

Human Rights Protection in Modern China

当代中国人权保护的状况

Prof. Zhang Xiaoling

Deputy Director of Teaching and Research Dept of Political Science and Law,
Director of Human Rights Research Center,
Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC

Oct. 9, 2014

中央党校政法教研部副主任
中央党校人权研究中心主任
张晓玲教授

I . Differences between China and U.S. on Human Rights

II . Human Rights Protection in Modern China

III. Aspects for improvement

- 一、中美在人权问题上的分歧
- 二、当代中国人权保护的基本状况
- 三、中国人权保障需要完善的若干方面

It has been a long-cherished ideal of mankind to enjoy human rights in the full sense of the term. Since this great term -- human rights -- was coined centuries ago, people of all nations have achieved great results in their unremitting struggle for human rights. However, on a global scale, modern society has fallen far short of the lofty goal of securing the full range of human rights for people the world over.

---Human Rights in China, 1991

享有充分的人权，是长期以来人类追求的理想。从第一次提出“人权”这个伟大的名词后，多少世纪以来，各国人民为争取人权作出了不懈的努力，取得了重大的成果。但是，就世界范围来说，现代社会还远没有能使人们达到享有充分的人权这一崇高的目标。

—— 1991年《中国的人权状况》白皮书

The Information Office of the State Council published the *National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2012-2015)* in June, 2012

Hu Jintao's report at 18th Party Congress put forward such new requirement as “human rights should be fully respected and protected”, and raised the new requirement that “improving human rights judicial safeguard system”, which manifests China’s firm resolve to promote the cause of human rights in China.

2012年6月国务院新闻办公室发布第二份《国家人权行动计划(2012-2015年)》

党的十八大报告进一步提出了：“人权得到切实尊重和保障”的新要求，习近平在十八届三中全会《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》中再次强调：“国家尊重和保障人权”，并提出了“完善人权司法保障制度”的新要求，这反映了我国坚定不移地促进中国人权事业发展的决心。

I . Differences between China and U.S. on Human Rights

一、中美在人权问题上的分歧

1. Universality and Particularity of Human Rights

(一) 人权的普遍性与特殊性问题

◆ What is the universality of Human Rights?

◆ Is there any particularity of Human Rights?

争论集中在两个问题上：人权的普遍性包括那些内容？人权有没有特殊性？

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

----Article 1 of UDHR

人人生而自由，在尊严和权利上一律平等。他们赋有理性和良心，并应以兄弟关系的精神相对待。

——《世界人权宣言》第一条

Dec. 10 is International Human Rights Day
世界人权日——每年12月 10日



Zhang Pengchun
China's representative

中国代表张彭春

According to U.S., human rights is a universal concept and the mode of protecting human rights is hence universal. It advocates human rights protection by means of universal suffrage, multiparty system, separation of powers and individual rights first etc., and this mode can be applied in all countries.

We believe the subject of human rights is universal, so are the principles and main contents. There is no universal mode of protecting human rights that is applicable to all countries.

Recognizing the universality of HR is one thing, while taking various measures and ways to practice and protect such universality is another. One can not confuse the international standard with American standard on HR issue .

美国认为，人权是普遍的，保护人权模式也是普遍的。这一模式就是指的普选制、多党制、三权分立、个人权利优先等，这一普遍模式是普遍地适用于所有国家的。

我们认为，人权的普遍性是指人权主体的普遍性和人权原则和人权基本内容的普遍性。不存在适用于所有国家的保护人权的普遍模式。

承认人权的普遍性与采取各种措施和办法来实行和保护这种普遍性是两个问题。遵守人权问题上的国际标准不能被混淆为遵守美国的标准。

- ▶ Is there any particularity of human rights? 人权有没有特殊性?
- ▶ Negative answer from U.S. 美国否认人权的特殊性。
- ▶ China's answer is yes. 我国认为，人权有特殊性。
- ▶ The particularity resides in different understandings of human rights prior values, ways to realize and measures to protect human rights.
人权的特殊性主要是指在不同的国家和地区，人权的价值排列、实现方式和保护模式是不同的。

- ▶ How to view universality and particularity of human rights?
- ▶ I think human rights are a unity of the two.
 1. Human rights are not peculiar to a culture, so nations should learn from each other.
 2. We can not take those cultural aspects in conflict with human rights as the particularity of human rights.
 3. Integrating the principle of universality with actual conditions of a country is for realizing better human rights.

- ▶ 如何看待人权的普遍性与特殊性？
- ▶ 我认为：人权是普遍性与特殊性的统一。
 - 1、人权观念不是一个文化特有的；人类需要相互学习借鉴。
 - 2、不能把文化中同人权冲突的东西当成人权的特殊性。
 - 3、把人权的普遍性原则同各国的具体情况相结合，目的是为了更好地实现人权。

▶ 2. Relations between two main categories of human rights (二) 两大类人权的关系问题

- ▶ According to the *International Bill of Human Rights*, the human rights fall into two main categories:

The first category includes right to life, liberty and security of person, freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law; the right to an effective judicial remedy; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty; freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence; freedom of movement and residence; the right of asylum; the right to a nationality; the right to marry and to found a family; the right to own property; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; the right to peaceful assembly and association; and the right to take part in the government of one's country and to equal access to public service in one's country.

- ▶ 根据联合国《国际人权宪章》，人权可以划分为两大类：

一类是公民权利和政治权利：生命权；人格尊严权；不受酷刑和无人道待遇权；不受奴役权；不受任意逮捕或拘禁权；告知被捕和被控原因权；不强迫自供或认罪权；无罪推定权；迁徙的自由和选择住所的自由权；法律面前人人平等权；私生活、家庭、通信和住宅不受侵犯权；宗教信仰自由权；婚姻自由平等权；言论自由权；和平集会、结社、游行示威权；参政权等。

- ▶ The *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* recognizes the rights to work; to the enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work; to equal pay for equal work; the right to rest and leisure; to form and join trade unions; to social security, including social insurance; to the widest possible protection and assistance for the family, especially mothers, children and young persons; to an adequate standard of living; to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; to education; and to take part in cultural life.
- ▶ 另一类是经济、社会及文化权利：工作权、财产权；休息权；男女同工同酬权；参加和组织工会权；罢工权；享有社会保障权；适当的生活水准权；对母亲、儿童和青少年的特殊保护权；享有能达到的最高体质和心理健康的标准权；受教育权；参加文化生活和享受科学进步权等。

Different understandings of U.S. and China:

Which category of human rights is more important? Civil and political rights or economic, social and cultural rights.

Do human rights cover collective rights?

在这一问题上，美国同中国的分歧主要集中在以下方面：

两大类权利的地位，何者更为重要？人权包括集体人权吗？

U.S. lays stress on civil and political rights, considering which as the core or prior human rights; while the economic, social and cultural rights as secondary one.

The *Human Rights in China* proclaims, “It is a simple truth that, for any country or nation, the right to subsistence is the most important of all human rights, without which the other rights are out of the question.” China is a country with 1.3 billion people, per capital paucity of resources, underdeveloped productivity and unbalanced economic and social development, and the right to subsistence and development is yet to be secured utterly.

美国强调公民权利和政治权利，把公民权利和政治权利作为人权的核心或最重要的人权，而把经济、社会和文化权利作为次要的人权。

《中国的人权状况》提出：“对于一个国家和民族来说，人权首先是人民的生存权。没有生存权，其他一切人权均无从谈起”。我国是一个拥有13亿人口、人均资源占有率很低、生产力欠发达、经济文化发展不平衡的发展中国家，生存权和发展权问题没有得到完全解决。

“Since human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible, the full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights is impossible.”

----*Proclamation of Teheran*, final act of the first International Conference on human rights, Teheran, 1968, U.N.

《德黑兰宣言》（第一次世界人权大会最后文件，1968年）：“人权及其基本自由不可分割，若不同时享有经济、社会和文化权利，则公民及政治权利决无实现之日。”

“All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis.”

---- *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*, final act of the second International Conference on Human rights, Vienna, 1993

《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》（第二次世界人权大会最后文件，1993年）：“所有人权都是普遍的、不可分割、相互依存和相互联系的。国际社会必须站在同样的地位上、用同样重视的眼光、以公平、平等的方式全面看待人权”。

Do human rights cover collective rights?

U.S. emphasizes, human rights mainly refer to individual rights, collective rights not included. It believes all human beings on this planet born with human rights. That the individual rights are inalienable is the foundation of the founding of the U.S.

We believe that human rights cover both individual rights and collective rights. Based on the development need in reality and under the influence of a country's culture and history, we emphasize the unity of individual rights with collective rights.

人权是否包括集体人权

美国强调，人权主要是指个人人权，不包括集体人权。美国的人权报告就载有：人权是这个星球上男女老少一切人生下来就有的普遍权利，个人权利不可剥夺是美国立国的基础。

我们认为，人权不仅指个人人权，而且指集体人权。由于国家现实发展的需要以及历史文化传统的影响，我们强调人权是个人权利与集体权利的统一。

Collective human rights refer to the human rights enjoyed by a nation, social community and human beings as a whole, globally including national self-determination rights, right to development, sovereignty over natural resources, common heritage of mankind, international peace, and a clean and healthy environment.

“The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.”
---- *Declaration on the Right to Development*, 1968, UN

集体人权是指民族、社会群体、全人类等享有的人权。在国际上，集体人权主要指：

民族自决权、发展权、各国对其天然资源享有的主权、人类共同遗产享有权、国际和平权、环境权等。

《发展权利宣言》(1986年)“1、发展权利是一项不可剥夺的人权，由于这种权利，每个人和所有各国人民均有权参与、促进并享受经济、社会、文化和政治的发展，在这种发展中，所有人权和基本自由都能获得充分实现。

2. Right to development means full realization of national self-determination right.

2、人的发展权意味着充分实现民族自决权”。

The appearance of collective human rights has its roots in history and reality.

During the 110 years from 1840 to 1949, the British, French, Japanese, US and Russian imperialist powers waged hundreds of wars on varying scales against China, causing immeasurable losses to the lives and property of the Chinese people. The imperialists massacred Chinese people in untold numbers during their aggressive wars. In 1900, the troops of the Eight Allied Powers -- Germany, Japan, Britain, Russia, France, the United States, Italy and Austria -- killed, burned and looted, razed Tangu, a town of 50,000 residents, to utter ruins, reducing Tianjin's population from one million to 100,000. In 1885, foreign aggressors put up a signboard at the entrance of a park in the French concession; a blatant insult to the Chinese people, it read, "Chinese and dogs not admitted."

When a nation is not treated on an equal footing, how can its citizens enjoy human rights just as when the nest is overturned, no egg stays unbroken.

We regard collective human rights such as national self-determination, right to subsistence etc. as the preconditions for realization of other basic human rights.

集体人权概念的产生是有历史和现实的根据。

从1840年到1949年110年间，英、法、日、美等西方列强对中国发动了数百次战争，大规模地屠杀中国人民，1900年八国联军把5万多人的塘沽镇变成废墟，100万人的天津烧杀后仅存10万人。1885年，外国侵略者在上海法租界公园门口竖起“华人与狗不得入内”的牌子。

当一个民族不能享有平等的权利时，它的个人能享有人权吗？倾巢之下，岂有完卵。

我们把民族自决权、生存权等集体权利看作是实现其他基本人权的先决条件。

American scholar Holleman states, “when the westerners focus on individual rights while overlooking social rights and social responsibilities, they identify human rights in a narrow view. When the westerners lay emphasis on freedom of expression and religion while neglecting basic needs of mankind such as food, cloth, accommodation and health, they specify human rights in a narrow view. Only when the westerners extend the concept to collective and material aspects, not only individual and moral, a real universal value on human rights comes into being.”

美国学者霍勒曼这样说：“当西方人把焦点集中在个人权利而忘记社会权利和个人对社会的责任时，他们过于狭隘地定义了人权，当西方人把焦点集中在诸如言论自由、宗教自由而忘记如衣、食、住、保健等基本的人类需要时，他们也过于狭隘地定义了人权。只有当西方人把他们的见解扩大到不仅包括个人的和精神的，而且也包括集体的和物质的内容时，一种真正普遍的人权观才是可能的。”

(三) Human rights and Sovereignty

(三) 人权与主权的关系

U.S. advocates “human rights above sovereignty” and that human rights have no boundaries and hence not a country’s internal affairs.

美国提出：“人权高于主权论”；人权不是一国内部管辖的事情，人权无国界。

China believes human rights issue is in essence a country’s internal affairs and is firmly opposed to any country making use of the issue of human rights to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries on the pretext of human rights.

我们认为：人权问题在本质上属于一国内部事务；反对借人道主义之名，干涉别国内政。

“Respect for each country’s sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs are universally recognized principles of international law, which are applicable to all fields of international relations, and of course applicable to the field of human rights as well.”

“China has always held that to effect international protection of human rights, the international community should interfere with and stop acts that endanger world peace and security, such as gross human rights violations caused by colonialism, racism, foreign aggression and occupation, as well as apartheid, racial discrimination, genocide, slave trade and serious violation of human rights by international terrorist organizations. These are important aspects of international cooperation in the realm of human rights and an arduous task facing current international human rights protection activities.”

----Human Rights in China

《中国的人权状况》：“人权问题本质上是属于一国内部管辖的问题，尊重国家主权和不干涉内政是公认的国际法准则，适用于国际关系的一切领域，自然也适用于人权问题。”

《中国的人权状况》：“对于危及世界和平与安全的行为，诸如由殖民主义、种族主义和外国侵略、占领造成的粗暴侵犯人权行为，以及种族隔离、种族歧视、灭绝种族、贩卖奴隶、国际恐怖组织侵犯人权的严重事件，国际社会都应当进行干预和制止，实行人权的国际保护。”

Human rights are to be universally protected. However, universal human rights protection should be realized on the basis of respecting national sovereignty.

Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

-----Article 2, Chapter One, U.N. Charter

China's standpoint: safeguard sovereignty,
promote human rights cause,
oppose hegemony

人权具有国际保护的一面，但是，国际人权保护是建立在尊重国家主权基础之上。

《联合国宪章》第2条第7款：“本宪章不得认为授权联合国干涉在本质上属于任何国家国内管辖的事项。”

中国立场：维护主权、促进人权、反对霸权。

II. Human Rights Protection in Modern China

二、当代中国人权保护的基本状况

Human rights situation in China today is of a world of difference from that of 60 years ago. People in old China did not have any human rights to speak of. The destiny of the Chinese people has undergone radical changes, and the situation in respect to human rights in China took a basic turn for the better after the founding of the People's Republic of China. Especially since the reform and opening-up policies were adopted, China has formed its own unique human rights theory and worked out its own human rights development path, and as a result, the human rights undertaking in China has achieved tremendous progress.

今天的中国同60多年前的旧中国相比，人权状况有天壤之别。在旧中国，广大人民群众毫无人权可言。新中国成立后，中国人民的命运发生了翻天覆地的变化，中华民族的整体人权也实现了历史性发展，特别是改革开放以来，中国形成了有自己特色的人权理论，走出了自己的人权发展道路，中国人权事业取得了巨大成就。

1. Formation of Legal system for safeguarding human rights with Constitution as core

1、我国已形成了以宪法为核心的保障人权的法律体系

The Constitution of China comprehensively provides for the citizens' basic human rights and freedom. Based on the Constitution, China has strengthened the legislative work concerning the protection of human rights, and established basic systems to ensure civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

我国宪法全面规定了公民的基本人权和自由。以宪法为依据，我国加强了有关人权保障的立法工作，建立了基本的公民权利保障制度、政治权利保障制度和经济、社会和文化权利保障制度。

In 2013 China amended the Electoral Law, prescribing the principle of the same ratio of deputies to the represented population deputies in both rural and urban areas in the election of NPC. the Amendments of “Criminal Law” in 2011 cut down 13 death penalty charges for the first time; the Amendments of “Criminal Procedure Law” added the exclusionary rule of illegally obtained evidence and clearly stipulate that no one shall be compelled to incriminate themselves. Also, “respecting and protecting human rights” was written into the General Provisions.

2010年我国修改《选举法》，规定实行城乡按相同人口比例选举人大代表的原则。2011年，我国修改《刑法》，第一次消减了13个死刑罪名；2012年3月我国修改的《刑事诉讼法》进一步补充完善了非法证据排除制度；规定了“不得强迫自证其罪”的原则，并将“尊重和保障人权”明确写入了总则。

2. Enhancement of judicial protection on Human rights

2.人权的司法保护得到进一步加强。

China has established and improved systems of public trial, people's assessors, defense, review of death sentence, judicial relief, legal assistance and lawyers.

我国已建立健全了公开审判制度、人民陪审员制度、辩护制度、死刑复核制度、司法救助制度、法律援助制度、律师制度。

3. A populous China has solved the basic problem of feeding the people. Since the reform and opening up policies were adopted, the living standard of the people has experienced two historical leaps, i.e. from poverty to having enough to eat and wear and then to living a better-off life.

3、中国这样一个人口众多的大国人民的吃饭问题基本得到了解决。改革开放以来，我国人民生活水平实现了从贫困到温饱、从温饱到小康的两次历史性跨越。

4. China has reduced two million poverty population and fulfilled the United Nations Millennium Development Goals in advance. In recent years, we made special efforts to solve the most practical problems of the utmost and immediate concern to the people. We have improved the institutional arrangements for ensuring and improving the people's wellbeing, gave high priority to promoting employment, ensuring that all the people have equal access to basic public services, improved the subsistence allowances system, and effectively enhanced people's right to subsistence and development, and economic, social and cultural rights.

4、消除2亿多贫困人口，提前完成联合国千年发展目标。近年来，着力解决好人民最关心、最直接、最现实的权利问题，不断完善保障和改善民生的制度安排，大力促进就业，推进基本服务均等化，最低生活保障制度进一步完善，有效地改善了人民的生存权、发展权和经济、社会、文化权利的状况。

5. Before 1949, Chinese people's average age was only 35, now it is 74.
6. The cultural and educational levels of people are increasing steadily.
7. Civil rights protection is enhanced. Reeducation through labor system was abolished in 2013.
8. People's democratic rights of participating in and discussing state affairs are extended and developed. Community-level democracy is advanced in all respects, resulting in great achievements.
9. China initiatively takes part in international activities concerning human rights, approving or joining in 27 international human rights conventions and covenants, fulfilling its obligation of safeguarding human rights in an earnest way.

5、1949年前，中国人均预期寿命只有35岁，现在，提高到74岁。

6、人民文化教育水平不断提高。

7、公民权利的保障得到加强。2013年我国废除了劳动教养制度。

8、人民的参政议政的民主权利得到扩大和发展。基层民主政治建设全面推进，取得显著成就。

9、我国积极参与国际人权领域的活动，批准或加入了27项国际人权公约，认真履行保护人权的义务。

III. Aspects for improvement

三、中国人权保障需要完善的若干方面

Secretary General Xi Jinping said, “there is no best, only better in human rights situation.”

习近平总书记说，“在人权问题上没有最好，只有更好。”

1. Reinforce the protection on social vulnerable group

1、进一步加强对社会弱势群体权利的保障

Problems a harmonious society need take into consideration: who are the most vulnerable group? What are their utmost concerns? What should the government do for them? What are the influences of the policies on them?

The vulnerable group in China mainly include: the unemployed, migrant workers, poor farmers, the disabled, elderly persons of no family and patients with long-term illness. Their income level, social resources, health care level, educational level and social participation level are relatively low. They are facing huge life pressure and threat of poverty.

构建和谐社会提出的问题：谁是最困难的群体？他们关注的主要权利是什么？政府应该做什么？政府政策对他们有什么影响？

我国的弱势群体主要是指：失业下岗人员、农民工、贫困农民、残疾人、孤寡老人、长期患病的人等。他们的收入、资源、医疗保健服务、教育机会、社会参与机会等相对较少，面临着巨大的生活压力和贫困的威胁。

Recommendations:

A.Improve the social security system

B.Fulfill the reform of household registration system

C.Lay stress on protecting human rights of vulnerable group

D.Enhance legal support for charitable cause and social assistance mechanism

E.Establish national human rights institution

建议:

第一，完善社会保障制度。

第二，进一步改革户籍制度。

第三，把保护弱势群体作为政府的重要人权政策。

第四，加强对慈善公益事业和社会救助机制的法律支持。

第五，建立国家人权机构。

2. Further improve the personal right protection system

2、进一步完善我国人身权保障制度

——Regarding reform on detention and education system

关于改革收容教育制度问题

In 1993, the State Council promulgated *Measures on Detention and Re-education System for those Involved in Prostitution*

According to Article 8, Section 1, Chapter II of *Legislative Law* adopted in 2006, “mandatory measures and penalties involving deprivation of citizens of their political rights or restriction of the freedom of the person shall only be governed by law.

- ▶ 1993年国务院颁布《卖淫嫖娼人员收容教育办法》。
- ▶ 2006年《立法法》第八条规定：“对公民政治权利的剥夺，限制人身自由的强制措施和处罚，只能制定法律。”

3. Raise human rights awareness of the whole society 3、提高全社会的人权意识

China will carry out extensive human rights education. China will continue to strengthen human rights education and training for civil servants and in various forms at schools of various levels; China will enhance human rights awareness among the whole populace to create an atmosphere of public opinion that human rights is emphasized by all.

---- *National Human Rights Action Plan of China(2012-2015)*

《国家人权行动计划（2012——2015年）》提出：“广泛开展人权教育。继续开展对公务人员的人权培训；在各级各类学校开展多种形式的人权教育；在全社会普及人权知识，不断提高公民的人权意识。”

Louise Arbour, the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights points out, “Ultimately, it is a call to action in the face of the enormous effort needed to make human rights a reality for everyone. One strategy to achieve that reality is human rights education. For a society to develop and nurture a human rights culture, human rights education is fundamental. It is a tool for promoting equality and enhancing people’s participation in decision-making processes within democratic systems. It is an investment in the prevention of human rights abuses and violent conflicts.

前联合国人权事务高级专员路易斯·阿博尔（Louise Arbour）指出：“人权教育是推动‘人人享有人权’目标实现的重要战略，是发展人权文化的基本手段，是促进平等和促使人民在民主机制下参与决策的工具，也是防止侵犯人权和暴力冲突发生的一种投资。”

Fostering human rights culture is a strategy to promote human rights as well as the urgent demand for governing modernization. 培育人权文化是促进人权的战略，也是推进国家治理现代化的迫切要求。

If development brings so much wealth to the minority not the majority, it will be a problem one day.

**Chronicles of Deng Xiaoping
(Chinese version: page 1364)**

“少部分人获得那么多财富，大多数人没有，这样发展下去总有一天会出问题。”

——《邓小平年谱》第1364页

2. Respond to “National Human Rights Action Plan” initiated by the UN

- ▶ *International Bill of Human Rights*
- ▶ *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)*
- ▶ *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)*
- ▶ *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2008)*
- ▶ *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)*
- ▶ *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (1966)*
- ▶ *The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty (1989)*

(二) 响应联合国制定《国家人权行动计划》的倡议

《国际人权宪章》：

《世界人权宣言》(1948年)

《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》(1966年)

《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约任择议定书》(2008年)

《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》(1966年)

《公民权利和政治权利国际公约任择议定书》(1966年)

《旨在废除死刑的公民权利和政治权利国际公约第二任择议定书》(1989年)

9 UN Conventions and covenants:

1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
2. International Covenant on Civil Rights and Political Rights
3. Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
4. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
5. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
6. Convention on the Rights of the Child
7. International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Family
8. International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
9. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

联合国的 9 个核心公约：

- 1、《消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约》 1965年
- 2、《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》 1966年
- 3、《消除对妇女一切形式的歧视公约》 1979年
- 4、《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》 1984年
- 5、《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》 1966年
- 6、《儿童权利公约》 1989年
- 7、《移民工人权利国际公约》 1990年
- 8、《残疾人权利国际公约》 2006年
- 9、《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》 2006年

Thanks!

谢谢！