce maternal mortality by continuing the improvements of the maternal and child health service system (Cyprus);
- 22.254 Continue to strengthen efforts in effectively implementing the Healthy China Initiative, including improving access to affordable health-care services, especially in primary care service at the local level and in rural areas (Fiji);
- 22.255 Continue to advance the right to health by improving the regulatory framework to prevent, prepare and respond to pandemics (Indonesia);

- 22.256 **Implement the Healthy China Initiative and the Patriotic Health Movement and advocate healthy lifestyles (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 22.257 **Implement the Health China Initiative (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 22.258 **Continue efforts to ensure universal health coverage in the country, especially in disadvantaged communities (Lesotho);**
- 22.259 **Augment the provision of reproductive health services (South Africa);**
- 22.260 **Strengthen the Belt and Road health cooperation, including traditional Chinese medicine and build a “Healthy Silk Road” (Sri Lanka);**
- 22.261 **Continue its efforts in taking measures to improve health-care services to guarantee the right to good quality and affordable health care to all persons, including marginalized individuals (State of Palestine);**
- 22.262 **Enhance further equitable access to quality and affordable health care for all, especially in rural and hard to reach areas (Thailand);**
- 22.263 **Continue efforts towards improving health-care and infrastructure services in rural areas (Türkiye);**
- 22.264 **Continue the improvement of the psychological service system and crisis intervention mechanisms (Azerbaijan);**
- 22.265 **Continue to improve the maternal and child health service system to reduce the mortality rate of mothers and infants (Bangladesh);**
- 22.266 **Consolidate the results achieved in guaranteeing the right to education and strengthen the fight against school dropout (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 22.267 **Continue to intensify efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to education (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 22.268 **Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy and, where appropriate, introduce legislation to ensure high-quality inclusive education for all children with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 22.269 **Accelerate the expansion of urban schools and ensure equal access to basic public education services for children of the rural migrant population (Cameroon);**
- 22.270 **Continue improving the construction of preschool centres and compulsory education schools (Dominican Republic);**
- 22.271 **Improve further the curricular and general education in human rights, and disseminate human rights throughout society (Gabon);**
- 22.272 **Optimize the allocation of regional higher education resources and promote the revitalization of higher education in the central and western regions (Kazakhstan);**
- 22.273 **Adhere to people-centred development of education, accelerate the construction of a high-quality education system, develop quality education and promote educational equity (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 22.274 **Enhance further the provision of compulsory education and public services in rural areas (Liberia);**
- 22.275 **Ensure that children in all regions, including Tibetan children, are guaranteed the right to use their language in every aspect of their schooling (Lithuania);**
- 22.276 **Abolish the de facto coercive residential boarding and preschool system in Tibet and guarantee access to Tibetan language education (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 22.277 **Improve human rights education for its citizens by implementing comprehensive awareness-raising programmes (Nigeria);**

- 22.278 Expand access to education and health care for children, especially those in rural areas or with disabilities and others in situations of vulnerability (Philippines);
- 22.279 Enhance human rights education at the primary and secondary levels (Philippines);
- 22.280 Continue equipping its citizens to harness and enjoy the benefits of digital technologies (Singapore);
- 22.281 Pay attention to challenges posed to human rights protection in the digital age, and take the necessary measures to bridge the digital divide (Somalia);
- 22.282 Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education in urban and rural areas (State of Palestine);
- 22.283 Continue efforts to provide human rights education and training for all sectors of society (Thailand);
- 22.284 Promote the digitalization of education and build a learning society with lifelong learning for all (United Arab Emirates);
- 22.285 Repeal policies to forcibly assimilate Tibetan and Uighur people culturally, religiously and linguistically, abolish Chinese-language boarding school systems for Tibetan and Uighur pupils and ensure their right to education without discrimination against family life and cultural rights (Austria);
- 22.286 Improve further the quality of education in areas where minorities live and strengthen the standard of written and spoken Chinese (Cuba);
- 22.287 Abolish immediately coerced residential school systems imposed on Tibetan children and ensure that persons belonging to minorities can fully enjoy their cultural rights and use their own language (Denmark);
- 22.288 Build and use the National Cultural Park (Equatorial Guinea);
- 22.289 Ensure further the full and unrestricted enjoyment by minorities of their cultural rights and their right to education, as well as protecting their cultural diversity, practices and heritage, in implementation of the relevant concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Greece);
- 22.290 Continue to protect the cultural rights of ethnic minorities and increase support for the development of ethnic minority areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 22.291 Make more efforts to protect antiquities and cultural heritage (Iraq);
- 22.292 Strengthen the promotion of scientific education, particularly with regard to biodiversity conservation (Kuwait);
- 22.293 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by putting an end to sexual and gender-based violence against women of ethnic minorities and allowing full enjoyment of their cultural rights and right to education (Marshall Islands);
- 22.294 Take the necessary measures to protect and promote cultural diversity (Mongolia);
- 22.295 Intensify further international cultural and religious exchanges, especially through more visits to Xinjiang and Tibet (Pakistan);
- 22.296 Strengthen efforts to guarantee cultural diversity and promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);

- 22.297 Strengthen the protection of Tibetan culture and language in the compulsory education system and authorize the creation of private Tibetan schools (Switzerland);
- 22.298 Continue making progress in its efforts to combat deforestation and degradation of arable land (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 22.299 Improve the scale of wind and photovoltaic energy production to combat environmental pollution (Burkina Faso);
- 22.300 Continue to combat pollution in a legal, targeted and scientific manner to guarantee people's right to a healthy environment (Cameroon);
- 22.301 Develop widely voluntary service projects for ecological and environmental protection and train teams of volunteers (Chad);
- 22.302 Pursue efforts to strengthen the protection of environmental rights and those of specific groups (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 22.303 Continue to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (2030) and the policy of prioritizing conservation protection and natural restoration (Kenya);
- 22.304 Promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, and actively carry out South-South cooperation on climate change (Maldives);
- 22.305 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to align with the Paris Agreement by increasing taxation of emissions, suspending ongoing financing for coal-fired power plants and replacing fossil fuels by increasing renewable energy (Marshall Islands);
- 22.306 Continue to attach importance to ecological and environmental protection and develop new energy and a green economy (Morocco);
- 22.307 Continue promoting green energy and the transformation of the industry sector (Nepal);
- 22.308 Adopt legislation requiring companies to respect human rights, with provisions on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and stricter rules on safe working conditions and workplace harassment (Portugal);
- 22.309 Scale up climate mitigation measures and reduce fossil fuel consumption to ensure that global commitments are met (Samoa);
- 22.310 Continue to uphold the goals and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement (Samoa);
- 22.311 Continue to promote the energy revolution and build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system to enhance supply capabilities (Somalia);
- 22.312 Continue to ensure public participation in the protection of the environment (Timor-Leste);
- 22.313 Strengthen efforts to tackle environmental challenges (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 22.314 Strengthen efforts in protecting the ecological environment in the light of its interdependence with human rights (Zambia);
- 22.315 Build on plans outlined in the national report to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060 in the collective fight against climate change (Bahamas);
- 22.316 Increase efforts on the transformation to green industries and the continued development of a clean energy system (Barbados);

- 22.317 Incorporate into law the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, preferably at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);
- 22.318 Make more efforts within the framework of national plans to improve the quality of water environments (Iraq);
- 22.319 Take additional steps to enhance the agricultural science and technology innovation system and broaden access to agricultural technology services through innovative approaches (Cambodia);
- 22.320 Continue to submit a resolution on the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights in the Human Rights Council (Egypt);
- 22.321 Continue taking steps to ensure the fullest enjoyment of basic human rights by its people through inclusive and sustainable development (India);
- 22.322 Adopt a human rights approach in its development and cooperation policies (Marshall Islands);
- 22.323 Enhance further the synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and regional development programmes (Pakistan);
- 22.324 Strengthen the process of building an environment conducive to a Chinese society that is more beneficial to all social strata in the country (Togo);
- 22.325 Continue efforts to address the development and income disparities between urban and rural areas (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 22.326 Continue to share research findings and experiences based on China's own realities (Zimbabwe);
- 22.327 Continue to promote discussions in the Human Rights Council on the role of development in promoting and protecting human rights (Algeria);
- 22.328 Provide timely updates on China's human rights action plans, sharing experiences to advance human rights initiatives (Antigua and Barbuda);
- 22.329 Continue to pursue the Chinese human rights development path and take an active part in international human rights governance (Viet Nam);
- 22.330 Accelerate further integrated urban and rural development (Hungary);
- 22.331 Continue to encourage Chinese businesses to abide by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in their trade and investment, to conduct due diligence on human rights and to fulfil their social responsibility to respect and promote human rights (Cameroon);
- 22.332 Promote the necessary measures to ensure that companies and financial institutions operating in its territory and abroad respect human rights in all their business activities (Ecuador);
- 22.333 Implement the recommendations on business and human rights made to China by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mexico);
- 22.334 Continue developing measures to ensure that the foreign activities of companies subject to its jurisdiction do not undermine, but promote the enjoyment of human rights (Peru);
- 22.335 Continue to be deeply engaged in the global industrial division of labour and cooperation, and endeavour to preserve the diversity and stability of the international economic landscape (Viet Nam);
- 22.336 Continue to improve the capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, relief and response to major public emergencies (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 22.337 Continue to strengthen exchanges and promote cooperation with developing countries and poverty reduction (Mali);

- 22.338 Continue its leadership role in promoting economic, social and cultural rights through South-South cooperation (Pakistan);
- 22.339 Continue to be guided by the principles of sincerity, real results and amity to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries (South Sudan);
- 22.340 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational status of Chinese foreign aid and development assistance to developing countries and least developed countries (Sudan);
- 22.341 Remain committed to the goals of its foreign policy of defending world peace and promoting common development, dedicated to promoting a human community with a shared future (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 22.342 Continue its efforts to enhance cooperation with developing countries in the field of human rights protection through seminars and meetings (Yemen);
- 22.343 Take further steps to increase women's representation in the legislature, public administration and the judiciary (Bulgaria);
- 22.344 Step up its efforts to address the imbalance in women's development between urban and rural areas and between regions, and promote women's development in line with economic and social development at a higher level (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 22.345 Continue with progress on gender-related issues such as equal representation of women in senior and leadership positions, equal pay and increased legal protection for gender-based violence victims (Cyprus);
- 22.346 Continue taking measures to improve women's development, including increased participation of women in public affairs (Dominica);
- 22.347 Continue improving the protection of women's rights and interests and promote gender equality (Dominican Republic);
- 22.348 Continue to promote the rights of women and children and to promote gender equality (Gabon);
- 22.349 Continue taking measures to promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls (India);
- 22.350 Improve the conditions of women in rural areas (Iraq);
- 22.351 Strengthen the legislative framework safeguarding women's rights and interests (Liberia);
- 22.352 Continue efforts made to improve the level of women's education and employment (Mauritania);
- 22.353 Continue its efforts to address all forms of violence against women and girls, to promote gender equality and to increase women's representation in political and public life (Mongolia);
- 22.354 Continue to implement the Outline for Women's Development in China (2021–2030) and the Outline for Children's Development in China (2021–2030) (Nicaragua);
- 22.355 Continue to improve the gender equality landscape in both the public and the private sectors (Timor-Leste);
- 22.356 Strengthen national mechanisms to protect the rights of girls and women by including them in political decision-making (Uganda);
- 22.357 Take further policy measures for better education and employment opportunities for women and girls living in rural and remote areas (Armenia);
- 22.358 Continue support of women's economic empowerment, including through education and employment opportunities (Barbados);

- 22.359 Assess the implementation of the programme for the development of women in China in a timely and systematic manner (Cuba);
- 22.360 Implement the new amended law on the protection of women's rights (Egypt);
- 22.361 Enforce the 2016 Anti-Domestic Violence Law and investigate and prosecute domestic violence cases (Iceland);
- 22.362 Strengthen the enforcement of the 2016 Anti-Domestic Violence Law (South Africa);
- 22.363 Strengthen further initiatives in the protection of the rights of children and youth (Brunei Darussalam);
- 22.364 Combat illegal and criminal acts that infringe the rights of children (Morocco);
- 22.365 Continue to implement the Law on the Protection of Minors in order to reinforce the principle of supporting the best interests of minors (Oman);
- 22.366 Continue to optimize the allocation of resources and narrow the development gap between children in urban and rural areas (United Arab Emirates);
- 22.367 Ensure, as a member of the Human Rights Council, that any engagement with the current Taliban de facto authority in Afghanistan is conditional on respecting and upholding the human rights of the people of Afghanistan, particularly the rights of women and girls and other vulnerable groups (Afghanistan);
- 22.368 Accelerate efforts to promote the rights of older persons, addressing discrimination and guaranteeing their rights to independent lives, social protection and appropriate care (Brazil);
- 22.369 Continue improving cooperation and communication between developing countries in the area of the protection of older persons (Central African Republic);
- 22.370 Continue to respond to the challenges posed by the ageing population and, in general, improve protection of the rights of older persons (Central African Republic);
- 22.371 Take further action to ensure that older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, enjoy an adequate standard of living and have access to basic services, especially in rural areas (Israel);
- 22.372 Enhance initiatives to broaden older people's access to public services (Malaysia);
- 22.373 Continue to strengthen the elderly care service system in coordination between community-based and home-based institutions (Oman);
- 22.374 Continue to pursue a proactive strategy in response to population ageing, develop elderly care programmes and services, provide better services for older people who live alone, and ensure that basic elderly care is accessible to the entire older population (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 22.375 Consider strategies that ensure that consultation processes for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are child-friendly, transparent and respectful of freedom of expression to enhance the participation of children with disabilities (Botswana);
- 22.376 Strengthen the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, including through the promotion of increased access to education and vocational training for children with disabilities (Djibouti);

- 22.377 Increase information accessibility to help older persons and people with disabilities (Gambia);
- 22.378 Continue the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and strengthen the creation of literary and artistic works for persons with disabilities (Ghana);
- 22.379 Continue taking all measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Malawi);
- 22.380 Continue to share and disseminate successful practices to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, improve their well-being and promote inclusive and sustainable development for persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 22.381 Continue to accelerate the development of the rehabilitation assistive device industry (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 22.382 Strengthen measures to improve the conditions of all vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and older persons and guarantee their social rights (Türkiye);
- 22.383 Adopt a unified legal concept of disability that is aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Zambia);
- 22.384 Increase financial and material support to institutions caring for persons with disabilities (Angola);
- 22.385 Make further efforts towards vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities (Armenia);
- 22.386 Improve further the welfare service system for persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 22.387 Implement the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommending to immediately stop reprisals against human rights defenders, journalists and individuals belonging to minority groups (Marshall Islands);
- 22.388 Pursue efforts aimed at promoting the rights of children, women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Turkmenistan);
- 22.389 Continue maintaining overall social stability in Xizang (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 22.390 Continue to coordinate the work of maintaining stability and promoting the development of Xinjiang (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 22.391 Continue to manage Xizang's religious affairs in accordance with the legislation of the People's Republic of China and with respect to religious traditions, promote the enhancement of temple management and continue to provide financial and other support to temples and places of pilgrimage (Belarus);
- 22.392 Adopt effective legislative measures to eliminate discriminatory acts against ethnic minorities (Croatia);
- 22.393 Continue to uphold the regional ethnic autonomy system and comprehensively promote ethnic unity and progress (Eritrea);
- 22.394 Respect and ensure the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, in particular in Xinjiang and Tibet (Estonia);
- 22.395 Protect and promote the human rights of ethnic and religious minorities, including the Xinjiang Uighurs, in line with the OHCHR recommendations and the treaty bodies' concluding observations and decisions (Finland);



- 22.396 **Guarantee the protection of freedom of religion, particularly for Uighur and Tibetan people (France);**
- 22.397 **Reinforce the safeguarding of ethnic and religious minorities' rights by promoting the preservation of cultural identities (Gambia);**
- 22.398 **Respect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, including in Xinjiang and Tibet (Germany);**
- 22.399 **Take effective measures to prevent any form of discrimination against ethnic and religious groups and minorities (Italy);**
- 22.400 **Protect the rights of minorities, including the Tibetans and Uighurs, including their rights to enjoy their cultural and religious practices, as recommended by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Japan);**
- 22.401 **Continue to protect the right of minority ethnic groups to participate as equals in administering state and social affairs, protect the cultural rights of ethnic minorities and increase support for the development of ethnic minority areas (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 22.402 **Recognize all ethnic groups in the country on an equal basis, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Malta);**
- 22.403 **Take into account the recommendations of the treaty bodies to respect the civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights of people belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in its territory (Paraguay);**
- 22.404 **Improve gradually people's sense and ability to use standard spoken and written Chinese language in Xinjiang (Russian Federation);**
- 22.405 **Take urgent steps to fully respect the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, especially in Xinjiang and Tibet (Sweden);**
- 22.406 **Repeal legislation and cease practices which discriminate against Tibetans and Uighurs on the basis of race or religion, cease arbitrary detention, coercive labour transfer and family separation programmes and end restrictions on movement and on rights to enjoy their own culture and language, consistent with the OHCHR and other treaty body reports on Xinjiang and Tibet (Australia);**
- 22.407 **Cease the destruction of Uighur cultural heritage and clarify the demolition or damaging of religious sites, as well as Uighur, Kazakh and Kyrgyz UNESCO listed cultural items (Austria);**
- 22.408 **Incorporate measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the next national human rights plan (Chile);**
- 22.409 **Adopt anti-discrimination legislation relating to diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (Germany);**
- 22.410 **Enact laws explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);**
- 22.411 **Consider enacting national legislation that specifically protects all human rights of LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);**
- 22.412 **Adopt legislation banning discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 22.413 **Ensure free, safe and meaningful social and political participation of marginalized groups and human rights defenders, including LGBT+ persons and religious groups (Norway);**

- 22.414 **End repressive measures against women, LGBTQI+ persons, laborers, and migrant workers, including in Hong Kong and Macao (United States of America);**
- 22.415 **Adopt and implement policies aimed at safeguarding access to education, employment and health services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay);**
- 22.416 **Continue the efforts to ensure that the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families are fully safeguarded (Indonesia);**
- 22.417 **Strengthen reception and residence law for high-level foreign researchers and workers (Comoros);**
- 22.418 **Stop cross-border kidnappings and intimidating Chinese citizens living abroad (Czechia);**
- 22.419 **Strengthen access to remedy mechanisms for foreign migrant workers (Philippines);**
- 22.420 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of migrant domestic workers (Senegal);**
- 22.421 **Continue to strengthen the existing laws and make policies to protect the rights of economic migrants, especially migrants of African descent (Uganda);**
- 22.422 **Observe the international principle of non-refoulement and provide protection to migrants and refugees (Afghanistan);**
- 22.423 **Improve further measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities and migrants (Bahrain);**
- 22.424 **Refrain from the forcible repatriation of North Korean refugees to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Czechia);**
- 22.425 **Provide adequate protection to escapees of foreign origin, including from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Republic of Korea);**
- 22.426 **Respect relevant international norms such as the principle of non-refoulement (Republic of Korea);**
- 22.427 **Strengthen measures to guarantee the protection of asylum-seekers and their non-refoulement (Uruguay);**
- 22.428 **Take practical steps to improve the human rights situation in Xinjiang (Israel).**
23. **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

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of China was headed by H.E. Mr. CHEN Xu, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland and composed of the following members:

- Mr. SHEN Bo, Director-General, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. LI Xiaomei, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. CHAN Kwok-ki, Eric, Chief Secretary for Administration, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR);
- Mr. CHEONG Weng Chon, Secretary for Administration and Justice, Macao Special Administrative Region (MCSAR);
- Mr. ZANG Tiewei, Director-General, the Research Office, Legislative Affairs Commission, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;
- Mr. XU Jianmin, Director-General, Department of Assistance, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs;
- Ms. GUO Chunling, Director-General, the Research Office, State Council Working Committee on Disability;
- Mr. WANG Ping, Director-General, Department for Policy, Law and Regulation, National Ethnic Affairs Commission;
- Mr. CONG Feijun, Director-General, General Office (Department of International Cooperation), Ministry of Civil Affairs;
- Ms. REN Danhong, Deputy Director-General, Bureau of Human Rights Affairs, State Council Information Office;
- Ms. PENG Yanxia, Deputy Director-General, Eighth Department, United Front Department of CPC Central Committee;
- Ms. ZHANG Jie, Deputy Chief Judge, Second Criminal Division of the Supreme People's Court;
- Mr. WANG Daquan, Deputy Director-General, Department of Policies and Regulations, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. YIN Xuemei, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. YAN E, Deputy Director-General, Department of Laws, Regulations and Standards, Ministry of Ecology and Environment;
- Mr. CHENG Guoshun, Deputy Director-General, Department of Laws and Regulations, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development;
- Mr. GONG Xiangguang, Deputy Director-General, Department of Law and Legislation, National Health Commission;
- Ms. HUANG Shu, Deputy Director-General, General Office, National Working Committee on Children and Women under State Council;
- Mr. ZHA Luo, Deputy Director-General, Seventh Department, United Front Department of CPC Central Committee;
- Mr. PEI Hongwei, Deputy Director-General, General Bureau of National Administration of Religious Affairs;
- Ms. YANG Chunyan, Deputy Director-General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Public Security;

- Ms. CHEN Xiao, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Exchanges and Cooperation, Ministry of Culture and Tourism;
- Mr. XU Hui, Division Director, Social Development Department, National Development and Reform Commission;
- Mr. GAO Si, Deputy-Director, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security;
- Mr. LIU Huiwen, Deputy Division Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. QIU Congyang, Deputy Division Director, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. LIU Yanming, First Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. ZHANG Yalong, Third Secretary, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. CHEN Jiawen, Attache, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. YE Xiaohui, Second Secretary, Department of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. WANG Fei, Counsellor, Department of External Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. LU Ke, Second Secretary, the Commissioner's Office of China's Foreign Ministry in HKSAR;
- Ms. SHI Qi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. JIANG Han, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. MAO Yizong, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. WANG Nian, Deputy Head of Human Rights Team, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. HAN Xincheng, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. QI Lin, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Ms. LI Xinda, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. LI Xiang, Attache, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Ms. HUANG Qionghui, Attache, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. ZHU Kexing, Attache, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Mr. XIE Chenchen, Attache, Permanent Mission of China to UNOG;
- Ms. Baimanyangzong, Director-General, Foreign Affairs Office, Xizang Autonomous Region;
- Mr. Yilijiang ANAYITI, Spokesperson, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;
- Ms. FOO Siu-wai, Gracie, Permanent Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR;
- Mr. MUI Kei-fat, Llewellyn, Solicitor General, Department of Justice, HKSAR;
- Ms. TO Kit-lai, Priscilla, Deputy Secretary for Security, Security Bureau, HKSAR;
- Mr. HO Kam-biu, Raymond, Deputy Commissioner (Labour Administration), Labour Department, HKSAR;
- Mr. LEUNG Ka-lok, Sammy, Administrative Assistant to Chief Secretary for Administration, HKSAR;

- Mr. WONG Tin-pui, Simon, Principal Assistant Secretary (Security), Security Bureau, HKSAR;
  - Mr. NG Tsz-chung, Nicky, Press Secretary to Chief Secretary for Administration, HKSAR;
  - Mr. KWOK Chung-weng, Niki, Principal Assistant Secretary (Constitutional and Mainland Affairs), Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR;
  - Ms. YEUNG Cin-man, Winnie, Assistant Secretary (Constitutional and Mainland Affairs), Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, HKSAR;
  - Mr. XIANG Xin, Adviser, Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice, MCSAR;
  - Mr. ZHANG Guohua, Adviser, Office of the Secretary for Security, MCSAR;
  - Ms. NG In Cheong, Department Head of the International and Inter-Regional Law Department, Legal Affairs Bureau, MCSAR;
  - Ms. WONG Kio Chan, Division Head of Treaty Division, Legal Affairs Bureau, MCSAR.
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