

State under Review:**Delivered by: Melizza Anievas (Head of Delegation)****I. Legislative and Institutional Framework for Promoting and Protecting Human Rights**

1. China is a party to a total of 26 international human rights instruments (see Annex). The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China issued the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020), in accordance with the protection human rights as enshrined in the Constitution, the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other related international conventions. Under Article 39 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR"), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("ICCPR") shall apply. The Basic Law, the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance Cap. 383 ("BORO"), and other relevant ordinances work together to safeguard human rights as entrenched by law. Articles 24 throughout 38 of the Basic Law of the MSAR provide for a list of human rights enjoyed in the region. Article 40 of the Basic Law of the MSAR gives direct constitutional force to the ICCPR onto the territory. International human rights treaty obligations are accepted by China and shall continue to be binding on the MSAR.

II. Freedom of Opinion and Expression

2. In response to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.150 from the 2nd cycle of UPR, China has made efforts in upholding the right to political participation. The State Council issued its "Progress in China's Human Rights in 2013", which for the first time included the "Right to freedom of speech" as a separate heading. In 2016, the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Activities of Overseas Non-Governmental Organizations in the Mainland of China" was adopted. Guidelines have been issued for the registration and the operation for data collection to better facilitate resource allocation for different Non-Governmental Organizations ("NGO"), as well as their coordination with the Government. In 2018, the number of legally registered social organizations that independently carry out activities totalled 800,000.

3. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.159 from the 2nd Cycle of UPR, the Chinese government is determined to offer the best protection to internet users, especially young teenagers, through appropriate levels of content-filtering. Pornographic and violent content on the Internet has been highly scrutinised through monitoring. The Office of the Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission (OCCAC) focuses on monitoring live video streaming and fosters healthy and positive content online. In response to international terrorism, China has taken steps to maintain a high level of national security to prevent terrorist activities by filtering content that builds and spreads terrorist propaganda.

III. Human Trafficking

4. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.96 to 186.98 from the Second Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, China has implemented measures echoing its voiced support. Criminal punishment is strengthened under The Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law for buyers

of abducted women and children, and those engaged in any activity of that category, along with the formulation of judicial interpretations of trials of trafficking in women and children by the Supreme People's Court. In the period 2013 to 2017, 4,685 criminal cases of trafficking in women and children had been adjudicated in the courts. China's Action Plan Against Human Abduction and Trafficking (2013-2020) continues to be implemented to prevent and crack down on such crimes in accordance with the law.

5. In March 2018, the HKSAR published the Action Plan to Tackle Trafficking In Persons and to Protect Foreign Domestic Helpers ("FDH"). The maximum penalty for any conviction of an employment agency that overcharges FDHs has been substantially increased to a fine of HK\$350,000 and imprisonment for three years. In Macau, Law number 6/2008 within the penal code provides for the criminalization of sex and labour trafficking and establishes the criminal sentence of the crime as 3 to 15 years imprisonment.

IV. Right of the Children

6. China has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1992, recognising the inherent right to life of every child and ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

7. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.204 from the 2nd UPR, China has set up a system of policies to strengthen child disease prevention and treatment, such as expanding the coverage of the national immunization program, reinforcing the construction and maintenance of the cold-chain vaccine management system, and regulating vaccination.

8. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.205 to 186.206 and 186.208 from the 2nd UPR, China continues to implement nine years of free education to safeguard the compulsory education rights of children accompanying rural workers migrating to urban areas.

V. Climate Change and Environment

9. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.246 from the 2nd Cycle of UPR, China has maintained efforts in better guaranteeing environmental rights. China has attached significant efforts in alleviating climate change in the 13th Five-Year Plan. Upon ratification of Paris Agreement in 2016, China enacted domestic laws and implemented local policies, such as "10-100-1000 Initiative". China reached its 2020 carbon intensity target in 2017. In the past five years, China has invested over 63 billion yuan into air pollution treatment. By the end of 2017, the PM 2.5 level has reportedly fallen by 54%. The right to water is recognised as essential for realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leading to the action plan launched at the UN headquarters in March 2018, with 6 major policies initiated. An estimated investment of 500 billion yuan for 100 key soil purifications and remedial projects has been contributed.

VI. Gender Inequality and Violence

10. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.91 from the 2nd Cycle of UPR, The Chinese Government has actively promulgated gender equality in education, including for teaching and scientific research. The Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws, regulations and policies, and measures have been implemented to improve women's education. A significant number of schools have begun to introduce the idea of gender equality in educational content and teaching methods.

11. Responding to A/HRC/25/5/Add.1 Paragraph 186.92 from the 2nd Cycle of UPR, China ensures equality of employment of both men and women are equal in the sphere of workplace. Chapter 5 of the 1992 Law on the Protection of Rights and Interest of Women set outs provisions safeguarding women's rights and interests relating to work and social security. The Employment Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China has a chapter specially dealing with fair employment, emphasizing gender equality in employment rights, including women's right to employment, promotion, equal participation and remuneration.

12. The Chinese Government has made major progress in legislation addressing violence against women. 29 provinces have formulated local regulations or policies to prevent and prohibit domestic violence. The Anti-domestic Violence Law was adopted during the 18th session of the Twelfth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

VII. Future Objectives

13. As per the 2016-2020 Action Plan, China seeks to upholding socialism with Chinese characteristics and to fully implement the guiding principles of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 18th CPC Central Committee. This is to be achieved according to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, the Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of the Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development, as well as the implementation of the spirit of a series of important speeches made by General Secretary Xi Jinping, following the well-rounded strategic arrangement of building China into a more prosperous society.

VIII. Annex**The 26 International Human Rights Instruments to which China is a Party**

(Includes international human rights instruments and instruments in other areas closely related to human rights. An asterisk (*) denotes a core human rights convention.)

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
2. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
3. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees
4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*
5. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
6. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*
7. Convention on the Rights of the Child*
8. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value
9. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*
10. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
11. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
12. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
13. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
14. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)
15. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)
16. Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons)
17. Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers
18. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*
19. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
20. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
21. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment
22. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation
23. Convention concerning Employment Policy
24. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
25. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*
26. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime