

Joint statement

to the 56th session of the UN Human Rights council

Item 6: Interactive Dialogue on the adoption of China's 4th Universal Periodic Review

2 minutes. Italics only for written version.

Mr. President,

This is a joint statement, *in solidarity with the victims of human rights violations committed by the Chinese government.*

Numerous UPR recommendations echo the long-standing, deep concerns of dozens of UN experts and committees raised since China's last review, including: stopping *lengthy, arbitrary* detention on national security grounds of human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists ; ending *Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location* (RSDL) and all other forms of enforced disappearances; putting an end to the cultural, religious persecution of Uyghurs and Tibetans; repealing Hong Kong's draconian National Security Law; and respecting the rights of women and the LGBTI community.

We regret that China dismissed 30% of recommendations received – unsurprisingly related to the plight of Uyghurs, Tibetans, Hong Kongers, feminist and LGBTI activists, human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists – an increase from the 18% already noted five years ago. This shows a blatant disregard for human rights principles. The claim that some are 'already implemented' is nothing short of deceitful, in light of damning UN findings.

Many countries, including from the Global South, called for the implementation of UN Treaty Body recommendations. To this, Beijing stated it (quote) 'opposed [Treaty Body] recommendations that are based on false information' (end of quote).

Beijing scrapped calls for unrestricted access to the country for UN experts: if no abuses are being committed, then why not accept the 15 pending visit requests *from UN experts?*

Beijing's facade as a constructive actor *at the UN* is shattered by its acts of reprisals against human rights defenders throughout this UPR cycle, and by attempts to block NGO access to this very room. We remind this Council that Cao Shunli died for trying to take part in this same review process ten years ago.

Dear Council members,

How can this record be reconciled with any attempt to become a constructive, reliable multilateral actor?

We are at a crossroads.

We urge China to genuinely engage with the UN *human rights system* to enact meaningful reform, and ensure all individuals and peoples enjoy internationally protected human rights. Recommendations from the *OHCHR Xinjiang* report, UN Treaty Bodies, and UN Special Rapporteurs chart the way for this desperately needed change.

In the absence of genuine efforts, it is equally imperative that this Council establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism as repeatedly called for by over 40 UN experts since 2020.

Thank you,

Signatory organisations (with ECOSOC consultative status):

1. Anti-Slavery International
2. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW)
3. CIVICUS
4. Human Rights Watch
5. International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)
6. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
7. International PEN
8. International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
9. Lawyers for Lawyers

Signatory organisations (without ECOSOC consultative status):

1. Campaign for Uyghurs
2. China Aid Association
3. China Rainbow Observation
4. Chinese Human Rights Defenders
5. Freedom United
6. Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect
7. Hong Kong Democracy Council (HKDC)
8. Hong Kong Watch
9. Human Rights in China
10. International Campaign for Tibet
11. International Tibet Network
12. Students for a Free Tibet
13. The Rights Practice
14. Tibet Action Institute

15. Tibet Justice Center
16. Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
17. Tibet Youth Association in Europe
18. Uyghur Human Rights Project
19. World Uyghur Congress
20. 民間司法改革基金會 Judicial Reform Foundation

致联合国人权理事会第 56 届会议的联合声明

项目 6：关于通过中国第四次普遍定期审议的互动对话

2 分钟发言，斜体仅用于书面版本

主席先生，

这是一份联合声明，旨在声援中国政府侵犯人权行为的受害者。

普遍定期审议的众多建议呼应了数十名联合国专家和委员会自中国上次审议以来提出的长期和深切的关切，包括：停止以国家安全为由对人权律师和记者进行长期的任意拘留；终止*指定居所监视居住*（RSDL）和所有其他形式的强迫失踪；停止对维吾尔族和藏族的文化和宗教迫害；废除香港严苛的国家安全法；尊重妇女和 LGBTI 群体的权利。

我们感到遗憾的是，中国驳回了收到的 30% 的建议——这些建议毫无意外地与维吾尔族、藏族、香港人、女权主义者和 LGBTI 活动人士、人权捍卫者和律师的困境有关——这一比例比五年前的 18% 有所增加。这表明中国公然无视人权原则。鉴于联合国的严厉调查结果，声称有些建议“已经实施”的说法完全是欺骗性的。

许多国家，包括来自全球的发展中国家，呼吁实施联合国条约机构的建议。对此，北京表示“反对基于虚假信息的 [条约机构] 建议”。

北京拒绝了对联合国专家不受限制进入该国的呼吁：如果没有发生任何侵权行为，那么为什么不接受联合国专家的 15 项待决访问请求？

北京作为联合国建设性参与者的形象因它在本次普遍定期审议期间对人权捍卫者采取报复行为以及试图阻止非政府组织进入这个会议室而被打破。我们提醒理事会，十年前曹顺利因试图参与同样的审议进程而丧生。

亲爱的理事会成员国们，

这一纪录如何与任何试图成为一个建设性、可靠的多边行为方的努力相协调？

我们正处在十字路口。

我们敦促中国真诚地参与联合国人权体系，进行有意义的改革，确保所有个人和人民享有受国际保护的人权。人权高专办新疆报告、联合国条约机构和联合国特别报告员的建议为这一迫切需要的变革指明了方向。

在缺乏真诚努力的情况下，理事会同样必须建立一个监测和报告机制，正如 2020 年以来 40 多位联合国专家反复呼吁的那样。

谢谢，

签署组织（具有经社理事会咨询地位）：

1. 反奴隶制和保护原住民协会（Anti-Slavery International）
2. 全球基督教团结联盟（CSW）
3. 全球公民社会参与联盟（CIVICUS）
4. 人权观察（Human Rights Watch）
5. 国际律师协会人权研究所（IBAHRI）
6. 国际人权联盟（FIDH）
7. 国际笔会（International PEN）
8. 国际人权服务社（ISHR）
9. 律师为律师（Lawyers for Lawyers）

签署组织（不具有经社理事会咨询地位）：

1. 维吾尔运动（Campaign for Uyghurs）
2. 对华援助协会（China Aid Association）
3. 中国人权捍卫者（Chinese Human Rights Defenders）
4. 中国彩虹观察（China Rainbow Observation）
5. 自由联合（Freedom United）
6. 全球保护责任中心（Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect）
7. 香港民主委员会（Hong Kong Democracy Council）
8. 香港监察（Hong Kong Watch）
9. 中国人权（Human Rights in China）
10. 国际声援西藏运动（International Campaign for Tibet）
11. 国际西藏网络（International Tibet Network）
12. 自由西藏学生运动（Students for a Free Tibet）
13. 权利实践（The Rights Practice）
14. 西藏行动中心（Tibet Action Institute）
15. 西藏正义中心（Tibet Justice Center）
16. 西藏人权与民主中心（Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy）

17. 藏青会欧洲分部 (Tibet Youth Association in Europe)
18. 维吾尔人权项目 (Uyghur Huma Rights Project)
19. 世界维吾尔代表大会 (World Uyghur Congress)
20. 民间司法改革基金会 (Judicial Reform Foundation)