2026 年中国人权事件
记录与分析（节选）

Human Rights Events in China in 2026
Selected Events and Analysis

自由之声 Voice of Liberation

2026 年 11 月 16 日
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阅读导航

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本组织立场与节选说明

Our position and the scope of this selection

本组织立场

Our position

本组织在立场上支持（包括但不限于）香港、澳门、西藏、南蒙古、维吾尔等地的民族独立诉求或潜在的民族自决权；但为了统计与行文便利，基于中华人民共和国仍对其进行实际管辖之现实，仍将上述地区的人权事件置于本报告中。

As an organisation, we support claims to national independence or the potential right to national self-determination in places including, but not limited to, Hong Kong, Macao, Tibet, Southern Mongolia and the Uyghur region. For the purposes of recording events and presenting this report, we include human rights events in these places because the People's Republic of China continues to exercise de facto jurisdiction over them.

节选说明

Scope of the selection

本报告仅节选 2026 年 1 月 1 日至 10 月 31 日期间一小部分具有代表性的人权事件，远非同期全部事件。60 条记录包括具体侵害、相关指称，以及影响权利行使的法律和司法进展。公开程度影响哪些事件能够进入样本，不能据此估算侵害发生率或受害者总数。

This report presents a small selection of representative human rights events between 1 January and 31 October 2026. Many other events fall outside this selection. The 60 records cover documented abuses, allegations, and legal or judicial developments affecting the exercise of rights. What becomes public shapes the selection. It cannot establish the incidence of abuse or the total number of people affected.

记录期间

Reporting period

事实截止 2026 年 10 月 31 日。各案保留原编号，以月份排列。日期后的括注说明该日是行为发生、实施、裁判还是首次公开披露的时间。

The factual cut-off is 31 October 2026. Events retain their original identifiers and are arranged by month. Notes beside dates distinguish an incident from a measure, judgment or first public disclosure.

主要发现
Findings

谁能把一项权利主张贯彻到底
Who can see a claim through to an outcome?

舒城 38 名服装工人可以把各自的欠薪合成一宗投诉。劳动监察部门查清工资总额，企业转款后，县劳动保障服务中心把钱分别发到工人手里。北京的“天安门母亲”也有需要共同完成的事。张先玲及另一位难属说，她们今后只能避开周年日、以家庭为单位申请扫墓。工资可以逐人发放，共同的纪念日却无法分给每家各过一天。要求人们分开行动，有时是救济的最后一步，有时恰恰拿走了他们想行使的那项权利。

In Shucheng, 38 garment workers could bring their unpaid wages together in a single complaint. Inspectors established the sum owed and, once the employer transferred it, a county service centre paid each worker. Beijing's Tiananmen Mothers also had something they needed to do together. Zhang Xianling and another bereaved relative said that future cemetery visits had to be requested by individual families outside the anniversary. Wages can be paid separately. A shared anniversary cannot be divided into private dates without changing what the families came to do.

另一些案件中，权利受限发生在有人能够提出异议之前。求职者读到婚育条件就可能放弃投递，她的名字不会出现在落选名单上。学校一旦关闭，家庭即使还能申请别处的学位，也已失去留在原校的选择。住院手续可以在病历上办结，患者却可能仍在同一家机构生活。这些案件有一个共同之处：掌握岗位、校舍或病区的人，可以先改变个人可选的出路，而后才有人审查这一决定。

Other restrictions took effect before anyone was in a position to object. A woman deterred by a requirement about childbearing may never submit an application or appear among unsuccessful candidates. Once a school closes, a family can apply elsewhere but can no longer choose to stay. A hospital can enter a discharge in its records while the patient continues to live within the institution. In each instance, whoever controls the vacancy, the premises or the ward can alter the choices open to someone before the decision comes under scrutiny.

这 60 条节选支持一项范围有限的判断。比较中最有解释力的差异，是当事人能否在选择消失以前，请一个有权干预的人重新作决定。舒城的监察和代发把一部分决定权从欠薪企业手中移走；难属若要质疑周年扫墓的限制，却仍要面对对祭扫时间和方式设限的警方。国家在前者是能够介入的第三方，在后者本身就是权利主张所指向的一方。这个差异解释了本报告为什么能对某些制度怎样运作作出判断，却无法据此给各地区的人权状况排序，或判断侵害在全年增多还是减少。

Across this selection, one difference is especially revealing. Could someone obtain reconsideration by an authority able to act while the choice still existed? In Shucheng inspection and direct distribution took some control out of the employer's hands. The bereaved families disputing the cemetery restrictions still faced the police who had set the terms of their visits. In one case a public authority could intervene as a third party. In the other it was itself the authority against which the families had a claim. The cases therefore shed light on how particular institutions operated. They do not establish a ranking of places or whether abuses became more or less frequent over the year.

事件 12 30 09 24 45
Events 12 30 09 24 45

共同悼念和公开讨论，怎样在活动开始前就受到限制

Collective mourning and public discussion could be curtailed before people met

张先玲告诉自由亚洲电台，6 月 4 日她和其他难属只能在家祭奠。对这些家庭而言，去万安公墓还有私下悼念无法替代的意义：在同一天见到同样失去亲人的人，并公开见证彼此的损失。北京法国文化中心两场原定附有讨论的电影放映则在观众入场前取消。《世界报》采访的知情人士称，警方致电并到访，中心担心中方雇员持续受扰。这里受到影响的还有本可到场提问、听别人回答的人，即使他们从未与警方接触。

Zhang Xianling told Radio Free Asia that on 4 June she and other bereaved relatives could mourn only at home. Meeting at Wan'an Cemetery on the anniversary allowed families to recognise one another's losses in public. A private observance could not serve that purpose. At Beijing's Institut français, two film screenings with discussions were cancelled before audiences arrived. People interviewed by Le Monde said police had called and visited, and the institute feared continuing pressure on Chinese staff. The cancellation also affected people who would have asked a question or heard someone else answer, even if they never had contact with police.

礼拜场所的处置更清楚地显示了这种影响可以延续多久。对华援助协会 10 月报道，雅阳镇的亚中教堂主堂已在 5 月拆除，原址改成公园。一个人即使恢复自由，也无法回原来的主堂参加礼拜。在江西萍乡，该协会引述教会消息称，27 名被带走的人中 25 人已获释，另两名负责人家属收到刑拘通知。两地的材料呈现了不同后果：在一地，场所已经消失；在另一地，多数成员返家，但能够召集和主持聚会的两名负责人仍面临刑事程序。

The treatment of places of worship shows how long the consequences can last. ChinaAid reported in October that the sanctuary of Yazhong Church in Yayang had been demolished in May and a park occupied the site. A worshipper who regained their liberty still could not attend a service there. In Pingxiang, Jiangxi, ChinaAid cited church sources saying that 25 of 27 people taken away had been released, while the families of two leaders received criminal detention notices. One congregation lost its premises. In the other, most members returned home while two people who could convene and lead worship faced criminal proceedings.

这几案留下的损失包括一次错过的周年、一场始终没有发生的讨论和一个失去的聚会地点。其中有些损失没有对应的"被处罚人数"，也很难在事后补回。它们说明，衡量集会、表达和信仰自由时，组织者、工作人员和固定场所同样重要。材料能确认具体哪一次活动受阻；其他人是否因此放弃日后的活动，仍是另一项没有得到直接观察的后果。

The losses include a missed anniversary, a discussion that never took place and a site where people can no longer gather. Some of them yield no count of people punished and cannot readily be made good later. Organisers, staff and a place to meet are part of what makes assembly, expression and worship possible. The accounts identify particular occasions that were lost. Any further deterrent effect on people considering later events remains unobserved.

事件 30 33 02 56
Events 30 33 02 56

当政治主张成为定罪的证据，参与者能预先知道界线在哪里吗？

When political advocacy becomes evidence of an offence, can participants foresee the boundary?

香港初选案的争议具体到预算表决可以用来做什么。特区政府发布的裁决说明称，上诉法庭认为，“35+”计划意在迫使行政长官辞职、使政府瘫痪，以审议预算为手段追求这一目标超出了议员的宪制职权。香港人权中心则认为，议员协调立场、利用预算权要求行政长官承担政治责任，也有议会问责的功能。双方分歧关系到同一种政治工具的合法边界。如果是否犯罪取决于协调者希望达到的政治结果，后来参与竞选的人就需要能够分辨，哪些承诺属于可以公开提出的政纲，哪些会被法庭视作参与串谋的证据。

Hong Kong’s primary election case turned in part on the uses to which a budget vote could be put. The government’s account of the appeal judgment says the court found that Project 35+ aimed to force the Chief Executive to resign and paralyse the government, and that pursuing that aim through budget scrutiny exceeded legislators’ constitutional role. The Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights argued that coordinating votes and using budgetary powers to hold the Chief Executive politically accountable also belong to legislative scrutiny. The disagreement concerns the lawful uses of the same political instrument. If liability turns on the political result organisers seek, future candidates need to be able to tell which electoral commitments a court may treat as evidence of joining a conspiracy.

在黎智英案中，特区政府指出，控罪涉及请求外国制裁等行为；人权观察则认为判决将出版和对外倡议纳入了国安刑事追诉。黎被判 20 年，三家与《苹果日报》有关的公司各被罚 3,004,500 港元。刑罚同时及于个人和公司，意味着报社内部怎样判断一篇文章、与谁联系、由谁批准刊登，都可能与认定共同意图有关。从新闻自由的角度，判决理由越能具体说明哪一项行为造成何种危险，其他编辑才越能在作决定前辨认界线。仅凭刑期长短，无法回答这种限制是否必要、是否与所指危险相称。

In Jimmy Lai’s case, the Hong Kong government pointed to conduct including requests for foreign sanctions. Human Rights Watch argued that the convictions brought publishing and international advocacy within national security prosecutions. Lai received 20 years and three companies associated with Apple Daily were each fined HK$3,004,500. Sanctions reached both people and companies. How an article was assessed, who was contacted and who authorised publication could therefore matter to the attribution of a common intention. For other editors deciding what to publish, the practical value of the court’s reasons lies in how precisely they connect a particular act to a particular danger. Sentence length alone cannot establish the necessity or proportionality of the restriction.

六一二人道支援基金案提供了一个有用的对照。五名信托人各被罚 4,000 港元，争点是为伤者、被捕者等筹措援助的基金是否有社团登记义务。支联会案追诉的是煽动颠覆，法院另对组织本身罚款 150 万港元。把两案都写成“有人因参与公共事务获罪”，就会抹去组织者实际面对的不同风险：一案要求他们判断以何种法律形式提供援助，另一案中被审视的是组织追求的政治目标及其表达。同样的“定罪”结果，对后来想筹款、出版或共同提出政纲的人，给出的行为边界并不相同。

The 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund provides a comparison. Its five trustees were each fined HK$4,000. The dispute concerned whether a fund assisting injured and arrested people, among others, had a duty to register as a society. The Alliance case involved incitement to subversion, and the organisation itself was fined HK$1.5 million. Recording convictions in both cases conceals the different questions confronting organisers. One concerned the legal form through which assistance could be offered. The other concerned an organisation’s political objectives and their expression. For people contemplating fundraising, publishing or a joint electoral platform, the legal boundaries cannot be read from the fact of conviction alone.

事件 11 08 47 49
Events 11 08 47 49

语言选择取决于在哪里考试、到哪里上学

Where an exam is taken and where a school is sited shape language choice

两部全国性法律确立了学校以国家通用语言文字为基本教学用语用字的地位，其中一部也保留各民族使用和发展本民族语言文字的自由。这两项规定可以同时写入法律，实践中的选择却由更具体的决定左右。《维吾尔时报》引述当地警方说明称，阿克苏部分县市的驾照理论考试改用普通话，已完成前序考试的人也受影响。对熟悉维吾尔语而不熟悉普通话的考生，一场本来考查交通规则的考试，因答题语言而同时考查了另一项能力。

Two national laws establish the standard national spoken and written language as the basic language of instruction. One also preserves the freedom of ethnic groups to use and develop their own languages. Both provisions can stand in law while a more local decision determines what is possible in practice. Citing a police explanation, The Uyghur Times reported that parts of Aksu switched the driving theory test to Mandarin, including for candidates who had passed earlier tests. For someone familiar with Uyghur but not Mandarin, the choice of test language made a qualification in road rules depend on a second skill.

在果洛，据西藏人权与民主促进中心和自由亚洲电台报道，停办的学校包括一所为牧区女孩提供教育的学校和一所兼负照护责任的孤儿学校。央广网报道的果洛海东中学则为首届 1,200 名新生提供了异地学位。一名高一女生对记者说，她想考师范大学；报道也记载，她较年幼时曾因想家选择离家近的学校。她的经历说明，异地学位可以打开升学机会，同一名学生对距离的看法也会随年龄改变。没有资料把这批新生与三所停办学校的学生逐一对应。

In Golog, the schools reported closed by the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy and Radio Free Asia included one serving girls from pastoral communities and another that also cared for orphans. China National Radio reported that Golog Haidong Secondary School enrolled a first intake of 1,200 away from their home prefecture. One pupil told the reporter that she hoped to attend a teacher-training university. At a younger age, worried about missing home, she had chosen a nearer school. Distance could matter differently to the same pupil as she grew up. No published record connects the intake to individual pupils from the three closed schools.

对原校家庭而言，安置关系到由谁授课、孩子是否听得懂，以及每天放学后能回哪一个家。保留原校时，异地学校可以成为多一种选择；原校关闭后，同一学位的意义就变了。这也解释了为什么新生人数不足以衡量教育是否延续。阿克苏和果洛的案例分别揭示了考试语言和学校布局的后果，现有材料不足以把两地的决定归因于同一指令。

For families at the former schools, placement concerned who would teach, whether a child could follow the lessons and where the child could go at the end of the day. A school farther away adds an option when a local school stays open. The same offer means something different once the local school has closed. Enrolment alone therefore tells little about continuity of education. Aksu and Golog show the effects of choices about test language and school location respectively. The evidence does not trace them to a common directive.

事件 01 10 13 45
Events 01 10 13 45

工人何时拿到钱，取决于支付决定如何执行

Enforcement determined when a wage award became income

舒城与北京三案提供了一个可以直接比较的起点：劳动监察部门均已核实欠薪并作出支付或整改决定。在北京，三家企业均被责令按欠薪的 50%加付赔偿金，人社部门公布案件时仍未履行。舒城的 38 人 3 月 8 日投诉，企业到 6 月 7 日才将 368,754 元转给县劳动保障服务中心，相隔 91 天。市人社局确认，中心随后逐人代发。这里能看见一次直接改变工人处境的动作：钱离开企业账户，进入能够向工人付款的机构。

Labour inspectors in Shucheng and in three Beijing cases had all established wage arrears and issued orders. In Beijing the orders included additional compensation at 50% of the arrears. All three employers had failed to comply when the authorities published their notices. Shucheng's 38 workers complained on 8 March. The employer transferred RMB 368,754 to the county labour protection service centre on 7 June, 91 days later. The municipal authority confirmed that the centre then paid each worker. The money had passed from the employer to an institution able to distribute it directly.

蕲春砖厂案把问题推进了一步。据记者查阅的一审判决，组织者既控制八名智力障碍者的行动，也代领他们的工资。判决将代领的 36,783 元拆分为向两人分别追缴的 35,000 元和 1,783 元，要求发还被害人。金额已经可以算到元，但公开报道没有八人各自收款的记录。对这些工人，控制工资原本就是强迫劳动的一种手段。领取、保管和使用工资的决定能否回到本人手中，本身也是救济的一部分。

At a brickworks in Qichun, those organising the forced labour of eight people with intellectual disabilities controlled their movements and collected their wages. A reporter who examined the first-instance judgment found that it ordered recovery of RMB 35,000 from one person and RMB 1,783 from another, for repayment to the victims. The full RMB 36,783 was accounted for in the order, but the reports give no record of individual payments. Control over earnings had itself been a means of coercion. Regaining the ability to receive, keep and use one's pay was part of the remedy.

工资、罚款、赔偿金各有不同的收款人。通辽确认餐馆已缴罚款、将一名童工送还父母，却未说明举报涉及的欠薪是否结清。吴川责令咖啡店结清工资并送回两名儿童，已知进展止于命令和罚款决定。两地都不能用缴罚或处罚金额代替孩子收到的工资。舒城的经过说明付款路径可以核实，但不能由一宗成功追薪倒推出移送公安是付款的唯一原因，也不能从北京通报推断工人以后一直没有获偿。

Wages, fines and compensation have different recipients. Tongliao confirmed that a restaurant paid its fine and returned a child to their parents, but gave no outcome for the wage complaint. In Wuchuan a café was ordered to pay and return two children. The public record covers the order and the fine imposed. Neither fine establishes what the children received. Shucheng shows that payment can be traced. It does not establish that referral to police alone secured payment, or that the Beijing workers remained unpaid after the notices were published.

事件 04 07 12 25 17 38 61
Events 04 07 12 25 17 38 61

在机构里接受照护或劳动的人，怎样才能提出离开的要求

Being able to ask to leave matters in both care and employment

湖北省联合调查组在襄阳、宜昌核查 51 家精神卫生机构，称未发现将非精神障碍者收治入院，同时确认部分患者临床治愈后仍继续住院。这两项结果可以同时成立。一个人入院时需要治疗，并不能替代数月后对继续留院的判断。一家医院让部分患者在病区与院内看护中心之间反复流转并办理出入院手续。结算上已经出院的患者，生活中可能连院门都没有走出。

A Hubei investigation covering 51 psychiatric institutions in Xiangyang and Yichang reported finding no admissions of people without a mental disorder. It also found that some patients remained after clinical recovery. The two findings are compatible. A need for treatment at admission does not settle the grounds for a stay months later. At one hospital, some people moved repeatedly between a ward and an on-site care centre, generating admissions and discharges. A patient could have been discharged for billing purposes without leaving the premises.

部分家属向《新京报》记者表示，费用减免影响了送亲属住院的决定。机构提供照护可以解决家庭的现实困难；也正因此，患者想要离开时，仅有家属和院方同意住院的记录，并不能说明本人还有哪些可行的住处。蕲春的事实有别，法院已经认定八名工人遭强迫劳动。但两案都涉及一个具体困难：当住所、生活支持或工资由同一方掌握，当事人一旦提出离开，可能同时失去赖以生活的条件。

Some relatives told The Beijing News that fee reductions influenced their decisions about admission. Institutional care can answer a real family need. That fact makes it especially important to know what living arrangements were open to a patient who wanted to leave. Qichun involved a different legal finding: a court established forced labour. Yet both settings expose a practical difficulty. When accommodation, daily support or earnings are controlled by the same party, asking to leave can put the means of living at risk as well.

循化的一宗人身安全保护令提供了另一种处理风险的方式。申请人带着威胁录音向法院求助，法院结合妇联调查，在申请当天签发了同时保护她和相关近亲属的命令。这说明，在伤害尚有可能继续时，能直接向另一个机构陈述，确实可以改变谁有权作出下一步决定。法院未报告其后是否再有威胁；湖北通报也没有逐人说明出院后的住所。法律干预能够立即改变决定的权限，安全的生活条件是否随之建立，还取决于院外或家庭以外的支持。

An order made in Xunhua illustrates a different response to continuing danger. A woman took recordings of threats to court. Drawing also on enquiries by the women's federation, the court issued an order on the day of her application that covered her and the close relatives concerned. Access to a decision-maker outside the relationship gave her a way to seek protection while the threat was live. The court did not report whether threats recurred. The Hubei inquiry likewise gave no individual account of housing after discharge. Legal intervention could change who was empowered to act immediately. Living safely afterwards also depended on support outside the institution or household.

事件 09 17 58
Events 09 17 58

当事人能否质疑限制，先取决于能否知道理由、取得案卷

To challenge a restriction, a person first needs the reasons and access to the case

刘虎与巫英蛟同在 2 月 14 日取保候审。财新引述决定书记载，警方 9 月 10 日解除刘虎的取保；两天后报道刊出时，巫英蛟的取保仍在，案件也未撤销。即便共同经历同一行动，人已经回家，施加于各人的法律条件仍会分开变化。另据许艳，丈夫余文生是服满刑期后返家；国际特赦组织随后记录到二人仍受监控和限制。对家庭，团聚的意义是确定的，但能否像以前一样自由出行，不能仅从返家那天推定。

Liu Hu and Wu Yingjiao were both released on bail on 14 February. Citing the written decision, Caixin reported that police lifted Liu's bail on 10 September. When the article appeared two days later, Wu remained on bail and the case was still open. Even two people caught up in the same operation faced different legal conditions after returning home. Xu Yan confirmed that her husband, Yu Wensheng, returned after completing his sentence. Amnesty International subsequently reported continuing surveillance and restrictions on both spouses. Reunion was a real change for the family, but the date of return alone could not establish their freedom of movement.

限制也会发生在申辩所需的信息上。张弘远 10 月 11 日说，家人得知父亲张毅的案件已移送检方，尚未收到移送文书，律师当时也未阅卷。家属能转述程序进度，却没有同等条件检视其中的依据。出境限制新规则提供了一个明文例子：原则上书面告知理由和救济途径，在可能影响国家安全或刑事侦查时可以不告知。当本人无从知道被限制的具体理由，提出有针对性的异议就变得困难。没有证据表明这项出境规则在张毅案中被援用。

Access to the information needed for a challenge could itself be restricted. On 11 October Zhang Hongyuan said his family had learnt that his father Zhang Yi's case had gone to prosecutors, but had received no notice of referral and the lawyer had not seen the file. Knowing the stage reached gave the family little means to examine the grounds. Separately, new exit restriction rules generally provide for written reasons and information on remedies, with exceptions where disclosure might affect national security or a criminal investigation. A person who does not know the particular grounds has little basis for a targeted objection. There is no indication that these exit rules were applied to Zhang.

香港和澳门的记录也显示，复核机会有具体的程序条件。香港初选案中 12 人上诉被驳回，后来 11 人申请终审上诉许可；截至 10 月底，连能否进入下一轮实体审理都还有待决定。支联会案中，邹幸彤与李卓人已对定罪和刑期提出上诉。澳门区锦新案则以保障国家安全利益为由闭门审理，9 月审结后到截止日尚待判决。三案所处阶段和法律依据不同。以国安为由限制公开时，外界能否检视限制的必要性，取决于法院公开了多具体的理由；是否还能上诉，又关系到当事人能否使该决定获得重新审视。

Hong Kong and Macao illustrate other conditions for review. After 12 defendants lost appeals in Hong Kong's primary election case, 11 sought leave for a final appeal. At the cut-off it remained undecided whether a further hearing on the merits would take place. In the Alliance case, Chow Hang-tung and Lee Cheuk-yan had lodged appeals against conviction and sentence. In Macao the court heard Au Kam San's case in private on national security grounds. The trial concluded in September and judgment was still pending. The cases were at different stages and had different legal bases. The specificity of a court's public reasons affects scrutiny of the need for secrecy. Access to review affects whether those directly concerned can obtain reconsideration.

事件 05 19 36 39 11 49 51
Events 05 19 36 39 11 49 51

歧视发生在哪个环节，决定了谁会留下证据

The stage at which discrimination occurs determines whose experience is recorded

扬州检察机关能够检查面向公众的招聘广告，一次查到多家单位设置性别或生育条件的 65 条违法信息。10 月的公开报道说，这些信息均已整改。王女士告诉检察官，看到条件改变后，她投递了简历。这个细节说明整改确实改变了一个人的行动。也正因如此，没有投过简历的人格外值得注意：若有人读到原条件就放弃，她既不会收到一封拒信，也不会出现在用人单位的求职者名单里。

In Yangzhou, prosecutors could inspect advertisements visible to any reader. They identified 65 unlawful notices across several employers imposing conditions about sex or childbearing. All had been corrected by the time the outcome was reported in October. Ms Wang told prosecutors that she had applied after seeing the change. Her account shows that removal of a condition altered what one applicant did. It also reveals whose experience would be missing. A woman who did not apply because of the original condition would receive no rejection and would leave no name on the employer's list of applicants.

北京朝阳的一家公司则在入职体检时要求 11 名女性提交三天内的孕检证明。人社部门认定违法，责令改正并罚款 22,000 元。这一环节要求女性为获得工作机会向雇主交出生育隐私。公开广告即使完全符合规定，也无法让外部检查者从网页上发现这项要求。扬州的监管通过检查共通的招聘条件，使个人不必先披露婚育经历便能受益；北京的做法针对已经进入体检环节的具体女性，需要查到个别用工要求。

In Beijing's Chaoyang district, one company required 11 women undergoing pre-employment medical checks to submit pregnancy test certificates issued within the preceding three days. The labour authority found a violation, ordered it corrected and imposed a fine of RMB 22,000. At this stage employment was made conditional on disclosure of private reproductive information. Even a fully compliant advertisement would not reveal that demand to someone inspecting the vacancy online. Yangzhou's scrutiny of common conditions could benefit individuals without requiring them to disclose their own circumstances. Detecting the Beijing practice required access to demands made of individual women.

两案合起来，呈现出机会平等的两个尺度。一个是工作人员能直接核查的规则，例如广告是否删去限制；另一个是求职者实际经历的筛选，例如同等资历的人能否在不交代婚育情况的条件下被面试和录用。前一个尺度在扬州有明确的整改数字，后一个尺度在两地都没有个人录用结果。把 65 条广告当成 65 名女性重获工作的机会，会同时漏掉根本没有申请的人，和投递之后才被排除的人。

Together the two cases distinguish a rule an inspector can verify from the selection an applicant experiences. Removal of a condition can be checked on a screen. Whether equally qualified applicants can advance to interview and employment without disclosing reproductive information concerns decisions made afterwards. Yangzhou supplies a figure for the first question. Neither record gives individual hiring outcomes. Treating 65 corrected advertisements as 65 women regaining work would miss both those deterred from applying and those excluded at a later stage.

事件 24 41
Events 24 41

谁能取得独立证据，影响哪些损害最终能被追究

Access to independent evidence shapes which harms can be investigated

湖北精神卫生机构的调查之所以能查实三家机构有人殴打患者，与调查组能够调取监控、结合体表检验并询问患者和家属有关。史庭福在狱中死亡一案留下的是另一种记录。维权网转述，他的儿子接到监狱电话，被告知父亲死于心梗。多家机构转述同一次电话，能让更多人知道家属收到过什么消息，却不能产生第二份医学判断。缺少独立死因鉴定，既不能据此认定虐待，也不能据此排除救治方面的问题。当掌握原始记录的一方也是外界了解经过的主要渠道，家属要质疑其解释尤其困难。

In Hubei the inquiry could establish assaults in three psychiatric institutions because it obtained surveillance footage, considered physical examinations and interviewed patients and families. A different record survives for Shi Tingfu's death in prison. Rights Defence Network reported that his son received a prison telephone call attributing the death to a heart attack. Repeating that call made the family's account more widely known, but generated no second medical opinion. Without an independent finding, the reports establish neither abuse nor the adequacy of care. Challenging an explanation is especially difficult when the institution holding the original records is also the main source of information for relatives.

内蒙古鄂尔多斯柴登村的征地抗议有同一发布者的中英文记录。“昨天”项目称村民因修路征地补偿抗议，警方被指殴打包括老人和儿童在内的村民。两种语言的版本都来自这一条消息。现有材料没有独立伤情记录，也未核实补偿是否支付。河北保定的污染调查则取得了三村 17 口灌溉井的检测结果，得以说明 9 口井部分指标超标，同时区分灌溉水与村民饮用水。能够取得哪口井的样本，就能对哪口井作出判断；对人的伤势、暴露或长期健康，则需要另外的凭据。

In Chaideng village, Ordos, Inner Mongolia, the Chinese and English records of a land protest came from one publisher. The Yesterday project said villagers protested over compensation for land taken for a road and alleged that police struck residents, including older people and children. Translation supplied no additional eyewitness. The available material independently confirms neither injuries nor payment of compensation. In Baoding, Hebei, investigators could test 17 irrigation wells in three villages, identify excess levels for certain indicators in nine wells and distinguish irrigation from drinking water. Testing establishes facts about the wells sampled. Injury, individual exposure and long-term health require different evidence.

这也影响到对全篇的理解。可以核实到元的欠薪、可以复测的井水与从监狱给家属的电话得知的在押死亡，反映的是调查条件的差异。把证据较少等同于伤害较轻，会让最难公开发声的人在分析中再次消失；把未经核实的伤情和死因写成定论，又会替当事人说出他们没有说过的话。同一标准也适用于官方调查：保定的检测可以排除取样井中某些污染的说法，却不能代替对个人健康的调查。对一种伤害查到哪一步，取决于受影响的人能否接触记录、获得独立检查，并有机会对结论提出异议。

A wage debt traceable to the yuan, water that can be sampled again and a death in custody known to relatives through one call reflect different conditions of inquiry. Equating sparse evidence with slight harm would make those least able to speak publicly disappear from the analysis. Treating unverified injuries or a reported cause of death as settled would put claims into people's mouths. The same standard applies to official investigations. Tests in Baoding could rule out certain claims about the sampled wells without settling questions about individual health. How far a harm can be investigated depends in part on whether those affected can obtain records, secure an independent examination and challenge the conclusion.

事件 09 52 22 62 12
Events 09 52 22 62 12

法律与政策

Laws and policies

01 国家通用语言文字法

01 Law on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language

2025 年 12 月修订，2026 年 1 月 1 日施行。第 9 条确认各民族使用和发展本民族语言文字的自由；第 11 条规定学校及其他教育机构以国家通用语言文字为基本教学用语用字。

Revised in December 2025; effective 1 January 2026. Article 9 affirms the freedom of all ethnic groups to use and develop their own languages and scripts. Article 11 makes the national standard language and script the basic medium of instruction in schools and other educational institutions.

对少数民族学生和教师而言，第 9 条所载语言自由与第 11 条有关课堂教学的规定都与在校生活直接相关。果洛学校关闭后的报道未逐校列明接收学校的授课语言，现有资料因而无法确定原校学生还能选读哪些藏语课程。

For minority pupils and teachers, Article 9 on the use of their own languages and Article 11 on classroom instruction both bear directly on school life. Reports following the Golog closures do not identify the language of instruction at each receiving school. The Tibetan-medium courses still open to former pupils therefore remain unclear.

13 民族团结进步促进法

13 Law on Promoting Ethnic Unity and Progress

3 月 12 日通过，7 月 1 日施行。第 15 条涉及学校教学用语及多种文字并用时国家通用语言文字的呈现。联合国特别程序 4 月 16 日致函，关注少数群体的语言与教育选择。

Adopted on 12 March; effective 1 July. Article 15 addresses language of instruction and the prominence of the national standard script where several scripts appear together. A UN special procedures letter of 16 April raised concerns about minority language and educational choices.

联合国特别程序专家的来函关注学生、家长和教师能否继续选择母语教育。来函早于法律施行，记录了专家对条文可能产生的影响所作的评估。果洛三校的报道提供了当地情况，但各校作出关停决定的完整依据仍不清楚。

The UN experts' letter raised concerns about whether pupils, parents and teachers would retain a choice of mother-tongue education. Written before the law took effect, it assessed the likely implications of the provisions. Reporting on three schools in Golog describes local events but leaves the full grounds for each closure unclear.

16 香港国安法第四十三条实施细则修订

16 Amended implementation rules under Article 43 of the Hong Kong National Security Law

3 月 23 日生效。有关电子设备的搜查规定允许要求指定人士提供密码或解密协助，无合理辩解不遵从可负刑责。

Effective 23 March. Device search provisions allow designated people to be required to provide passwords or decryption assistance. Failure to comply without reasonable excuse can incur criminal liability.

香港监察指出，记者设备可能保存足以识别消息来源的信息，其他专业人士的设备也可能存有保密资料。《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第 17 条和第 19 条分别涉及隐私和表达自由。就这项修订而言，争议涉及设备解锁后调查人员能够接触的资料范围，以及保密通信受到何种保护。

Hong Kong Watch noted that journalists' devices may identify their sources and that other professionals may hold confidential material on their devices. Articles 17 and 19 of the ICCPR concern privacy and freedom of expression respectively. The amendment raises questions about which material investigators can access once a device is unlocked and what protection confidential communications receive.

出处 S112

Sources S112

39 国务院关于出境入境管理的规定

39 State Council regulations on exit and entry administration

7 月 22 日公布，9 月 15 日施行。第 4 至 6 条规定了限制出境的情形、期限和告知方式。部分限制最长可达 3 年。书面告知理由和救济途径是一般规则，可能影响国家安全或刑事侦查的情形属于例外。

Published 22 July; effective 15 September. Articles 4–6 set out the grounds, duration and notice provisions for exit restrictions. Some restrictions can last up to three years. The general rule provides for written notice of the reasons and available remedies, with exceptions where national security or a criminal investigation might be affected.

书面通知通常是当事人了解限制理由和救济途径的依据。在适用告知例外的情况下，当事人及分居亲属可能难以判断如何申请复核。《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第 12 条关于离开任何国家的自由，为评析这类限制提供了参照。

Written notice usually tells a person why a restriction was imposed and what remedy is available. Where an exception applies, it may be difficult for the person and relatives living apart to establish how to seek a review. Article 12 of the ICCPR, on the freedom to leave any country, provides a reference point for examining these restrictions.

春节网络环境"清朗"专项行动

Spring Festival 'Qinglang' online content campaign

2 月 12 日宣布，即日起为期 1 个月。中央网信办针对特定内容部署集中治理。公告说明了行动的目标与期限，未列出各平台实际删除的帖子。

Announced on 12 February for one month from that date. The national cyberspace authority announced action against specified content. The announcement sets out its aims and duration, without identifying the posts actually removed by individual platforms.

这项行政行动影响使用平台发布或查找公共事件记录的人。公告没有列出个别用户收到的处理理由，也没有给出有关删帖决定的申诉结果。

The campaign concerns people who use online platforms to publish or find accounts of public events. The announcement does not give the reasons individual users received for action on their posts or the outcome of any challenges to removals.

出处 S113

Sources S113

国际人权标准

International human rights standards

ICESCR　经济、社会及文化权利国际公约

ICESCR · International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

第 6、7 条涉及工作及公平、安全条件，第 11、12 条涉及生活水准与健康，第 13、15 条涉及教育与文化。

Articles 6 and 7 address work and fair, safe conditions. Articles 11 and 12 cover living standards and health, and Articles 13 and 15 cover education and cultural life.

出处　S120
Sources　S120

CRC　儿童权利公约

CRC · Convention on the Rights of the Child

第 3、12 条要求考虑儿童最佳利益、听取儿童意见。第 19、28 至 32、34、35 及 39 条覆盖暴力防护、教育、文化、非法用工、性剥削、拐卖与康复。

Articles 3 and 12 require consideration of children's best interests and views. Articles 19, 28–32, 34, 35 and 39 address protection from violence, education, culture, unlawful employment, sexual exploitation, trafficking and recovery.

出处　S121
Sources　S121

CRPD　残疾人权利公约

CRPD · Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

第 14、16、17、25、27 条涉及自由、免受暴力和剥削、身心完整、医疗及工作。

Articles 14, 16, 17, 25 and 27 address liberty, freedom from violence and exploitation, personal integrity, healthcare and work.

出处　S122
Sources　S122

CEDAW　消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约

CEDAW · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

第 2、5、11 条涉及消除歧视、性别定型与就业平等。

Articles 2, 5 and 11 address discrimination, gender stereotypes and equality in employment.

出处　S123
Sources　S123

CAT　禁止酷刑公约

CAT · Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

第 12 条规定，在有合理理由相信发生酷刑时，缔约国负有迅速、公正调查的义务。第 13 条保障申诉、获得审查以及投诉人和证人免受恐吓或虐待的权利。

Article 12 places states parties under a duty to investigate promptly and impartially where there are reasonable grounds to believe torture has occurred. Article 13 protects the right to complain and have the complaint examined. It also provides protection for complainants and witnesses against intimidation or ill-treatment.

出处　S124
Sources　S124

ICERD　消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约

ICERD · International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

第 5 条要求在平等基础上保障民事、政治、经济、社会与文化权利。

Article 5 requires civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to be secured on an equal basis.

出处　S125
Sources　S125

ICCPR　公民权利和政治权利国际公约

ICCPR · International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

第 6、9、10、12、14、17 至 19、21、22、25 至 27 条分别涉及生命、自由、在押待遇、出境、公平审判、隐私、信仰、表达、集会结社、参与、平等及少数群体权利。

Articles 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17–19, 21, 22 and 25–27 cover life, liberty, treatment in custody, leaving a country, fair trial, privacy, belief, expression, assembly, association, participation, equality and minority rights.

出处　S119
Sources　S119

中国已批准 ICESCR、CRC、CRPD、CEDAW 和 CAT，并已加入 ICERD。ICCPR 已签署、尚未批准；内地条目引用其条文作为评析参照。ICCPR 按香港基本法第 39 条、澳门基本法第 40 条所载安排继续适用于两地。

China has ratified the ICESCR, CRC, CRPD, CEDAW and CAT, and acceded to the ICERD. It has signed but not ratified the ICCPR, which is used as an analytical reference for mainland records. The ICCPR continues to apply in Hong Kong and Macao under the arrangements in Article 39 of the Hong Kong Basic Law and Article 40 of the Macao Basic Law.

出处　S107 · S108 · S109
Sources　S107 · S108 · S109

范围与核验

Scope and verification

收录范围与事件日期

Selection and dating of events

本报告收录了 2026 年 1 月至 10 月发生或首次公开披露，并在 10 月 31 日前已有公开来源的事件、措施和裁判。条目按当地日期归入相应月份。资料只载月份的事件列在该月末。同案涉及多人、跨省发生或出现后续进展时，均沿用同一编号。

This report covers incidents, measures and judgments that occurred or first became public between January and October 2026 and for which a public source was available by 31 October. Entries are arranged by local date. Where sources give only a month, the entry appears at the end of that month. Each case retains one identifier across provincial boundaries, multiple people and subsequent developments.

范围与跨国镇压

Geographical scope and transnational repression

报告以行为发生地界定地理范围，收录中华人民共和国实际管辖地区内的事件。境外发生的威吓、监控和其他跨境施压未纳入系统收集，因此这些记录无法反映境外受影响人群的经历或跨国镇压的规模。

The report uses the place where the conduct occurred to define its geographical scope. It covers events in areas under the de facto jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China. Intimidation, surveillance and other forms of pressure occurring abroad fell outside systematic collection. These records therefore offer no basis for assessing the experiences of people affected abroad or the scale of transnational repression.

行动主体与保护义务

Actors and duties of protection

每条记录列明实施有关行为的机构或个人。涉及私人雇主、经营者或个人的案件，同时记载了有关部门在预防侵害、调查、制止或提供救济方面的作用。例如，欠薪案分别指明拖欠工资的企业和作出支付决定的劳动监察机关，便于读者辨认各方的责任。

Each record identifies the institution or person responsible for the conduct described. Cases involving private employers, businesses or individuals also examine the role of public authorities in prevention, investigation, intervention or redress. Wage cases, for example, identify both the employer that withheld pay and the labour authority that issued the payment order. This makes each party's role explicit.

议题及核实标注

Topics and evidence ratings

每条记录标有一个主要议题，另列相关权利、人群和条约。核实等级描述来源对这条记录中主要事实的支持程度。A 级有文书或明确查阅文书的报道为据。B 级有不同来源的采访、现场观察或法庭报道相互印证。C 级依赖单一来源、当事人陈述，或数篇追溯至同一陈述的报道。个案中其他仍有争议的事实在正文中另行说明。

Each entry identifies a principal topic and the related rights, groups and treaties. The evidence rating describes the support for the central fact recorded. A denotes a document or reporting based on direct examination of one. B denotes corroboration from distinct interviews, observations or court reports. C denotes a single source, a participant's account, or several reports tracing back to the same account. The text identifies any other disputed facts in the case.

官方回应、姓名与隐私

Official responses, names and privacy

个案列出了截至 10 月 31 日可查的政府通报、裁判理由或媒体取得的部门答复。报告采用已公开的回应，研究团队未逐案致函。文中具名者均已见于公开来源，姓名与理解案情直接相关。匿名线人、受害未成年人及当事人的私人联系方式均未披露。资料曾公开发表，并不能证明家属同意再次披露个人信息。

The entries cite government notices, judicial reasons and responses obtained by journalists that were publicly available by 31 October. The research team relied on published responses and did not write to each authority individually. People named in the report had already been identified in public sources and their names are relevant to the case. The report withholds the identities of confidential sources and children who suffered harm, and the private contact details of those involved. Prior publication does not establish a family's consent to further disclosure.

原文、译本与存档

Originals, translations and archives

每条事件附有 1 至 3 个来源。41 条记录含英文或双语材料，19 条只列中文出处。法律条文以正式中文文本为主要依据，国际组织的声明及调查报道则尽可能引用英文原文。同一报道的两种语言版本按一个来源处理。事实截止日为 10 月 31 日，链接查阅日期另见出处索引。

Each event has one to three sources. Forty-one records include English or bilingual material and nineteen cite Chinese sources only. The report relies principally on official Chinese texts for legislation and cites original English statements and investigations where available. Two language versions of the same report count as one source. The factual cut-off is 31 October. The sources and archives section gives the date on which links were reviewed.

代表案例：黎智英案中的出版活动与国安指控

Case study – Publishing and national security charges in Jimmy Lai's case

代表案例 · 事件 08 · 香港
Case study · Event 08 · Hong Kong

事件概要
What happened

2025 年 12 月 15 日，香港高等法院原讼法庭裁定黎智英两项串谋勾结外国势力罪及一项串谋发布煽动刊物罪成立。2026 年 2 月 9 日，法庭就本案判监 20 年。六名前《苹果日报》主管和编辑也在同案中被判刑，其中三人曾出庭作证。对一份报纸而言，这意味着从决定编辑方向到落实出版的多个岗位，都有人因同案失去自由。

On 15 December 2025, Hong Kong's Court of First Instance convicted Jimmy Lai of two counts of conspiracy to collude with foreign forces and one count of conspiracy to publish seditious publications. On 9 February 2026, the court sentenced him to 20 years in prison. Six former Apple Daily executives and editors were also sentenced in the case. Three had given evidence. People working at several stages of newspaper production, from setting editorial direction to bringing the paper to print, lost their liberty in the same prosecution.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》第 19 条保障跨境寻求、接收和传播信息的自由。第 19 条第 3 款承认国家安全可以构成限制表达的理由，同时将限制限定在有法律依据且确有必要的范围内。黎案由此涉及一个具体争点：在法庭认定的串谋中，哪些编辑决定和对外联络被视为犯罪行为，哪些证据支持判处长期监禁。第 14 条另保障公平审判和辩护权。

Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights protects the freedom to seek, receive and impart information across borders. Article 19(3) recognises national security as a possible ground for restricting expression and confines such restrictions to those grounded in law and necessary for that purpose. In Lai's case, this raises the question of which editorial decisions and overseas contacts the court treated as part of a criminal conspiracy and what evidence justified a long prison term. Article 14 also protects the rights to a fair trial and a defence.

官方说法
Official account

特区政府称，黎利用报章请求外国制裁，有关行为危害国家安全。人权观察引述判刑理由指出，法庭把黎在串谋中的组织角色列为加重刑罚的因素，同时考虑了他的年龄、健康状况和单独监禁经历。政府公告列明三家相关公司各被罚款 3,004,500 港元。因此，本案刑罚既落在出版人、主管和编辑身上，也及于参与出版的公司。

The Hong Kong government said Lai used the newspaper to request foreign sanctions and that his conduct endangered national security. Human Rights Watch, citing the sentencing reasons, said the court treated his organising role in the conspiracies as an aggravating factor and considered his age, health and experience of solitary confinement. The government notice gives the fine for each of the three companies as HK$3,004,500. The penalties thus reached the companies involved in publication as well as the publisher, executives and editors.

争议与证据缺口
Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

人权观察认为，国安刑事追诉在本案中涵盖了出版和政治倡议。争议集中在文章、编辑决定及对外联络与控方所指共同犯罪意图之间的联系。政府公告能够确认法庭判处的刑罚；公告未逐项列出各篇文章、各次联络及相关证言的证明作用。所引报道也未载黎本人就是否上诉给出的完整解释。

Human Rights Watch argued that this national security prosecution encompassed publishing and political advocacy. The dispute concerns how the articles, editorial decisions and overseas contacts relate to the shared criminal intention alleged by the prosecution. The government announcement confirms the sentences but does not set out the evidential weight of each article, contact or witness statement. The reports cited also give no full account from Lai himself of his reasons for deciding whether to appeal.

救济现状
Remedies to date

3 月 6 日，《南华早报》引述法律团队成员称，黎决定不提出上诉。同案其他被告也已因刑事裁判受到处罚。对仍在押的人，医疗、与律师保密沟通以及与家人联系，均属于服刑期间的权利。法律团队关于上诉的消息没有涉及这些安排，也没有说明黎此后的医疗评估或会见情况。

On 6 March the South China Morning Post quoted a member of Lai's legal team as saying he had decided against an appeal. Other defendants in the case had also received penalties. For those still in custody, medical care, confidential communication with counsel and family contact concern their treatment throughout imprisonment. The legal team's account of the appeal decision gave no information on those arrangements or on subsequent medical assessments or visits for Lai.

自由之声的建议
Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声呼吁香港当局保障黎及同案在押者获得独立医疗评估和律师会见。本组织主张公开说明长期刑罚的依据，特别是法庭如何认定某项出版活动、记者与消息来源的接触或跨境采访构成具体危险。对于仅以和平表达、出版或对外倡议为依据的追诉，自由之声呼吁终止追诉，并向受影响者提供有效救济。

Voice of Liberation calls on the Hong Kong authorities to guarantee independent medical assessments and access to counsel for Lai and his co-defendants in custody. We advocate a public explanation of the grounds for long sentences, particularly how the court found a specific danger in particular publishing activities, contacts with sources or cross-border reporting. Where a prosecution rests solely on peaceful expression, publishing or overseas advocacy, we call for it to end and for an effective remedy for those affected.

出处 S013 · S014 · S015
Sources S013 · S014 · S015

代表案例：果洛三所藏族学校关闭后的教育选择

Case study – Educational choices after the reported closure of three Tibetan schools in Golog

代表案例 · 事件 45 · 青海果洛
Case study · Event 45 · Golog, Qinghai

事件概要
What happened

据西藏人权与民主促进中心，玛沁县草原女子学校 8 月 27 日收到关闭命令。一名因安全原因匿名的当地人士告诉自由亚洲电台，女子学校实际于 28 日关闭；此人估计约 450 名学生、60 名教师当时在校。另有一所村办小学与一所孤儿学校据报关闭。女子学校既教授藏语，也开设数学等课程，原本为牧区女孩提供继续学习的机会。

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy said the Grassland Girls' School in Maqen County received a closure order on 27 August. One local source, who spoke anonymously to Radio Free Asia for safety, dated the closure to 28 August and estimated that some 450 pupils and 60 teachers were then at the school. A village primary school and a school for orphans also reportedly closed. The girls' school taught Tibetan alongside subjects such as mathematics and gave girls from pastoral communities the chance to continue their education.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《儿童权利公约》第 28、29、30 条涉及受教育、教育目标及少数群体儿童使用本民族语言的权利。第 12 条要求在关系儿童的事项上听取其意见。《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》第 13、15 条保障教育及参与文化生活。对受影响家庭而言，能获得入学名额只是起点。距离、交通费用、教师能否用孩子熟悉的语言授课，以及女孩能否继续学习共同决定安置是否可行。

Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child address access to education, its aims and the use of their own language by children from minority groups. Article 12 requires their views to be heard on matters affecting them. Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights protect education and participation in cultural life. For families, the offer of a place is a starting point. Distance, transport costs, the availability of teachers who speak the child's language and whether girls can stay in education all affect whether a placement works.

官方说法
Official account

自由亚洲电台向果洛州教育部门查询，对方指由县级部门负责。县级部门表示没有权限答复。公开报道同时记录了当地异地办学的安排。央广网报道，果洛州在海东市乐都区异地办学的果洛海东中学 9 月 1 日开学，招收首批 1,200 名学生。尚无逐校资料表明这批学生来自哪几所关闭的学校。

Radio Free Asia contacted the prefectural education authorities, who referred it to county officials. The latter said they were not authorised to answer. Public reporting also documents schooling organised outside the prefecture. China National Radio reported that Golog Haidong Secondary School in Ledu District, Haidong, opened on 1 September to its first intake of 1,200 pupils. No school-by-school data establish which, if any, of the closed schools those pupils had previously attended.

争议与证据缺口
Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

两家机构对部分学校接获通知和停办的月份记载不同。自由亚洲电台引用的“超过 1,000 名学生”，来自孤儿学校校长在 2025 年校庆时对该校规模的描述。另据西藏人权与民主促进中心估计，孤儿学校关闭时约有 300 名学生。约 450 人则是知情人对女子学校关闭时在校人数的估计。这些数字涉及不同年份或不同学校，所引资料也没有逐校安置人数或接收学校的课表。关校后有多少儿童中断学业仍不清楚。

The two organisations give different months for some schools' notices and closures. Radio Free Asia's figure of more than 1,000 pupils came from the head of the school for orphans describing its size at its 2025 anniversary. TCHRD separately estimated that about 300 children attended the orphan school when it closed. The estimate of about 450 concerned the girls' school at the time it closed. The figures refer to different schools and years. The cited sources give no school-by-school placement figures or receiving schools' timetables. The number of children whose education was interrupted remains unknown.

救济现状
Remedies to date

所引材料未确认学生能否选择走读、继续接受藏语教学，或在转入寄宿学校后定期与家人联系。孤儿学校还承担日常照护。对在那里生活的孩子而言，新学校提供学位只回答了在哪里上课的问题。原有的生活支持由谁接手、如何与监护人保持联系、假期由谁照料，在有关关校的公开报道中都没有答案。

The sources do not establish whether pupils can attend as day pupils, continue learning in Tibetan or maintain regular contact with their families after moving to boarding schools. The school for orphans also provided daily care. A place at another school answers where a child can attend lessons. The public reporting on the closures does not say who took over day-to-day support, how children could maintain contact with guardians or who would care for them during holidays.

自由之声的建议
Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声建议教育主管部门以藏汉双语向家庭说明关校依据、时间和申诉途径，并按原学校公布去向、实际教学语言及交通支持。本组织支持学生、家长和原校教师参与安置决定，包括讨论走读、寄宿和照护选择。逐校公布匿名资料，可以让家庭了解安置进展，同时保护儿童的姓名、住址及其他身份信息。

Voice of Liberation recommends that education authorities explain the grounds and timetable for closure and avenues of appeal to families in Tibetan and Chinese. We recommend publishing destinations, actual teaching languages and transport support for each former school. We support a role for pupils, parents and former teachers in placement decisions, including choices about day attendance, boarding and care. Anonymised figures by school would inform families about placements while protecting children's names, addresses and other identifying details.

出处 S002 · S080 · S111
Sources S002 · S080 · S111

代表案例：舒城服装工人怎样追回欠薪

Case study – How garment workers in Shucheng recovered their wages

代表案例 · 事件 12 · 安徽舒城
Case study · Event 12 · Shucheng, Anhui

事件概要
What happened

舒城龙耀服饰有限公司拖欠 38 名工人在 2024 年 5 月至 2025 年 12 月期间的工资，六安市人社局查实总额为 368,754 元。2026 年 3 月 8 日，工人向县人社局投诉。3 月 27 日，县人社局责令企业限期改正，逾期后于 4 月 8 日移送公安。6 月 7 日企业向县劳动保障服务中心转款，市人社局随后确认该中心已向工人逐人代发。

Lu'an's labour authority established that Shucheng Longyao Clothing owed 38 workers RMB 368,754 for work from May 2024 to December 2025. The workers complained to the county labour authority on 8 March 2026. It set a deadline for the company to put matters right on 27 March and referred the case to police on 8 April after the deadline passed. On 7 June the company transferred the money to the county labour protection service centre. The municipal authority later confirmed that the centre paid each worker.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》第 7 条保障公平报酬。工资长期拖欠会影响劳动者支付日常开支；即使补发本金，借款负担或为追薪投入的时间仍可能影响家庭生活。本案公开资料未载明每位工人因此承担的开支或损失。私人企业承担支付工资的责任，国家的保护义务则涉及劳动规则、工资支付监督和劳动者可以实际使用的救济途径。

Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights protects fair remuneration. Long delays in payment can affect workers' ability to meet ordinary expenses. Debt or time spent pursuing wages may continue to affect households after the principal is paid. The public record in this case gives no individual figures for those costs or losses. The private employer was responsible for paying wages. The state's duty of protection concerns labour rules, supervision of payment and access to remedies workers can use in practice.

官方说法
Official account

县人社局先责令企业改正，逾期后又将涉嫌拒不支付劳动报酬的线索移送公安。企业后来把款项转给县劳动保障服务中心，由中心代发。市人社局公开了总额、接收机构及发放对象，并确认每位工人均已收到工资。通报所能说明的是这一整笔款项如何经由中心发到工人手中，个人银行账户和各笔付款日期未予披露。

The county labour authority first ordered the company to remedy the breach. After the deadline passed it referred suspected refusal to pay to the police. The company later transferred the money to the county labour protection service centre for distribution. The municipal authority identified the amount, the receiving institution and the workers it paid, and confirmed that each worker received their wages. The notice explains how the money reached the workers through the centre, without disclosing bank accounts or individual payment dates.

争议与证据缺口

Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

从 3 月 8 日工人投诉到 6 月 7 日企业向中心转款，相隔 91 天。公开通报确认中心向 38 人代发了工资，但没有逐笔列出入账日期。资料同样未披露移送公安是否引致刑事追诉或定罪，也未说明工人是否获得迟延赔偿，或追薪过程中发生的其他损失是否得到弥补。

Ninety-one days elapsed between the workers' complaint on 8 March and the company's transfer to the centre on 7 June. The public notice confirms that the centre distributed wages to 38 people but gives no dates for individual credits. The sources also do not disclose whether the police referral resulted in a prosecution or conviction, whether workers received compensation for late payment, or whether other losses incurred in pursuing their wages were made good.

救济现状

Remedies to date

38 人收到工资是可以由主管部门确认的救济结果。北京朝阳另案中，人社部门也查实欠薪并责令支付，但 9 月 30 日仍记录企业未履行。丰台另两案的公开材料同样记录了逾期未付。劳动者同样拿到行政决定，却可能处于不同的追薪阶段，需要的下一步帮助也不同。

The authority confirmed that all 38 workers had received their wages. In a separate Chaoyang case, Beijing labour officials also established arrears and ordered payment, but recorded on 30 September that the company had yet to comply. Public records for two Fengtai cases likewise show missed deadlines. Workers holding similar administrative decisions can be at different stages of recovery and need different assistance.

自由之声的建议

Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声建议劳动监察部门向投诉人告知执行联系人、支付期限，以及雇主无力支付时可用的程序。本组织主张公开群体欠薪案件中应付、实付和待领金额的匿名汇总，同时保留错付和漏付的纠正渠道。对已离职、异地务工或无法到场的工人，远程查询和领款安排尤其重要。本组织也支持工人共同投诉，或在保护本人身份的情况下单独求助。

Voice of Liberation recommends that labour inspectorates give complainants an enforcement contact, payment deadlines and an explanation of procedures available if an employer cannot pay. We favour anonymised totals due, paid and unclaimed in collective wage cases, alongside a way to correct mistaken or missing payments. Remote access to information and payment matters particularly to former employees, migrant workers and people unable to attend in person. We also support joint complaints and confidential individual access to assistance.

出处 S022
Sources S022

代表案例：蕲春砖厂强迫八名智力障碍者劳动案

Case study – Forced labour of eight people with intellectual disabilities at brickworks in Qichun

代表案例 · 事件 17 · 湖北蕲春
Case study · Event 17 · Qichun, Hubei

事件概要
What happened

据记者查阅的一审判决，三人组织、运送八名智力障碍者到砖厂工作，限制其行动，并代领工资。2025 年 10 月，举报出现后，七人和另一人被分别带往不同地点，公安机关随后将他们解救。2026 年 3 月 24 日，湖北蕲春县法院一审判处三人 1 年 3 个月至 3 年不等的有期徒刑，并判令追缴违法所得发还被害人。

According to journalists who examined the first-instance judgment, three people recruited and transported eight people with intellectual disabilities to brickworks, restricted their movement and collected their wages. After a report in October 2025, seven workers and the eighth were taken to different places. Police subsequently rescued them. On 24 March 2026, Qichun County Court in Hubei imposed prison sentences ranging from 15 months to three years and ordered the recovery and return of unlawful proceeds to the victims.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《残疾人权利公约》第 27 条保障自由选择或接受工作的权利，明确要求残疾人获得免受强迫劳动的保护。第 16 条要求预防和调查剥削，提供康复及重返社会所需的支持。这些义务既涉及追究组织者，也涉及为工人提供能被理解的解释、独立于用工方的投诉渠道和退出工作的现实条件。

Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities safeguards the right to freely chosen or accepted work and expressly requires protection against forced labour. Article 16 requires prevention and investigation of exploitation and support for recovery and reintegration. These obligations extend beyond holding the organisers to account. Workers need explanations they can understand, complaints channels independent of their employer and a genuine opportunity to leave a job.

官方说法
Official account

据判决报道，高某代领工资 36,783 元，其中 35,000 元转给吴某。法院分别向吴某、高某追缴 35,000 元和 1,783 元，依法发还被害人。刑罚处理个人刑事责任，发还款项处理劳动所得的归属。工人是否真正重新掌握工资，还取决于执行中怎样确定各人应得数额，以及谁能根据本人意愿办理领取。

According to the account of the judgment, a person surnamed Gao collected RMB 36,783 in wages and passed RMB 35,000 to a person surnamed Wu. The court ordered recovery of RMB 35,000 from Wu and RMB 1,783 from Gao for return to the victims. The sentences addressed individual criminal liability. The repayment order addressed entitlement to the earnings. Whether workers regain control of their wages depends on how enforcement officers determine each person’s share and who can collect it in accordance with that person’s wishes.

争议与证据缺口
Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

报道详述了控制工人的方式、跨地区转移和解救经过。对于离开工地后的生活，所引材料没有工人以自己选择的方式作出的公开陈述，也没有逐人说明最终收款、住所及支持安排。外界因此无从知道八人各自对今后工作和居住的意愿，或他们在多大程度上参与了有关决定。

The report describes how the workers were controlled, moved across regions and rescued. For the period after they left the brickworks, the sources include no public accounts given by the workers in a form of their choosing. They give no individual account of final payments, accommodation or support. These gaps leave open what each of the eight wanted for their work and living arrangements and how far each took part in decisions about them.

救济现状
Remedies to date

一审已判刑并确定返还义务。对当事人而言，离开原工地是关键一步，后面还涉及健康评估、证件和工资能否本人持有、是否有安全住所，以及在再次遭遇控制时谁能听懂并回应求助。没有收款凭据或执行机关说明，无法确认上述追缴款已实际到达八名工人手中。

The first-instance court imposed sentences and established an obligation to return the money. Leaving the original worksite was a critical step. Questions remain about health assessments, workers' control over identity documents and wages, safe accommodation, and who could understand and respond if someone sought help again. Without receipts or an enforcement authority's account, the available record cannot confirm that the recovered money actually reached the eight workers.

自由之声的建议
Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声建议法院执行部门用工人能够理解的方式说明领取和异议程序，并提供独立支持人员协助表达意愿。本组织呼吁地方人社及民政部门调查层层转包、代领工资和跨地区转移的情况，公布匿名的执行及安置进度。对获救工人，独立回访提供了在雇主或住宿安排者不在场时谈论近况的机会。自由之声支持工人自行选择支持人员，并在面临报复或再次受控制时获得跨地区援助。

Voice of Liberation recommends accessible explanations from the court's enforcement office of how workers can collect their money or raise objections, with independent support to help each person express their wishes. We call on local labour and civil affairs departments to examine subcontracting, collection of wages by third parties and transfers across regions, and to publish anonymised enforcement and placement outcomes. Independent follow-up gives workers a chance to speak without an employer or accommodation provider present. We support each worker's choice of support person and access to help across jurisdictions if they face retaliation or renewed control.

出处 S033
Sources S033

代表案例：湖北精神卫生机构中的患者安全

Case study – Patient safety in psychiatric institutions in Hubei

代表案例 · 事件 09 · 湖北襄阳、宜昌
Case study · Event 09 · Xiangyang and Yichang, Hubei

事件概要
What happened

《新京报》记者 2025 年 12 月调查湖北部分精神卫生机构，记录患者遭殴打、持续住院及出院困难等问题。部分家属向记者表示，减免费用影响了他们送亲属住院的决定。2026 年 2 月 13 日，湖北省联合调查组通报核查结果，确认三家机构存在工作人员殴打患者情形，并查出部分患者已不适宜长期住院却继续留院。

In December 2025 journalists from The Beijing News investigated psychiatric institutions in Hubei, documenting assaults, prolonged stays and difficulties obtaining discharge. Some relatives said fee reductions had influenced their decision to admit a family member. On 13 February 2026 a provincial inquiry published findings confirming assaults by staff in three institutions. It also found that some patients remained in hospital after long-term inpatient treatment had ceased to be appropriate.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《残疾人权利公约》第 14、16、17、25 条涉及人身自由、免受暴力、身心完整及平等获得医疗服务。《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》第 12 条保障健康权。住院患者依赖工作人员提供药物和日常照护。如果投诉只能经由被指涉的工作人员转达，患者就难以私下说明遭遇。能否取得本人看得懂的病情说明，也直接影响患者对继续住院的决定有多少发言权。

Articles 14, 16, 17 and 25 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities concern liberty, freedom from violence, personal integrity and equal access to healthcare. Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights protects the right to health. Inpatients depend on staff for medication and daily care. If a complaint can reach an investigator only through the staff concerned, a patient has little opportunity to speak privately. Access to an intelligible explanation of their condition also affects the say patients have in decisions about remaining in hospital.

官方说法
Official account

调查组核查襄阳、宜昌 51 家机构，结合监控、体表检验和询问记录，查实三家机构共四名护士或护工曾扇耳光、击打或踢打患者，公安机关对四人作出行政处罚。调查组称未发现将非精神障碍者收治入院，同时查出有人治愈后仍留院。首次是否具备入院指征，与情况改变后是否有继续住院的依据，分别关系到两个时点的决定。

The inquiry covered 51 institutions in Xiangyang and Yichang. Using surveillance footage, physical examinations and interviews, it found that four nurses or care workers across three institutions had slapped, struck or kicked patients. Police imposed administrative penalties on all four. The inquiry said it found no admissions of people without mental disorders, but identified patients kept in hospital after recovery. Whether admission was initially indicated and whether there remained a basis for continued hospitalisation after a change in condition are decisions made at different times.

争议与证据缺口

Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

通报还指出，一家医院让部分患者在病区与院内看护中心之间反复流转，并办理出入院手续。手续完成能改变结算记录，却不一定意味着病人回到了自己选择的生活场所。公开材料没有说明每位受伤者是否得到独立评估、能否取得病历副本或就留院安排提出异议。

The notice also said one hospital repeatedly transferred some patients between a ward and an on-site care centre, completing admission and discharge paperwork. That can change billing records without returning someone to a place where they choose to live. The material does not say whether every injured patient received an independent assessment, could obtain copies of medical records or had a way to challenge continued admission.

救济现状

Remedies to date

殴打患者者受到行政处罚。另有人员因涉嫌骗保或隐匿凭证被刑拘，其事由与殴打患者不同。追回医保资金和补偿患者也面向不同权利主体。对患者和家属，更直接的结果是伤情是否得到治疗、能否安全转诊或回家、院外是否有人继续提供照护，这些事项尚缺逐人或匿名汇总的披露。

The staff who assaulted patients received administrative penalties. Other people were placed in criminal detention on suspicion of insurance fraud or concealing records, separate allegations from assault. Recovering insurance funds and compensating patients also serve different parties. For patients and families, immediate questions include whether injuries were treated, whether they could transfer safely or return home, and who would provide ongoing care outside hospital. Individual or anonymised aggregate outcomes on these matters have yet to be disclosed.

自由之声的建议

Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声主张由院外机构定期复核继续住院的理由和期限，并为患者提供可以直接使用的独立申诉渠道。对已查实遭受殴打的患者，本组织建议提供取证、索赔和防止报复的协助。匿名公布伤后治疗、出院后社区支持及投诉处理结果，有助于家属了解整改是否改善了患者生活。住院者本人也需要知道受理申诉的院外机构、答复时限和可以协助理解答复的人。

Voice of Liberation advocates regular external review of the reasons for continued hospitalisation and its duration, alongside an independent complaints route accessible directly to patients. For patients whose assaults were confirmed, we recommend help with securing evidence, pursuing compensation and obtaining protection against retaliation. Anonymised accounts of treatment for injuries, community support after discharge and complaint outcomes would show families whether corrective measures improved patients' lives. For an inpatient, access to redress also depends on knowing which outside body handles a complaint, when it will reply and who can help explain its response.

出处 S016 · S017 · S018
Sources S016 · S017 · S018

代表案例：扬州招聘歧视案中的 65 条信息

Case study – Discriminatory recruitment in 65 vacancy notices in Yangzhou

代表案例 · 事件 24 · 江苏扬州
Case study · Event 24 · Yangzhou, Jiangsu

事件概要
What happened

2026 年 4 月，扬州市检察院调查发现，多家用人单位在网络招聘中设置性别或生育条件，涉及前台、销售、行政等岗位。5 月，检察机关向人社部门提出检察建议。江苏检察网 10 月 22 日报道，已发现的 65 条违法招聘信息均已整改。一位求职者向报道者表示，限制标注取消后，她已经投递简历，期待获得面试机会。

In April 2026 Yangzhou prosecutors found that several employers had imposed sex or childbearing requirements in online advertisements for reception, sales and administrative jobs. In May they issued a recommendation to the labour authority. On 22 October the Jiangsu procuratorial website reported that all 65 unlawful advertisements identified had been corrected. One applicant told the reporter that she had submitted her CV after the restriction was removed and hoped to get an interview.

涉及的权利与标准
Rights and standards

《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》第 11 条保障平等就业机会，包括适用相同的遴选标准。《妇女权益保障法》第 43 条针对招聘中的性别限定、婚育调查和妊娠测试等作出具体规定。平等就业从读到招聘启事就开始。如果广告直接要求男性或已婚已育，符合岗位能力要求的人可能根本不会申请，雇主的报名名单也不会留下她们被排除的记录。

Article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women protects equal employment opportunities, including the application of the same selection criteria. Article 43 of China’s Law on the Protection of Women’s Rights and Interests addresses sex restrictions, enquiries about marriage and childbearing, and pregnancy tests in recruitment. Equal access begins when a person reads a vacancy. If it specifies men or applicants who are married with children, qualified people may never apply. The employer’s list of applicants will hold no record of their exclusion.

官方说法
Official account

江苏检察网记载，检察官邀请妇女权益保护领域志愿者就事实进行公开论证，随后提出检察建议。人社部门约谈招聘平台和用人单位，督促完善信息审核，并将就业性别平等纳入常规检查。通过公益诉讼检察监督，多家单位公开设置的共同门槛可以一起接受检查，求职者不必先公开个人婚育经历才能启动监管。

The Jiangsu procuratorial website said prosecutors invited volunteers working on women’s rights to a public examination of the facts before issuing their recommendation. Labour officials met recruitment platforms and employers, pressed for better checks on advertisements and included sex equality in routine inspections. Public interest oversight lets authorities examine common barriers used by several employers without requiring individual applicants first to disclose their marriage or reproductive histories.

争议与证据缺口
Disputed points and gaps in the evidence

10 月 22 日的报道确认 65 条违法招聘信息已整改，也记录了求职者王女士告诉检察官，她在限制取消后投递了简历。报道没有给出她的面试或录用结果，也没有说明此前遭筛除的人是否获得重新考虑。招聘网页能保留限制性文字的痕迹，电话沟通和入职体检中的筛选通常不会显示在同一页面。本案材料没有交代这些后续环节的招聘条件。

The report of 22 October confirms that 65 unlawful adverts were corrected and quotes an applicant, Ms Wang, who told prosecutors she had submitted a CV after the restriction was removed. It gives no interview or hiring outcome for her, or indication that other applicants screened out earlier were reconsidered. A vacancy page can preserve a written restriction. Screening during a telephone call or pre-employment examination will rarely appear on the same page. The material in this case does not describe the conditions applied at those later stages.

救济现状
Remedies to date

扬州案件中，已确认的救济是招聘网页上的限制得到纠正。北京朝阳另案涉及一家信息技术公司要求 11 名女性提交入职孕检证明，当地人社部门责令改正并处罚款。两案涉及招聘的不同阶段。扬州的证据来自面向所有求职者的岗位广告，北京案的要求则针对已进入录用流程的个人，单看公开广告难以发现。

In Yangzhou the confirmed remedy was the removal of restrictions from vacancy pages. In a separate Chaoyang case in Beijing, an information technology company required 11 women to produce pregnancy test results before taking up employment. The district labour authority ordered correction and imposed a fine. The two cases concern different stages of recruitment. The Yangzhou evidence came from adverts open to all applicants. In Beijing the requirement was put to individuals already in the hiring process and would have been difficult to detect from a public advert.

自由之声的建议
Recommendations from Voice of Liberation

自由之声建议用人单位公开与岗位直接相关的录用条件，为此前遭不当筛选的求职者提供重新申请和复核的机会。本组织主张招聘平台保存广告变更记录并接受匿名投诉，劳动监察部门就同一岗位后续的面试和入职要求开展抽查。在保护求职者隐私的前提下，恢复的面试机会以及获得补救的投诉数量，都比广告修改次数更能反映求职者实际获得的机会。

Voice of Liberation recommends that employers publish the selection criteria directly related to a job and offer applicants unfairly screened out a chance to reapply and seek review. We favour platforms retaining changes to adverts and accepting anonymous complaints, and labour inspectors checking subsequent interview and induction requirements for the same jobs. With applicants' privacy protected, the number of interview opportunities restored and complaints remedied would give a clearer picture of applicants' opportunities than the number of edits to adverts alone.

出处 S043
Sources S043

出处 S110
Sources S110

1 月事件记录

January 2026

01　修订后的国家通用语言文字法施行

01 Revised law on the standard spoken and written Chinese language takes effect

1 月 1 日（施行） · 全国性立法

1 January (entry into force) · National legislation

2025 年 12 月通过的修订法于本日施行。第九条保留各民族使用和发展本民族语言文字的自由，第十一条要求学校及其他教育机构以国家通用语言文字为基本教学用语用字。西藏人权与民主促进中心关注修订对藏语授课学校选择教学语言的影响。

The amendments passed in December 2025 entered into force. Article 9 retains the freedom of all ethnic groups to use and develop their own languages and scripts. Article 11 requires schools and other educational institutions to use the national standard language and script as their basic medium of instruction. The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy raised concerns about the implications for schools that teach in Tibetan.

宗教、语言与文化 · 少数群体权利、教育 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 A

Religion, language and culture · minority rights, education | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已施行 | ICESCR 13、15；CRC 28、29、30；ICCPR 27

At 31 October: In force | ICESCR 13, 15 · CRC 28, 29, 30 · ICCPR 27

出处 S001 · S002 · S003

Sources S001 · S002 · S003

02　雅阳教堂被警方包围

02 Police surround Yayang Church

1 月 5 日 · 浙江温州

5 January · Wenzhou, Zhejiang

中国人权捍卫者网络（CHRD）称，警方 1 月 5 日包围泰顺县雅阳镇的教堂。1 月 9 日，法新社记者在现场见到脚手架与网罩，原有十字架已不可见。对华援助协会 10 月 23 日报道，亚中教堂主堂已于 5 月 19 日拆除，原址改为公园。该协会引述知情人士称，当地这轮行动中仍有 20 人被羁押。

Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD) reported that police surrounded the church in Yayang, Taishun County, on 5 January. On 9 January an AFP journalist saw scaffolding and netting and could no longer see the cross. ChinaAid reported on 23 October that the main sanctuary of Yazhong Church had been demolished on 19 May and a park occupied the site. Its sources said 20 people were still in custody in connection with the local crackdown.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 B

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence B

截至 10 月 31 日　10 月报道主堂已拆，原址已改为公园 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: October report describes demolition and a park on the site | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S004 · S005 · S127

Sources S004 · S005 · S127

03　秋雨圣约教会负责人及信徒被带走

03 Early Rain Covenant Church leaders and members taken away

1 月 6 日 · 四川成都、德阳

6 January · Chengdu and Deyang, Sichuan

教会称警方 1 月 6 日在德阳带走李英强，并在多处带走教会成员。CHRD 引述知情人士估计至少 10 人被带走，并报道其中四人问话后获释。对华援助协会 9 月 30 日报道，李英强和戴志超于 2 月被正式逮捕，案件在 8 月退回补充侦查，两人报道时仍被羁押于德阳。

The church said police took Li Yingqiang from his home in Deyang on 6 January and detained members at other locations. CHRD cited a source who put the number taken away at ten or more and reported that four were released after questioning. ChinaAid reported on 30 September that Li and Dai Zhichao had been formally arrested in February. Their cases were returned to police for further investigation in August and both remained in custody in Deyang when ChinaAid reported.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　部分获释；9 月底报道李、戴仍在押 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: Four releases reported; Li and Dai still detained in the September account | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S006 · S004 · S128

Sources S006 · S004 · S128

04　建筑工人投诉被欠薪近 78 万元

04 Construction workers complain of nearly RMB 780,000 in unpaid wages

1 月 15 日（接获投诉） · 北京丰台

15 January (complaint received) · Fengtai, Beijing

丰台区人社局接到投诉后查明，方舟金诚建筑工程公司拖欠 31 名劳动者 2025 年 2 月至 2026 年 1 月工资 778,696 元。公司逾期未付，6 月 2 日被责令支付工资并加付 389,348 元赔偿金。人社部门 6 月公布时，公司仍未履行决定。

After receiving a complaint, the district labour authority found that Fangzhou Jincheng Construction Engineering owed 31 workers RMB 778,696 for February 2025 to January 2026. The company missed the payment deadline. On 2 June it was ordered to pay the wages plus RMB 389,348 in compensation. It had still not complied when the authority published its findings in June.

劳动与生计 · 公平报酬、有效救济 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · fair remuneration, effective remedy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　公布时未履行 | ICESCR 7

At 31 October: Order outstanding at publication | ICESCR 7

出处 S007

Sources S007

2 月事件记录

February 2026

05　媒体人刘虎、巫英蛟被拘

05 Journalists Liu Hu and Wu Yingjiao detained

2 月 1 日 · 四川警方跨省办案

1 February · Cross-provincial investigation by Sichuan police

刘虎、巫英蛟发表涉及四川蒲江官员的报道后被带走。成都锦江警方称涉嫌诬告陷害、非法经营；无国界记者质疑拘押压制报道。两人于 2 月 14 日取保候审。财新引述决定书称，警方 9 月 10 日解除了刘虎的取保候审。财新 9 月 12 日报道时，巫英蛟尚未解除取保，案件也未撤销。

Liu Hu and Wu Yingjiao were detained after publishing an investigation concerning officials in Pujiang, Sichuan. Jinjiang police cited suspected false accusation and unlawful business operations. Reporters Without Borders criticised the detentions as a restriction on reporting. Both were granted bail on 14 February. Caixin cited a decision dated 10 September lifting Liu's bail conditions. When Caixin reported on 12 September, Wu remained on bail and the case had not been closed.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 A

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　刘虎解除取保；9 月报道巫英蛟仍在取保 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Liu's bail lifted; Wu remained on bail in the September report | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S008 · S009 · S010

Sources S008 · S009 · S010

06　四名法轮功学员据报被判刑

06 Four Falun Gong practitioners reportedly sentenced

2 月 4 日 · 黑龙江海林、牡丹江

4 February · Hailin and Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang

法轮功学员运营的明慧网称，海林法院 2 月 4 日判苏宏 9 年、贾艳凤和申金祥各 5 年、杨奎 4 年 6 个月，牡丹江市中院 6 月 3 日维持原判。该网 7 月报道，苏宏和贾艳凤上诉被驳回后被送至黑龙江省女子监狱，其家属当时正在申请探视。所引资料没有附两审判决书。

Minghui, a website run by Falun Gong practitioners, reported that on 4 February the Hailin court sentenced Su Hong to nine years, Jia Yanfeng and Shen Jinxiang to five years each, and Yang Kui to four years and six months. It said Mudanjiang Intermediate Court upheld the sentences on 3 June. In July Minghui reported that Su and Jia had been sent to Heilongjiang Women's Prison and their families were applying to visit. The report did not reproduce either judgment.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　据明慧网，二审维持，苏宏与贾艳凤已转监 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: Minghui reported that the sentences stood and that Su and Jia had been transferred to prison | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S011

Sources S011

07　金融企业北京分公司拖欠 22 人工资

07 Finance company’s Beijing branch owes wages to 22 workers

2 月 6 日起（投诉） · 北京朝阳

From 6 February (complaints) · Chaoyang, Beijing

朝阳区人社局 2 月 6 日起陆续接到 29 人投诉。该局另行查实，涉事北京分公司拖欠 22 名劳动者工资 2,849,305.23 元。7 月 17 日，人社局责令支付欠薪、加付赔偿金并作出罚款决定。9 月 30 日公布时，企业尚未履行。通报分别列出投诉人数和核定欠薪人数，没有逐人对应名单。

From 6 February the Chaoyang labour authority received complaints from 29 people. It found that the company’s Beijing branch owed 22 workers RMB 2,849,305.23. On 17 July it ordered payment of the arrears and compensation and imposed a fine. Its notice of 30 September recorded non-compliance. The notice gives separate totals for complainants and workers owed wages, without identifying how the two groups overlap.

劳动与生计 · 公平报酬、有效救济 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · fair remuneration, effective remedy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　公布时未履行 | ICESCR 7

At 31 October: Orders outstanding at publication | ICESCR 7

出处 S012

Sources S012

08　黎智英被判监禁 20 年

08 Jimmy Lai sentenced to 20 years in prison

2 月 9 日 · 香港

9 February · Hong Kong

香港高等法院原讼法庭就黎智英及《苹果日报》相关案件判刑，黎在本案的总刑期为 20 年。特区政府称他利用报章请求外国制裁、危害国家安全。人权观察认为，法院以国安罪名惩罚出版人的表达和对外联系，损害新闻自由。3 月 6 日，其法律团队成员称他决定不提出上诉。

Hong Kong’s Court of First Instance sentenced Lai and others in the Apple Daily case. Lai received a total of 20 years in this case. The government said he had used the newspaper to request foreign sanctions and endangered national security. Human Rights Watch said using national security offences to punish a publisher’s speech and overseas contacts undermined press freedom. On 6 March a member of his legal team said Lai had decided against an appeal.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 A

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　国安案判刑；3 月法律团队成员称不提上诉 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Sentenced in the national security case; a legal team member said in March that Lai would not appeal | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S013 · S014 · S015

Sources S013 · S014 · S015

09　调查组查实三家精神卫生机构工作人员殴打患者

09 Inquiry confirms staff assaulted patients at three psychiatric institutions

2 月 13 日（调查通报） · 湖北襄阳、宜昌

13 February (investigation findings) · Xiangyang and Yichang, Hubei

《新京报》记者于 2025 年 12 月卧底调查湖北部分精神卫生机构。湖北省联合调查组随后调取监控录像，询问患者和家属，于 2026 年 2 月 13 日公布结果：三家机构有护士或护工扇耳光、击打患者，部分患者临床治愈后仍继续住院。

In December 2025 journalists from The Beijing News went undercover in psychiatric institutions in Hubei. A provincial inquiry subsequently examined surveillance footage and interviewed patients and relatives. On 13 February 2026 it reported that nurses or care workers at three institutions had slapped or struck patients and that some patients had remained in hospital after clinical recovery.

人身安全与隐私 · 健康、免受不当待遇 | 医疗机构 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · health, protection from ill-treatment | Medical institutions | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已调查、处罚 | ICESCR 12；CRPD 14、16、17、25

At 31 October: Inquiry completed and penalties imposed | ICESCR 12 · CRPD 14, 16, 17, 25

出处 S016 · S017 · S018

Sources S016 · S017 · S018

10　部分县市驾考理论考试据报改用普通话

10 Some driving theory tests reportedly switched to Mandarin

2 月 15 日 · 新疆阿克苏地区

15 February · Aksu Prefecture, Xinjiang

《维吾尔时报》引述当地警方在抖音发布的说明称，库车、新和、沙雅等地要求考生用普通话参加驾照理论考试，已完成前序考试的人也受影响。对只熟悉维吾尔语的考生，这会构成准入障碍。消息仅涉及阿克苏部分地区。

The Uyghur Times cited a local police announcement on Douyin saying that candidates in places including Kuqa, Xinhe and Shaya had to take the driving theory test in Mandarin. The change also affected people who had completed earlier tests. It presents a barrier for candidates familiar only with Uyghur. The report concerns parts of Aksu Prefecture.

宗教、语言与文化 · 少数群体权利、平等待遇 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · minority rights, equal treatment | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　部分考点据报执行 | ICCPR 26、27；ICERD 5

At 31 October: Reportedly implemented at some test centres | ICCPR 26, 27 · ICERD 5

出处 S019

Sources S019

11　民主派初选案 12 名被告上诉被驳回

11 Court dismisses appeals by 12 defendants in the pro-democracy primary case

2 月 23 日 · 香港

23 February · Hong Kong

2 月 23 日，香港上诉法庭驳回 12 名被告针对定罪或刑罚的上诉，也维持另一名被告的无罪裁决。香港人权中心对裁决如何解释“非法手段”提出异议。《庭刊》9 月 11 日报道，11 名被告已向终审法院申请上诉许可，许可聆讯排期 12 月 10 日。截至 10 月 31 日，尚无该项许可决定。

On 23 February Hong Kong's Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by 12 defendants against conviction or sentence and upheld another defendant's acquittal. The Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights challenged the court's interpretation of 'unlawful means'. On 11 September HK Court News reported that 11 defendants had applied to the Court of Final Appeal for leave to appeal. The leave hearing was listed for 10 December and no decision on leave had been made by 31 October.

集会与公共参与 · 政治参与、结社 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 A

Assembly and public participation · political participation, association | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　11 人申请终审上诉许可，待聆讯 | ICCPR 19、22、25

At 31 October: Eleven applications for leave to appeal pending | ICCPR 19, 22, 25

出处 S020 · S021 · S129

Sources S020 · S021 · S129

3 月事件记录

March 2026

12　38 名服装工人追回被拖欠工资

12 Thirty-eight garment workers recover unpaid wages

3 月 8 日（投诉） · 安徽舒城

8 March (complaint) · Shucheng, Anhui

舒城龙耀服饰有限公司拖欠 38 名劳动者 2024 年 5 月至 2025 年 12 月工资 368,754 元。工人投诉后，人社局于 3 月 27 日责令整改，4 月 8 日移送公安。6 月 7 日公司将欠薪转至县劳动保障服务中心。市人社局随后确认款项已逐人发放。

Shucheng Longyao Clothing owed 38 workers RMB 368,754 for work between May 2024 and December 2025. After a complaint, the county labour authority ordered the company to remedy the breach on 27 March and referred the case to police on 8 April. The company transferred the arrears to the county labour protection service centre on 7 June. The municipal authority subsequently confirmed that each worker had been paid.

劳动与生计 · 公平报酬、有效救济 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · fair remuneration, effective remedy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已逐人发薪 | ICESCR 7

At 31 October: Each worker paid | ICESCR 7

出处 S022

Sources S022

13　民族团结进步促进法通过

13 Law on promoting ethnic unity and progress adopted

3 月 12 日 · 全国性立法

12 March · National legislation

全国人大 3 月 12 日通过该法，7 月 1 日施行。第十五条规定学校以国家通用语言文字为基本教学用语用字。该条还规定，国家机关、社会团体、企业事业组织等在公共场合需要并用国家通用文字和少数民族文字时，国家通用文字在位置和顺序等方面享有优先地位。联合国特别程序专家 4 月 16 日致函，关注少数民族学生和家庭选择教学语言的空间。

The National People’s Congress adopted the law on 12 March and it came into force on 1 July. Article 15 establishes the national standard language and script as the basic medium of instruction. It also gives the national script prominence in position and order when state bodies, social groups, enterprises and other organisations use it alongside minority scripts in public settings. UN special procedures experts raised concerns about language choices for pupils and families in a letter dated 16 April.

宗教、语言与文化 · 少数群体权利、教育 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 A

Religion, language and culture · minority rights, education | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已施行 | ICESCR 13、15；CRC 28、29、30；ICCPR 27

At 31 October: In force | ICESCR 13, 15 · CRC 28, 29, 30 · ICCPR 27

出处 S023 · S024 · S025

Sources S023 · S024 · S025

14　多年拐卖儿童案再有嫌疑人落网并被公诉

14 Further arrest and prosecution in historic child trafficking case

3 月 21 日（侦查进展公布） · 广东广州、惠州

21 March (investigation update) · Guangzhou and Huizhou, Guangdong

广州警方 3 月 21 日公布，被指参与转卖 2003 至 2005 年间被拐儿童的谢某某已被捕，涉案儿童于 2019 至 2024 年间陆续找回。9 月 2 日，钟彬的代理律师告诉南都记者，检方已提起公诉。9 月 6 日，申聪向极目新闻记者出示法院告知书照片，文书说明法院已受理案件，受害人可提出附带民事诉讼。所引资料截至 10 月 31 日未载判决。

On 21 March Guangzhou police announced the arrest of a woman surnamed Xie over the alleged resale of children trafficked between 2003 and 2005. Police said the children were found between 2019 and 2024. On 2 September Zhong Bin's lawyer told Nandu reporters that prosecutors had brought charges. On 6 September Shen Cong showed Jimu News a photograph of a court notice stating that the court had accepted the case and victims could bring civil claims in the criminal proceedings. The sources record no judgment by 31 October.

人身安全与隐私 · 儿童保护、家庭团聚 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · child protection, family reunion | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　法院已受理；家属收到附带民事诉讼告知书 | CRC 9、35、39

At 31 October: Court accepted the case; families received notice of their right to claim damages | CRC 9, 35, 39

出处　S027 · S028 · S130

Sources　S027 · S028 · S130

15　人权律师谢阳被判刑 5 年

15 Human rights lawyer Xie Yang reportedly sentenced to five years

3 月 23 日 · 湖南长沙

23 March · Changsha, Hunan

人权观察引述谢阳前妻陈桂秋称，长沙市中院 3 月 23 日以煽动颠覆国家政权罪判他 5 年，援引了他的微信发言。陈桂秋称，家属在 2025 年闭门庭审结束后才获告知。维权网 9 月 21 日报道，谢阳决定放弃上诉，并于 5 月 20 日转至湖南赤山监狱服刑。

Human Rights Watch cited Xie Yang's former wife, Chen Guiqiu, as saying that Changsha Intermediate Court sentenced him to five years on 23 March for inciting subversion, citing his WeChat posts. Chen said the family was told of the closed 2025 hearing only after it took place. Rights Defence Network reported on 21 September that Xie had decided against appealing and had been transferred to Chishan Prison in Hunan on 20 May.

人身自由与司法 · 人身自由、公平审判 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 C

Liberty and justice · personal liberty, fair trial | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　据维权网，已放弃上诉并转入赤山监狱 | ICCPR 9、14

At 31 October: Rights Defence Network reported that Xie had forgone an appeal and been transferred to Chishan Prison | ICCPR 9, 14

出处　S029 · S131

Sources　S029 · S131

16　国安调查中拒交设备密码可被追究刑责

16 Refusing to provide a device password in a national security investigation can incur criminal liability

3 月 23 日 · 香港

23 March · Hong Kong

修订实施细则当日生效。国安调查中，指明人士接获要求后无合理辩解而不提供密码或解密协助，可面临最高 1 年监禁及 10 万港元罚款。香港监察指出，记者设备内的消息来源和专业人士持有的保密资料可能因此暴露。

Amended implementation rules took effect. A specified person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a request for a password or decryption assistance faces up to one year in prison and a fine of HK$100,000. Hong Kong Watch warned that journalists' sources and confidential material held by professionals could be exposed.

人身安全与隐私 · 隐私、表达自由 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · privacy, freedom of expression | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已施行 | ICCPR 17、19

At 31 October: In force | ICCPR 17, 19

出处 S030 · S031 · S032

Sources S030 · S031 · S032

17　强迫八名智力障碍者劳动案宣判

17 Three sentenced for forcing eight people with intellectual disabilities to work

3 月 24 日（一审） · 湖北蕲春

24 March (first-instance judgment) · Qichun, Hubei

三人组织、运送 8 名智力障碍者到砖厂工作，以限制行动、代领工资等方式强迫劳动。侵害和解救均发生在 2025 年。记者查阅裁判文书后报道，蕲春县法院于今年 3 月 24 日判三人 1 年 3 个月至 3 年有期徒刑，并判令追缴违法所得发还被害人。

Three people recruited and transported eight people with intellectual disabilities to brickworks, restricting their movement and collecting their wages. Both the exploitation and the rescue took place in 2025. Journalists who examined the judgment reported that on 24 March the county court imposed sentences ranging from 15 months to three years and ordered the recovery and return of unlawful proceeds to the victims.

劳动与生计 · 免受强迫劳动、康复 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · freedom from forced labour, rehabilitation | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 一审判刑，发还待核 | CRPD 16、27；ICESCR 6、7

At 31 October: First-instance sentences imposed; payment unconfirmed | CRPD 16, 27 · ICESCR 6, 7

出处 S033

Sources S033

4 月事件记录

April 2026

18　女子在路口被丈夫拖出车外殴打

18 Husband pulls wife from car and assaults her at junction

4 月 6 日 · 上海奉贤

6 April · Fengxian, Shanghai

奉贤警方通报，丈夫在等信号灯时将妻子拖出车辆并殴打。受害人送医治疗，无生命危险。警方对丈夫采取刑事强制措施。通报确认施暴事实，未载最终司法裁判。

Fengxian police said a man dragged his wife out of their vehicle while waiting at traffic lights and beat her. She received hospital treatment and her life was not in danger. Police took coercive measures against him under criminal procedure. Their notice confirmed the assault but gave no final judicial outcome.

人身安全与隐私 · 人身安全、性别平等 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · personal safety, sex equality | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已采取刑事强制措施 | CEDAW 2、5；ICCPR 9

At 31 October: Measures taken under criminal procedure | CEDAW 2, 5 · ICCPR 9

出处 S034

Sources S034

19　律师余文生刑满返家后仍据报受监控

19 Lawyer Yu Wensheng reportedly remains under surveillance after release

4 月 13 日 · 北京

13 April · Beijing

余文生服满 3 年刑期后回到北京，妻子许艳当天证实其平安到家。国际特赦组织在后续通报中称，两人团聚后仍受到限制和监控。家属确认了获释，出狱后各项限制的具体形式在该通报中未逐项披露。

Yu returned to Beijing after serving a three-year sentence. His wife, Xu Yan, confirmed that he arrived home safely that day. Amnesty International subsequently reported that both remained subject to restrictions and surveillance after their reunion. The family confirmed his release. Amnesty's update did not describe each restriction individually.

人身自由与司法 · 隐私、迁徙自由 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Liberty and justice · privacy, freedom of movement | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　已返家，限制据报持续 | ICCPR 12、17

At 31 October: Home; restrictions reportedly continue | ICCPR 12, 17

出处 S035 · S036

Sources S035 · S036

20　班主任涉嫌猥亵学生被刑拘并撤销教师资格

20 Teacher detained on suspicion of sexually assaulting pupil and loses teaching qualification

4 月 16 日（处置公布） · 河南光山
16 April (action announced) · Guangshan, Henan

一名 15 岁学生向媒体讲述，2025 年 11 月 7 日，班主任在校外对她有违其意愿的身体接触。其父报案并要求追究刑事责任。警方当月先作出行政拘留 10 日的处罚。2026 年 4 月 16 日，媒体从光山县获悉，涉事教师已被刑事拘留、开除并撤销教师资格。截至 10 月 31 日，所引材料未载刑事判决。

A 15-year-old pupil described unwanted physical contact by her class teacher away from school on 7 November 2025. Her father reported the incident and sought criminal proceedings. Police initially imposed ten days' administrative detention that month. On 16 April 2026 the county authorities confirmed to journalists that the teacher had been placed in criminal detention, dismissed and stripped of his teaching qualification. The sources record no criminal judgment by 31 October.

人身安全与隐私 · 免受性侵害、获得救助 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A
Personal safety and privacy · protection from sexual assault, access to assistance | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　4 月公布刑拘及撤销教师资格；未见后续刑事裁判 | CRC 19、34、39；CEDAW 2
At 31 October: Criminal detention and loss of teaching qualification announced in April; no subsequent criminal judgment identified | CRC 19, 34, 39 · CEDAW 2

出处 S037 · S038
Sources S037 · S038

21　人社部门查出洗浴公司招用童工

21 Labour inspectors find child working at bathhouse

4 月 20 日（查实） · 安徽六安
20 April (finding) · Lu'an, Anhui

金安区人社局查欠薪案时发现，星悦汇洗浴公司在 3 月至 4 月招用一名未满 16 周岁的未成年人。人社局 4 月 29 日责令将童工送回，5 月 25 日作出罚款 1 万元的处罚决定。

While investigating unpaid wages, Jin'an district's labour authority found that Xingyuehui Bathing Company had employed a child under 16 in March and April. It ordered the company to send the child home on 29 April and imposed a fine of RMB 10,000 on 25 May.

劳动与生计 · 儿童保护、受教育权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A
Work and livelihoods · child protection, right to education | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已责令送回、罚款 | CRC 28、32；ICESCR 10
At 31 October: Return ordered and fine imposed | CRC 28, 32 · ICESCR 10

出处 S022
Sources S022

22　三村九口灌溉井水质超标

22 Nine irrigation wells in three villages fail water quality tests

4 月 22 日（调查通报） · 河北蠡县
22 April (inquiry findings) · Li County, Hebei

联合调查组对三村 17 口灌溉井取样，查出 9 口的主要超标因子为化学需氧量、氯化物。17 口井的重金属指标均达标，附近村庄另取南水北调水饮用。当地临时封控相关灌溉井，初步认定两家原化工企业为污染来源，对两名负责人采取强制措施。

Investigators sampled 17 irrigation wells in three villages. Nine exceeded limits principally for chemical oxygen demand and chlorides. All met heavy metal limits. Nearby villages obtained drinking water separately through the South-to-North Water Diversion Project. Officials temporarily closed the affected wells, provisionally identified two former chemical enterprises as pollution sources and took coercive measures against two people in charge.

环境与健康 · 安全用水、健康权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A
Environment and health · safe water, right to health | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已封控、正调查 | ICESCR 11、12
At 31 October: Wells closed pending investigation | ICESCR 11, 12

出处 S039
Sources S039

23　在押记者董郁玉住院，家属请求保外就医

23 Imprisoned journalist Dong Yuyu admitted to hospital; family seeks medical parole

4 月 27 日至 28 日（入院日期有异） · 天津
27 or 28 April (sources differ on admission date) · Tianjin

董郁玉之子董一夫告诉保护记者委员会，父亲 4 月 28 日因心悸入天津一所监狱系统医院，CT 发现左肺肿物。国际笔会依其收到的消息将入院日期记为 27 日。7 月 2 日，《纽约时报》引述董一夫称，父亲申请到北京一家条件更好的院外医院接受手术，已遭拒绝。两机构均曾呼吁准予保外就医。

Dong Yuyu's son, Dong Yifu, told the Committee to Protect Journalists that his father was admitted to a prison hospital in Tianjin on 28 April with palpitations and that a CT scan showed a mass in his left lung. PEN International's information put admission on 27 April. On 2 July The New York Times reported Dong Yifu's account that his father had been refused permission to have surgery at a better-equipped hospital outside prison in Beijing. Both organisations called for medical parole.

人身自由与司法 · 在押医疗、人道待遇 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C
Liberty and justice · healthcare in custody, humane treatment | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　7 月其子称院外手术申请被拒；期内资料未说明此后治疗 | ICESCR 12；ICCPR 10
At 31 October: Son reported refusal of surgery outside prison in July; later treatment not established in sources published by the cut-off | ICESCR 12 · ICCPR 10

出处 S040 · S041 · S042
Sources S040 · S041 · S042

24　多家单位招聘限制性别或生育状况

24 Employers restrict recruitment by sex or childbearing status

4 月内（调查，日期未披露） · 江苏扬州

April (investigation; day undisclosed) · Yangzhou, Jiangsu

扬州市检察院发现，销售、行政等岗位在招聘时限制性别或生育状况，5 月向人社部门发出检察建议。江苏检察网 10 月报道，发现的 65 条违法招聘信息已全部整改。求职者王女士告诉检察官，限制取消后她投递了简历。报道未说明她是否获得面试，或此前遭筛除的求职者是否获重新考虑。

Yangzhou prosecutors found sex or childbearing requirements in vacancies including sales and administrative jobs. In May they issued a recommendation to the labour authority. The Jiangsu procuratorial website reported in October that all 65 unlawful advertisements identified had been corrected. An applicant, Ms Wang, told prosecutors she had then submitted a CV. The report did not say whether she was interviewed or previously excluded applicants were reconsidered.

平等与反歧视 · 就业平等、隐私 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Equality and non-discrimination · equal employment, privacy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　招聘信息已整改 | CEDAW 11；ICESCR 6、7

At 31 October: Advertisements corrected | CEDAW 11 · ICESCR 6, 7

出处 S043

Sources S043

5 月事件记录

May 2026

25　建筑分公司拖欠六名工人工资

25 Construction company branch owes six workers their wages

5 月 4 日（工人投诉） · 北京丰台

4 May (workers' complaint) · Fengtai, Beijing

中科恒鑫建设公司昌平分公司在丰台一处住宅项目拖欠 6 人工资 62,732 元。丰台区人社局两次下达责令改正文书后，公司逾期未付。8 月 20 日，人社局责令支付工资、加付 31,366 元赔偿金，并处罚款。9 月 30 日公布时，该公司仍未履行行政处理、处罚决定。

The Changping branch of Zhongke Hengxin Construction owed six workers RMB 62,732 on a residential project in Fengtai. It missed the deadline after two corrective orders. On 20 August the district labour authority ordered payment of the wages plus RMB 31,366 in compensation and imposed a fine. When it published the case on 30 September, the company had not complied with the administrative decisions.

劳动与生计 · 公平报酬、有效救济 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · fair remuneration, effective remedy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　公布时未履行 | ICESCR 7

At 31 October: Orders outstanding at publication | ICESCR 7

出处 S012

Sources S012

26　烟花厂爆炸暴露工人面临的安全隐患

26 Fireworks factory explosion exposes risks to workers

5 月 4 日 · 湖南浏阳

4 May · Liuyang, Hunan

华盛烟花公司生产车间爆炸。应急管理部 5 月 8 日公布，截至当日中午，已确认 37 人死亡、1 人失联。央视记者查阅执法系统发现，企业 1 月曾因危险物料混装被罚，事故后厂区仍可见混放隐患。国务院成立了事故调查组。截至 10 月 31 日，所引资料未载调查组对直接原因和责任的最终认定。

A production workshop at Huasheng Fireworks exploded. The Ministry of Emergency Management reported on 8 May that by noon 37 people were confirmed dead and one was missing. CCTV journalists examining enforcement records found that the company had been fined in January for mixing hazardous materials. They also observed unsafe storage after the explosion. The State Council established an inquiry. By 31 October the cited sources contained no final inquiry finding on the direct cause or responsibility.

劳动与生计 · 职业安全、健康权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · occupational safety, right to health | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　调查组已成立 | ICESCR 7、12

At 31 October: Inquiry established | ICESCR 7, 12

出处 S044 · S045 · S046

Sources S044 · S045 · S046

28　在押记者张展的健康和律师会见受关注

28 Concerns over jailed journalist Zhang Zhan's health and access to counsel

5 月 15 日（状况披露） · 上海
15 May (conditions disclosed) · Shanghai

张展于 2025 年 9 月再次被判 4 年。2026 年 5 月 15 日，国际特赦组织通报其胃病严重、体重下降，仍不能会见自选律师。无国界记者 8 月报道，她已被转至上海浦东一处羁押场所的五区，未有新的健康消息。所引材料未提供截至 10 月底的诊疗记录。

Zhang Zhan was sentenced to a further four years in September 2025. On 15 May 2026 Amnesty International reported serious gastric illness, weight loss and lack of access to her chosen lawyer. In August Reporters Without Borders reported a transfer to Zone 5 of a detention facility in Pudong, Shanghai, and said it had no fresh information on her health. The sources provide no clinical record for the end of October.

人身自由与司法 · 在押医疗、人道待遇 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C
Liberty and justice · healthcare in custody, humane treatment | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　8 月有转押报道；后续诊疗未明 | ICESCR 12；ICCPR 10
At 31 October: Transfer reported in August; subsequent treatment unclear | ICESCR 12 · ICCPR 10

出处 S047 · S048 · S132
Sources S047 · S048 · S132

29　芬兰使馆彩虹跑参与者称遭跟拍

29 Participants in Finnish embassy rainbow run report being followed and photographed

5 月下旬 · 北京
Late May · Beijing

芬兰广播公司（Yle）记载北京彩虹跑于 5 月 28 日举行，人权观察记为 30 日。两者对干预经过的报道均引述法国国际广播电台。参与者称部分路线被路障阻挡，并有便衣人员跟踪拍照。芬兰外交部发言人另向 Yle 表示正通过外交渠道处理此事。两份报道对举办日期的分歧仍在。

Finnish broadcaster Yle dated the Beijing Rainbow Run to 28 May and Human Rights Watch to 30 May. Both drew on Radio France Internationale for accounts of interference. Participants said barriers blocked part of their route and plain-clothes personnel followed and photographed them. A Finnish foreign ministry spokesperson separately told Yle that the matter was being handled through diplomatic channels. The two reports differ on the date.

集会与公共参与 · 表达、平等与隐私 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 C
Assembly and public participation · expression, equality and privacy | Individuals and other actors | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　活动已举行；两份报道对日期记载不同 | ICCPR 17、19、26
At 31 October: Event took place; reports disagree on the date | ICCPR 17, 19, 26

出处 S049 · S050
Sources S049 · S050

6 月事件记录

June 2026

30 “天安门母亲”被禁止在周年日到公墓祭亲

30 Tiananmen Mothers barred from visiting relatives’ graves on anniversary

6 月 2 日至 4 日 · 北京

2–4 June · Beijing

“天安门母亲”6 月 2 日表示，收到北京市公安局通知，不能在 6 月 4 日前往万安公墓。张先玲 6 月 4 日告诉自由亚洲电台，难属当天只能在家祭奠。她和另一位匿名难属分别表示，今后如去墓地，只能避开周年日、以家庭为单位申请。所引报道未刊出警方书面通知。

On 2 June the Tiananmen Mothers said the Beijing Public Security Bureau had barred them from visiting Wan’an Cemetery on 4 June. On the anniversary Zhang Xianling told Radio Free Asia that bereaved families could mourn only at home that day. She and another bereaved relative, who remained anonymous, said future visits would require separate applications by individual families outside the anniversary. The reports did not reproduce written police instructions.

集会与公共参与 · 和平集会、表达自由 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Assembly and public participation · peaceful assembly, freedom of expression | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 周年祭扫受限 | ICCPR 19、21

At 31 October: Anniversary visits restricted | ICCPR 19, 21

出处 S051 · S052

Sources S051 · S052

31 张超发悼念照片和诗作后被带走

31 Zhang Chao taken away after posting commemorative photograph and poem

6 月 5 日 · 北京、山东枣庄

5 June · Beijing and Zaozhuang, Shandong

据维权网，张超 6 月 4 日在天安门广场外围拍照并配诗发至朋友圈，5 日凌晨被山东警方带离北京，次日刑拘。CHRD 报道，他在 9 月 23 日闭门审理后，以寻衅滋事罪获刑 1 年 2 个月。两机构均将追诉与悼念表达联系起来。

Rights Defence Network reported that Zhang took a photograph near Tiananmen Square on 4 June and shared it on WeChat Moments with a poem. Shandong police took him from Beijing early on 5 June and placed him in criminal detention the next day. CHRD reported that following a closed hearing on 23 September he was sentenced to 14 months for ‘picking quarrels and provoking trouble’. Both organisations connected the prosecution to his act of commemoration.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 C

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 据报已判刑 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Reportedly sentenced | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S053 · S054

Sources S053 · S054

32 女游客举报马场教练猥亵

32 Visitor reports sexual assault by riding instructor

6 月 5 日（行政处罚） · 青海祁连

5 June (administrative penalty) · Qilian, Qinghai

女游客陈述，她 6 月初骑马时遭教练强吻及触碰隐私部位。祁连县政府公布，县公安局 6 月 5 日对涉事者行政拘留 13 日。马场一度继续聘用他，直至 7 月 9 日解除劳动关系。县政府 8 月通报已责令经营者停业整顿。

A woman said that during a ride in early June her instructor forcibly kissed her and touched intimate parts of her body. The county government said police imposed 13 days' administrative detention on 5 June. The stables continued employing him for a time and ended his employment on 9 July. In August the county said it had ordered the operator to suspend business and make corrections.

人身安全与隐私 · 人身安全、性别平等 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · personal safety, sex equality | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已处罚、解除聘用 | CEDAW 2、5；ICCPR 9

At 31 October: Penalty imposed; employment ended | CEDAW 2, 5 · ICCPR 9

出处 S055

Sources S055

33 法国文化中心取消同性题材电影放映

33 French cultural centre cancels screenings of a film on a gay theme

6 月 6 日至 7 日 · 北京

6–7 June · Beijing

《世界报》采访多名知情人后报道，警方致电并到访中心，两场原定带映后讨论的电影放映取消。消息人士称，中心担心中方雇员持续受扰。人权观察将此事列入对性少数题材电影和文化活动的审查记录。

After interviewing several people familiar with the matter, Le Monde reported that police telephoned and visited the centre and that two screenings with planned post-film discussions were cancelled. Sources said the centre feared ongoing harassment of its Chinese employees. Human Rights Watch documented the incident in its reporting on censorship of LGBT-themed films and cultural events.

表达与新闻 · 表达、平等与隐私 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Expression and the press · expression, equality and privacy | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 放映已取消 | ICCPR 17、19、26

At 31 October: Screenings cancelled | ICCPR 17, 19, 26

出处 S056 · S050

Sources S056 · S050

34　残障老人长期为水泥店搬运，经营者被刑拘

34 Cement dealer detained after disabled older man found to have worked for him for years

6 月 7 日（曝光及安置） · 河北保定

7 June (disclosure and accommodation) · Baoding, Hebei

清苑区联合调查组称，一名 66 岁残障男子约 20 年前来到当地，随后与水泥经销店经营者同住并为其干活。6 月 7 日有关情况曝光，男子接受体检并获安置，9 日找到亲属。警方刑拘经营者。公开通报尚未查明强迫手段及每段劳动的时长。

A Qingyuan district inquiry said a 66-year-old disabled man arrived in the area about 20 years ago, lived with a cement dealer and worked for him. After the situation came to light on 7 June, the man received a medical examination and accommodation. Relatives were located on 9 June. Police placed the dealer in criminal detention. The public notice did not establish what coercion was used or the length of each period of work.

劳动与生计 · 免受强迫劳动、康复 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · freedom from forced labour, rehabilitation | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已安置，经营者被刑拘 | CRPD 16、27；ICESCR 6、7

At 31 October: Accommodation provided; dealer detained | CRPD 16, 27 · ICESCR 6, 7

出处 S057 · S058

Sources S057 · S058

61　通辽餐馆使用童工，执法部门确认孩子已交还父母

61 Authorities confirm child employed in Tongliao restaurant was returned to parents

6 月 11 日（接获线索） · 内蒙古通辽

11 June (tip received) · Tongliao, Inner Mongolia

据通辽市人社局 6 月 29 日署名的通报，开发区执法部门 6 月 11 日接到童工及欠薪线索，查实老渔翁家常菜馆雇用一名未满 16 周岁者。通报记载，店方按期送孩子回原居住地交给父母，并缴纳了罚款。通报没有说明其工资是否付清。

According to a bulletin dated 29 June from Tongliao's labour authority, officials received a tip on 11 June alleging child labour and unpaid wages and established that the Laoyuweng restaurant had employed a child under 16. The bulletin says the restaurant returned the child to their parents at the former place of residence within the deadline and paid a fine. It does not state whether the child received all the wages due.

劳动与生计 · 儿童保护、受教育权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · child protection, right to education | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已交还父母、罚款已缴 | CRC 28、32；ICESCR 10

At 31 October: Child returned to parents; fine paid | CRC 28, 32 · ICESCR 10

出处 S134 · S059

Sources S134 · S059

35 纪录片制作者杜斌受审后据报获刑

35 Documentary film-maker Du Bin reportedly sentenced following trial

6 月 24 日（庭审） · 北京顺义

24 June (hearing) · Shunyi, Beijing

据自由亚洲电台，北京顺义区法院 6 月 24 日开庭，当天未宣判。维权网报道，约 40 条推文被列为证据，杜斌 8 月 28 日被判 1 年 6 个月。其妹杜继荣 9 月告诉自由亚洲电台，刑期是哥哥的朋友转告的，家属当时没有收到判决书或法院通知。

Radio Free Asia reported that Shunyi District Court in Beijing heard Du Bin's case on 24 June without delivering judgment that day. Rights Defence Network reported that about 40 tweets were cited as evidence and that Du was sentenced to 18 months on 28 August. His sister, Du Jirong, told Radio Free Asia in September that a friend of her brother had relayed the sentence and the family had received neither a judgment nor notice from the court.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 C

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 据报已判刑 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Reportedly sentenced | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S060 · S061

Sources S060 · S061

7 月事件记录

July 2026

36　张毅在色拉寺展示达赖喇嘛照片后被拘

36 Zhang Yi detained after showing a photograph of the Dalai Lama at Sera Monastery

7 月 1 日 · 西藏拉萨

1 July · Lhasa, Tibet

张毅家属称，他 7 月 1 日在色拉寺向一名信众展示达赖喇嘛照片后被带走。国际特赦组织查阅了家属收到的逮捕通知书，载明 7 月 28 日因涉嫌煽动分裂国家罪被捕。其子张弘远 10 月 11 日告诉自由亚洲电台，家属于 8 日得知案件已移送检察院，尚未收到移送通知；律师当时尚未阅卷。他还说，父亲初入看守所时降压药不足，后来有药后病情较为稳定。

Zhang Yi's family said he was taken away on 1 July after showing a worshipper a photograph of the Dalai Lama at Sera Monastery. Amnesty International saw the family's notice recording his formal arrest on 28 July on suspicion of inciting separatism. On 11 October his son, Zhang Hongyuan, told Radio Free Asia that the family had learnt on 8 October of a referral to prosecutors. No notice of referral had arrived and the lawyer had not yet seen the file. His son also said his father's condition had stabilised somewhat after an initial shortage of blood-pressure medication eased.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、文化生活 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 A

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, cultural life | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　据家属已移送审查起诉 | ICCPR 18、27；ICESCR 15

At 31 October: Referred for prosecution review, according to family | ICCPR 18, 27 · ICESCR 15

出处 S062 · S063 · S064

Sources S062 · S063 · S064

37　供应链公司被查出使用一名童工

37 Supply chain company found to have employed a child

7 月 4 日 · 广东东莞

4 July · Dongguan, Guangdong

东莞人社部门查欠薪案时，根据工资与考勤记录、询问笔录，认定视界供应链（东莞）有限公司于 7 月 4 日使用一名童工。劳动监察部门责令公司停止用工并护送其回到监护人身边。公开文书记录的是整改指令。

While investigating unpaid wages, labour officials examined payroll, attendance and interview records and found that Shijie Supply Chain (Dongguan) had employed a child on 4 July. Inspectors ordered the company to stop employing the child and escort the child back to their guardian. The public document records the order.

劳动与生计 · 儿童保护、受教育权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · child protection, right to education | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已责令停止用工 | CRC 28、32；ICESCR 10

At 31 October: Order to end employment issued | CRC 28, 32 · ICESCR 10

出处 S065

Sources S065

38　咖啡店招用两名童工

38 Coffee shop employs two children

7 月 8 日至 8 月 4 日 · 广东吴川

8 July–4 August · Wuchuan, Guangdong

吴川市人社局根据询问笔录、聊天记录和身份信息，认定梅荥听说咖啡店在这段时间使用两名童工。9 月下达的整改指令要求结清工资、将两人送回监护人身边，10 月 15 日作出罚款 1 万元的决定。

Using interview records, chat messages and identity information, the city labour authority found that Meilu Tingshuo Coffee Shop employed two children during this period. A September order required it to pay their wages in full and return them to their guardians. The authority imposed a fine of RMB 10,000 on 15 October.

劳动与生计 · 儿童保护、受教育权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Work and livelihoods · child protection, right to education | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已处罚，整改履行待核 | CRC 28、32；ICESCR 10

At 31 October: Fine imposed; compliance unconfirmed | CRC 28, 32 · ICESCR 10

出处 S066 · S067

Sources S066 · S067

39　国务院公布出入境管理新规

39 State Council publishes new entry and exit regulations

7 月 22 日（公布） · 全国性行政法规

22 July (publication) · National administrative regulations

9 月 15 日施行的新规允许当局在法定情形下限制公民出境，部分情形最长 3 年。第六条原则上要求书面告知理由和救济途径，但可能影响国家安全或刑事侦查时可不告知。人权观察认为，此例外使当事人难以有效挑战禁令。

The rules, effective from 15 September, allow restrictions on citizens leaving the country in specified circumstances, sometimes for up to three years. Article 6 generally requires written notice of reasons and remedies but allows exceptions where national security or a criminal investigation might be affected. Human Rights Watch argued that this exception makes it difficult to challenge a ban effectively.

人身自由与司法 · 迁徙自由、救济 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 A

Liberty and justice · freedom of movement, remedies | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已施行 | ICCPR 12、2

At 31 October: In force | ICCPR 12, 2

出处 S068 · S069 · S070

Sources S068 · S069 · S070

40　村民追讨征地补偿时多人被警方带走

40 Police take away villagers seeking land compensation, according to protest monitor

7 月 25 日 · 贵州盘州

25 July · Panzhou, Guizhou

抗议记录项目“昨天”刊出影像，称乌蒙大草原景区附近村民因征地补偿久未支付而堵路，随后多人被警方带走。诉求与警方介入见于记录，具体欠款、被带走人数和后续处置未获独立核实。

The protest documentation project Yesterday published footage and said villagers near the Wumeng Grassland tourist area blocked a road over long-overdue land compensation. Police reportedly took several people away. The record documents the demand and police involvement. The amount owed, number of people taken away and subsequent action lack independent confirmation.

集会与公共参与 · 集会、生计与救济 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Assembly and public participation · assembly, livelihoods and remedies | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　处置结果不明 | ICCPR 21；ICESCR 11

At 31 October: Outcome unclear | ICCPR 21 · ICESCR 11

出处 S071

Sources S071

8 月事件记录

August 2026

41　企业要求 11 名女员工提供入职孕检证明

41 Company requires 11 women to provide pregnancy test results on recruitment

8 月 3 日（处罚情况公布） · 北京朝阳

3 August (penalty disclosed) · Chaoyang, Beijing

某信息技术公司将妊娠测试列为入职体检项目，要求 11 名女员工提交三天内的孕检证明。区人社部门认定该做法侵害女性平等就业权，责令立即改正，并罚款 22,000 元。通报未载各人求职及后续聘用结果。

An information technology company included pregnancy testing in its pre-employment medical examination and required 11 women to provide results from the preceding three days. The district labour authority found a breach of women's equal employment rights, ordered immediate correction and imposed a fine of RMB 22,000. The notice did not give the applicants' individual recruitment or employment outcomes.

平等与反歧视 · 就业平等、隐私 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Equality and non-discrimination · equal employment, privacy | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已责改并罚款 | CEDAW 11；ICESCR 6、7

At 31 October: Correction ordered and fine imposed | CEDAW 11 · ICESCR 6, 7

出处 S072

Sources S072

42　温州城市标杆教会牧师等七人被带走

42 Pastor and six others taken away from Wenzhou's Purpose Driven Church

8 月 5 日 · 浙江温州、上海警方办案

5 August · Wenzhou, Zhejiang; investigation by Shanghai police

据对华援助协会引述教会代祷账号消息，8 月 5 日上海警方跨省带走温州城市标杆教会创办人汤建靖等七人，七人一度失联。该协会 10 月报道称，七人均已获释，并将取保候审列为一种未获证实的可能。所引两篇报道来自同一机构，没有引述载明获释条件的文书。

Citing a prayer network for churches, ChinaAid reported that Shanghai police took seven people away on 5 August in a cross-provincial operation, including Tang Jianjing, founder of Wenzhou's Purpose Driven Church. Contact with the seven was initially lost. ChinaAid reported in October that all seven had been released and described bail as a possibility. Neither report cited a document setting out their release conditions.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　七人据报已获释 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: All seven reportedly released | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S073 · S074

Sources S073 · S074

43　良溪河受污染影响村民饮水工程

43 Pollution of Liangxi River disables village drinking-water scheme

8 月 9 日至 10 日（曝光及立案） · 湖南冷水江

9–10 August (disclosure and investigation) · Lengshuijiang, Hunan

央视调查报道，岩口村污水处理站向良溪河排入未经处理的污水，下游一处原为约 2,000 人供水的饮水工程已无法使用。冷水江市次日成立联合调查组，生态环境部门对涉事企业立案。约 2,000 人是工程服务规模，报道未提供患病人数。

CCTV reported that a wastewater treatment station in Yankou village discharged untreated sewage into the river. A downstream drinking-water scheme originally serving about 2,000 people could no longer be used. The city set up a joint inquiry the following day and environmental officials opened a case against the company. The figure describes the scheme's service population. The report gave no figure for illness.

环境与健康 · 安全用水、健康权 | 用人单位与经营者 | 核实 A

Environment and health · safe water, right to health | Employers and business operators | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已立案 | ICESCR 11、12

At 31 October: Investigation opened | ICESCR 11, 12

出处 S075

Sources S075

62　柴登村村民抗议修路征地补偿，警察被指对村民使用暴力

62 Police accused of assaulting villagers protesting over compensation for road construction

8 月 17 日 · 内蒙古鄂尔多斯准格尔旗

17 August · Jungar Banner, Ordos, Inner Mongolia

抗议记录项目“昨天”8 月 18 日刊出中英文记录，称柴登村村民因修路征地补偿问题抗议，警察被指殴打包括老人和儿童在内的村民。发布者称村民其后到派出所要求追责。现有材料来自同一发布者，伤情、人数、补偿支付及追责结果均缺少独立印证。

On 18 August Yesterday published a bilingual account of a protest in Chaideng village over compensation for land taken to build a road. Police were accused of beating villagers, including older people and children. The publisher said villagers later went to the police station to demand accountability. The information comes from one publisher. Injuries, numbers affected, compensation payments and the response to the complaint lack independent corroboration.

集会与公共参与 · 集会、生计与救济 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Assembly and public participation · assembly, livelihoods and remedies | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　追责与补偿结果不明 | ICCPR 21；ICESCR 11

At 31 October: Compensation and accountability outcomes unclear | ICCPR 21 · ICESCR 11

出处 S076

Sources S076

44 艺术家高兟因雕塑作品被判刑 3 年

44 Artist Gao Zhen sentenced to three years over sculptures

8 月 25 日（判刑） · 河北三河

25 August (sentencing) · Sanhe, Hebei

据路透社采访，高兟的妻子赵雅良与人权组织称，三河市法院 8 月 25 日以侵害英雄烈士名誉、荣誉罪判高兟 3 年。自由亚洲电台报道，该案 3 月 30 日闭门审理，涉案讽刺作品早于相关刑事条款。8 月 27 日，友人杜应红告诉该台，高兟、家属和律师均表示要上诉。国际特赦组织也记录了上诉意向；所引材料未载二审案号或裁判。

Gao Zhen's wife, Zhao Yaliang, and a rights organisation told Reuters that Sanhe City Court had sentenced him on 25 August to three years for infringing the reputation and honour of heroes and martyrs. Radio Free Asia reported that the hearing on 30 March was closed and the satirical works predated the relevant criminal provision. On 27 August his friend Du Yinghong told the broadcaster that Gao, his family and his lawyers had expressed the intention to appeal. Amnesty International also recorded that intention. The sources give no appeal case number or judgment.

表达与新闻 · 艺术表达、文化生活 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 C

Expression and the press · artistic expression, cultural life | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 决定上诉，受理及结果待核 | ICCPR 19；ICESCR 15

At 31 October: Intention to appeal reported; acceptance and outcome unconfirmed | ICCPR 19 · ICESCR 15

出处 S077 · S078 · S079

Sources S077 · S078 · S079

45 玛沁县草原女子学校等藏族学校据报关闭

45 Grassland Girls' School and other Tibetan schools reportedly closed

8 月 27 日（接令）、28 日（据报关校） · 青海果洛

27 August (order); 28 August (reported closure) · Golog, Qinghai

西藏人权与民主促进中心记载，玛沁县草原女子学校 8 月 27 日接到关闭命令。一名因安全原因匿名的当地人士告诉自由亚洲电台，学校于 28 日关闭；此人估计当时在校的有约 450 名学生、60 名教师。两家机构也记载当地一所村办小学和一所孤儿学校关闭，但对后两校的日期说法不一。逐校安置情况尚不清楚。

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy said the Grassland Girls' School in Maqen County received a closure order on 27 August. One local source, speaking anonymously to Radio Free Asia for safety, dated the closure to 28 August and estimated that about 450 pupils and 60 teachers were then at the school. Both organisations also recorded the closure of a village primary school and a school for orphans, but gave differing dates for those schools. Pupil placements have not been established for each school.

宗教、语言与文化 · 少数群体权利、教育 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 B

Religion, language and culture · minority rights, education | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence B

截至 10 月 31 日 据报关闭，安置待核 | ICESCR 13、15；CRC 28、29、30；ICCPR 27

At 31 October: Closures reported; new placements unconfirmed | ICESCR 13, 15 · CRC 28, 29, 30 · ICCPR 27

出处 S002 · S080 · S111

Sources S002 · S080 · S111

9 月事件记录

September 2026

46　警方拘捕太子站纪念活动相关人士

46 Police arrest people linked to Prince Edward station commemoration

9 月 3 日起 · 香港

From 3 September · Hong Kong

警方称，有人 8 月 31 日在港铁太子站外持花、喊具煽动意图的口号，9 月 3 日首批拘捕三人。人权观察汇总警方后续公布，指 9 月相关被捕者共 8 人，包括采访活动的公民记者，并质疑以煽动罪调查纪念活动及采访。

Police said people held flowers and shouted slogans with seditious intent outside Prince Edward MTR station on 31 August. The first three arrests took place on 3 September. Reviewing subsequent police statements, Human Rights Watch counted eight related arrests in September, including a citizen journalist covering the event. It questioned the use of sedition investigations against commemorative activity and reporting.

集会与公共参与 · 和平集会、表达自由 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 A

Assembly and public participation · peaceful assembly, freedom of expression | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　已拘捕 | ICCPR 19、21

At 31 October: Arrests made | ICCPR 19, 21

出处 S081 · S082

Sources S081 · S082

47　六一二人道支援基金五名信托人上诉被驳回

47 Court dismisses appeals by five trustees of the 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund

9 月 3 日（上诉裁决） · 香港

3 September (appeal judgment) · Hong Kong

基金曾向 2019 年示威中的伤者、被捕者等提供援助。五名信托人因未依《社团条例》为基金申请注册或豁免注册被判罚款，各 4,000 港元。高院上诉庭认定基金具有治理架构并实际运作，维持定罪。案件涉及公民组织提供集体援助的登记义务。

The fund helped people injured or arrested in the 2019 demonstrations, among others. Five trustees were each fined HK$4,000 for failing to apply for registration or exemption under the Societies Ordinance. The Court of Appeal upheld their convictions, finding that the fund had a governance structure and operated in practice. The case concerns the registration duties of organisations providing collective assistance.

集会与公共参与 · 政治参与、结社 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 B

Assembly and public participation · political participation, association | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence B

截至 10 月 31 日　上诉被驳回 | ICCPR 19、22、25

At 31 October: Appeals dismissed | ICCPR 19, 22, 25

出处 S083 · S084

Sources S083 · S084

49 支联会案三名前负责人被判监禁

49 Three former Hong Kong Alliance leaders sentenced to imprisonment

9 月 11 日（判刑） · 香港

11 September (sentencing) · Hong Kong

8 月 21 日裁决后，法庭于 9 月 11 日判邹幸彤 7 年 3 个月、李卓人 7 年、此前认罪的何俊仁 5 年 2 个月，支联会被罚 150 万港元。检控涉及煽动颠覆国家政权。国际特赦组织认为判决惩罚和平倡议。《法庭线》10 月 9 日据司法机构资料报道，邹幸彤、李卓人均已就定罪及刑期提出上诉，当时尚未排期。

Following the verdict on 21 August, the court on 11 September sentenced Chow Hang-tung to seven years and three months, Lee Cheuk-yan to seven years and Albert Ho, who had pleaded guilty, to five years and two months. The Alliance was fined HK$1.5 million. The prosecution concerned incitement to subversion. Amnesty International criticised the punishment of peaceful advocacy. On 9 October The Witness cited judicial records showing that Chow and Lee had both appealed against conviction and sentence. No hearing date had been set at the time of that report.

集会与公共参与 · 政治参与、结社 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 A

Assembly and public participation · political participation, association | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已判刑；邹幸彤、李卓人已上诉 | ICCPR 19、22、25

At 31 October: Sentences imposed; Chow and Lee lodged appeals | ICCPR 19, 22, 25

出处 S085 · S086 · S133

Sources S085 · S086 · S133

50 编写劳工权益年度盘点的冯睿被刑拘

50 Author of annual labour rights review placed in criminal detention

9 月 14 日 · 广东广州

14 September · Guangzhou, Guangdong

叶懋功在一份基于公开资料的法律质询书中称，广州越秀警方 9 月 14 日以涉嫌寻衅滋事刑拘冯睿。CHRD 引述维权网等消息，报道讯问涉及冯睿的劳工权益盘点，称他在患病期间仍被多次提审。10 月 22 日，维权网引述冯睿的律师称，他于前一晚返回家乡；该报道将其获释方式记为取保候审。没有撤案文书见于所引报道。

In a public letter based on published information, Ye Maogong said Yuexiu police had detained Feng Rui on 14 September on suspicion of ‘picking quarrels and provoking trouble’. CHRD drew on Rights Defence Network and other reporting on questioning about Feng’s labour rights review and repeated interrogation while he was ill. On 22 October Rights Defence Network quoted Feng’s lawyer as saying that Feng had returned to his home town the previous evening. The report described his release as bail pending investigation. The reports cite no decision closing the case.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 据报取保候审 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Reportedly on bail pending investigation | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S053 · S087 · S088

Sources S053 · S087 · S088

51　前立法会议员区锦新案闭门审理

51 Former legislator Au Kam San tried behind closed doors

9 月 16 日至 18 日 · 澳门

16–18 September · Macao

区锦新涉嫌危害国家安全案于 16 日闭门开审，18 日审结。法院称闭门安排旨在保障国家安全利益，外界因此无法旁听并检验庭审过程。截至 10 月 31 日，本案处于待宣判阶段。

Au's trial on allegations of endangering national security opened in private on 16 September and concluded on 18 September. The court said that the closed hearing protected national security interests. Members of the public were consequently unable to attend and scrutinise the proceedings. Judgment was pending on 31 October.

人身自由与司法 · 人身自由、公平审判 | 法院与司法程序 | 核实 A

Liberty and justice · personal liberty, fair trial | Courts and judicial proceedings | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　庭审结束，待宣判 | ICCPR 9、14

At 31 October: Hearing concluded; judgment pending | ICCPR 9, 14

出处 S089 · S090 · S091

Sources S089 · S090 · S091

52　史庭福在沙河监狱服刑期间死亡

52 Shi Tingfu dies while serving sentence at Shahe Prison

9 月 22 日 · 新疆温宿

22 September · Wensu, Xinjiang

维权网转述，史庭福的儿子当晚接到监狱电话，被告知父亲当日下午死于心梗。相关报道提出抢救经过及死因鉴定有待公开。两篇报道均追溯至监狱给家属的同一次通知，不能独立确认医学死因，也不足以认定有虐待或救治延误。

Rights Defence Network reported that Shi's son received a call from the prison that evening saying that his father had died of a heart attack that afternoon. Reports raised questions about emergency care and the determination of cause of death. Both accounts trace back to the same call. They do not independently establish the medical cause or provide sufficient evidence of ill-treatment or delayed care.

人身自由与司法 · 生命权、人道待遇 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Liberty and justice · right to life, humane treatment | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　据其子转述狱方通知，史庭福在押死亡；医学死因未独立证实 | ICCPR 6、10；CAT 12、13（有合理酷刑嫌疑时）

At 31 October: Death in custody reported by his son following a prison call; medical cause not independently established | ICCPR 6, 10 · CAT 12, 13（有合理酷刑嫌疑时）

出处 S092 · S093

Sources S092 · S093

53 民宿查出疑似偷拍设备

53 Suspected hidden camera found in guesthouse

9 月 23 日（发现设备） · 四川德阳

23 September (device found) · Deyang, Sichuan

德阳警方在旅馆业检查中发现一处民宿疑装偷拍设备，拆除后立案。警方 10 月 30 日通报，已于 20 日抓获两名涉嫌安装设备者和一名涉嫌架设网站者，捣毁三个网站。通报未公布受影响住客人数。

During an inspection, Deyang police discovered a suspected covert recording device at a guesthouse, removed it and opened an investigation. On 30 October police announced that on 20 October they had apprehended two suspected installers and a person suspected of setting up websites. Three websites were dismantled. The notice did not say how many guests were affected.

人身安全与隐私 · 隐私、有效救济 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A

Personal safety and privacy · privacy, effective remedy | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 警方称三名嫌疑人均已被采取刑事强制措施 | ICCPR 17、2

At 31 October: Police reported that all three suspects were subject to measures under criminal procedure | ICCPR 17, 2

出处 S094

Sources S094

54 郇城归正教会传道人安彦魁被行政拘留

54 Preacher An Yankui placed in administrative detention

9 月 29 日 · 山西太原

29 September · Taiyuan, Shanxi

对华援助协会引述教会消息称，安彦魁在家中被警方带走，以涉嫌非法组织宗教活动被行政拘留 15 日，10 月 14 日获释返家。报道可追溯至教会。尚无公开处罚决定书可核对具体认定。

ChinaAid cited church sources as saying that police took An, a preacher at Xuncheng Reformed Church, from his home. He reportedly received 15 days' administrative detention on suspicion of illegally organising religious activities and returned home on 14 October. The account traces back to the church. No public penalty decision was available to check the specific findings.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 据报期满获释 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: Reportedly released at end of detention | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S095

Sources S095

10 月事件记录

October 2026

55　卢思位记录厦门身份核查，称返蓉后遭四人跟踪

55 Lu Siwei documents an identity check in Xiamen and says four people followed him in Chengdu

10 月 11 日至 13 日 · 福建厦门、四川成都

11–13 October · Xiamen, Fujian, and Chengdu, Sichuan

对华援助协会引述 10 月 11 日发布的视频称，警方到卢思位入住的厦门民宿核验身份。卢思位本人 10 月 13 日表示，在成都有四名身份不明的人跟踪他。其妻张春晓认为，他出行和返蓉后仍受监控。报道未独立证实四人的身份或所属机构。

ChinaAid cited a video posted on 11 October showing police checking Lu Siwei's identity at his guesthouse in Xiamen. On 13 October Lu himself said four unidentified people had followed him in Chengdu. His wife, Zhang Chunxiao, said surveillance continued both when he travelled and when he returned. The report did not independently establish the four people's identities or affiliations.

人身安全与隐私 · 隐私、迁徙自由 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Personal safety and privacy · privacy, freedom of movement | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　身份核查有记录，跟踪者不明 | ICCPR 12、17

At 31 October: Identity check documented; followers unidentified | ICCPR 12, 17

出处 S096

Sources S096

56　家庭教会两处聚会点遭搜查

56 Two house church meeting places searched

10 月 18 日 · 江西萍乡

18 October · Pingxiang, Jiangxi

据对华援助协会引述教会成员和知情人士，10 月 18 日萍乡两处聚会点被搜查，27 人被带走，随后 25 人获释。该协会报道，余下两名负责人的家属于 10 月 20 日收到刑拘通知书。消息人士将涉嫌偷越国（边）境的指控与赴印尼参加神学培训相联系。协会中英文报道对丁兴安以外另一名负责人的姓名记载不一。

According to church members and other sources cited by ChinaAid, two meeting places in Pingxiang were searched on 18 October, 27 people were taken away and 25 were subsequently released. ChinaAid reported that the other two leaders' families received criminal detention notices on 20 October. Its sources linked the allegation of unlawful border crossing to theological training in Indonesia. ChinaAid's English and Chinese reports disagree on the name of the second leader detained alongside Ding Xing'an.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、结社 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, association | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　两人据报刑拘 | ICCPR 18、22

At 31 October: Two reportedly in criminal detention | ICCPR 18, 22

出处 S097 · S098 · S099

Sources S097 · S098 · S099

57　举报污染的环保志愿者张文斌被跨省带走

57 Environmental volunteer who reported pollution taken away across provincial borders

10 月 20 日（21 日公开披露） · 新疆乌鲁木齐、江西万载
20 October (disclosed on 21 October) · Ürümqi, Xinjiang, and Wanzai, Jiangxi

10 月 21 日，“绿水青山调研团”称，环保志愿者张文斌在乌鲁木齐被江西万载警方带走。其家属的说法将事发日记为 20 日。10 月 25 日，中央社转述志愿者对其妹妹的采访：她称张文斌被押至万载，警方电话告知其涉嫌敲诈勒索，家人当时未收到书面拘留通知。所引材料未能确定此案与张此前举报污染的因果关系。

On 21 October an environmental volunteer group reported that police from Wanzai, Jiangxi, had taken Zhang Wenbin away in Ürümqi. His family dated the incident to 20 October. On 25 October Taiwan’s Central News Agency reported a volunteer’s interview with his sister. She said Zhang had been taken to Wanzai, the family had been told by telephone that he was suspected of extortion and no written detention notice had reached them at the time. The sources do not establish a causal link with his earlier pollution reporting.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 C
Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日　据家属仍被羁押 | ICCPR 14、19
At 31 October: Still in custody according to family | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S100 · S101 · S102
Sources S100 · S101 · S102

58　离婚诉讼中女子受威胁，法院当日签发保护令

58 Court issues same-day protection order for woman threatened during divorce proceedings

10 月 21 日（申请及裁定） · 青海循化
21 October (application and order) · Xunhua, Qinghai

申请人向循化县法院表示，丈夫多次威胁她及其亲属，并提交录音。法院核查证据并结合妇联调查，认定申请人面临家暴现实危险。她于 10 月 21 日提出申请，法院当天签发保护令，禁止丈夫威胁、骚扰她及相关近亲属。法院称随后即向双方送达，通报未单列送达日期，也未交代其后的人身安全状况。

The applicant told Xunhua County Court that her husband had repeatedly threatened her and her relatives, and supplied recordings. After examining the evidence and the women’s federation’s enquiries, the court found a real risk of domestic violence. She applied on 21 October and the court issued an order that day prohibiting threats and harassment against her and the close relatives concerned. The court reported prompt service on both parties, without giving a separate date of service or subsequent information on their safety.

人身安全与隐私 · 人身安全、性别平等 | 个人及其他主体 | 核实 A
Personal safety and privacy · personal safety, sex equality | Individuals and other actors | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日　10 月 21 日签发，法院称随后即向双方送达 | CEDAW 2、5；ICCPR 9
At 31 October: Issued on 21 October. The court reported prompt service on both parties. | CEDAW 2, 5 · ICCPR 9

出处 S103
Sources S103

59 巴青地震后灾区信息发布及拍摄受限引争议

59 Restrictions on filming and reporting after Baqing earthquake disputed

10 月 22 日（地震）—30 日（通报） · 西藏那曲等地

22 October (earthquake) to 30 October (notice) · Nagqu and other areas, Tibet

西藏人权与民主促进中心称，志愿者进入灾区前被要求承诺遵守拍摄禁令，未经当局许可不得采访受灾居民。该中心还称，有人被迫录制认错视频。公安部网安局 10 月 30 日列举五起涉震网络信息行政处罚，称当事人编造险情或伤亡信息。警方通报记录了处罚决定，所引材料没有对被迫录制视频的指称提供独立印证。

The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy said volunteers seeking entry to affected areas had to undertake to observe a filming ban and that interviews with residents required prior official approval. It also alleged that some people were forced to record admissions of wrongdoing. On 30 October the public security ministry's cyber police listed five administrative penalties concerning online earthquake reports and accused those involved of fabricating information about danger or casualties. The police notices record the penalties. The cited material provides no independent corroboration of the alleged coerced recordings.

表达与新闻 · 新闻自由、公平审判 | 警务与羁押机关 | 核实 A

Expression and the press · press freedom, fair trial | Police and custodial authorities | Evidence A

截至 10 月 31 日 已公布处罚 | ICCPR 14、19

At 31 October: Penalties announced | ICCPR 14, 19

出处 S104 · S105

Sources S104 · S105

60 色须寺僧舍据报被拆

60 Demolition of monks' quarters at Sershul Monastery reported

10 月 25 日至 26 日（据报开始拆除） · 四川甘孜石渠

25–26 October (reported start of demolition) · Sershul, Garzê, Sichuan

自由亚洲电台引述当地匿名知情人称，当局开始拆除色须寺僧舍，所涉约 200 处。报道记录了藏传佛教僧侣居住和集体宗教生活受影响的担忧。约 200 处是消息人士给出的规模，未见可独立核对的逐户清单。

Radio Free Asia cited anonymous local sources as saying that the authorities had begun demolishing monks' quarters at the monastery, affecting about 200 structures. The report recorded concerns about the impact on Tibetan Buddhist monks' accommodation and communal religious life. The estimate of about 200 came from sources. No independently verifiable list of individual dwellings was available.

宗教、语言与文化 · 宗教自由、文化生活 | 立法与行政机关 | 核实 C

Religion, language and culture · freedom of religion, cultural life | Legislative and administrative authorities | Evidence C

截至 10 月 31 日 据报开始拆除 | ICCPR 18、27；ICESCR 15

At 31 October: Demolition reportedly under way | ICCPR 18, 27 · ICESCR 15

出处 S106

Sources S106

截至 10 月 31 日仍未解决的问题

Outstanding questions at 31 October

04 丰台 31 名工人的欠薪与赔偿是否到账

04 Have 31 workers in Fengtai received wages and compensation?

6 月公布时，企业仍未履行支付 778,696 元欠薪及赔偿金的决定。

When the case was published in June, the company had yet to comply with the order covering RMB 778,696 in wages plus compensation.

通报发布后，31 名工人各自收到的金额和日期未见于所引公开资料。

The sources cited give no amount or date of payment to any of the 31 workers after the notice was published.

07 22 名劳动者是否实际收到欠薪

07 Did 22 workers receive the wages owed to them?

9 月 30 日，北京朝阳人社部门公布，企业仍未履行 7 月的支付及处罚决定。查实欠薪约 284.93 万元。

On 30 September Chaoyang labour officials said the company had not complied with July's payment and penalty decisions. Arrears of about RMB 2.8493 million had been established.

通报没有列出之后的工资或赔偿支付记录。22 名劳动者中有多少人收到款项、收到多少，仍不清楚。

The notice gives no subsequent record of wage or compensation payments. It remains unclear how many of the 22 workers received money and how much they received.

17 八名被强迫劳动者是否收到返还款

17 Did eight workers subjected to forced labour receive the money recovered?

3 月 24 日，蕲春县法院一审判令追缴违法所得并发还八名被害人。

On 24 March Qichun County Court ordered the recovery of unlawful proceeds and their return to the eight victims.

所引报道未记载执行机关实际追回多少款项，也未记载八名工人各自是否收到返还款。

The cited report does not say how much the enforcement office recovered or whether each of the eight workers received a payment.

23 董郁玉在保外就医遭拒后如何获得独立诊疗

23 What access to independent treatment does Dong Yuyu have after the refusal of medical parole?

董一夫 7 月告诉《纽约时报》，父亲申请到北京院外医院手术被拒，当局提出请外科医生到监狱医院手术。

In July Dong Yifu told The New York Times that his father had been refused permission to have surgery outside prison in Beijing and that officials had proposed bringing a surgeon into the prison hospital.

截至 10 月 31 日已公开的所引资料没有说明手术是否已经进行，或家属能否取得独立专科意见。

The cited material published by 31 October did not establish whether surgery had taken place or whether the family had obtained an independent specialist opinion.

24 招聘条件改正后，受限制的求职者是否得到面试机会

24 Did applicants gain interview opportunities after unlawful conditions were removed?

扬州市检察院 4 月发现招聘限制后向人社部门发出检察建议。10 月 22 日，江苏检察网报道 65 条违法招聘信息均已整改，并引述一名求职者已投递简历。

After finding recruitment restrictions in April, Yangzhou prosecutors issued a recommendation. On 22 October the Jiangsu procuratorial website reported that all 65 adverts had been corrected and quoted one applicant who had submitted her CV.

求职者王女士告诉检察官，她在岗位限制取消后投了简历。报道没有说明她是否获得面试，也未说明此前遭筛除的其他求职者是否获重新考虑。

An applicant identified as Ms Wang told prosecutors she had submitted a CV after the restrictions were removed. The report gives no interview outcome for her and does not say whether other applicants were reconsidered.

25 丰台六名工人何时收到工资

25 When did six Fengtai workers receive their wages?

9 月 30 日公布时，8 月 20 日的工资支付、赔偿及处罚决定仍未履行。

When the case was published on 30 September, the wage, compensation and penalty decisions of 20 August had yet to be implemented.

9 月 30 日的通报未列出此后的支付记录。六名工人是否实际收到 62,732 元工资和 31,366 元赔偿金，截至 10 月 31 日仍不清楚。

The notice of 30 September contains no record of subsequent payments. As at 31 October it remained unclear whether the six workers had received the RMB 62,732 in wages and RMB 31,366 in compensation.

26 浏阳爆炸的直接原因与监管责任如何认定

26 What caused the Liuyang explosion, and who was responsible for oversight?

5 月 8 日应急管理部报告 37 人死亡、1 人失联，国务院已成立事故调查组。

On 8 May the Ministry of Emergency Management reported 37 dead and one missing. The State Council established an inquiry.

所引材料未载最终事故调查结论，无法确定爆炸的直接原因、先前受罚的隐患是否已整改，或伤者和遇难者家属已获多少赔偿。

The cited material contains no final inquiry findings. It leaves open the immediate cause of the explosion, whether the hazard identified before it had been remedied, and how much compensation reached survivors or bereaved families.

28 张展是否获得医疗及律师会见

28 Has Zhang Zhan obtained medical treatment and access to counsel?

国际特赦组织 5 月 15 日报告张展患有严重胃病、体重下降，无法会见自选律师。无国界记者 8 月 28 日报道了转押消息，当时没有得到新的健康资料。

Amnesty International reported serious gastric illness, weight loss and lack of access to Zhang's chosen lawyer on 15 May. Reporters Without Borders reported a transfer on 28 August and said it had no new information on her health.

材料没有交代此后接受了哪些检查和治疗，也没有确认她后来是否得以会见自选律师。

The material does not identify subsequent tests or treatment or establish whether she later saw her chosen lawyer.

36 张毅能否获得持续治疗与充分辩护

36 Can Zhang Yi obtain continuous treatment and an adequate defence?

张毅的儿子张弘远说，父亲初入看守所时降压药不足，后来药物跟上，病情较为稳定。家属 10 月 8 日得知案件移送检察院；他 10 月 11 日受访时说，尚未收到相关文书，律师也还没有阅卷。

Zhang Hongyuan said that his father initially lacked blood-pressure medication but that supplies improved and his condition became more stable. The family learnt of the referral to prosecutors on 8 October. When interviewed on 11 October, he said no notice of referral had arrived and the lawyer had not seen the file.

所引资料没有此后的用药记录，也未交代检方截至 10 月 31 日是否提起公诉、律师后来能否查阅案卷。

The sources contain no subsequent medication record and do not establish whether charges had been filed by 31 October or whether the lawyer subsequently obtained access to the file.

38 两名童工是否领到工资并安全返家

38 Were the two children paid and returned safely to their guardians?

吴川市人社局 9 月责令店方结清工资并将两人送回监护人身边，10 月 15 日决定罚款 1 万元。

In September Wuchuan's labour authority ordered the shop to pay both children and return them to their guardians. It imposed a fine of RMB 10,000 on 15 October.

公开处罚决定记录了罚款和整改指令，没有记载两名儿童是否分别收到工资、何时交还监护人。

The published decision records the fine and corrective order. It does not say whether each child received their wages or when either returned to their guardian.

40 被征地村民是否取得补偿，被带走者受到何种处置

40 Were villagers compensated, and what happened to those taken away?

7 月 25 日的影像及发布者说明记录了贵州盘州村民追讨补偿和警方介入的过程。

Footage dated 25 July and the publisher's account document villagers in Panzhou seeking compensation and police intervention.

截至 10 月 31 日，所引资料没有给出补偿协议的条款或实际支付记录，也没有确定被带走的人数、获释时间或警方其后采取的措施。

By 31 October the sources gave neither the terms of a compensation agreement nor a record of payments. They also left open how many people were taken away, when anyone was released and what measures police took afterwards.

43 良溪河下游村民能否恢复安全供水

43 Has safe water been restored downstream on the Liangxi River?

8 月 9 日至 10 日的报道及通报披露，服务约 2,000 人的饮水工程无法使用，生态环境部门已立案。

Reporting and official notices on 9–10 August said a drinking-water scheme serving around 2,000 people was unusable and environmental officials had opened a case.

所引材料没有说明村民从哪里取得替代水源、复检水质是否合格，也未给出原饮水工程恢复供水的日期。

The sources do not say where residents obtained replacement water, whether repeat tests met the applicable standards or when the original scheme resumed service.

44 高兟提出上诉的决定有何后续

44 What happened after Gao Zhen decided to appeal?

8 月 25 日，高兟的妻子赵雅良向路透社证实刑期为 3 年。8 月 27 日，友人杜应红告诉自由亚洲电台，高兟、家属及律师表示要上诉。

On 25 August Gao's wife, Zhao Yaliang, confirmed the three-year sentence to Reuters. On 27 August his friend Du Yinghong told Radio Free Asia that Gao, his family and his lawyers intended to appeal.

截至 10 月 31 日，所引资料没有上诉受理通知、二审庭审记录或裁判。作品创作早于相关刑事条款这一争点在上诉中如何处理，仍无公开结果。

By 31 October the cited material contained no notice accepting an appeal, record of an appeal hearing or appeal judgment. It gives no outcome on the dispute over sculptures made before the relevant criminal provision took effect.

45 藏族学校关闭后学生到哪里、用什么语言上课

45 Where do pupils study after the Tibetan school closures, and in which language?

两份 10 月报告分别记载玛沁县草原女子学校 8 月 27 日接获命令、28 日实际关闭，另涉及两所学校。

Two October reports date the girls' school closure order to 27 August and the closure itself to 28 August respectively. They also concern two other schools.

资料未逐校列明学生去向、接收学校和实际教学语言。两份报道对另外两所学校的关闭日期也有分歧。

The sources do not identify pupils' destinations, the receiving schools or the languages actually used in class for each school. The two reports also differ on the closure dates for the other two schools.

50 冯睿取保后，针对他的刑事程序是否终结

50 Did the criminal proceedings against Feng Rui end after his release on bail?

叶懋功的公开质询书记载冯睿于 9 月 14 日被刑拘。其律师 10 月 22 日表示，他前一晚已回到家乡；维权网报道其获取保候审。

Ye Maogong's public letter recorded Feng's criminal detention on 14 September. On 22 October his lawyer said he had returned to his home town the previous evening. Rights Defence Network reported release on bail.

所引资料记载了刑拘转为取保候审，未显示其后有撤案、移送起诉或解除取保的决定。

The cited accounts report a change from criminal detention to bail pending investigation. They record no subsequent decision to close the case, refer it for prosecution or lift bail conditions.

51 澳门区锦新案如何裁判

51 How will the court decide Au Kam San's case in Macao?

9 月 16 日至 18 日案件闭门审理。法院以国家安全利益说明闭门原因，截至 10 月 31 日仍待宣判。

The closed hearing ran from 16 to 18 September. The court cited national security interests. Judgment was pending on 31 October.

截至当日，所引资料没有法院认定的事实、适用法律的裁判理由，也未记载区锦新就裁判寻求救济的情况。

As at that date the sources contained no judicial findings of fact or reasons explaining the law applied, and no record of Au seeking a remedy against a judgment.

52 史庭福在监狱中的死因和抢救经过

52 What caused Shi Tingfu's death in prison, and what emergency care did he receive?

9 月 22 日家属接到监狱电话，被告知史庭福死于心梗。两篇报道都转述同一通电话。

On 22 September the family received a call from the prison saying he had died of a heart attack. Both reports recount that call.

尚缺病历、抢救时间记录或可复核的死因鉴定。现有资料也不足以判断有无虐待或救治延误。

Medical notes, a timed record of emergency care or a reviewable determination of cause of death are missing. The material is also insufficient to establish ill-treatment or delay.

56 两名教会负责人的刑拘有何后续

56 What followed the criminal detention of two church leaders?

对华援助协会引述当地教会成员和知情人士称，27 名被带走者中已有 25 人获释，另两名负责人的家属于 10 月 20 日收到刑拘通知。

Citing local church members and other sources, ChinaAid reported that 25 of the 27 people taken away were released and the families of the other two leaders received notices of criminal detention on 20 October.

家属消息提及所涉嫌疑，所引公开资料未详述指控的事实依据，也未说明律师是否获准会见、警方是否已提请批准逮捕。

Family accounts identify the suspected offence. The cited material gives no detailed factual grounds for it and does not say whether lawyers were granted access or police sought approval for formal arrest.

58 人身安全保护令送达后，申请人是否仍受威胁

58 Was the applicant still being threatened after the protection order was served?

10 月 21 日，申请人向循化县法院申请保护令。法院当天签发，保护范围包括相关近亲属。法院称裁定后即向双方送达。

The applicant applied to Xunhua County Court on 21 October. The court issued an order that day covering the close relatives concerned and reported that it promptly served both parties.

法院未单列送达日期。申请人和相关亲属其后是否再受威胁、有无违反保护令的行为或相应处置，未见于所引资料。

The court gave no separate date of service. The cited material does not say whether the applicant or her relatives faced further threats, whether the order was breached or what action followed.

受影响人群索引

Index of people affected

同一事件可涉及多类人群。选择编号可打开事件记录。
An event may appear under several groups. Select an identifier to open its record.

儿童与青少年
Children and young people

包括被拐儿童、遭受暴力的未成年人、童工，以及学校教学或关闭所涉及的儿童。
Children who were trafficked or faced violence, children in employment and pupils affected by teaching arrangements or school closures.

事件 01 13 14 20 21 37 38 45 61 62
Events 01 13 14 20 21 37 38 45 61 62

少数民族语言使用者及相关学校师生
Minority language users, pupils and teachers

涉及教学语言、藏族学校关闭和维吾尔语使用者参加驾照理论考试。
Language of instruction, Tibetan school closures and access to driving theory tests for Uyghur speakers.

事件 01 10 13 45
Events 01 10 13 45

宗教信众、教职人员及宗教活动相关者
Religious believers, clergy and others involved in religious activity

包括参加聚会、从事宗教服务及因宗教表达被追究的人。
People attending meetings, performing religious duties or facing proceedings over religious expression.

事件 02 03 06 36 42 54 56 60
Events 02 03 06 36 42 54 56 60

劳动者、童工与求职者
Workers, children in employment and jobseekers

可查找欠薪、强迫劳动、非法使用童工、工作场所安全及招聘歧视。
Unpaid wages, forced labour, child labour, workplace safety and discriminatory recruitment.

事件 04 07 12 17 21 24 25 26 34 37 38 41 61
Events 04 07 12 17 21 24 25 26 34 37 38 41 61

残障人士及精神卫生机构患者
Disabled people and psychiatric inpatients

包括遭强迫劳动的智力障碍者、其他残障劳动者，以及精神卫生机构中遭受暴力或长期留院的患者。

People with intellectual disabilities subjected to forced labour, other disabled workers and psychiatric patients who experienced violence or prolonged hospitalisation.

事件 09 17 34
Events 09 17 34

妇女与女童
Women and girls

按资料明确显示的性别相关影响收录，包括女童教育、就业歧视、性侵害指控与家庭暴力。

Documented sex-related effects, including girls' education, discrimination at work, allegations of sexual assault and domestic violence.

事件 18 20 24 32 41 45 58
Events 18 20 24 32 41 45 58

性少数相关活动的参与者与文化工作者
Participants in LGBT-related activities and cultural workers

按活动内容索引，包括彩虹跑和电影放映涉及的人士。资料未披露个人性取向。

Indexed by the activity, including a rainbow run and film screenings. The sources did not disclose individuals' sexual orientation.

事件 29 33
Events 29 33

记者、出版人、作家与艺术工作者
Journalists, publishers, writers and artists

涉及调查报道、出版、纪实创作和艺术表达，也包括记者通讯设备的保密问题。

Investigative reporting, publishing, documentary work and artistic expression, including the confidentiality of journalists' devices.

事件 05 08 16 23 28 33 35 44 46
Events 05 08 16 23 28 33 35 44 46

居民、业主、旅客及公共服务使用者

Residents, property owners, travellers and public service users

涉及灌溉与供水、征地补偿、出入境、旅行安全及居住隐私。

Irrigation and drinking water, land compensation, exit and entry, safety while travelling and privacy in accommodation.

事件 10 22 32 39 40 43 53 55 59 62

Events 10 22 32 39 40 43 53 55 59 62

家属、寻亲者与悼念者

Relatives, people searching for family members and mourners

涉及家庭团聚、获知在押亲属处境、探视、寻亲、悼念和近亲属安全。

Family reunion, information on detained relatives, visits, searches, commemoration and the safety of close relatives.

事件 14 19 23 30 31 34 35 46 49 52 56 58

Events 14 19 23 30 31 34 35 46 49 52 56 58

律师、维权人士与公共事务参与者

Lawyers, rights defenders and participants in public affairs

包括政治参与者、纪念活动或公民组织成员，以及记录劳工与环境问题的人。

Political participants, people involved in commemorations or civic groups, and those documenting labour and environmental issues.

事件 05 11 15 19 30 31 36 40 46 47 49 50 51 55 57 59 62

Events 05 11 15 19 30 31 36 40 46 47 49 50 51 55 57 59 62

被拘捕、服刑或获释后受限制者

People arrested, in prison or subject to restrictions after release

涵盖个案所记载的拘捕、服刑及获释后受限制等阶段，包括已获释者。

The entries cover arrest, imprisonment and restrictions after release, including people who had already been released.

事件 03 05 06 08 11 15 19 23 28 31 35 36 40 42 44 46 49 50 51 52 54 55 56 57

Events 03 05 06 08 11 15 19 23 28 31 35 36 40 42 44 46 49 50 51 52 54 55 56 57

长期个案时间表

Timelines of long-running cases

08　黎智英与《苹果日报》案

08 Jimmy Lai and Apple Daily

2020 年 8 月 10 日　香港警方依国安法拘捕黎智英。

10 August 2020 — Hong Kong police arrested Lai under the National Security Law.

2025 年 12 月 15 日　法院裁定黎智英三项罪名成立。

15 December 2025 — The court convicted Lai on three counts.

2026 年 2 月 9 日　香港高等法院就本案判处总刑期 20 年。

9 February 2026 — Hong Kong's High Court imposed a total sentence of 20 years in this case.

2026 年 3 月 6 日　其法律团队成员表示，黎智英决定不提出上诉。

6 March 2026 — A member of his legal team said Lai had decided against appealing.

事件　08
Events 08

出处　S117
Sources S117

12　舒城服装工人追薪

12 Shucheng garment workers' wage claim

2024 年 5 月至 2025 年 12 月　服装企业拖欠 38 名工人工资，合计 368,754 元。

May 2024–December 2025 — The company owed 38 workers wages totalling RMB 368,754.

2026 年 3 月 8 日至 4 月 8 日　3 月 8 日工人投诉，3 月 27 日人社局责令整改，4 月 8 日移送公安。

8 March–8 April 2026 — Workers complained on 8 March. The labour authority ordered correction on 27 March and referred the matter to police on 8 April.

2026 年 6 月 7 日及其后　企业将欠薪转入县劳动保障服务中心。六安市人社局随后确认工资已逐人发放。

7 June 2026 and afterwards — The company transferred the arrears to the county labour protection service centre. Lu'an's labour authority later confirmed payment to each worker.

事件　12
Events 12

14　广州多年拐卖儿童案

14 Historic child trafficking case in Guangzhou

2003—2005 年　本案涉及的儿童在此期间被拐卖。

2003–2005 — The children in the case were trafficked during this period.

2019—2024 年　广州警方称，被拐儿童陆续找回。

2019–2024 — Guangzhou police said the children were found over this period.

2026 年 3 月 21 日　警方公布涉嫌转卖儿童的谢某某已被抓获。

21 March 2026 — Police announced the arrest of a person surnamed Xie suspected of reselling the children.

2026 年 9 月 2 日至 6 日　钟彬的律师 2 日称检方已起诉。6 日，申聪出示的法院告知书显示法院已受理，受害人可提出附带民事诉讼。

2–6 September 2026 — Zhong Bin's lawyer reported charges on 2 September. On 6 September Shen Cong showed a court notice confirming acceptance of the case and the right to bring a civil claim.

事件　14
Events　14

15　人权律师谢阳案

15 Human rights lawyer Xie Yang

2022 年 1 月　据人权观察，谢阳被拘押。

January 2022 — Xie was detained, according to Human Rights Watch.

2025 年　长沙市中院闭门审理。家属称开庭后才获知消息。

2025 — Changsha Intermediate Court held a closed hearing. The family said it learnt of the hearing only afterwards.

2026 年 3 月 23 日　人权观察引述其前妻称，法院以煽动颠覆国家政权罪判谢阳 5 年，判决援引其微信发言。

23 March 2026 — Human Rights Watch cited his former wife as saying that the court sentenced him to five years for inciting subversion of state power, citing his WeChat remarks.

2026 年 5 月 20 日　据维权网 9 月报道，谢阳已放弃上诉，5 月 20 日转至湖南赤山监狱。

20 May 2026 — Rights Defence Network reported in September that Xie had decided against appealing and had been transferred to Chishan Prison in Hunan on 20 May.

事件　15
Events　15

19　余文生、许艳被拘押及家庭团聚

19 Detention and reunion of Yu Wensheng and Xu Yan

2023 年 4 月　余文生、许艳夫妇被拘押。

April 2023 — The couple were detained.

2025 年 1 月 13 日　许艳服满 1 年 9 个月刑期获释。

13 January 2025 — Xu was released after serving one year and nine months.

2026 年 4 月 13 日　余文生服满 3 年刑期返家，许艳确认两人团聚。

13 April 2026 — Yu returned home after serving three years. Xu confirmed their reunion.

2026 年 7 月 6 日　国际特赦组织称两人仍据报受到限制和监控，未逐项说明限制的形式。

6 July 2026 — Amnesty International reported continuing restrictions and surveillance without specifying every restriction.

事件　19
Events　19

28　记者张展服刑期间的健康与律师会见

28 Zhang Zhan’s health and access to counsel in prison

2020 年 5 月　因报道武汉疫情被拘，同年 12 月被判 4 年。

May 2020 — Zhang was detained over reporting on the Wuhan outbreak. She received a four-year sentence in December.

2024 年 5 月　首次刑期届满获释。

May 2024 — She was released at the end of her first sentence.

2024 年 8 月 28 日　再次被拘押。

28 August 2024 — She was detained again.

2025 年 1 月起　据国际特赦组织，张展在押期间以绝食抗议拘押。

From January 2025 — Amnesty International said Zhang was on hunger strike in protest against her detention.

2025 年 9 月　张展再次被判 4 年徒刑。

September 2025 — She was sentenced to a further four years.

2026 年 5 月 15 日　国际特赦组织报告其胃病严重、体重下降，要求保障适当医疗和接触自选律师的权利。

15 May 2026 — Amnesty International reported serious stomach problems and weight loss and called for appropriate care and access to her chosen lawyer.

2026 年 8 月 28 日　无国界记者报道张展已转押，并说明当时没有新的健康资料。

28 August 2026 — Reporters Without Borders reported a transfer and said it had no new information about her health.

事件　28
Events　28

44　艺术家高焱因雕塑作品获刑

44 Artist Gao Zhen's prosecution over sculptures

2024 年 8 月　高焱被拘留，指控涉及多年前创作的雕塑。

August 2024 — Gao was detained over sculptures made years earlier.

2026 年 3 月 30 日　河北三河市法院闭门审理。

30 March 2026 — Sanhe City Court in Hebei heard the case in private.

2026 年 8 月 25 日　法院判处高焱 3 年徒刑。国际特赦组织称他决定上诉，所引资料未载上诉裁判。

25 August 2026 — The court sentenced Gao to three years. Amnesty International said he had decided to appeal. The sources give no appeal judgment.

2026 年 8 月 27 日　友人杜应红对自由亚洲电台称高焱、家属及律师表示要上诉。所引材料未载二审案号或裁判。

27 August 2026 — His friend Du Yinghong told Radio Free Asia that Gao, his family and lawyers intended to appeal. The sources give no appeal case number or judgment.

事件　44
Events　44

47　香港六一二人道支援基金案

47 Hong Kong's 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund

2019 年 6 月 28 日　基金成立，为示威中的伤者、被捕者等提供援助。

28 June 2019 — The fund was established to assist people injured or arrested in the protests, among others.

2022 年 11 月　五名信托人被裁定未依《社团条例》申请注册或豁免注册，各罚款 4,000 港元。

November 2022 — Five trustees were found guilty of failing to apply for registration or exemption under the Societies Ordinance. Each was fined HK$4,000.

2026 年 9 月 3 日　高院上诉庭驳回五人上诉，维持定罪。

3 September 2026 — The Court of Appeal dismissed their appeals and upheld the convictions.

事件　47
Events　47

行动建议

Recommendations

向中央及地方机关

Central and local authorities

自由之声建议中央及地方主管机关公开在押死亡和重大生产事故的调查进度、证据保存情况，以及家属提出异议的途径。对于工伤赔偿、强迫劳动所得返还和欠薪支付，本组织主张公布匿名化的实付金额和未付余额，并指明受理追索的部门。就学校关闭，本组织建议教育机关向家庭逐校说明依据、转学安排和授课语言。

Voice of Liberation recommends that central and local authorities publish progress on investigations into deaths in custody and serious workplace accidents, explain how evidence is preserved and identify how families can challenge findings. We advocate anonymised reporting of sums paid and outstanding in injury compensation, forced labour restitution and wage cases, with a named office for unresolved claims. We also recommend that education authorities explain the grounds for each school closure, transfer arrangements and the language of instruction to families.

向香港特区政府

Hong Kong government

自由之声呼吁香港特区政府说明限制采访、出版、政治参与和纪念活动的具体理由，包括所指危险以及限制程度与该危险的关系。本组织支持对涉及记者资料和律师保密通信的搜查进行独立审查，也呼吁当局保障在押者就医、会见律师及取得裁判理由的权利。

Voice of Liberation calls on the Hong Kong government to explain the specific grounds for restrictions on reporting, publishing, political participation and commemoration, including the danger alleged and how the extent of the restriction relates to it. We support independent review of searches affecting journalistic material or confidential legal communications and call for access to healthcare, counsel and reasons for judgments for people in custody.

向澳门特区政府

Macao government

自由之声建议澳门特区政府推动公开闭门审理的逐案理由，包括排除旁听的范围与时限。本组织支持在保护确需保密的材料的同时公布裁判理由，并保障辩方查阅案卷、陈述和上诉的机会。

Voice of Liberation recommends that the Macao government promote disclosure of the reasons for closing individual hearings, including the extent and duration of any exclusion. We support publication of reasons for judgments with protection for material that requires confidentiality, and effective opportunities for the defence to inspect case files, be heard and appeal.

向联合国人权机制
United Nations human rights mechanisms

自由之声建议联合国条约机构和特别程序在审议及后续函件中，追问不同地区的母语教育选择、非自愿住院复核、在押医疗及欠薪执行结果。本组织支持以当事人同意的使用范围和报复风险评估为依据，决定是否将个案线索转交其他机制。

Voice of Liberation recommends that UN treaty bodies and special procedures use reviews and follow-up correspondence to seek regional information on mother-tongue education, reviews of involuntary hospitalisation, healthcare in custody and payment of wage arrears. We support decisions about referring cases to other mechanisms that take account of what the person has consented to and the risk of reprisals.

向各国政府
National governments

自由之声建议各国政府在人权对话和多边审议中就具体个案追问结果，例如家属能否取得病历，或劳动者是否收到行政决定所列款项。对于外交人员旁听审判，本组织主张公开说明观察员是否获准入场，以及实际能够观察的庭审环节。

Voice of Liberation recommends that governments use human rights dialogues and multilateral reviews to ask about outcomes in identifiable cases, such as a family's access to medical notes or a worker's receipt of money due under an order. For diplomatic trial observation, we favour public accounts of whether observers were admitted and which parts of the proceedings they witnessed.

向企业及平台
Companies and platforms

自由之声建议用人单位保存工时、工资和整改记录，并向劳动者开放本人记录的查询。对招聘平台，本组织建议设置针对歧视性职位的举报与复核渠道。对内容平台，本组织主张向用户说明下架理由，并为复核保留相关记录。

Voice of Liberation recommends that employers keep records of hours, wages and corrective action and give workers access to their own records. We recommend that recruitment platforms provide a channel for reporting discriminatory adverts and seeking review. For content platforms, we favour giving users reasons for removals and retaining the records needed to review a disputed decision.

原始出处与存档

Sources and archives

标记表示原文语种。逐案出处查阅于 2026 年 11 月 15 日。工作簿列有全部出处的查阅日期。“查询存档”链接至快照列表，部分页面没有存档。

Tags show the source language. Event sources were consulted on 15 November 2026. The workbook gives access dates for all sources. Archive searches lead to snapshot listings where available.

S001 〔中〕商务部法规库·第九、十一、三十二条 · 快照 20261019 事件 01

S001 [Chinese] Ministry of Commerce legislation database, Articles 9, 11 and 32 · Snapshot 20261019 Events 01

S002 〔英〕西藏人权与民主促进中心·教育影响 · 快照 20261031 事件 01, 45

S002 [English] Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, impact on education · Snapshot 20261031 Events 01, 45

S003 〔英〕新华社·修法及施行日期 · 快照 20260923 事件 01

S003 [English] Xinhua, amendments and commencement date · Snapshot 20260923 Events 01

S004 〔英〕CHRD·现场消息 · 快照 20260315 事件 02, 03

S004 [English] CHRD, accounts from the scene · Snapshot 20260315 Events 02, 03

S005 〔英〕法新社·现场采访（Daily Tribune 转载） · 查询存档 事件 02

S005 [English] AFP, on-site reporting republished by the Daily Tribune · Search archive Events 02

S006 〔英〕人权观察·引教会声明 · 快照 20260925 事件 03

S006 [English] Human Rights Watch, citing the church statement · Snapshot 20260925 Events 03

S007 〔中〕北京市人社局·第二批违法案例 · 查询存档 事件 04

S007 [Chinese] Beijing labour authority, second bulletin on breaches · Search archive Events 04

S008 〔英〕无国界记者·事件记录 · 快照 20260925 事件 05

S008 [English] Reporters Without Borders, account of the incident · Snapshot 20260925 Events 05

S009 〔中〕南方+·警方续报 · 查询存档 事件 05

S009 [Chinese] Nanfang Plus, police update · Search archive Events 05

S010 〔中〕财新·解除决定书 · 快照 20260915 事件 05

S010 [Chinese] Caixin, decision lifting bail conditions · Snapshot 20260915 Events 05

S011 〔英〕明慧网·判刑及上诉记录 · 快照 20260807 事件 06

S011 [English] Minghui, sentencing and appeal · Snapshot 20260807 Events 06

S012 〔中〕北京市人社局·劳动监察及履行情况 · 查询存档 事件 07, 25

S012 [Chinese] Beijing labour authority, inspection and compliance · Search archive Events 07, 25

S013 〔英〕香港特区政府·判刑公告 · 快照 20260823 事件 08

S013 [English] Hong Kong government, sentencing announcement · Snapshot 20260823 Events 08

S014 〔英〕人权观察·新闻自由评析 · 快照 20261109 事件 08
S014 [English] Human Rights Watch, press freedom analysis · Snapshot 20261109 Events 08

S015 〔英〕南华早报·引法律团队成员 · 查询存档 事件 08
S015 [English] South China Morning Post, citing a member of the legal team · Search archive Events 08

S016 〔英〕上海日报·调查启动 · 查询存档 事件 09
S016 [English] Shanghai Daily, launch of the inquiry · Search archive Events 09

S017 〔中〕湖北联合调查组·澎湃转载 · 查询存档 事件 09
S017 [Chinese] Hubei joint inquiry, republished by The Paper · Search archive Events 09

S018 〔中〕新京报·记者调查 · 快照 20260516 事件 09
S018 [Chinese] The Beijing News, journalistic investigation · Snapshot 20260516 Events 09

S019 〔英〕维吾尔时报·附所引警方视频 · 查询存档 事件 10
S019 [English] Uyghur Times, with the police video cited · Search archive Events 10

S020 〔英〕香港特区政府·上诉裁决说明 · 快照 20260520 事件 11
S020 [English] Hong Kong government, account of the appeal judgment · Snapshot 20260520 Events 11

S021 〔中〕香港人权中心·裁决分析 · 快照 20260516 事件 11
S021 [Chinese] Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights, analysis of the ruling · Snapshot 20260516 Events 11

S022 〔中〕六安市人社局·监察及发放记录 · 查询存档 事件 12, 21
S022 [Chinese] Lu'an labour authority, inspection and payments · Search archive Events 12, 21

S023 〔中〕国家民委·法律全文 · 快照 20261011 事件 13
S023 [Chinese] National Ethnic Affairs Commission, full text of the law · Snapshot 20261011 Events 13

S024 〔英〕联合国特别程序·致中国政府函 · 查询存档 事件 13
S024 [English] UN special procedures, letter to the Chinese government · Search archive Events 13

S025 〔英〕司法部英文网·法律通过及宗旨 · 快照 20260709 事件 13
S025 [English] Ministry of Justice English website, adoption and purpose of the law · Snapshot 20260709 Events 13

S026 〔英〕南华早报·警方说明及家庭背景 · 查询存档
S026 [English] South China Morning Post, police account and family background · Search archive

S027 〔中〕央视新闻·广州警方通报 · 查询存档 事件 14
S027 [Chinese] CCTV News, Guangzhou police notice · Search archive Events 14
S028 〔中〕南方都市报·家长和代理律师采访 · 查询存档 事件 14
S028 [Chinese] Southern Metropolis Daily, interviews with parents and their lawyer · Search archive Events 14
S029 〔英〕人权观察·引家属陈述 · 快照 20260925 事件 15
S029 [English] Human Rights Watch, citing a family member · Snapshot 20260925 Events 15
S030 〔英〕香港律政司·立法会文件 · 快照 20260517 事件 16
S030 [English] Hong Kong Department of Justice, Legislative Council paper · Snapshot 20260517 Events 16
S031 〔英〕英文虎报·修订内容 · 查询存档 事件 16
S031 [English] The Standard, details of the amendments · Search archive Events 16
S032 〔英〕香港监察·权利评析 · 查询存档 事件 16
S032 [English] Hong Kong Watch, human rights analysis · Search archive Events 16
S033 〔中〕红星新闻·查阅判决书（极目转载） · 查询存档 事件 17
S033 [Chinese] Red Star News, examination of the judgment, republished by Jimu News · Search archive Events 17
S034 〔中〕奉贤公安·警情通报（央广网转载） · 查询存档 事件 18
S034 [Chinese] Fengxian police notice, republished by China National Radio · Search archive Events 18
S035 〔英〕对华援助协会·家属确认返家 · 快照 20260521 事件 19
S035 [English] ChinaAid, family confirmation of return home · Snapshot 20260521 Events 19
S036 〔英〕国际特赦组织·获释后续 · 查询存档 事件 19
S036 [English] Amnesty International, update after release · Search archive Events 19
S037 〔英〕上海日报·县方处置 · 快照 20260521 事件 20
S037 [English] Shanghai Daily, county authorities' response · Snapshot 20260521 Events 20
S038 〔中〕澎湃·汇集当地处置和家属采访 · 查询存档 事件 20
S038 [Chinese] The Paper, local measures and family interviews · Search archive Events 20
S039 〔中〕保定市生态环境局·采样与处置通报 · 快照 20260520 事件 22
S039 [Chinese] Baoding environmental authority, sampling and measures taken · Snapshot 20260520 Events 22

S040 〔英〕保护记者委员会·采访其子 · 快照 20260925 事件 23
S040 [English] Committee to Protect Journalists, interview with his son · Snapshot 20260925 Events 23

S041 〔英〕国际笔会·在押医疗通报 · 查询存档 事件 23
S041 [English] PEN International, healthcare in custody · Search archive Events 23

S042 〔中〕联合早报·引其子及纽约时报 7 月采访 · 查询存档 事件 23
S042 [Chinese] Lianhe Zaobao, citing his son and a July New York Times interview · Search archive Events 23

S043 〔中〕江苏检察网·公益诉讼调查及整改情况 · 查询存档 事件 24
S043 [Chinese] Jiangsu procuratorial website, public interest inquiry and corrections · Search archive Events 24

S044 〔英〕路透社·伤亡及调查 · 快照 20260509 事件 26
S044 [English] Reuters, casualties and inquiry · Snapshot 20260509 Events 26

S045 〔中〕应急管理部·伤亡及调查公告 · 快照 20260706 事件 26
S045 [Chinese] Ministry of Emergency Management, casualties and inquiry · Snapshot 20260706 Events 26

S046 〔中〕央视新闻·现场及执法记录（中新网转载） · 查询存档 事件 26
S046 [Chinese] CCTV News, on-site reporting and enforcement records, via China News Service · Search archive Events 26

S047 〔英〕国际特赦组织·紧急行动 · 查询存档 事件 28
S047 [English] Amnesty International, urgent action · Search archive Events 28

S048 〔英〕国际特赦组织等·历次羁押时间 · 查询存档 事件 28
S048 [English] Amnesty International and others, detention chronology · Search archive Events 28

S049 〔英〕芬兰广播公司·参与者说法 · 查询存档 事件 29
S049 [English] Yle, participants' accounts · Search archive Events 29

S050 〔英〕人权观察·事件记录 · 查询存档 事件 29, 33
S050 [English] Human Rights Watch, record of the incident · Search archive Events 29, 33

S051 〔英〕国际特赦组织·引团体声明 · 快照 20260925 事件 30
S051 [English] Amnesty International, citing the group's statement · Snapshot 20260925 Events 30

S052 〔中〕自由亚洲电台·张先玲及难属采访 · 查询存档 事件 30
S052 [Chinese] Radio Free Asia, interviews with Zhang Xianling and bereaved relatives · Search archive Events 30

S053 〔英〕CHRD·审判记录 · 快照 20261103 事件 31, 50
S053 [English] CHRD, account of the trial · Snapshot 20261103 Events 31, 50

S054 〔中〕维权网·权利运动转载 · 查询存档 事件 31
S054 [Chinese] Rights Defence Network, republished by the rights movement website · Search archive Events 31

S055 〔中〕祁连县政府公告及游客陈述（中国宁波网转载） · 快照 20260909 事件 32
S055 [Chinese] Qilian County government notice and visitor's account, via Ningbo News · Snapshot 20260909 Events 32

S056 〔英〕法国世界报·知情人采访 · 快照 20260925 事件 33
S056 [English] Le Monde, interviews with people familiar with the incident · Snapshot 20260925 Events 33

S057 〔英〕上海日报·清苑区通报及安置 · 查询存档 事件 34
S057 [English] Shanghai Daily, Qingyuan district's notice and accommodation arrangements · Search archive Events 34

S058 〔中〕中国新闻周刊·调查组通报及属地采访 · 查询存档 事件 34
S058 [Chinese] China Newsweek, inquiry notice and local interviews · Search archive Events 34

S059 〔中〕通辽人社部门通报（媒体完整转载） · 查询存档 事件 61
S059 [Chinese] Tongliao labour authority, notice reproduced in full by the media · Search archive Events 61

S060 〔中〕自由亚洲电台·杜斌妹妹采访 · 查询存档 事件 35
S060 [Chinese] Radio Free Asia, interview with Du Bin's sister · Search archive Events 35

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自由之声于 2025 年 4 月在英国伦敦成立，最初为关注中国政治议题的双月刊，2026 年改组为人权观察组织。组织通过新闻、研究报告和公共写作记录人权议题。

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