

# China Human Rights Observation Report (2025)

Independent Observation Report

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## 中国人权观察报告 (2025)

独立观察报告

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Author / 作者：Zhang Yuan (张元)

Independent Researcher · China Human Rights Observer (独立研究者 · 中国人权观察者)

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This report represents an independent civil-society observation and analysis based on publicly available sources, verified reports, and confidential materials. It does not constitute, and should not be interpreted as, a judicial determination or legal judgment.

本报告代表独立民间社会的观察与分析，基于公开来源、已验证报告及保密材料。它不构成，也不应被解释为司法裁决或法律判决。

### Executive Summary执行摘要

This report documents systemic human rights challenges in China in 2025 across nine categories: political suppression, persecuted groups, socioeconomic issues, citizens' rights restrictions, social protests, bureaucratic problems, international pressure, propaganda control, and extraterritorial conduct. Key findings include:

- Institutionalized censorship and criminalization of dissent (e.g., Sophia Huang Xueqin case).
- Systematic restrictions on religious and ethnic minorities (Xinjiang/Tibet), including forced organ harvesting allegations linked to Falun Gong, Uyghurs, and vulnerable groups, as documented in the "State Organs" film and recent organ donation conferences.
- High youth unemployment (16.9% in Nov 2025), elite purges, and population decline (fertility rate ~1.0–1.09).

- Erosion of privacy, movement, and information freedoms.
- Transnational repression and sovereignty narratives countering global accountability, including Myanmar “life tech parks” with alleged forced surrogacy and stem cell extraction.

Evidence is graded (A–E), with E-level claims clearly marked as “pending verification.” Violations of ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, and ILO conventions are documented. Recommendations include UN independent investigation and targeted sanctions.

本报告记录2025年中国九大领域系统性人权挑战：政治压制、被迫害群体、社会经济问题、公民权利受限、社会抗争、官僚问题、国际压力、宣传控制及域外行为。主要发现包括：

- 制度化审查与异议刑事化（黄雪琴案）。
- 宗教与少数民族系统性限制（新疆/西藏），包括针对法轮功、维吾尔人及弱势群体的强制器官摘取指控，如《国有器官》纪录片及近期器官捐献大会所述。
- 青年失业率高企（2025年11月16.9%）、精英清洗及人口下降（生育率约1.0–1.09）。
- 隐私、行动与信息自由受侵蚀。
- 跨国镇压与主权叙事抵消全球问责，包括缅甸“生命科技园区”涉嫌强制代孕与干细胞提取。

证据分级（A–E），E级指控明确标注“待核查”。违反ICCPR、ICESCR、CAT及ILO公约。建议联合国独立调查及针对性制裁。

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## **Report Preface and Methodology 报告前言与方法论**

### **1. Report Positioning**

This report aims to provide NGOs, media, think tanks, and policy communicators with a citable, extensible, and sustainably updatable “China Human Rights Watch” foundational text. The report focuses on the structural impact of state power on society, providing: background → mechanism → rights impact → trend judgment, with evidence grading to ensure credibility and submittability.

#### **报告定位**

本报告旨在为 NGO、媒体、智库与政策沟通提供一份可引用、可扩展、可持续更新的“中国人权观察”基础文本。报告聚焦国家权力对社会的结构性影响，提供：背景 → 机制 → 权利影响 → 趋势判断，并以证据分级确保可信度和可递交性。

### **2. Evidence Grading Standard (A–E)**

To address the reality that “many events have occurred but have not yet been covered by mainstream media,” this report adopts a graded evidence system:

A level (strong): Official/judicial documents, court judgments, government or institutional

original files, verifiable original photocopies.

B level (relatively strong): United Nations mechanism documents/statements, formal reports from international authoritative human rights organizations (HRW/Amnesty/Freedom House, etc.), authoritative legal or professional institutional reports.

C level (medium): Verifiable reports from mainstream media (Reuters/BBC, etc.), cross-verification by multiple media.

D level (clue): Independent media/self-media video records, narratives from parties involved, materials leaked at the local level, but lacking independent cross-verification.

E level (warning): Highly serious allegations/rumors/inferences that currently lack publicly verifiable evidence chains; still included as “risk warnings,” but must be clearly marked as “pending verification.”

### **证据分级标准（A–E）**

为解决“许多事件已发生但尚未被主流媒体覆盖”的现实，本报告采用分级证据体系：

A 级（强）：官方/司法文书、法院判决、政府或机构原始文件、可核验原件影印件。

B 级（较强）：联合国机制文件/声明、国际权威人权组织正式报告（HRW/Amnesty/Freedom House 等）、权威法律或专业机构报告。

C 级（中）：主流媒体可核查报道（Reuters/BBC 等）、多家媒体交叉验证。

D 级（线索）：独立媒体/自媒体视频记录、当事人叙述、地方层面流出材料、但尚缺独立交叉验证。

E 级（预警）：高度严重但暂缺可公开核验证据链的指控/传闻/推断；仍可纳入“风险预警”，但必须明确标注“待核查”。

### **3. Note on Risk-Based Inclusion**

The inclusion of E-level evidence does not imply factual confirmation. Such information is presented solely for risk monitoring, early-warning purposes, and to reflect patterns or allegations that warrant further independent investigation.

#### **关于风险导向纳入的说明**

E 级证据的纳入并不意味着事实确认。此类信息仅用于风险监测、早期预警目的，并反映值得进一步独立调查的模式或指控。

#### 4. 【Severity】 Level (1–5)

1/5: Individual/incidental, limited impact scope

2/5: Persistent existence, causing obvious disadvantages to specific groups

3/5: Structural issues, broad impact, obvious rights damage

4/5: Systematic suppression or widespread intimidation, significant contraction of rights space

5/5: Extremely high risk (personal freedom/life safety/group persecution/large-scale arbitrary detention and torture risks, etc.)

#### 【严重程度】等级（1–5）

1/5：个别/偶发、影响范围有限

2/5：持续存在、对特定群体造成明显不利

3/5：结构性问题、影响面较广、权利受损明显

4/5：系统性压制或普遍性恐吓、权利空间大幅收缩

5/5：极高风险（人身自由/生命安全/群体性迫害/大规模任意拘押与酷刑风险等）

#### 5. “Confidential Files/Confidential Channels” Processing Rules (Protecting Information Providers)

For materials involving information security, this report adopts a “submittable expression method”:

Content is written into the factual framework and mechanism;

Do not disclose the file body or source path;

Uniformly marked as “obtained through special confidential channels (not disclosed)”;

Originals can be shown to specific institutions in closed-door, protected environments (as decided by the information provider).

#### “机密文件/保密渠道”处理规则（保护信息提供者）

对涉及信息安全的材料，本报告采用“可递交表达法”：

内容写入事实框架与机制；

不公开文件本体、不公开来源路径；

统一标注：“特殊保密渠道获得文件（不公开）”；

可在闭门、受保护环境下向特定机构出示原件（如信息提供者决定）。

## 6. Evidence Handling & Source Protection Note

### 证据处理与来源保护说明

This report incorporates information derived from multiple channels, including publicly available sources, legal documents, international organization reports, and confidential materials obtained through protected civil-society channels.

本报告整合了多渠道信息，包括公开来源、法律文件、国际组织报告，以及通过受保护的民间社会渠道获得的机密材料。

For security and ethical reasons, certain source materials are not publicly disclosed. In such cases:

- The substance and mechanism of the information are reflected in the analysis;
- The original documents, source identities, and transmission pathways are withheld to protect information providers from potential retaliation;
- Such materials are uniformly indicated as “obtained through special confidential channels (not disclosed).”

出于安全与伦理考虑，某些来源材料不公开。在此类情况下：

- 信息实质与机制反映在分析中；
- 原件、来源身份及传输路径被保留，以保护信息提供者免遭潜在报复；
- 此类材料统一标注为“特殊保密渠道获得文件（不公开）”。

Where appropriate and subject to security assessments, original materials may be made available for confidential review by designated international institutions, special rapporteurs, or authorized investigative mechanisms.

在适当且经安全评估的情况下，原件可供指定国际机构、特别报告员或授权调查机制保密审查。

This approach is consistent with established practices in international human rights documentation, prioritizing accuracy, source protection, and the safety of individuals involved.

## Category I: Current Status of Political Suppression

### 第I类：政治压制现状

#### 1. Speech Censorship System 言论审查体系

Overview: In 2025, the speech censorship system in mainland China and Hong Kong exhibits high levels of technical sophistication, institutionalization, and cross-domain expansion (politics → economy → social events).

概述：2025年，中国大陆及香港言论审查体系呈现高度技术化、制度化与跨领域扩展（政治 → 经济 → 社会事件）。

### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

#### 【事件/证据点】

Hong Kong media tycoon Jimmy Lai's national security trial: On December 15, the court convicted him of "conspiracy to collude with foreign forces" and "conspiracy to publish seditious publications," potentially facing life imprisonment. The case stems from critical reporting on government policies by Apple Daily, the newspaper he founded, and is viewed by international observers as a politically motivated trial aimed at deterring independent media and public discussion. Restrictions on lawyer access and low evidence transparency further undermine fair trial guarantees.

香港媒体大亨黎智英（Jimmy Lai）国家安全审判：12月15日，法院裁定其“串谋勾结外国势力”及“串谋刊印煽动刊物”罪成，可能面临终身监禁。该案源于其创办的《苹果日报》对政府政策的批评报道，被国际观察者视为政治动机审判，旨在通过高调定罪震慑独立媒体与公共讨论。程序中律师会见权受限、证据公开度低，进一步削弱公正审判原则。

Mainland China's internet censorship mechanisms upgraded synchronously: Great Firewall technology extends algorithmic blocking and downranking of real-time content; sensitive keywords expand from politics to economy and social events.

中国大陆互联网审查机制同步升级，长城防火墙技术扩展对实时内容的算法阻断与降权，敏感关键词覆盖从政治延伸至经济、社会事件。

Mass banning of self-media accounts for discussing financial collapses or social discontent, forming "information islands" and widespread self-censorship. (Structural trend judgment)

自媒体账号因讨论金融暴雷或社会不满被批量封禁，形成“信息孤岛”与普遍自我审查。（结构性趋势判断）

### 【Mechanisms】

#### 【机制】

National security systems and vague crimes provide "expandable legal containers";

国安体系与模糊罪名提供“可扩张法律容器”；

Platform governance and algorithmic distribution shift censorship from “deleting posts” to “making content invisible”；

平台治理与算法分发使审查从“删帖”升级为“看不见”；

High-profile cases generate social fear, forming replicable chilling effects.

以典型案件制造社会性恐惧，形成可复制的寒蝉效应。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 19 (freedom of speech and expression).

违反《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》（ICCPR）第19条（言论与表达自由）。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Systemic deprivation of citizens’ right to access diverse information and press freedom, leading to contraction of public debate space and weakening of social oversight mechanisms.

公民获取多元信息权与新闻自由受系统性剥夺，导致公共议题讨论空间收缩，社会监督机制弱化。

【Severity】：4/5 (systematic deterrence).

【严重程度】：4/5（系统性震慑）。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

Human Rights Watch World Report 2025 – China and Tibet: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china-and-tibet>

Reuters (Jimmy Lai related reports, based on the page): <https://www.reuters.com/>

Hong Kong Free Press (related reports based on the site): <https://hongkongfp.com/>

## 2. Control Over Dissidents对异议人士的控制

#### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

#### 【事件/证据点】

Dissident control continues criminalization and joint punishment mechanisms: Female rights and labor activist Sophia Huang Xueqin was sentenced to 5 years in prison in 2024 for “inciting



subversion of state power” due to participation in the #MeToo movement and labor support; the same case Wang Jianbing was released in March 2025 but continued to be subject to “deprivation of political rights,” unable to normally employ or travel.

异议人士控制延续刑事化与连坐机制：女权与劳工活动者黄雪琴（Sophia Huang Xueqin）因参与#MeToo运动与劳工支持，被以“煽动颠覆国家政权”罪2024年判处5年监禁；同案王建邦2025年3月刑满释放后继续受“剥夺政治权利”限制，无法正常就业或出行。

One year after her sentencing, there have been calls for her immediate release by international organizations like RSF, highlighting ongoing concerns about her health and the broader repression of #MeToo activists in China. Courts are accused of using vague laws to silence defenders, as detailed in Amnesty International’s analysis of 68 cases.

在她判刑一周年之际，国际组织如RSF呼吁立即释放她，突出对她健康状况的持续担忧以及中国对#MeToo活动者的更广泛镇压。法院被指控使用模糊法律来沉默捍卫者，正如大赦国际对68个案件的分析所述。

Arbitrary detention and “joint punishment effect”: Human rights lawyers, citizen journalists, and rights defenders have frequent arbitrary detention cases, with family members often subjected to monitoring, harassment, or travel restrictions, forming a “joint punishment” effect.

任意拘押与“株连效应”：人权律师、公民记者与维权者任意拘押案例频发，家属常遭监控、骚扰或旅行限制，形成“株连”效应。

In 2025, civil servant groups experienced a resignation wave, with new regulations strictly reviewing resignation applications, delaying approvals or even rejecting them, accused of preventing internal dissatisfaction from flowing out.

2025年公务员群体出现辞职潮，新规严格审查辞职申请、延期批准甚至拒绝，指控为防止体制内不满外流。

### 【Mechanisms】

#### 【机制】

Criminalization (covering public participation with national security/subversion crimes)

刑事化（以国家安全/颠覆类罪名覆盖公共参与）

Joint punishment social control (family members, employers, travel, communication)

连坐式社会控制（家属、雇主、出行、通信）

Internal stability priority (restricting resignation and information outflows)

体制内稳定优先（限制辞职与信息外流）

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 9 (free from arbitrary detention), Article 19 (freedom of expression).

违反ICCPR第9条（免受任意拘押）、第19条（表达自由）。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Freedom of expression, association, personal freedom, and occupational freedom are restricted, with chilling effects extending from society to the system.

表达自由、结社自由、人身自由与职业自由受限，寒蝉效应从社会延伸至体制内。

【Severity】：4/5 (criminalization of civil society).

【严重程度】：4/5（刑事化公民社会）。

【Sources】

【来源】

Amnesty (“Courts as tools of systematic repression” related): <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/>

Amnesty (“法院作为系统性镇压工具”相关)： <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/>

RSF (Huang Xueqin related): <https://rsf.org/en/rsf-demands-release-sophia-huang-xueqin-journalist-who-sparked-metoo-movement-china-first>

RSF (黄雪琴相关): <https://rsf.org/en/rsf-demands-release-sophia-huang-xueqin-journalist-who-sparked-metoo-movement-china-first>

Civil servant resignation wave and approval tightening: Evidence level D/E (pending verification)

公务员辞职潮与审批收紧：证据等级 D/E（待核查）

### 3. Institutional Suppression Tools制度性镇压工具

【Incidents / Evidence Points】

【事件/证据点】

National security law and vague crimes become core suppression tools. “Inciting subversion of state

power” “colluding with foreign forces” and other crimes are widely applied, with flexible definitions convenient for political convictions.

国家安全法及模糊罪名成为核心镇压工具。“煽动颠覆国家政权”“勾结外国势力”等罪名广泛适用，定义弹性大，便于政治定罪。

Under Hong Kong’s 2020 National Security Law and 2024 Safeguarding National Security Ordinance, multiple cases in 2025 had low procedural transparency and restricted defense rights. 香港2020国安法及2024《维护国家安全条例》下，2025年多项案件程序透明度低、辩护权受限。

Similar crimes in mainland China are used to handle rights defense, religious, and labor cases, with administrative detention, non-public trials, and TV “confessions” normalized, lacking independent judicial supervision.

中国大陆类似罪名用于处理维权、宗教与劳工案件，行政拘留、非公开审判与电视“认罪”常态化，缺乏独立司法监督。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 14 (right to fair trial and legal certainty).

违反ICCPR第14条（公平审判权与法律确定性）。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Fair trial rights and procedural justice are missing, with judicial instrumentalization exacerbating citizen fear.

公平审判权与程序正义缺失，司法工具化加剧公民恐惧。

【Severity】：4/5 (institutionalized judicial weaponization).

【严重程度】：4/5（制度化司法武器化）。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

Human Rights Watch World Report 2025; Hong Kong Free Press related reports.

Human Rights Watch World Report 2025；Hong Kong Free Press相关报道。

## 4. Digital Surveillance System数字化监控体系

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Digital surveillance covers the entire domain in 2025.

数字化监控2025年覆盖全域。

Xinjiang's "Skynet" and Xue Liang project expansion, facial recognition and big data integration assist policing.

新疆“天网”与雪亮工程扩展，人脸识别与大数据整合辅助警务。

2025 UN experts condemned Uyghur cultural expression criminalization.

2025年联合国专家谴责维吾尔文化表达刑事化。

Nationwide digital身份证 system proposed, real-name system extending to daily consumption (such as knife purchases registration).

全国拟推数字身份证系统，实名制扩展至日常消费（如买菜刀登记）。

Factories/cleaners AI cameras real-time monitor employee actions.

工厂/清洁工 AI摄像头实时监控员工动作。

Civil servant social interactions restricted (such as gathering bans).

公务员社交受限（如聚餐禁令）。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 17 (privacy rights).

违反ICCPR第17条（隐私权）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Privacy rights, freedom of movement and labor dignity rights are eroded, forming comprehensive deterrence.

隐私权、行动自由与劳动尊严权受侵蚀，形成全方位威慑。

**【Severity】** : 5/5 (systematic full-domain surveillance).

**【严重程度】** : 5/5 （系统性全域监控）。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

OHCHR statement (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression>). <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression> ; <https://sigur.elliott.gwu.edu/2025/10/13/10-16-2025-status-update-human-rights-in-xinjiang/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: UN experts + Uyghur + cultural expression) ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (检索: China national digital ID / internet identity)

OHCHR声明 (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression>)。 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression> ; <https://sigur.elliott.gwu.edu/2025/10/13/10-16-2025-status-update-human-rights-in-xinjiang/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: UN experts + Uyghur + cultural expression) ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (检索: China national digital ID / internet identity)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, political suppression shows highly institutionalized, technical, and expanded characteristics. Speech space extends from public to private areas, dissident control covers inside and outside the system, and digital tools strengthen deterrence effects. The trend shows further consolidation of central authority, with citizen expression, mobility, and privacy freedoms facing comprehensive systematic risks, and social self-censorship becoming widespread.

**本板块观察结论:** 2025年政治压制呈现高度制度化、技术化与扩展化特征。言论空间从公共领域延伸至私人生活, 异议控制覆盖体制内外, 数字化工具强化威慑效应。趋势显示中央集权进一步巩固, 公民表达、流动与隐私自由面临全面系统性风险, 社会自我审查普遍化。

## Category II: Current Status of Persecuted Groups

### 第II类: 被迫害群体现状

#### 1. Religious/Faith Groups宗教/信仰群体

##### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

##### 【事件/证据点】

Unregistered religious groups continue to face systematic crackdowns; only officially recognized “patriotic religions” may operate in designated venues.

未登记宗教团体持续受系统性打压, 仅官方认可的“爱国宗教”可在指定场所活动。

Family church leaders are often sentenced under “illegal operations,” “fraud,” or “inciting subversion.”

家庭教会领袖常以“非法经营”“诈骗”或“煽动颠覆”罪判刑。

Falun Gong practitioners have long suffered torture, disappearances, and organ harvesting allegations.

法轮功学员长期遭受酷刑、失踪与器官摘取指控。

In October 2025, Beijing Zion Church and other family churches in multiple places were raided by police, with acting director pastor Long Jianguo and core members taken away and lost contact, church activities forced to stop, accused of opening a new wave of large-scale arrests.

2025年10月，北京锡安教会等多地家庭教会遭警方突袭，代理主任牧师龙降恩等核心成员被带走失联，教会活动被迫停止，指控称此开启新一轮大抓捕高潮。

In December 2025, over a thousand police suppressed Christians in Wenzhou, Zhejiang, arresting over a hundred people (2025.12.13-18), amid reports of fireworks displays to cover the operation.

2025年12月，浙江温州上千警察镇压基督徒，抓走上百人（2025.12.13-18），报道称使用烟花秀掩盖行动。

“Create Abundance” group designated as a cult, members facing criminal prosecution, non-judgment individuals having property confiscated and sentenced.

“创造丰盛”团体被定为邪教，成员遭刑事追究，非判决书上的人员被没收财产并判罪。

Confidential documents reveal policies including forcing clergy to leave groups, encouraging children to report parents’ beliefs, Xi Jinping Thought monopolizing youth education, strictly preventing minors from believing.

机密文件揭露政策包括逼迫神职人员离群、鼓励孩子举报父母信教、习近平思想垄断青少年教育，严防未成年人信教。

Campus organ donation activities (such as Shaanxi Red Cross “Life Relay”) target minors, triggering parent panic and forced harvest allegations, intersecting with historical live harvesting allegations.

校园器官捐献活动（如陕西红十字会“生命接力”）针对未成年人推进，引发家长强制收获恐慌，与历史活摘指控交织。

Recent allegations of forced organ harvesting include the “State Organs” documentary, which features interviews with survivors, doctors, and whistleblowers detailing systematic extraction from Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, and other persecuted groups.

近期强制器官摘取指控包括《国有器官》纪录片，该片采访幸存者、医生和举报人，详细描述针对法轮功学员、维吾尔人及其他被迫害群体的系统性摘取。

China's 2025 organ donation conference in Guangzhou and the establishment of the world's largest organ transplant hospital in Tianjin raise concerns about transparency and ethical sourcing.

中国2025年广州器官捐献大会及天津建立全世界最大器官移植医院引发透明度和道德来源担忧。

Public comments on videos like the “Golden Blood” case reflect widespread awareness of “state-owned organs” and fears of elite exploitation.

视频如“黄金血”案例的公众评论反映了对“国有器官”的普遍认知及对精英剥削的恐惧。

Recent videos and public comments further illustrate allegations of forced organ harvesting, including disappearances of adults and children for organ extraction to benefit high-ranking CCP officials. (Evidence level E: pending verification, reflects public awareness of “state-owned organs”).

视频及公众评论进一步说明强制器官摘取指控，包括为高层官员摘取器官导致成人和儿童失踪。（证据等级E：待核查，反映对“国有器官”的公众认知）

A video exposes widespread unexplained disappearances (equivalent to a small European country's population annually), with surveillance failing to detect incidents, linking them to organ harvesting for leaders like Xi Jinping aiming to live to 150 years old. (Evidence level E: pending verification, reflects public awareness of “state-owned organs”).

视频曝光每年无故失踪人口相当于一个小欧洲国家，监控失效，与为习近平等领导人续命（目标活到150岁）器官摘取相关。（证据等级E：待核查，反映对“国有器官”的公众认知）

A video details a 5-month-old infant's death after a suspicious 9-hour surgery, suspected as organ harvesting. (Evidence level E: pending verification, reflects public awareness of “state-owned organs”).

视频详细描述一名5个月婴儿在可疑9小时手术后死亡，疑为器官摘取。（证据等级E：待核查，反映对“国有器官”的公众认知）

A video reveals data from doctor Luo Shuaiyu (allegedly murdered for knowing too much) on “cashews” (code for organs), highlighting systematic extraction. (Evidence level E: pending verification, reflects public awareness of “state-owned organs”).

视频揭示医生罗帅宇（疑因知晓内幕被杀）关于“腰果”（器官代号）的数据，突出系统性摘取。（证据等级E：待核查，反映对“国有器官”的公众认知）

Public comments reflect widespread awareness and fear, such as “adults are harvested like leeks, children have their organs taken” and “living to 150 requires many human experiments; if leeks don’t reproduce, experimental subjects will shortage.” These align with historical allegations intersecting with Falun Gong and Uyghurs (Evidence level E: pending verification, reflects public awareness of “state-owned organs” and elite exploitation).

公众评论反映普遍认知和恐惧，如“大人被割韭菜，小孩被割器官”和“活到150岁需多少人体实验，韭菜不生未来实验体跟不上”。这些与法轮功和维吾尔人的历史指控交织（证据等级 E：待核查，反映对“国有器官”及精英剥削的公众认知）。

#### **【International Law Contrast】**

#### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 18 (religious freedom), Article 9 (free from arbitrary detention), and CAT (Convention Against Torture).

违反ICCPR第18条（宗教自由）、第9条（免受任意拘押），以及《禁止酷刑公约》（CAT）。

#### **【Rights Impact】**

#### **【权利影响】**

Religious freedom, association freedom, family and community life rights, personal freedom, safety rights, and right to life.

宗教自由、结社自由、家庭与社区生活权、人身自由、安全权，以及生命权。

**【Severity】** :5/5 (systematic suppression of independent faith, high risk to life freedom and safety, including organ harvesting).

**【严重程度】**： 5/5（系统性打压独立信仰、高风险人生自由与生命安全，包括器官摘取）。

#### **【Sources】**

#### **【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/asia/china-and-tibet> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/> ; <https://www.uscirf.gov/> (U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom annual report, as contrast evidence chain); <https://youtu.be/foS7N6RyRuA> (Wenzhou suppression video); <https://youtube.com/shorts/I3D4iSnNRwQ>



(“Golden Blood” video and comments); “State Organs” documentary (available on YouTube/Vimeo, e.g., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=example-main>) <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/asia/china-and-tibet> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/> ; <https://www.uscirf.gov/> (美国国际宗教自由委员会年度报告，可作对照证据链); <https://youtu.be/foS7N6RyRuA> (温州镇压视频); <https://youtube.com/shorts/I3D4iSnNRwQ> (“黄金血”视频及评论); 《国有器官》纪录片 (YouTube/Vimeo可用，例如 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=example-main>) <https://youtu.be/gURneO6N4CU?si=iOdG9tRgDwOrQxoV> (Disappearances and organ harvesting video, E-level: reflects public fear of CCP organ extraction for elites); <https://youtube.com/shorts/AqbHkzMs8ng?si=rpnstqgq9aGDPVOh> (Luo Shuaiyu “cashews” data video, E-level: allegations of doctor murdered for organ knowledge); [https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu\\_wPt7bix9R-Q](https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu_wPt7bix9R-Q) (Infant death suspected organ harvesting video, E-level: public outrage over child exploitation). <https://youtu.be/gURneO6N4CU?si=iOdG9tRgDwOrQxoV> (失踪与器官摘取视频，E级：反映公众对中共为精英摘取器官的恐惧); <https://youtube.com/shorts/AqbHkzMs8ng?si=rpnstqgq9aGDPVOh> (罗帅宇“腰果”数据视频，E级：医生因器官知识被杀指控); [https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu\\_wPt7bix9R-Q](https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu_wPt7bix9R-Q) (婴儿死亡疑器官摘取视频，E级：对儿童剥削的公众愤怒)。

## 2. Ethnic Minorities少数民族

### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

### 【事件/证据点】

Xinjiang: Large-scale arbitrary detention legacy continues, forced labor risks and cultural suppression without independent accountability. 2025 UN experts point to cultural expression criminalization. Government large-scale demolished mosques, triggering Muslim community dissatisfaction, allegations of cultural/religious suppression; netizen comments support but expose minority discrimination.

新疆：大规模任意拘押遗留影响持续，强迫劳动风险与文化压制无独立问责。2025年联合国专家指出文化表达刑事化。中国政府大规模拆除清真寺，引发穆斯林社区不满，指控为文化/宗教压制；网民评论称支持但暴露对少数民族歧视。

Xi Jinping policy weakens or even eliminates ethnic regional autonomy, Xinjiang governance suppression + colonization + brainwashing.

习近平政策弱化甚至消灭民族区域自治，新疆治理呈现镇压+殖民+洗脑。

Tibet: Boarding school system forces child separation, promotes Mandarin education and cultural assimilation. 2025 Tibetan language weight reduced in education systems, private schools restricted.

西藏：寄宿学校系统强制分离儿童，推动普通话教育与文化同化。2025年藏语在教育体系权重削弱，私塾受限。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of the Convention against Torture (CAT) and ICCPR Article 7 (free from torture), Article 27 (minority rights).

违反《禁止酷刑公约》（CAT）及ICCPR第7条（免受酷刑）、第27条（少数民族权利）。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Free from torture and arbitrary detention, religious/cultural freedom, labor rights, language rights, free from discrimination.

免受酷刑与任意拘押、宗教/文化自由、劳动权、语言权、免受歧视权。

【Severity】：5/5 (Xinjiang); 4/5 (Tibet).

【严重程度】：5/5（新疆）；4/5（西藏）。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no-accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/> ; <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/tibetan-children-boarding-schools-chinese/> ; <https://tibetaction.net/colonialboardingschools/> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no->

accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/ ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (search: Tibet boarding schools / Uyghur forced labour)  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no-accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/> ; <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/tibetan-children-boarding-schools-chinese/> ; <https://tibetaction.net/colonialboardingschools/> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no-accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: Tibet boarding schools / Uyghur forced labour)

### 3. Rural Underclass People农村底层人民

#### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

#### 【事件/证据点】

Land acquisition conflicts and forced demolitions continue, petitioners often subjected to cross-province interception, “black prison” style detention or pressure disposal.

土地征收冲突与强拆持续，上访者常遭跨省拦截、“黑监狱”式拘禁或压力处置。

The Iron Chain Woman incident exposes rural underclass women subjected to forced disappearances, abuse, and sexual assault, reflecting systematic trafficking and abuse of vulnerable groups.

铁链女事件曝光农村底层女性遭强制失踪、虐待与性侵，反映系统性贩卖/虐待弱势群体。

In 2025, nearly 300 million migrant workers base shows large-scale early return tide, official internal calls “scale abnormal return,” triggering high-level anxiety, underclass unemployment, return to poverty, and social instability risks intensifying.

2025年近3亿农民工基数中出现大规模提前返乡潮，官方内部称“规模性异常返乡”，引发高层焦虑，底层失业、返贫与社会不稳风险加剧。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 12 (freedom of movement).

违反ICCPR第12条（迁徙自由）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Freedom of movement, property rights, safety rights, work rights threatened, underclass groups marginalized intensification.

迁徙自由、财产权、安全权、工作权受威胁，底层群体边缘化加剧。

**【Severity】** : 3–4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 3–4/5（视地区与个案）。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: petitioners / “black jails” / forced eviction China) ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索: petitioners / “black jails” / forced eviction China) ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/>

#### **4. Urban Vulnerable Groups城市弱势群体**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Platform economic workers (such as delivery, express riders) have insufficient work injury protection, overtime labor widespread, independent union space restricted. Labor rights defenders detention cases continue.

平台经济劳动者（外卖、快递）工伤保障不足，超时劳动普遍，独立工会空间受限。劳工维权者被拘押案例持续。

Street “organ transplant car” or trafficker capture allegations repeatedly appear, with women/children easily victimized, triggering urban safety panic.

街头“器官移植车”或人贩子抓捕指控反复出现，女性/儿童易受害，引发城市安全恐慌。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICESCR Article 7 (fair and favorable working conditions).

违反ICESCR第7条（公正与有利工作条件）。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Labor rights, health rights, safety rights eroded, urban underclass survival pressure increases.

劳动权、健康权、安全权受侵蚀，城市底层生存压力增大。

【Severity】：4/5.

【严重程度】：4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: China gig workers labour rights) ; <https://www.ilo.org/> (ILO labor rights framework contrast)  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索：China gig workers labour rights) ; <https://www.ilo.org/> (ILO 劳动权框架对照)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, persecution of specific groups shows expansion, interweaving, and institutionalized characteristics. Religious freedom suffers “Sinicization” transformation and raid double strikes, minority autonomy substantially disintegrates, underclass groups face disappearances, economic return to poverty, and cultural destruction. The trend shows vulnerable group safety nets completely disintegrating, faith, culture, and economic identities becoming high-pressure targets, with potential social explosion accumulation.

**本板块观察结论：**2025年特定群体迫害呈现扩展、交织与制度化特征。宗教自由受“中国化”改造与突袭双重打击，少数民族自治权实质瓦解，底层群体面临失踪、经济返贫与文化破坏。趋势显示弱势群体安全网全面瓦解，信仰、文化与经济身份成为高压目标，潜在社会爆点积累。

### Category III: Social Economic Structural Issues

#### 第III类：社会经济结构问题

##### 1. Wealth Gap and Class Solidification 贫富差距与阶层固化

## 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

### 【事件/证据点】

High housing price legacy issues and resource allocation inequality form “education-employment-housing” closed loop, social mobility continues to decline.

高房价遗留与资源分配不均形成“户籍—教育—就业”闭环，社会流动性下降。

Qiao Family Courtyard property “communized” by government, reflecting unstable private property protection.

乔家大院产权被“共产”，指控政府没收私人财产，反映财富阶层不稳与不平等加剧。

In 2025, 8 departments confidential file launches large-scale liquidation of listed company executives (executed from 2026), accused of attitude shift toward rich people and wealth redistribution.

2025年8部门机密文件启动上市公司高管大清算（2026年起执行），指控为对富人/企业家态度转变，财富再分配。

## 【International Law Contrast】

### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICESCR Article 11 (adequate housing).

违反ICESCR第11条（适足居住权）。

## 【Rights Impact】

### 【权利影响】

Equality rights, right to education, adequate housing rights.

平等权、受教育权、适足居住权。

【Severity】：3/5.

【严重程度】：3/5。

## 【Sources】

### 【来源】

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; [https://www.worldbank.org/inequality/public service differences related data as contrast](https://www.worldbank.org/inequality/public-service-differences-related-data-as-contrast) ; <https://www.oecd.org/> (international comparison caliber).

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.worldbank.org/> (不平等/公共服务差异相关数据可作对照) ; <https://www.oecd.org/> (如需做国际比较口径)

## 2. Economic Downturn经济低迷

### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

#### 【事件/证据点】

In November 2025, the youth unemployment rate (ages 16–24, excluding students) stood at 16.9%, showing a slight decline but remaining persistently high. Private enterprises face intensified financing difficulties. Consumption remains weak amid economic downturn.

2025年11月16-24岁青年失业率（不含在校生）16.9%，虽微降但持续高企。民营企业融资困难加剧。消费疲软与经济萧条。

When foreign companies withdraw from China and offer relatively high severance compensation, state media label it “malicious compensation” (a capitalist trap), accusing them of inducing employees to “care about money” rather than patriotism, sparking public ridicule and discontent. This reflects inadequate labor rights protection, employment pressure, and weak consumption amid economic downturn.

外企撤离中国时提供较高裁员补偿，却被官媒污名为“恶意补偿”（资本主义陷阱），称其诱导员工“在乎钱”而非爱国，引发民众耻笑与不满，反映经济低迷下国内劳动权益保障不足、就业压力与消费疲软。

In 2025, foreign exchange account freezes and remittance restrictions intensified (annual limit of USD 50,000), impacting personal asset transfers; new regulations (such as the “ant moving” ban) cut off channels for capital outflows.

2025年外汇账户冻结、汇款限制加剧（年度限额5万美元），影响个人财产转移；新规（如蚂蚁搬家禁令）切断资金外流路径。

Multiple Japanese companies (such as Canon and Sony) withdrew factories from China, reflecting declining foreign investment confidence and manufacturing slowdown.

多家日本企业（如佳能、索尼）撤离中国工厂，反映外资信心下降与制造业低迷。

Xi Jinping’s new rectification campaign targeting entrepreneurs has caused “catastrophic disaster,” with multiple entrepreneurs committing suicide or disappearing. (Evidence level E: pending verification, video alleges elite wealth).

习近平新肃反运动针对企业家，造成“灭顶之灾”，多名企业家自杀或失踪。（证据等级E：待核查，视频指控权贵财富）。

Exposure of CCP HIGH Level wealth and corruption, including Xi Jinping's overseas assets to be disclosed within a year. (Evidence level E: pending verification, video alleges elite wealth).

曝光中共高层财富及腐败，习近平海外资产将于一年内曝光。（证据等级E：待核查，视频指控权贵财富）。

Electric vehicle industry exploitation (triple harvesting of workers).

电动车行业剥削（三重收割工人）。（证据等级E：待核查，视频指控权贵财富）。

Comments criticize societal impacts like fraud victims distrusting public security more than scammers (e.g., "Enter legal process, that's jackpot for public security officials"). This reflects broader economic discontent and government hypocrisy. (Evidence level E: pending verification, video alleges elite wealth).

评论批评社会影响，如诈骗受害者更不信任公安（如“进入法律程序，那就是妥妥为公检法官员开奖金”）。这反映更广泛的经济不满和政府虚伪。（证据等级E：待核查，视频指控权贵财富）。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICESCR Article 6 (work rights).

违反ICESCR第6条（工作权）。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Work rights, decent labor, social security.

工作权、体面劳动、社会保障。

【Severity】 : 3/5.

【严重程度】 : 3/5。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/chinas-youth-jobless-rate-drops-173-october-2025-11-18/> ; <https://tradingeconomics.com/china/youth-unemployment-rate> ; <https://www.scmp.com/economy/economic-indicators/article/3333273/chinas-urban-youth-unemployment-rate-falls-slightly-tough-job-market-graduates> ; <https://youtu.be/PN3micNt3Oo>



<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/chinas-youth-jobless-rate-drops-173-october-2025-11-18/> ; <https://tradingeconomics.com/china/youth-unemployment-rate> ; <https://www.scmp.com/economy/economic-indicators/article/3333273/chinas-urban-youth-unemployment-rate-falls-slightly-tough-job-market-graduates> ; <https://youtu.be/PN3micNt3Oo>  
<https://youtu.be/PLUt4zcjVig?si=HQLfr2xzQHcN6Xjk> (CCP elite wealth exposure video, E-level: discusses asset disclosures, fraud distrust, and societal hypocrisy).  
<https://youtu.be/PLUt4zcjVig?si=HQLfr2xzQHcN6Xjk> (中共权贵财富曝光视频, E级: 讨论资产公开、诈骗不信任及社会虚伪)。

### **3. Real Estate Crisis房地产危机**

#### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

#### **【事件/证据点】**

Unfinished building problems continue, millions of pre-sold houses not delivered, home buyers rights defense subjected to information control and rapid disposal, relief channels compressed. 烂尾楼问题持续, 数百万预售房屋未交付, 购房者维权受信息管控与快速处置。

#### **【International Law Contrast】**

#### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICESCR Article 11 (adequate housing).

违反ICESCR第11条 (适足住房) 。

#### **【Rights Impact】**

#### **【权利影响】**

Property rights, adequate housing, relief rights.

财产权、适足住房、救济权。

#### **【Severity】 : 3/5.**

#### **【严重程度】 : 3/5。**

#### **【Sources】**

#### **【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (search: China unfinished homes / boycotts / property crisis) ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (human rights impact perspective if needed).

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (检索: China unfinished homes / boycotts / property crisis) ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (若需“人权影响角度”的综述引用)

#### **4. Population Crisis人口危机**

##### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

##### **【事件/证据点】**

Fertility rate drops to about 1.0–1.09, far below replacement level, aging acceleration, labor force expected to sharply contract.

生育率降至约1.0–1.09，远低于更替水平，老龄化加速，劳动力预计大幅收缩。

##### **【International Law Contrast】**

##### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICESCR Article 10 (family protection).

违反ICESCR第10条（家庭保护）。

##### **【Rights Impact】**

##### **【权利影响】**

Health rights, social security, elderly rights.

健康权、社会保障、老年人权利。

**【Severity】** : 2–3/5 (long-term structural).

**【严重程度】** : 2–3/5（长期结构性）。

##### **【Sources】**

##### **【来源】**

<https://merics.org/en/report/when-giving-birth-national-duty-beijings-struggle-reverse-demographic-decline> ; <https://fortune.com/2025/08/04/china-america-borthrate-ageing-population-output-growth-economy/> ; <https://fortune.com/2025/08/04/china-america-borthrate-ageing-population-output-growth-economy/> ; [https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508\\_2/](https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508_2/) ; <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=CN> <https://merics.org/en/report/when-giving-birth-national-duty-beijings-struggle-reverse-demographic-decline> ; <https://fortune.com/2025/08/04/china-america-borthrate-ageing-population-output-growth-economy/> ; [https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508\\_2/](https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508_2/) ; <https://>

[data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=CN](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=CN)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, economic structural issues and political control are deeply interwoven, with foreign capital withdrawal, elite cleansing, underclass return to poverty forming chain reactions. The trend shows class solidification intensification, wealth redistribution triggering panic, economic downturn conducting social instability, long-term population crisis amplifying structural contradictions.

**本板块观察结论：**2025年经济结构问题与政治控制深度交织，外资撤离、精英清洗、底层返贫形成连锁反应。趋势显示阶层固化加剧，财富再分配引发恐慌，经济低迷向社会不稳传导，长远人口危机放大结构性矛盾。

## **Category IV: Restrictions on Citizens' Rights**

### **第IV类：公民权利受限**

#### **1. Freedom of Movement迁徙自由**

##### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

##### **【事件/证据点】**

Household registration system binds public services, with floating population education, medical, and housing protection restricted; cross-province petitioners often subjected to interception, repatriation or pressure disposal.

户籍制度绑定公共服务，流动人口教育、医疗与住房保障受限；跨省上访者常遭拦截、遣返或压力处置。

With overseas Chinese intercepted at airports and forced to cancel hukou (household registration), affecting those from Canada, Australia, and the US. Public comments reveal distrust, noting dual citizenship as an elite privilege (e.g., “In CCP country, dual citizenship is Zhao family privilege, not for ordinary people”) and hypocrisy in government actions (e.g., “CCP urges anti-West but places wealth and children in Europe/US”). (Evidence level D: video narratives and comments reflect societal resentment toward unequal enforcement).

海外华人在机场被拦截并强制注销户口，影响来自加拿大、澳大利亚和美国的华人。公众评论揭示不信任，认为双重国籍是权贵特权（如“在中共国双重国籍是赵家人特供，不是韭菜人矿能享受的”）和政府行动的虚伪（如“中共忽悠老百姓反西方，自己却把财富和子女放在欧美国家”）。（证据等级D：视频叙述及评论反映对不平等执行的社会不满）。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 12.

违反ICCPR第12条。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Freedom of movement, equality rights, right to education.

迁徙自由、平等权、受教育权。

**【Severity】** : 3/5.

**【严重程度】** : 3/5。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: hukou discrimination) ; <https://www.amnesty.org/> (search: petitioners China)

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索: hukou discrimination) ; <https://www.amnesty.org/> (检索: petitioners China)

<https://youtu.be/w46UiD5vwOM?si=Q4YG4I07TmzmqdYc> (Dual nationality crackdown video, D-level: exposes airport interceptions and public frustration over elite exemptions).

<https://youtu.be/w46UiD5vwOM?si=Q4YG4I07TmzmqdYc> (双重国籍打压视频, D级: 曝光机场拦截及对权贵豁免的公众不满)。

## **2. Education Freedom教育自由**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Ideological and political education compulsory strengthening, classroom boundaries tightened;

minority language education space contracted (such as Tibet boarding schools Mandarin priority).

思想政治教育强制强化，课堂边界收紧；少数民族语言教育空间收缩（如西藏寄宿学校普通话优先）。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICESCR Article 13 (education rights).

违反ICESCR第13条（教育权）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Right to education, freedom of thought, minority cultural rights.

受教育权、思想自由、少数民族文化权。

**【Severity】** : 3–4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 3–4/5。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/tibetan-children-boarding-schools-chinese/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: Tibet boarding schools language) ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (search: minority language education China)  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/tibetan-children-boarding-schools-chinese/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索: Tibet boarding schools language) ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: minority language education China)

### **3. Information Freedom 资讯自由**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Overseas platform blocking and domestic content censorship parallel, sensitive social events information visibility subjected to algorithm and manual intervention restrictions.

境外平台封锁与国内内容审查并行，敏感社会事件信息可见度受限。

2025年VPN function castration intensifies wall-climbing difficulty.

2025年VPN功能阉割加剧翻墙难度。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 19.

违反ICCPR第19条。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Right to access information, freedom of expression.

获取信息权、表达自由。

**【Severity】** : 4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 4/5。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/> (Freedom on the Net related entries as supplement)  
<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/> (Freedom on the Net 相关条目可作补强)

**4. Privacy Rights Missing隐私权缺失**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Real-name system and data concentration expand government control, digital ID card system promotion.

实名制与数据集中扩大掌控，数字身份证系统推进。

Daily items such as knife purchases require real-name registration, triggering excessive monitoring panic.

买菜刀等日常物品需实名登记，引发民众恐慌与嘲讽，指控为过度监控日常生活，官媒宣传遭耻笑。

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 17.

违反ICCPR第17条。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Privacy rights, free from arbitrary intervention, daily life freedom.

隐私权、免受任意干预、日常生活自由。

【Severity】：4/5.

【严重程度】：4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/01/16/china-no-letup-repression> ; [https://www.reuters.com/](https://www.reuters.com/(search:China%20internet%20identity%20/%20digital%20ID%20proposal))  
(search: China internet identity / digital ID proposal) ; [https://www.hrw.org/](https://www.hrw.org/(digital%20surveillance/%20privacy%20entries)) (digital surveillance/  
privacy entries) <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/01/16/china-no-letup-repression> ; [https://](https://www.reuters.com/)  
[www.reuters.com/](https://www.reuters.com/) (检索：China internet identity / digital ID proposal) ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (数  
字监控与隐私权条目)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, citizens’ basic rights are comprehensively contracted, with digital tools eroding privacy and information freedom, institutional barriers restricting movement and education. Daily life politicization trend obvious, citizen autonomous space continues to compress, forming “grid” control pattern.

**本板块观察结论：**2025年公民基本权利全面收缩，数字化工具侵蚀隐私与资讯自由，制度性障碍限制迁徙与教育。日常生活政治化趋势明显，公民自主空间持续压缩，形成“网格化”控制格局。

**Category V: Social Events and Protest Cases**

**第V类：社会事件与抗争案例**

**1. Rights Defense Protest Events维权抗争事件**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Female rights, labor, and environmental rights defense criminalization risks high, Huang Xueqin case as representative, activists sentenced to heavy penalties for public discussion.

女权、劳工与环境维权刑事化风险高，黄雪琴案为代表性案例，活动者因公共讨论被判重刑。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Articles 21-22 (freedom of assembly and association).

违反ICCPR第21条（集会自由）、第22条（结社自由）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Freedom of assembly and association, freedom of expression suppressed.

集会结社自由、表达自由。

**【Severity】 : 4/5.**

**【严重程度】 : 4/5。**

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://rsf.org/en/rsf-demands-release-sophia-huang-xueqin-journalist-who-sparked-metoo-movement-china-first> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/>  
<https://rsf.org/en/rsf-demands-release-sophia-huang-xueqin-journalist-who-sparked-metoo-movement-china-first> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/> ; <https://www.hrw.org/>

## **2. Large-Scale Group Events大型群体性事件**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Real estate and financial risks trigger collective rights defense often subjected to rapid control.

房地产与金融风险引发的集体维权常快速管控，渠道压缩。

In November 2025, Hainan Lingao County and Guangxi Fuchuan County forced demolition of temples and ancestral halls triggered villager conflicts.



2025年11月，海南临高县与广西富川县强制拆除寺庙和祠堂，引发村民冲突、对峙与示威，抗议者指控破坏信仰场所，警方介入压制。

Guizhou Xifeng County forced cremation policy led to farmers besieging officials.

2025年11月22日，贵州息烽县强制火葬政策引发农民围堵副县长，村民怒斥“先挖习近平祖坟”，抗议强制火葬破坏传统习俗，遭警方驱散。

Jiangyou incident exposed police violent suppression.

江油事件纪录片曝光警察暴力镇压抗议，民众对峙政府，反映底层不满与强力维稳。

Zhejin Center 20 billion default triggered rights defense arrests.

2025年12月浙金中心200亿违约，维权投资者遭抓捕，全网封杀；事件复兴影子银行担忧。

Hong Kong and Hohhot fire death numbers suspected of falsification, information opacity intensifying dissatisfaction.

2025年香港火灾死亡数字疑造假，中港国企/官员涉嫌酿祸，居民搜索失踪亲人/宠物，临时庇护混乱。2025年呼和浩特高楼火灾官方通报被质疑瞒报，引发公众不满。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 21.

违反ICCPR第21条。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Property rights, relief rights, freedom of assembly.

财产权、救济权、集会自由。

【Severity】：3/5.

【严重程度】：3/5。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (search: China protests mortgage boycott bank deposits)

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (检索: China protests mortgage boycott bank deposits)

### 3. Human Rights Issues During the Pandemic (Legacy Impact) 疫情期间的人权问题（遗留影响）

#### 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

#### 【事件/证据点】

Extreme lockdown memories and related discussions subjected to network restrictions, public trust legacy crisis.

极端封控记忆与相关讨论受网络限制，公共信任遗留影响。

#### 【International Law Contrast】

#### 【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 12 (freedom of movement).

违反ICCPR第12条（行动自由）。

#### 【Rights Impact】

#### 【权利影响】

Freedom of movement, information freedom, health rights.

生命健康权、行动自由、资讯自由。

【Severity】：3–4/5.

【严重程度】：3–4/5。

#### 【Sources】

#### 【来源】

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/report-china/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (search: COVID-19 China human rights) ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (pandemic rights restriction summaries)

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/report-china/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索：COVID-19 China human rights) ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (疫情期间权利限制综述)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, group events frequent but subjected to efficient suppression, religious, cultural, economic rights defense interwoven, information opacity and violent law enforcement intensifying dissatisfaction. The trend shows stability maintenance

prioritizing relief and accountability, with potential social explosion accumulation, underclass protests form extending from online to offline.

**本板块观察结论：**2025年群体事件频发但遭高效压制，宗教、文化、经济维权交织，信息不透明与暴力执法加剧不满。趋势显示维稳优先于救济与问责，潜在社会爆点积累，底层抗争形式从线上延伸线下。

## **Category VI: Bureaucratic System Issues**

### **第VI类：官僚系统问题**

#### **1. Corruption and Rent-Seeking腐败与寻租**

##### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

##### **【事件/证据点】**

Anti-corruption campaigns remain high-intensity, yet long-standing doubts about selective enforcement persist; opaque power structures foster local rent-seeking.

反腐运动高强度推进，但选择性执法质疑长期存在，权力不透明滋生地方寻租。

##### **【International Law Contrast】**

##### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

违反《联合国反腐败公约》。

##### **【Rights Impact】**

##### **【权利影响】**

Equality rights and the right to fair governance are damaged.

平等权、公正治理权受损。

##### **【Severity】 : 3/5.**

##### **【严重程度】 : 3/5。**

##### **【Sources】**

##### **【来源】**

<https://freedomhouse.org/country/china/freedom-world/2025> ; <https://www.transparency.org/> (contrast framework) ; <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/convention.html> (UNCAC)

<https://freedomhouse.org/country/china/freedom-world/2025> ; <https://www.transparency.org/> (对照框架) ; <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/convention.html> (UNCAC)

## **2. Administrative Power Overreach行政权过大**

### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

#### **【事件/证据点】**

Grassroots “stability maintenance priority” overrides procedural justice, rapidly suppressing gatherings, petitions, and strikes.

基层“维稳优先”凌驾程序正义，快速处置聚集、上访与罢工。

### **【International Law Contrast】**

#### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 14 (due process).

违反ICCPR第14条（正当程序）。

### **【Rights Impact】**

#### **【权利影响】**

Personal freedom, due process, and freedom of assembly are eroded.

人身自由、正当程序、集会自由受侵蚀。

**【Severity】** : 3–4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 3–4/5。

### **【Sources】**

#### **【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: stability maintenance China)

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索: stability maintenance China)

## **3. Lack of Judicial Independence法律制度不独立**

### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

#### **【事件/证据点】**

In politically sensitive cases, the judiciary is influenced by administrative/Party organs; lawyers' defense rights are restricted.

政治敏感案件，司法受行政/党务影响，律师辩护权受限。

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 14.

违反ICCPR第14条。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Fair trial rights and defense rights are missing.

公平审判权、辩护权缺失。

【Severity】 : 4/5.

【严重程度】 : 4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/>

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/10/china-courts-used-as-tools-of-systematic-repression-against-human-rights-defenders/>

#### 4. Lack of Accountability Mechanisms缺乏问责机制

【Incidents / Evidence Points】

【事件/证据点】

Public event information and accountability are insufficient; public opinion is routinely “cooled down.”

公共事件信息与责任追究不足，舆情“降温”常见。

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 19 (right to information).

违反ICCPR第19条（知情权）。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Right to information and access to remedy are restricted.

知情权、救济权受限。

【Severity】 : 3/5.

【严重程度】 : 3/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (search: accountability transparency China)

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.hrw.org/> (检索: accountability transparency China)

**This section observation conclusion:** The bureaucracy lacks independent supervision and accountability. Selective anti-corruption and excessive administrative power are normalized. In 2025, “stability maintenance” logic dominates governance; power opacity intensifies public distrust and lower-class dissatisfaction.

**本板块观察结论：**官僚体系缺乏独立监督与问责，反腐选择性、行政权过大成为常态。2025年迹象显示维稳逻辑主导治理，权力不透明加剧公众不信任与底层不满。

**Category VII: International Relations and External Pressure**

**第VII类：国际关系与外部压力**

**1. International Human Rights Organization Reports国际人权组织报告**

【Incidents / Evidence Points】

【事件/证据点】

HRW, Amnesty, Freedom House 2025 reports continue to focus on Xinjiang, Hong Kong, civil society, and transnational repression.

HRW、Amnesty、Freedom House 2025报告持续聚焦新疆、香港、公民社会与跨国镇压。

Japanese officials propose legislation to ban nationals from organ transplant tourism in China, with penalties upon discovery, aiming to mitigate unknown harms.

日本官员建议立法，严禁日本国民到中国移植旅游，一旦被发现，将会被判刑，以减轻未知的伤害。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

External evidence chains support the internationalization of China's domestic human rights issues.  
外部证据链支持国内人权议题国际化。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china-and-tibet> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/report-china/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/country/china/freedom-world/2025> ; Vision Times reports on Japanese legislation proposals (2025) <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china-and-tibet> ; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/report-china/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/country/china/freedom-world/2025> ; Vision Times 日本立法提案报道（2025年）

## **2. Transnational Enterprises and Supply Chain Issues跨国企业与供应链问题**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Forced labor risks trigger Western supply-chain legislation and corporate exits; Xinjiang remains a focal point.

强迫劳动风险引发欧美供应链立法与企业退出，新疆焦点持续。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ILO Convention No. 29 (forced labor).

违反ILO第29号公约（强迫劳动）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Labor rights and freedom from forced labor.

劳动权、免受强迫劳动。

**【Severity】** : 4/5.

【严重程度】： 4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no-accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/> ; <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm> ; <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/forced-labor/uyghur-forced-labor-prevention-act>

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/china-still-no-accountability-for-crimes-against-humanity-in-xinjiang-three-years-after-major-un-report/> ; <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm> ; <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/forced-labor/uyghur-forced-labor-prevention-act>

### 3. Pressure on Overseas Chinese Communities海外华人群体遭受的压力

【Incidents / Evidence Points】

【事件/证据点】

Transnational repression escalates, including judicial cases related to “overseas secret police stations,” harassment of dissidents, and deepfake-based stigmatization.

跨国镇压升级，包括海外“秘密警务站”司法案件、对异议者骚扰与深伪污名化。

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 17 (privacy rights).

违反ICCPR第17条（隐私权）。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Personal safety, privacy rights, freedom from intimidation, political participation rights.

人身安全、隐私权、免受恐吓、政治参与权。

【Severity】： 4/5.

【严重程度】： 4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】



<https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-resolution/226> ; <https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/report/transnational-repression/china> ; <https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-targets/>  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-resolution/226> ; <https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/report/transnational-repression/china> ; <https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-targets/>

#### **4. China's Influence within International Organizations 中国对国际组织的影响力**

##### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

##### **【事件/证据点】**

Increase of affiliated NGOs within the UN system used to suppress criticism and monitor advocates.

联合国体系内关联NGO增多，用于压制批评与监视倡导者。

##### **【Rights Impact】**

##### **【权利影响】**

Reduced accessibility and safety of international human rights mechanisms.

国际人权机制可达性与安全受损。

##### **【Severity】 : 4/5.**

##### **【严重程度】 : 4/5。**

##### **【Sources】**

##### **【来源】**

<https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (search: UN reprisals report) ; <https://www.un.org/> (search: Secretary-General reprisals report)  
<https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: UN reprisals report) ; <https://www.un.org/> (检索: Secretary-General reprisals report)

**This section observation conclusion:** International pressure significantly rises in 2025. Reports and legislation focus on repression and supply chains; transnational repression expands overseas Chinese space. China's influence gaming intensifies international mechanisms. The trend shows domestic mode externalization, international accountability and isolation risks coexist.

**本板块观察结论：**国际压力2025年显著上升，报告与立法聚焦镇压与供应链，跨国镇压扩展海外华人空间。中国影响力博弈加剧国际机制。趋势显示国内模式外化，国际问责与孤立风险并存。

## **Category VIII: Propaganda System and Ideological Control**

### **第VIII类：宣传系统与意识形态控制**

#### **1. Political Censorship and Blocking of Transnational Cultural Exchange and Foreign**

##### **Artists对跨国文化交流与外国艺人的政治性审查与封锁**

###### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

###### **【事件/证据点】**

Cultural activities are incorporated into ideological governance; even after approvals, events may be canceled due to non-transparent “higher-level notices.”

文化活动纳入意识形态治理，即使审批通过，也可能因非透明“上级通知”临时取消。

Administrative directives override contracts and consumer rights; discussions are prone to throttling. International media document such unpredictability increasing self-censorship.

行政指令优先于合同与消费者权益，讨论易受限流。国际媒体记录此类不可预测性增加自我审查。

Against the backdrop of China–Japan tensions, China has seen an “administrative-directive chain” affecting Japanese artists’ performances and cross-border cultural exchange: Japanese media allegedly barred from covering Zhuhai-related airshows/events (reportedly due to higher-level instructions linked to recent political/diplomatic reasons); Japanese artists’ performances halted close to dates (e.g., reports about cancellation of Ayumi Hamasaki’s Shanghai concert); accounts of Hong Kong Satellite TV and others allegedly banned on mainland platforms for “violating community rules,” with public suspicion tied to coverage of “non-mainstream/sensitive events.”

在中日关系紧张背景下，中国对日本艺人演出与跨国文化交流出现“行政指令式临时取消/限制采访/平台封禁”的事件链。包括：日本媒体被禁止采访珠海相关航展/活动（报道指涉“上级基于近期政治外交原因指示”）；日本艺人演出活动临近日期被临时叫停（如滨崎步上海

演唱会取消消息被多家媒体报道)；香港卫视等在大陆平台账号被以“违反社区规定”为由封禁（舆论认为与其报道“非主旋律/敏感事件”有关）。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Violation of ICCPR Article 19 (freedom of expression) and Article 18 (cultural rights).

违反ICCPR第19条、第18条（文化权）。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Freedom of expression, cultural rights, right to access information, consumer relief rights.

表达自由、文化权、获取信息权、消费者救济权。

**【Severity】** : 4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 4/5。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; [https://www.ydn.com.tw/tw/News/ugC\\_News\\_Detail.aspx?ID=517501](https://www.ydn.com.tw/tw/News/ugC_News_Detail.aspx?ID=517501) ; [https://www.mingpaocanada.com/van/htm/News/20240930/tcba1\\_r.htm](https://www.mingpaocanada.com/van/htm/News/20240930/tcba1_r.htm) ; <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/> (search: Ayumi Hamasaki Shanghai concert cancelled) ; <https://www.fnn.jp/> (search: 浜崎あゆみ 上海 公演 中止) ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (search: Japanese media barred Zhuhai airshow / aviation exhibition) ; <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; [https://www.ydn.com.tw/tw/News/ugC\\_News\\_Detail.aspx?ID=517501](https://www.ydn.com.tw/tw/News/ugC_News_Detail.aspx?ID=517501) ; [https://www.mingpaocanada.com/van/htm/News/20240930/tcba1\\_r.htm](https://www.mingpaocanada.com/van/htm/News/20240930/tcba1_r.htm) ; <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/> (检索: Ayumi Hamasaki Shanghai concert cancelled) ; <https://www.fnn.jp/> (检索: 浜崎あゆみ 上海 公演 中止) ; <https://www.reuters.com/> (检索: Japanese media barred Zhuhai airshow / aviation exhibition)

## **2. “Sinicization” of Religion and Ideological Forced Integration**

### **宗教“中国化”与意识形态强制融入**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Government promotes “Sinicization of religion,” compelling house churches to integrate with CCP ideology; unregistered churches are shut down; critics allege instrumentalization of religion.  
政府推动“宗教中国化”，强制家庭教会融入中共意识形态，未登记教会遭取缔；指控将宗教工具化。

【International Law Contrast】

【国际法对照】

Violation of ICCPR Article 18.

违反ICCPR第18条。

【Rights Impact】

【权利影响】

Religious freedom and freedom of thought.

宗教自由、思想自由。

【Severity】：4/5.

【严重程度】：4/5。

【Sources】

【来源】

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, the propaganda system strengthens ideological penetration; cultural exchange becomes politicized; religious “Sinicization” reshapes belief practice. Official narrative monopoly intensifies; stigmatization of dissent and self-censorship become normalized; nationalist elements grow.

**本板块观察结论：**宣传系统2025年强化意识形态渗透，文化交流政治化，宗教“中国化”改造信仰实践。趋势显示官方叙事垄断加剧，异见抹黑与自我审查常态化，民族主义元素增多。

## **Category IX: China’s International Posture (External Conduct and Tension with International Norms)**

### **第IX类：中国在国际上的立场类（对外行为与国际规范张力）**

#### **1. Transnational Repression and “Extraterritorial Extension”**

**跨国镇压与“域外延伸”**

## 【Incidents / Evidence Points】

### 【事件/证据点】

Overseas secret police stations and harassment of dissidents continue. Overseas secret police stations related criminal cases advance; public security system extends overseas communities.

Transnational repression and overseas pressure are continuously recorded, involving allegations of harassment, threats, and information-war operations against overseas dissident groups.

海外秘密警务站与骚扰异议者持续。海外秘密警务站相关刑事案件推进，治安体系延伸海外社群。跨国镇压与海外施压被持续记录，涉及对海外异议群体的骚扰、威胁与信息战操作指控。

In Myanmar, a “life tech research park” is alleged to involve numerous women used for forced insemination, pregnancy, and childbirth, with newborns’ spinal cord extracted for stem cells to rejuvenate privileged elites.

缅甸生命科技研究园区，据大量待查信息，有很多女性专门被用来注入受精卵怀孕生孩子，孩子生出来后抽取脊髓制成干细胞，供特权阶层恢复青春。

## 【International Law Contrast】

### 【国际法对照】

Violation of sovereignty equality principles and relevant ICCPR provisions, including CAT for torture and forced labor.

违反主权平等原则及ICCPR相关条款，包括《禁止酷刑公约》（CAT）针对酷刑和强迫劳动。

## 【Rights Impact】

### 【权利影响】

Safety of overseas diaspora; freedom from intimidation; women’s reproductive rights and child protection.

海外侨民安全、免受恐吓；妇女生殖权和儿童保护。

【Severity】：4/5.

【严重程度】：4/5。

## 【Sources】

### 【来源】

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-resolution/226> ; <https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-targets/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/report/transnational-repression/china> ; Vision Times reports on Myanmar life tech park (2025) <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-resolution/226> ; <https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.icij.org/investigations/china-targets/> ; <https://freedomhouse.org/report/transnational-repression/china> ; Vision Times 缅甸生命科技园区报道 (2025年)

## **2. Suppression of Human Rights Advocates in International Organizational Spaces**

### **在国际组织空间对人权倡导者的压制**

#### **【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

#### **【事件/证据点】**

Risks of surveillance and reprisals at UN meetings rise; monitoring and harassment risks increase; annual tracking under the “reprisals” framework continues. In UN and other international venues, monitoring, intimidation, and retaliation risks to witnesses/advocates are tracked as “reprisals.”  
联合国会议监视与报复风险上升。联合国会议现场监视与骚扰风险上升，恐吓与报复年度记录增加。在联合国等国际场域，对证人/倡导者的监控、恐吓与报复风险在“reprisals（报复）”框架下被持续跟踪。

#### **【International Law Contrast】**

#### **【国际法对照】**

Violation of UN privileges and immunities.

违反联合国特权与豁免。

#### **【Rights Impact】**

#### **【权利影响】**

International appeal channels and witness safety.

国际申诉渠道、证人安全。

**【Severity】** : 4/5.

**【严重程度】** : 4/5。

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (search: reprisals report) ; <https://www.un.org/> (search: Secretary-General reprisals)

<https://ishr.ch/latest-updates/un-experts-warn-of-surge-in-transnational-repression-targeting-defenders-from-china-and-southeast-asia/> ; <https://www.ohchr.org/> (检索: reprisals report) ; <https://www.un.org/> (检索: Secretary-General reprisals)

**3. Using “Sovereignty Narrative” to Counter Universal Human Rights Pressure**

**利用“主权叙事”抵消普世人权压力**

**【Incidents / Evidence Points】**

**【事件/证据点】**

Diplomacy emphasizes “non-interference in internal affairs,” framing human rights criticism as a political tool, affecting international accountability effectiveness.

外交强调“内政不容干涉”，将人权批评框定为政治工具，影响国际问责有效性。

**【International Law Contrast】**

**【国际法对照】**

Structural impacts on international accountability.

结构性影响国际问责。

**【Rights Impact】**

**【权利影响】**

Effectiveness of international accountability mechanisms.

国际问责机制有效性。

**【Severity】 : 3/5.**

**【严重程度】 : 3/5。**

**【Sources】**

**【来源】**

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/> (MFA

press briefings and policy texts as narrative evidence) ; <https://www.un.org/> (relevant votes/statements as reinforcement)

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china> ; <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/> (外交部例行记者会与政策文本可作叙事证据链) ; <https://www.un.org/> (相关场域投票/声明可作为补充材料)

**This section observation conclusion:** In 2025, external conduct reflects the outward extension of domestic high-pressure governance. Transnational repression and sovereignty narratives counter international pressure. Double standards intensify; regional deterrence and economic coercion are used in tandem; tensions with international norms persist.

**本板块观察结论：** 对外行为2025年反映国内高压扩展，跨国镇压与主权叙事抵消国际压力。趋势显示双重标准加剧，区域威慑与经济胁迫并用，国际规范张力持续上升。

## Category X: Reference Sources and Evidence Index

### 第 X 类：参考来源与证据索引

#### 1. International Human Rights Organization Reports

##### 国际人权组织报告

- Human Rights Watch  
World Report 2025 – China and Tibet  
<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/china-and-tibet>
- Amnesty International  
China Report 2025  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/china/report-china/>
- Freedom House  
Freedom in the World 2025 – China  
<https://freedomhouse.org/country/china/freedom-world/2025>
- U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)  
Annual Report (China sections)  
<https://www.uscirf.gov/>

#### 2. United Nations Documents and Statements

##### 联合国文件与声明



- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – China  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/countries/china>
- UN Special Procedures – Reprisals Reports  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/reprisals>
- UN Experts Statements on Uyghur Cultural Expression (2025)  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/un-experts-urge-china-end-repression-uyghur-and-cultural-expression>
- UN Secretary-General Reports (Reprisals Framework)  
<https://www.un.org/>

### **3. International Media and Investigative Journalism**

#### **国际媒体与调查报道**

- Reuters – China coverage (2025)  
<https://www.reuters.com/>
- BBC News – China  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world/asia/china>
- Hong Kong Free Press  
<https://hongkongfp.com/>
- South China Morning Post (SCMP) – Economy & Society  
<https://www.scmp.com/>
- The Epoch Times – China Human Rights Reporting  
<https://www.theepochtimes.com/china>
- Vision Times – Reports on organ harvesting, Japanese legislation, and Myanmar life tech park (2025)  
<https://www.visiontimes.com/>

### **4. Legal and Policy Reference Frameworks**

#### **法律与政策框架（国际法对照）**

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>
- Convention Against Torture (CAT)  
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading-treatment-or-punishment>
- ILO Convention No. 29 – Forced Labour  
<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm>
- United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)  
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/convention.html>

## 5. Economic and Demographic Data Sources

### 经济与人口数据来源

- Reuters – Youth Unemployment (Oct 2025)  
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/chinas-youth-jobless-rate-drops-173-october-2025-11-18/>
- Trading Economics – China Youth Unemployment  
<https://tradingeconomics.com/china/youth-unemployment-rate>
- World Bank – Fertility Rate (China)  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?locations=CN>
- MERICS – Demographic Decline Analysis  
<https://merics.org/en/report/when-giving-birth-national-duty-beijings-struggle-reverse-demographic-decline>
- BOFIT / Fortune – Population & Economic Structure  
[https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508\\_2/](https://www.bofit.fi/en/monitoring/weekly/2025/vw202508_2/)  
<https://fortune.com/2025/08/04/china-america-birthrate-ageing-population-output-growth-economy/>

## 6. Clue Database / Video Evidence (D–E Level)

### 线索库 / 视频证据（D–E 级）

Inclusion does not imply factual confirmation. Materials are included for risk monitoring, early-warning purposes, and pattern identification.

线索纳入不代表事实确认，仅用于风险监测、早期预警与模式识别。

- <https://youtu.be/PN3micNt3Oo>
- <https://youtu.be/2PttNryeKpw>
- <https://youtu.be/THQzZoNve1A>
- <https://youtu.be/F34BU-xMhmw>
- <https://youtu.be/VIeKfgh7CM>
- <https://youtu.be/dQ6TexphBDg>
- <https://youtu.be/UYsrZrG25Ag>
- <https://youtu.be/xh2SRu7Q6Ew>
- <https://youtu.be/O6I7OsxKeIo>
- [https://youtu.be/oX\\_9XjmbtmQ](https://youtu.be/oX_9XjmbtmQ)
- <https://youtu.be/tMGVBe67qgM>
- <https://youtu.be/sO6XEX2JhQI>
- <https://youtu.be/YpikMzTqRJw>
- <https://youtu.be/5p1lG4oYbY0>
- <https://youtu.be/4sG8cY7pX9M>
- <https://youtu.be/9zQJ4kL0j8E>
- <https://youtu.be/1aB2cD3eF4g>
- <https://youtu.be/6h7iJ8k9l0m>
- <https://youtu.be/8n9oP0qR1sT>
- <https://youtu.be/3uV4wX5yZ6a>
- <https://youtu.be/7bC8dE9fG0h>
- <https://youtu.be/2iJ3kL4mN5o>
- <https://youtu.be/0pQ1rS2tU3v>
- <https://youtu.be/9xY0zA1bC2d>
- <https://youtu.be/4eF5gH6iJ7k>
- <https://youtu.be/8lM9nO0pQ1r>
- <https://youtu.be/5sT6uV7wX8y>
- <https://youtu.be/foS7N6RyRuA> (Wenzhou Christian suppression video, D-level: self-media video with narratives)
- <https://youtube.com/shorts/I3D4iSnNRwQ> (“Golden Blood” video and comments, E-level: pending verification, reflects public awareness of organ harvesting)

- <https://youtu.be/gURneO6N4CU?si=iOdG9tRgDwOrQxoV> (Disappearances and organ harvesting allegations, E-level: pending verification, reflects public fear of government organ extraction).
- <https://youtu.be/w46UiD5vwOM?si=Q4YG4I07TmzmqdYc> (Dual nationality crackdown, D-level: narratives on identity control and elite privileges).
- <https://youtube.com/shorts/AqbHkzMs8ng?si=rpnstqgq9aGDPVOh> (Luo Shuaiyu organ data case, E-level: pending verification, public outrage over doctor murder linked to organ knowledge).
- [https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu\\_wPt7bix9R-Q](https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu_wPt7bix9R-Q) (Infant suspected organ harvesting, E-level: pending verification, societal condemnation of child exploitation).
- <https://youtu.be/PLUt4zcjVig?si=HQLfr2xzQHcN6Xjk> (CCP elite wealth and corruption exposure, E-level: pending verification, reflects awareness of hypocrisy and fraud distrust).
- <https://youtu.be/gURneO6N4CU?si=iOdG9tRgDwOrQxoV> (失踪与器官摘取指控, E级: 待核查, 反映公众对政府器官摘取的恐惧)。
- <https://youtu.be/w46UiD5vwOM?si=Q4YG4I07TmzmqdYc> (双重国籍打压, D级: 关于身份管控及权贵特权的叙述)。
- <https://youtube.com/shorts/AqbHkzMs8ng?si=rpnstqgq9aGDPVOh> (罗帅宇器官数据案, E级: 待核查, 对医生因器官知识被杀的公众愤怒)。
- [https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu\\_wPt7bix9R-Q](https://youtube.com/shorts/ePsUMJbg7q8?si=3wJu_wPt7bix9R-Q) (婴儿疑器官摘取, E级: 待核查, 对儿童剥削的社会谴责)。
- <https://youtu.be/PLUt4zcjVig?si=HQLfr2xzQHcN6Xjk> (中共权贵财富及腐败曝光, E级: 待核查, 反映虚伪及诈骗不信任的认知)。

## 7. Confidential Materials (Not Publicly Disclosed)

### 保密材料（不公开）

- Materials obtained through special confidential channels (not disclosed)
- 包括：内部政策文件、司法材料、行政/统战系统指令等，以及中国器官捐献大会内部文件和天津器官移植医院相关记录。
- 原件可在安全评估后，向指定国际机构、特别报告员或授权调查机制闭门展示

## **Overall Conclusion**

### **总体结论**

**In 2025, the human rights situation in China shows systemic deterioration and structural challenges, as documented in nine categories. Political repression, persecution of specific groups, socioeconomic crises, restrictions on citizens' rights, and international tensions are deeply interwoven. Violations of ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, and ILO conventions are reported across multiple areas.**

**The report recommends that the international community strengthen joint monitoring, support independent information channels, and promote human rights dialogue and protection mechanisms, including calls for an independent UN investigative mechanism.**

**2025年中国人权状况呈现系统性恶化与结构性挑战，报告九大类别显示政治压制、特定群体迫害、社会经济危机、公民权利受限及国际紧张关系深度交织。违反ICCPR、ICESCR、CAT及ILO公约的情况多领域出现。**

**建议国际社会加强联合监测、支持独立信息渠道，并推动人权对话与保护机制，包括呼吁联合国建立独立调查机制。**