

ANNEX C: Case Information Included in State Party's Response the Committee's List of Issues

Art.	LOI para. (item)	Name of individual	China's Response	
			English translation	Chinese Original
2	4(a)	<p>Wang Quanzhang 王全璋</p>	<p>With regard to lawyer Wang Quanzhang (王全璋): On April 3, 2013, at the Jingjiang City People's Court during its trial of defendant Zhu XX in a public prosecution brought by the Jingjiang City People's Procuratorate for use of evil cults to harm the implementation of the law, the defendant Zhu XX's defense lawyer Wang Quanzhang (王全璋) violated courtroom procedure. The circumstances were serious, and the Jingjiang City People's Court decided to detain him. On April 6, 2013, the Jingjiang court determined that the detention had already served its disciplinary purpose and therefore decided to <u>end Wang Quanzhang's detention early</u>.</p> <p>[From PRC Responses 4(1).] [Bolding of lawyers' names throughout is added by HRIC.]</p>	<p>关于王全璋律师：2013年4月3日，靖江市人民法院在审理靖江市人民检察院提起公诉的被告人朱某某利用邪教组织破坏法律实施一案中，被告人朱某某的辩护人王全璋在法庭审判过程中，违反法庭秩序，情节严重，靖江法院依法决定对其拘留。2013年4月6日，靖江法院鉴于拘留已起到惩戒作用，故决定对王全璋提前解除拘留。[From PRC Responses 4(1).]</p>
2	4(a)	<p>Zhang Keke 张科科</p>	<p>With regard to lawyers Zhang Keke (张科科) and Gong Xiangdong (龚祥栋), there are <u>no records showing that these two lawyers were expelled from</u></p>	<p>关于张科科律师、龚祥栋律师，没有资料显示两位律师被法庭驱逐，也没有被</p>

			the court, and also no information that they have been forbidden from appearing in court. [4(1).]	法庭禁止参与庭审的任何信息。(4 (1).)
2	4(a)	Gong Xiangdong 龚祥栋	With regard to lawyers Zhang Keke (张科科) and Gong Xiangdong (龚祥栋) , there are <u>no records showing that these two lawyers were expelled from the court</u> , and also no information that they have been forbidden from appearing in court. [4(1).]	关于张科科律师、龚祥栋律师，没有资料显示两位律师被法庭驱逐，也没有被法庭禁止参与庭审的任何信息。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Wu Liangshu 吴良述	With regard to lawyer Wu Liangshu (吴良述) : On May 30, 2014, the official <i>weibo</i> of the Hezhou Intermediate Court of Guangxi Province stated that on May 21, 2014, during a Hezhou Intermediate Court hearing—held in the Zhongshan County Court—of a case of intentional destruction of property involving seven appellants, including Yang Biaoan and Yang Changfang, heckling from the lawyer and observers of the trial next to the lawyer interrupted the court hearing, which resumed later. During hearings on the 20th and the 21st, the presiding judge Chen Yilin heard testimony of six new witnesses summoned to appear before the court pursuant to an application by the defense representative, and the collegiate bench full guaranteed the lawful defense rights and other litigation rights to which the participants in the litigation were entitled. During the hearing on the 21st, when the presiding judge announced the beginning of court argument period, lawyer Wu	关于吴良述律师：2014年5月30日，广西贺州市中级法院官方微博称，2014年5月21日，贺州市中级法院在钟山县法院开庭审理上诉人杨标安、杨常芳等七人故意毁坏财物一案时，发生律师及旁听人员起哄，致使庭审一度中断，随后恢复开庭。在20日、21日的庭审中，审判长陈益林对辩护人申请的新的6名证人传唤出庭作证，合议庭对诉讼参与人依法享有的辩护权和其他诉讼权利给予了充分保障。在21日庭审中，审判长宣布进入法庭辩论阶段时，吴良述律师高声指责法庭剥夺其辩护权利，审判长多次进行说明制止以及多次警告无效的情况下，根据刑事诉讼法第194

			<p>Liangshu loudly criticized the court for depriving him of his defense rights. In a situation where the presiding judge repeatedly made clear that [Wu] should cease and repeatedly warned him to no effect, the presiding judge decided, pursuant to the stipulation of Art. 194 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Law</i>, that Wu be <u>escorted out of the courtroom by the court police</u>. [4(1).]</p>	<p>条的规定，作出让法警将吴良述带离法庭的决定。[4(1).]</p>
2	4(a)	<p>Tang Jitian 唐吉田</p>	<p>Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i>, Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their <u>lawyers’ licenses revoked in 2010</u> for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their lawyers’ licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]</p> <p>On March 22, <u>2014</u>, Heilongjiang’s Jiansanjiang Agribusiness Reclamation Public Security Bureau decided to administratively detain Zhang Junjie (张俊杰) for five days, and administratively detain Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Wang Cheng (王成), and Tang Jitian (唐吉田) for 15 days, as well as fine them</p>	<p>根据《律师法》第 49 条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]</p> <p>2014 年 3 月 22 日，黑龙江建三江农垦公安局依法对利用邪教活动扰乱社会秩序的张俊杰处以行政拘留 5 日，对江天勇、王成、唐吉田处以行政拘留 15 日，并处罚款 1000 元。江天勇、王成</p>

			RMB 1,000. Jiang Tianyong and Wang Cheng’s (王成) lawyers’ licenses were revoked and canceled by their local authority for license inspection and issuance. <u>Tang Jitian’s lawyer’s license was suspended for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.”</u> Zhang Junjie is at present still a practicing lawyer. It is not the case that the aforementioned persons were “beaten and tortured” while in detention. [4(3).]	的律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回、注销。唐吉田因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”被吊销律师执业证书。张俊杰目前仍是执业律师。以上人员被羁押期间不存在所谓遭到“殴打和酷刑”的情况。[4(3).]
2	4(a)	Liu Wei 刘巍	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their <u>lawyers’ licenses revoked in 2010</u> for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their lawyers’ licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]	根据《律师法》第 49 条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Teng Biao 滕彪	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers’ licenses revoked in 2010 for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Teng Biao (滕彪) , Jiang Tianyong (江	根据《律师法》第 49 条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、

			天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law</u> by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]	王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(c)	Teng Biao 滕彪	Teng Biao (滕彪) , male, aged 42, Beijing native, former law school lecturer at China University of Political Science. He traveled to the United States in September 2014 as a visiting scholar at Harvard University. According to our understanding, <u>public security organs did not take coercive measures</u> against Teng Biao, and the so-called “torture” which he suffered did not occur. [4(3).]	滕彪，男，42岁，北京人，原中国政法大学法学院讲师，2014年9月赴美国哈佛大学任访问学者。经了解，公安机关未对滕彪采取强制措施，不存在所谓其遭受“酷刑”情况。[4(3).]
2	4(a)	Jiang Tianyong 江天勇	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇) , Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law</u> by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of	根据《律师法》第49条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于2010年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]

			<p>law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]</p> <p>On March 22, 2014, Heilongjiang's Jiansanjiang Agribusiness Reclamation Public Security Bureau decided to administratively detain Zhang Junjie (张俊杰) for five days, and administratively detain Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Wang Cheng (王成), and Tang Jitian (唐吉田) for 15 days, as well as fine them RMB 1,000. Jiang Tianyong and Wang Cheng's (王成) <u>lawyers' licenses were revoked and canceled by their local authority for license inspection and issuance.</u> Tang Jitian's lawyer's license was suspended for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Zhang Junjie is at present still a practicing lawyer. It is not the case that the aforementioned persons were "beaten and tortured" while in detention. [4(3).]</p>	<p>2014年3月22日，黑龙江建三江农垦公安局依法对利用邪教活动扰乱社会秩序的张俊杰处以行政拘留5日，对江天勇、王成、唐吉田处以行政拘留15日，并处罚款1000元。江天勇、王成的律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回、注销。唐吉田因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”被吊销律师执业证书。张俊杰目前仍是执业律师。以上人员被羁押期间不存在所谓遭到“殴打和酷刑”的情况。 [4(3).]</p>
2	4(a)	Li Heping 李和平	<p>Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i>, Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance</p>	<p>根据《律师法》第49条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于2010年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是</p>

			for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are <u>currently still practicing lawyers</u> . [4(1).]	执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Wen Haibo 温海波	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are <u>currently still practicing lawyers</u> . [4(1).]	根据《律师法》第 49 条, 唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因, 其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Liu Shihui 刘士辉	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉) , Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law</u> by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance	根据《律师法》第 49 条, 唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因, 其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是

			for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]	执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Chen Wuquan 陈武权	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权) , Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law</u> by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]	根据《律师法》第 49 条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(a)	Wang Cheng 王成	Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i> , Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers' licenses revoked in 2010 for "disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings." Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成) , Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers' licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law</u> by their former local authorities for license inspection and issuance	根据《律师法》第 49 条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于 2010 年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是

			<p>for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]</p> <p>On March 22, 2014, Heilongjiang’s Jiansanjiang Agribusiness Reclamation Public Security Bureau decided to administratively detain Zhang Junjie (张俊杰) for five days, and administratively detain Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Wang Cheng (王成), and Tang Jitian (唐吉田) for 15 days, as well as fine them RMB 1,000. Jiang Tianyong and Wang Cheng’s (王成) <u>lawyers’ licenses were revoked and canceled by their local authority for license inspection and issuance</u>. Tang Jitian’s lawyer’s license was suspended for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Zhang Junjie is at present still a practicing lawyer. It is not the case that the aforementioned persons were “beaten and tortured” while in detention. [4(3).]</p>	<p>执业律师。[4(1).]</p> <p>2014年3月22日，黑龙江建三江农垦公安局依法对利用邪教活动扰乱社会秩序的张俊杰处以行政拘留5日，对江天勇、王成、唐吉田处以行政拘留15日，并处罚款1000元。江天勇、王成的律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收回、注销。唐吉田因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”被吊销律师执业证书。张俊杰目前仍是执业律师。以上人员被羁押期间不存在所谓遭到“殴打和酷刑”的情况。[4(3).]</p>
2	4(a)	<p>Wan [sic] Quanping 王全平</p>	<p>Pursuant to Art. 49 of the <i>Lawyers Law</i>, Tang Jitian (唐吉田) and Liu Wei (刘巍) had their lawyers’ licenses revoked in 2010 for “disrupting the order of the court, and interfering with the normal course of proceedings.” Teng Biao (滕彪), Jiang Tianyong (江天勇), Liu Shihui (刘士辉), Chen Wuquan (陈武权), Wang Cheng (王成), Wang Quanping (王全平), et al., have had their <u>lawyers’ licenses revoked or canceled in accordance with the law by their former</u></p>	<p>根据《律师法》第49条，唐吉田、刘巍因“扰乱法庭秩序、干扰诉讼活动的正常进行”于2010年被吊销律师执业证书。滕彪、江天勇、刘士辉、陈武权、王成、王全平等人因本人不在律师事务所从事律师执业等原因，其律师执业证书由其执业地的原审核颁证机关依法收</p>

			local authorities for license inspection and issuance for reasons such as not engaging in the practice of law at a law firm, etc. Li Heping (李和平) and Wen Haibo (温海波) are currently still practicing lawyers. [4(1).]	回或者注销。李和平、温海波目前仍是执业律师。[4(1).]
2	4(c)	Yu Wensheng 余文生	Yu Wensheng (余文生) and Wang Yonghang (王永航) <u>have not been maltreated.</u> [4(3).]	余文生及王永航并未受到虐待。[4(3).]
2	4(c)	Wang Yonghang 王永航	Yu Wensheng (余文生) and Wang Yonghang (王永航) <u>have not been maltreated.</u> [4(3).]	余文生及王永航并未受到虐待。[4(3).]
11	16	Wang Yonghang 王永航	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	24	Wang Yonghang 王永航	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15 (b)	Lin Lifeng 林立峰	Lin Lifeng (林立峰) , on June 25, 2009, on suspicion of using a knife to take a hostage, was transferred to the No. 2 Detention Center in Wuchuan City, Guangdong Province, for custody. At around 12:50 on June 26, the detention center discovered irregularities in Lin Lifeng's heartbeat and breathing,	林立峰，2009年6月25日，因涉嫌持刀劫持人质被送往广东省吴川市第二看守所羁押。6月26日12时50分左右，看守所发现林立峰心跳和呼吸异常，立

			and immediately rushed Lin to the hospital to be rescued. At 13:45 on June 26, Lin Lifeng died when emergency rescue attempts were unsuccessful. After investigation, Lin Lifeng's <u>sudden death was [determined to be] due to cardiovascular reasons.</u> [15.]	即将其送往医院抢救。6月26日13时45分，林立峰因抢救无效死亡。经调查，林立峰系心源性猝死。[15.]
11	15(b)	Yu Weiping 于维平	Yu Weiping (于维平) , on September 18, 2009, on suspicion of "intentional infliction of bodily harm," was formally arrested and detained in Rushan City Detention Center. On November 13, at around 6:00, Yu was <u>found dead in a detention cell.</u> An autopsy conducted by the Ministry of Justice's Shanghai Forensic Center concluded: the deceased died of repeated puncturing of the chest area with sharp needle-like objects, causing rupturing of the heart and bleeding in the pericardial cavity. After investigation, Yu Weiping was <u>found to have committed suicide.</u> [15.]	于维平，2009年9月18日，因涉嫌涉嫌故意伤害罪被批准逮捕，羁押于乳山市看守所。11月13日清晨6时许，在监室内被发现死亡。司法部上海司法鉴定中心尸检鉴定结论为：死者系因针类尖锐物体反复刺戳胸部，导致心脏破裂、心包腔出血死亡。经调查，于维平系自杀。[15.]
11	15(b)	Wang Huixia 王会侠	Wang Huixia (王会侠) , on December 11, 2009, was summoned for questioning and detention on suspicion of accepting stolen goods; after that, residential surveillance measures were imposed. On December 12, Wang collapsed on the way to the toilet, and was sent to the hospital for emergency rescue but died when rescue efforts were unsuccessful. Forensic evaluations concluded that Wang <u>died of a sudden heart attack (myocardial infarction).</u> After investigation, the <u>procuratorate believes that there was no conduct amounting to</u>	王会侠，2009年12月11日，因涉嫌收赃被拘传，后改为采取监视居住措施。12月12日，王在上厕所途中晕倒，送医院抢救无效死亡。法医鉴定结果为原发性心肌猝死。经调查，检察院认为不存在刑讯逼供行为。[15.]

			<u>extracting a confession under torture.</u> [15.]	
11	15(b)	Chen Xujin 陈绪金	Chen Xujin (陈绪金) , on January 13, 2010, on suspicion of the crime of “theft,” was formally arrested and detained in Xiushui County Detention Center. At around 5:20 on February 16, Chen collapsed in a detention cell. The detention center quickly took Chen to the hospital, where Chen died when emergency rescue treatment was unsuccessful. A forensic evaluation determined Chen Xujin’s <u>cause of death was failure of multiple organ functions, including those of the heart and lungs, stemming from pulmonary and renal dysfunction.</u> [15.]	陈绪金，2010年1月13日，因涉嫌盗窃犯罪被批准逮捕，羁押于修水县看守所。2月16日5时20分左右，陈绪金在监室内晕倒，看守所迅速将其送往医院，经抢救无效死亡。经法医鉴定，陈绪金系因在肺、肾功能不全基础上发生的心、肺等多器官系统功能衰竭死亡。[15.]
11	15(c)	Chonjor	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(c)	Karwang 嘎旺	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(c)	Guldrak 古拉克	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(c)	Kunchok Drakpa 贡觉扎巴	[No response.]	[No response.]

11	15(c)	Ngawang Jamyang 阿旺嘉央	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(d)	Li Wangyang 李旺阳	Li Wangyang (李旺阳) , in 2001, was sentenced to ten years in prison for the crime of “endangering state security”; following his release in May 2011, he received inpatient treatment for an illness at Shaoyang City’s Daxiang District Hospital. In the morning of June 6, 2012, Lee was <u>found dead in his hospital ward</u> . Following an investigation, it was <u>confirmed that Li had committed suicide</u> . On July 11, the Shaoyang Municipal Public Security Bureau informed the family of Li of the forensic evaluation opinion and the findings of the investigation, which the family accepted. [15.]	李旺阳，2001 年因犯危害国家安全罪被判有期徒刑 10 年，2011 年 5 月出狱后，因病在邵阳市大祥区医院接受住院治疗。2012 年 6 月 6 日晨，李被发现该医院病房死亡。经调查确认李旺阳系自杀死亡。7 月 11 日，邵阳市公安局向李旺阳家属通报了法医鉴定意见和调查结果，家属表示接受。 [15.]
11	15(d)	Cao Shunli 曹顺利	Cao Shunli (曹顺利) , in September 2013, was investigated by the public security organs on suspicion of “picking quarrels and provoking troubles”; on March 14, 2014, <u>Cao died in a hospital as a result of acute organ failure caused by tuberculosis and pneumonia, after emergency rescue efforts were unsuccessful</u> . In custody and during the course of her illness, all of Cao’s relevant lawful rights and interests were ensured in accordance with the law, including timely medical treatment, retaining a lawyer, and visits from family. [15.]	曹顺利，2013 年 9 月，因涉嫌寻衅滋事被公安机关立案侦查，2014 年 3 月 14 日曹因肺结核、重症肺炎引发的多脏器功能衰竭抢救无效在医院死亡。在羁押和患病期间，曹得到及时治疗，其聘请律师、家属探视等相关合法权利均依法得到保障。 [15.]

11	15(d)	Norla Ashagtsang	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(d)	Goshul Lobsang 果秀洛桑	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	15(d)	Tenzin Choedak 丹增曲扎	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	16	Chen Xi 陈西	<p>Chen Xi (陈西) was <u>found guilty in 2011 of “inciting subversion of state power” and sentenced to ten years of imprisonment.</u> He is currently in Xingyi Prison, Guizhou Province, serving his sentence and undergoing reform. He is in good health. [16.]</p> <p>...All judicial organs, including public security organs, ensure the aforementioned persons’ right to medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]</p>	<p>陈西，2011年因犯煽动颠覆国家政权罪被判处有期徒刑10年，目前在贵州省兴义监狱服刑改造，健康状况良好。 [16.]</p> <p>.....对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保其健康状况不受非法损害。 [16.]</p>
11	16	Xie Fulin 谢福林	<p>Xie Fulin (谢福林) was <u>sentenced in 2010 to six years of imprisonment for alleged “theft of power resources.”</u> He was released from prison on July 22, 2015. [16.]</p> <p>...All judicial organs, including public security organs, ensure the aforementioned persons’ right to</p>	<p>谢福林，2010年因涉嫌盗窃电力资源被判处有期徒刑6年，2015年7月22日已刑满释放。 [16.]</p> <p>.....对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保</p>

			medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]	保其健康状况不受非法损害。[16.]
11	16	Zhu Yufu 朱虞夫	Zhu Yufu (朱虞夫) was <u>found guilty in 2012 of “inciting subversion of state power,” and was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment.</u> Zhu suffers from hypertension and inflammation of the gall bladder and is taking medications on a long-term basis. Zhu is currently in a stable condition and <u>does not have the statutory conditions for medical parole.</u> [16.] ...All judicial organs, including public security organs, ensure the aforementioned persons’ right to medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]	朱虞夫，2012年因煽动颠覆国家政权罪，被判处有期徒刑7年。朱患有高血压、胆囊炎，长期服药。目前朱病情稳定，不具备保外就医法定条件。[16.] 对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保其健康状况不受非法损害。[16.]
11	16	Jiang Yuanmin 蒋援民	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	16	Pu Zhiqiang 浦志强	Pu Zhiqiang (浦志强) was <u>lawfully prosecuted in 2015 on suspicion of “inciting ethnic hatred” and “picking quarrels and provoking troubles.”</u> His case is being tried. [16.] ...All judicial organs, including public security	浦志强，2015年被以涉嫌煽动民族仇恨罪、寻衅滋事罪依法提起公诉，该案正在审理之中。[16.] 对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内

			organs, ensure the aforementioned persons' right to medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]	的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保其健康状况不受非法损害。[16.]
11	16	Gao Zhisheng 高智晟	Gao Zhisheng (高智晟) was released in August 2014 after serving his full prison term. [16.] ...All judicial organs, including public security organs, ensure the aforementioned persons' right to medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]	高智晟已于 2014 年 8 月刑满释放。[16.] 对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保其健康状况不受非法损害。[16.]
11	16	Khenpo Kartse 堪布噶尔次	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	16	Gonpo Tsezin 贡布旦增	Gonpo Tsezin (贡布旦增) , was found guilty of "separatism" and sentenced to three years and six months of imprisonment ending on August 2, 2018. Currently his health situation is stable, and he does not have the statutory conditions for medical parole. [16.] ...All judicial organs, including public security organs, ensure the aforementioned persons' right to medical treatment in accordance with the law and guarantee that their health condition is not unlawfully harmed. [16.]	贡布旦增，因犯分裂国家罪被判处有期徒刑 3 年 6 个月，刑期至 2018 年 8 月 2 日止。目前其病情稳定，不具备保外就医的法定条件。[16.] 对于上述人员，包括公安机关在内的司法机关均依法保障其医疗权，并确保其健康状况不受非法损害。[16.]

11	18	Li Ruirui 李蕊蕊	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	18	Wang Delan 王德兰	[No response.]	[No response.]
11	18	Li Shulian 李淑莲	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	24	Zhou Xiangyang 周向阳	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	24	Hu Yanrong 胡艳荣	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	25	Ilham Tohti 伊力哈木·土赫提	Ilham Tohti (伊力哈木·土赫提) is <u>guilty of the crime of “separatism.”</u> China’s judicial organs tried and ruled on his case in strict accordance with Chinese law. During the trial, the rights and interests of Ilham Tohti and his defense counsel were fully ensured in accordance with the law. Ilham Tohti is currently in good health and in prison serving his sentence, and his family may apply to visit him in	伊力哈木·土赫提犯有分裂国家罪。中国司法机关严格依照中国法律对伊案进行审理并作出判决。案件审理过程中，伊及其辩护人各项权利均依法得到了充分保障。伊本人现在身体健康，正在监狱中服刑，其家人可以依照有关规定申请探视。关于伊力哈木·土赫提被捕入

			accordance with relevant provisions. There is <u>no factual basis for the allegation that Ilham Tohti has suffered torture</u> since his arrest and after he entered prison. [25.]	狱后遭受酷刑的指控没有事实依据。 [25.]
12 & 13	27	Dolma Kyab 卓什确	Dolma Kyab (卓什确) unlawfully exited and entered the territory [of China] from November 2003 to June 2004, conducting separatist activities, getting support from the security department of the espionage organization, the Dalai Lama clique. His activities constituted the crime of “stealing across national borders” and the crime of “espionage,” and he was <u>sentenced to a fixed term imprisonment of ten years and six months</u> . Dolma Kyab’s various lawful rights and interests have all been fully ensured. [27.]	卓什确，于 2003 年 11 月至 2004 年 6 月间非法出入境，进行分裂活动，得到间谍组织达赖集团“安全部”的支持，其行为构成偷越国（边）境罪和间谍罪，被处以有期徒刑十年零六个月。卓什确的各项合法权利均得到充分保障。 [27.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Lobsang Konchok 洛桑贡觉	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Jigme Gyatso 久美嘉措	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche	Tenzin Delek (丹增德勒) was found guilty of the crimes of “causing an explosion” and “inciting national separatism,” and was sentenced to death, which sentence was later commuted to life	丹增德勒，俗名阿安扎西，因犯有爆炸罪、煽动分裂国家罪被判处死缓，后减为无期徒刑，因心源性猝死经医院抢救

		丹增德勒仁波切	imprisonment. He <u>died suddenly on July 12 of this year, from a heart ailment which hospital emergency rescue efforts were unsuccessful in treating.</u> During Delek's imprisonment, his lawful rights and interests were ensured in accordance with the law. Delek's cause of death was clear, the treatment of his condition was timely and appropriate. [27.]	无效，于今年7月12日死亡。阿安扎西服刑期间，其合法权利依法得到保障。阿安扎西死因明确，对其病情的救治及时、得当。[27.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Kalsang Yarphel 格桑亚培	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Pema Tinley 白玛赤勒	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Chakdor 恰多	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Lolo 洛洛	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Shawo Tashi 夏吾扎西	[No response.]	[No response.]

12 & 13	27(a)	Trinley Tsekar 赤列才嘎	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Achok Phulshung 阿闍普雄	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Choksal 确赛	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(a)	Pema Rigzin 白玛仁增	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(b)	Ngawang Monlam 阿旺莫兰	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(c)	Long Jigme 龙晋美	[No response.]	[No response.]
12 & 13	27(c)	Tenzin Namgyal 丹增南木加	[No response.]	[No response.]

12 & 13	27(c)	Kelsang Tsundue 格桑寸直	[No response.]	[No response.]
15	33(a)	Yang Chunlin 杨春林	It is our understanding that during the proceedings of Yang Chunlin's (杨春林) case, the <u>defendant Yang Chunlin did not mention at the trial or on appeal that he had been subjected to extracting a confession under torture.</u> His defense representative also did not mention that Yang had been subjected to extracting a confession under torture. [33.]	据了解，在杨春林案审理过程中，被告人杨春林在庭审和上诉时均没有提出其受过刑讯逼供，其辩护人在庭审中也没有提出杨春林受到刑讯逼供。[33.]
15	33(b)	Gan Jinhua 甘锦华	[No response.]	[No response.]
15	33(c)	Fan Qihang 樊奇航	[No response.]	[No response.]
15	33(d)	Lü Jiangbo 吕江波	[No response.]	[No response.]
15	33(e)	Liu Ping 刘萍	As for the case of Liu Ping (刘萍) , during the court proceedings, <u>the defendant stated that, on April 28, 2013, she had been beaten on the head which caused bleeding, and demanded the exclusion of illegal evidence.</u> The defense representative also raised this issue. The court then had to examine whether to apply	对于刘萍案，庭审中被告人提出，2013年4月28日有人将其头打出血,要求排除非法证据，辩护人也对此发问。法庭就此问题审查是否启动非法证据排除程序，要求公诉人作出说明。公诉人表

			<p>the exclusion of illegal evidence procedure concerning this issue, and demanded an explanation from the prosecutor. The prosecutor stated that the physical checkup report of April 28 [when the defendant was taken into custody] did not show indications of injuries on the defendant or bleeding on her head, and the subsequent written notes on the defendant did not show her being beaten either. The presiding judge, having heard the defendant’s statement and the arguments of the defense representative and the prosecutor, found that the prosecutor had [presented] the detention center’s physical examination report and other evidence, whereas the clues and materials [presented by] the defendant were general and not specific. After examination, <u>[the court] decided not to initiate the procedure for the exclusion of illegal evidence.</u> [33.]</p>	<p>示，4月28日入监体检报告未发现被告人头部有伤或有血，且此后的笔录被告人均未反映挨打。审判长在听取了被告人的陈述、辩护人及公诉人的意见后，认为公诉人有入监体检表等证据，而被告人提供的线索或材料笼统、不具体，经审查，不启动非法证据排除程序。[33.]</p>
16	34	<p>Liu Xiaobo 刘晓波</p>	<p>Liu Xiaobo (刘晓波) was found guilty of “inciting subversion of state power,” and sentenced by the Beijing No.1 Intermediate People’s Court to imprisonment for 11 years and deprivation of political rights for two years. <u>Liu is now serving his sentence</u>, and the relevant departments, in accordance with the law, arrange for Liu’s family to visit him, safeguarding his various lawful rights and interests. [34.]</p>	<p>刘晓波因犯煽动颠覆国家政权罪，被北京市第一中级人民法院判处有期徒刑11年，剥夺政治权利2年。刘晓波现在服刑期间，有关部门依法安排刘的家人探视，保障其各项合法权利。[34.]</p>
16	34	<p>Liu Xia</p>	<p>Liu Xiaobo’s wife, Liu Xia (刘霞), <u>is not under house arrest and no legal coercive measures have</u></p>	<p>刘晓波之妻刘霞没有被软禁以及采取任</p>

		刘霞	<u>been taken</u> [against her]. [34.]	何法律强制措施。[34.]
16	34	Wang [sic] Debang 王德邦	Wang Debang (王德邦) now lives in Guilin, Guangxi Province. Public security organs strictly safeguard his lawful rights and interests in accordance with the law; <u>there is no situation of so-called “torture, harassment, threats, and intimidation,”</u> etc. [34.]	王德邦，现住广西桂林，公安机关严格依法保障其合法权利，不存在其遭受所谓“酷刑、骚扰、威胁和恐吓”等情况。[34.]
16	34	Zhang Zuhua 张祖桦	Zhang Zuhua (张祖桦) now lives in Beijing. Public security organs strictly safeguard his lawful rights and interests in accordance with the law; <u>there is no situation of so-called “torture, harassment, threats, and intimidation,”</u> etc. [34.]	张祖桦，现住北京，公安机关严格依法保障其合法权利，不存在其遭受所谓“酷刑、骚扰、威胁和恐吓”等情况。[34.]
16	34	Xu Yishun 徐义顺	Xu Yishun (徐义顺) is from Baoding, Hebei Province. Public security organs strictly safeguard his lawful rights and interests in accordance with the law; <u>there is no situation of so-called “torture, harassment, threats, and intimidation,”</u> etc. [34.]	徐义顺，河北保定人，公安机关严格依法保障其合法权利，不存在其遭受所谓“酷刑、骚扰、威胁和恐吓”等情况。[34.]
16	34	Liu Shasha 刘沙沙	Liu Shasha (刘沙沙) is from Nanyang, Henan Province. Public security organs strictly safeguard her lawful rights and interests in accordance with the law; <u>there is no situation of so-called “torture, harassment, threats, and intimidation,”</u> etc. [34.]	刘沙沙，河南南阳人，公安机关严格依法保障其合法权利，不存在其遭受所谓“酷刑、骚扰、威胁和恐吓”等情况。[34.]

16	34	Chen Guangcheng 陈光诚	Chen Guangcheng (陈光诚) was found guilty in 2006 of “intentional destruction of property” and “gathering people to disturb traffic order,” sentenced to imprisonment for four years and three months, and released from prison in September 2010 after serving the full term. <u>On May 19, 2012, Chen left China to study in the United States.</u> Chen’s wife and children left with him. [34.]	陈光诚，2006年因犯故意毁坏财物罪和聚众扰乱交通秩序罪，被依法判处有期徒刑4年3个月，2010年9月刑满释放。2012年5月19日，陈出境赴美留学，陈的妻子和子女一同前往。[34.]
16	35	Zhao Xiuzhen 赵秀珍	[No response.]	[No response.]
16	35	Xing Shiku 邢世库	[No response.]	[No response.]