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THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SWITZERLAND

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The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the latter's communication [AL CHN 5/2025], has the honor to transmit herewith the reply of the Chinese Government.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
GENEVA

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of communication AL CHN 5/2025 from special procedure mandate holders of the United Nations Human Rights Council, to which the Government of China submits the following reply:

I. Information on the situation of prisoners

A. Ding Jiayi

In the case of Ding Jiayi, who has been accused of subversion of State power, the Intermediate People's Court of Linyi, after hearing the case in accordance with the law, issued a public judgment at first instance on 10 April 2023, in which it found Ding Jiayi guilty of subversion of State power and sentenced him to 12 years' imprisonment and 3 years' deprivation of political rights. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Higher People's Court of Shandong Province issued a public judgment at second instance on 24 November 2023 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. Ding Jiayi is currently serving his sentence in prison. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed the lawful enjoyment of procedural rights by Ding Jiayi and his defence counsel. After criminal enforcement measures were taken against Ding Jiayi in accordance with the law, the public security organs fully guaranteed all his legitimate rights, regularly conducted physical examinations, provided essential medicines and healthcare, and conscientiously guaranteed his rights to food and rest, his rights during questioning and his access to counsel. There has been no so-called torture or ill-treatment.

B. Huang Qi

On 13 December 2019, the Higher People's Court of Sichuan Province, after hearing the case of Huang Qi, who was accused of intentionally leaking State secrets and illegally providing State secrets to foreign entities, issued a public judgment at second instance in accordance with the law, rejecting Huang Qi's appeal and upholding the judgment of the Intermediate People's Court of Mianyang sentencing him to 12 years' imprisonment, 4 years' deprivation of political rights and confiscation of personal property in the amount of 20,000 renminbi for a number of offences, including intentionally leaking State secrets and illegally providing State secrets to foreign entities. Huang Qi is currently serving his sentence in Bazhong Prison in Sichuan Province. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed his lawful procedural rights. The judicial authority is protecting all of Huang Qi's legitimate rights, such as his right to meet with counsel and with visiting family members, in accordance with the law. Given his underlying medical conditions [REDACTED] he undergoes regular medical check-ups and consultations with specialists to ensure that his health remains stable.

C. Huang Yunmin

Huang Yunmin was accused of illegally possessing items promoting extremism and of engaging in the promotion of extremism. The People's Court of the Kashgar Reclamation Area of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, after hearing the

case in accordance with the law, issued a judgment at first instance on 25 June 2018. Huang Yunmin was found guilty of illegally possessing items promoting extremism and was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and fined 10,000 renminbi. He was also convicted of promoting extremist terrorism, for which he was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment, a fine of 10,000 renminbi and 5 years' deprivation of political rights. The court decided to impose a combined sentence of 10 years' imprisonment, a fine of 20,000 renminbi and 5 years' deprivation of political rights. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Intermediate People's Court of the Third Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps issued a ruling at second instance on 4 September 2018 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed Huang Yunmin's lawful enjoyment of all his procedural rights.

D. Ilham Tohti (Chinese transcription: Yilihemu Tuheti)

Ilham Tohti, a 56-year-old male originally from Artux, Kizilsu, Xinjiang, was a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics and Management of Minzu University. He incited ethnic hatred and planned, organized and carried out criminal activities to split the State. The facts of the crime were clear, and the evidence was conclusive. The Intermediate People's Court of Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, after hearing the case in an open court session in accordance with the law, issued a judgment at first instance on 23 September 2014, in which it found Ilham Tohti guilty of the crime of attempting to split the State, sentenced him to life imprisonment, deprived him of his political rights for life and confiscated all his personal property. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Higher People's Court of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region issued a judgment at second instance on 20 November 2014 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. Ilham Tohti is currently serving his sentence in Prison No. 1 of Xinjiang Autonomous Region. During his trial and while he has been serving his sentence, the judicial authorities of China have guaranteed all of his legitimate rights, in accordance with the law.

E. Qin Yongmin

In the case of Qin Yongmin, who was accused of subversion of State power, the Intermediate People's Court of Wuhan issued a public judgment in accordance with the law on 11 July 2018 in which it found Qin Yongmin guilty of subversion of State power and sentenced him to 13 years' imprisonment and 3 years' deprivation of political rights. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Higher People's Court of Hubei Province issued a judgment at second instance on 27 September 2018 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed the enjoyment of procedural rights by Qin Yongmin and his defence counsel. Qin Yongmin is currently serving his sentence in Guanghua Prison in Hubei Province. Since the beginning of his sentence, he has met with his family members and lawyers more than 20 times. He takes necessary medication daily to control his blood pressure and undergoes a comprehensive physical examination every six months to ensure his health.

F. Zhang Haitao

In the case of Zhang Haitao, who was accused of the crimes of inciting subversion of State power, spying on behalf of a foreign entity and illegally providing intelligence, the Intermediate People's Court of Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, after hearing the case in accordance with the law, issued a judgment at first instance on 15 January 2016, in which it found Zhang Haitao guilty of inciting subversion of State power and sentenced him to 15 years' imprisonment, 5 years' deprivation of political rights and confiscation of personal property in the amount of 100,000 renminbi. He was also found guilty of spying on behalf of a foreign entity and illegally providing intelligence and was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, 1 year's deprivation of political rights and confiscation of personal property in the amount of 20,000 renminbi. The court decided to impose a combined sentence of 19 years' imprisonment, 5 years' deprivation of political rights and confiscation of personal property in the amount of 120,000 renminbi. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Higher People's Court of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region issued a ruling at second instance on 23 November 2016 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed the lawful enjoyment of procedural rights by Zhang Haitao and his defence counsel. Zhang Haitao is currently serving his sentence in Shaya Prison of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The judicial authorities have fully guaranteed all of his legitimate rights. Since 2017, four family visits have been arranged for him, and he undergoes a comprehensive physical examination every quarter. There have been no issues of "torture" or "inhuman or degrading treatment".

G. Zhao Haitong

In the case of Zhao Haitong, who was accused of inciting subversion of State power, the Intermediate People's Court of Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, after hearing the case in an open court session in accordance with the law, issued a judgment at first instance on 25 July 2014, in which it found Zhao Haitong guilty of inciting subversion of State power and sentenced him to 14 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of political rights. After the verdict, he filed an appeal. After hearing the case in accordance with the law, the Higher People's Court of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region issued a ruling at second instance on 30 September 2014 rejecting the appeal and upholding the original judgment. The court tried the case in strict accordance with the law and fully guaranteed the lawful enjoyment of procedural rights by Zhao Haitong and his defence counsel.

II. All legitimate rights of prisoners are fully protected

In accordance with the Prison Law of the People's Republic of China, the regulations issued by the Ministry of Justice on prisoners' visits and communication and on meetings between lawyers and persons deprived of their liberty, and other laws and relevant regulations, prisoners are allowed to receive visits from relatives, guardians and lawyers. Prisons in China guarantee prisoners' right to such visits in accordance with the law. There are no issues of so-called torture in prisons in China. Prisons protect the

legitimate rights and interests of prisoners in accordance with the Prison Law and other laws and regulations. Prisoners who fall ill are promptly treated. It is strictly prohibited for prison police to extract confessions through torture or to subject prisoners to corporal punishment, ill-treatment or humiliation. It is also strictly forbidden to assault prisoners or to allow others to do so.

III. Gao Zhisheng

On 22 December 2006, in the case of Gao Zhisheng, Beijing Intermediate People's Court No. 1 lawfully handed down a suspended sentence of 3 years' imprisonment with 5 years' probation and 1 year's deprivation of political rights for the crime of inciting subversion of State power. During the probation period, Gao Zhisheng ignored warnings from the public security organs and repeatedly violated the relevant probation supervision regulations, under serious circumstances. On 16 December 2011, Beijing Intermediate People's Court No. 1 decided, in accordance with the law, to revoke his probation and enforce the original sentence. Gao Zhisheng served his sentence in Shaya Prison in Xinjiang Autonomous Region and returned to Yulin, Shaanxi Province, after his release in August 2014. China is a State governed by the rule of law, where the public security organs handle cases in accordance with the law. There are no issues of so-called "enforced disappearance" or "arbitrary detention".