

PUBLIC HEALTH

Introduction

Although the prevalence of infectious disease continues to be a public health concern in China,¹ increasing rates of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes,² chronic kidney disease,³ and mental health conditions⁴ pose challenges to Chinese policymakers and government officials. With the prior round of health care reform in China focused on expanding health insurance coverage,⁵ the State Council issued a new five-year (2015–2020) plan in March 2015 that addresses ongoing challenges in accessing medical care.⁶ These include the uneven distribution of health care resources between rural and urban areas,⁷ the high cost of medical treatment,⁸ and public hospitals that reportedly have given priority to profits over patient needs.⁹

CONCERNS OVER THE ORGAN DONATION SYSTEM

China faces a significant public health problem in meeting the needs of individuals who need organ transplants, a problem exacerbated by an organ donation system still at an early stage of development.¹⁰ The disparity between supply and demand for organ transplants in China is large, with estimates of one million people in need of organ transplants, among whom 300,000 are medically eligible for them, according to a March 2015 report in Caixin.¹¹ Approximately 10,000 transplants have been performed annually in recent years,¹² relying heavily on organs harvested from executed prisoners.¹³ A top Chinese health official acknowledged international concerns and, since at least 2012, has stated repeatedly that the Chinese government would phase out the country's dependence on executed prisoners as a source of organs for transplant.¹⁴

State-run media reported the end of harvesting organs from executed prisoners with a move to a fully voluntary organ donation system in January 2015.¹⁵ Death row prisoners, however, remain “among the qualified candidates for donations, but their organs will be registered in the computerized system instead of being used for private trades.”¹⁶ International medical professionals and human rights advocates raised doubts about the “voluntary” nature of such donations, and emphasized that the use of prisoners' organs violates international ethical standards in transplantation.¹⁷

Implementation of the PRC Mental Health Law

Forcibly committing individuals without mental illness to psychiatric facilities (*bei jingshenbing*), including “government critics” and petitioners with “grievances against officials,” reportedly continued during the Commission's 2015 reporting year¹⁸ despite the PRC Mental Health Law's (MHL) provisions to prevent such abuse.¹⁹ Microblogger Shi Genyuan²⁰ and activist Song Zaimin²¹ were released from forcible hospitalization in October and November 2014, respectively. The Chinese human rights organization Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch also documented cases of forced commitment before major political meetings this past year.²²

The Chinese government at central and local levels made efforts to strengthen implementation of the MHL. In November 2014, Shanghai municipality issued mental health regulations that updated municipal regulations from 2001, thus issuing the first local mental health regulations in China since the MHL came into effect in 2013.²³ Beijing municipality and Hangzhou municipality, Zhejiang province, reportedly considered whether to revise regulations that pre-date the MHL.²⁴ In June 2015, the State Council issued a five-year work plan on mental health that would expand access to treatment and services, increase the number of mental health professionals and organizations providing services, and offer more public outreach on mental health, among other aims.²⁵

According to Chinese experts, most local regulations do not yet have “effective oversight and review mechanisms for involuntary admission, clear time limitation [sic] for such admissions, and specific discharge procedures,” due, in part, to difficulties in balancing medical needs and legal protections, as well as community safety concerns and the rights of individuals with mental illness.²⁶ For example, Shanghai’s regulations maintain a limit of 72 hours for initial diagnosis in cases of involuntary admission,²⁷ whereas the MHL lacks a specific timeframe,²⁸ leaving open the potential for an unlimited period of commitment. The delimited time period was a feature of Shanghai’s earlier mental health regulations (2001)²⁹ and is in keeping with international standards.³⁰ The non-governmental organization Chinese Human Rights Defenders raised concerns during this reporting year that the MHL leaves persons subjected to involuntary hospitalization for mental illness “vulnerable to human rights violations,” including violating provisions in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).³¹ Articles 12 and 14 of the CRPD, for example, stipulate people with psychosocial disabilities shall “enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others” and “enjoy the right to liberty and security of person.”³²

The broad rights and responsibilities of guardians of persons with mental illness came into focus in April 2015 when a plaintiff in Shanghai lost a lawsuit for deprivation of liberty against his guardian and a psychiatric facility in a case reported to be the first lawsuit under the MHL.³³ The plaintiff in the Shanghai case spent more than 12 years involuntarily committed to a psychiatric facility even though his illness reportedly was under control.³⁴ In cases of involuntary commitment, patients may not discharge themselves on their own recognizance.³⁵ Despite efforts by the psychiatric facility to facilitate the plaintiff’s release, his guardian reportedly claimed he was unable to care for the plaintiff and refused to authorize discharge.³⁶ One commentator noted weak protocols at psychiatric hospitals and the courts’ “lack [of] authority” to determine legal relief were factors in the plaintiff’s case.³⁷

Public Health Advocacy

Although the Chinese government encouraged the development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide public health and social welfare services,³⁸ the government’s sanction of service provision did not extend to non-governmental advocacy it deemed to be politically sensitive.³⁹ Chinese officials harassed public health

advocates, for example, by preventing the HIV/AIDS advocate Wang Qiuyun from traveling to Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2014 to attend a UN conference⁴⁰ and detaining anti-health discrimination advocates Guo Bin and Yang Zhanqing in June 2015.⁴¹ In March 2015, public security authorities from Beijing municipality raided the Beijing Yirenping Center, an NGO that advocates for employment equality and anti-discrimination for persons with infectious diseases and disabilities.⁴² [For further information on the harassment of Yirenping during this reporting year, see Section III—Civil Society.]

Barriers in access to justice in cases of employment discrimination based on health conditions⁴³ include difficulties in filing cases,⁴⁴ relying on mediation over adjudication,⁴⁵ and financial burdens.⁴⁶ Chinese media reported on individual and group health advocacy during this reporting year, including these examples:

- A woman who was denied employment in Chengdu municipality, Sichuan province, because a pre-employment physical exam revealed she carried Hepatitis B, brought her case to court in December 2014.⁴⁷
- Two HIV-positive people whose discrimination cases had been rejected by local courts in Guizhou province reportedly advocated for their right to sue in a November 2014 letter to the president of the Supreme People's Court.⁴⁸
- In February 2015, plaintiffs in six AIDS-related employment discrimination cases wrote to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions⁴⁹ to call on employers, particularly government and public institutions, to discontinue use of discriminatory physical eligibility standards when hiring.⁵⁰

Notes to Section II—Public Health

¹ See, e.g., Laurie Garrett, Council on Foreign Relations, “The Year of the Flu,” 4 February 15; Gabriel Domínguez, “WHO: ‘China Is Witnessing an Evolving HIV Epidemic,’” Deutsche Welle, 3 December 14; Cesar Chelala, “Tuberculosis Showing a Resurgence in China,” Japan Times, 30 March 15.

² “Diabetes in China: Mapping the Road Ahead,” *Lancet* (Diabetes & Endocrinology), 11 September 14; Sabrina Tavernise, “Global Diabetes Rates Are Rising as Obesity Spreads,” *New York Times*, 8 June 15.

³ Luxia Zhang, Fang Wang et al., “Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease in China: A Cross-Sectional Survey,” *Lancet*, Vol. 379, No. 9818, 3 March 12.

⁴ Cheng Huang, Hai Yu, and Jeffrey P. Kaplan, “Can China Diminish Its Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases and Injuries by Promoting Health in Its Policies, Practices, and Incentives?” *Lancet*, Vol. 384, 30 August 14, 784.

⁵ David Blumenthal and William Hsiao, “International Health Care Systems: Lessons From the East—China’s Rapidly Evolving Health Care System,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 372, No. 14, 2 April 15.

⁶ State Council General Office, “National Medical and Health Services System Plan (2015–2020)” [Quanguo yiliao weisheng fuwu tixi guihua gangyao], 6 March 15.

⁷ Zhou Tian, “Gains and Losses in Health Care Reform in 2014 (Part 2)” [2014 nian yigai deshi (xia)], *Caixin*, 23 December 14; David Blumenthal and William Hsiao, “International Health Care Systems: Lessons From the East—China’s Rapidly Evolving Health Care System,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 372, No. 14, 2 April 15.

⁸ Zhou Tian, “Gains and Losses in Health Care Reform in 2014 (Part 2)” [2014 nian yigai deshi (xia)], *Caixin*, 23 December 14.

⁹ Chou Yi et al., “Health Insurance Reform, Clinical Care, and ‘Public’ Hospitals—Delegates Look at Three Major Directions of Deepening China’s Health Care Reforms” [Yibao gaige, fenji zhenliao, “gongyi” yiyuan—daibiao weiyuan jujiao woguo shenhua yigai san da fangxiang], *Xinhua*, 11 March 15.

¹⁰ Olivia Geng and Fanfan Wang, “China Sheds Light on Organ Donor Program,” *Wall Street Journal*, *China Real Time Report* (blog), 12 March 15; Jia Peng, “Dialogue: Huang Jiefu: Two Months Since the Use of Executed Prisoners’ Organs Stopped, Public Donates 937 Organs” [Duihua: huang jiefu: siqiu qiguan tingyong liangyue gongmin juan 937 ge qiguan], *Beijing News*, 6 March 15.

¹¹ Shi Rui, “Huang Jiefu: Stopping the Use of Executed Prisoners’ Organs Will Not Create a Shortage” [Huang jiefu: tingyong siqiu qiguan buhui yinqi duanque], *Caixin*, 11 March 15.

¹² Adnan Sharif et al., “Organ Procurement From Executed Prisoners in China,” *American Journal of Transplantation*, Vol. 14, Issue 10, October 2014; “China To Scrap Organ Harvesting From Executed Prisoners,” *China Daily*, 4 December 14; Zhang Jin, “Closer Look: Changing Hearts on the Organ Transplant System,” *Caixin*, 15 December 14.

¹³ “China To Scrap Organ Harvesting From Executed Prisoners,” *China Daily*, 4 December 14; Zhang Jin, “Closer Look: Changing Hearts on the Organ Transplant System,” *Caixin*, 17 December 14.

¹⁴ “China To Abolish Transplanting Organs From Condemned Prisoners Within 3–5 Years,” *Xinhua*, 22 March 12; Wei Mingyan, “Within Two Years, Organ Donation Will Replace Executed Prisoners as Donors” [Qiguan juanxian liangnian nei qudai siqiu gongti], *Beijing News*, 15 August 13; Adnan Sharif et al., “Organ Procurement From Executed Prisoners in China,” *American Journal of Transplantation*, Vol. 14, Issue 10, October 2014.

¹⁵ “China Will Completely Stop Use of Executed Prisoners’ Organs as Donor Source of Organ Transplants” [Zhongguo jiang quanmian tingzhi shiyong siqiu qiguan zuowei yizhi gongti laiyuan], *China National Radio*, reprinted in *Xinhua*, 2 January 15; “China To Scrap Organ Harvesting From Executed Prisoners,” *China Daily*, 4 December 14. See also “Weaning China Off Organs From Executed Prisoners,” *Lancet*, Vol. 385, No. 9962, 3 January 15.

¹⁶ “China To Scrap Organ Harvesting From Executed Prisoners,” *China Daily*, 4 December 14; Adnan Sharif et al., “Organ Procurement From Executed Prisoners in China,” *American Journal of Transplantation*, Vol. 14, Issue 10, October 2014.

¹⁷ Torsten Trey et al., “Correspondence: Organ Transplantation in China: Concerns Remain,” *Lancet*, Vol. 385, No. 9971, 7 March 15, 854; Huige Li et al., “Correspondence: Organ Transplantation in China: Concerns Remain,” *Lancet*, Vol. 385, No. 9971, 7 March 15, 855–56; Jacob Lavee and Vivekanand Jha, “Correspondence: Organ Transplantation in China: Concerns Remain,” *Lancet*, Vol. 385, No. 9971, 7 March 15, 855; Liz Kerr and Deborah Collins-Perrica, “Correspondence: Organ Transplantation in China: Concerns Remain,” *Lancet*, Vol. 385, No. 9971, 7 March 15, 856; Adnan Sharif et al., “Organ Procurement From Executed Prisoners in China,” *American Journal of Transplantation*, Vol. 14, Issue 10, October 2014; Francis L. Delmonico et al. on behalf of the Transplantation Society and the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group, “Open Letter to President of China,” *Transplantation Society Tribune*, Vol. 11, Issue 1, Spring 2014, 10.

¹⁸ Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “[CHRB] Forced Psychiatric Detention Persists 2 Years After China Enacted Mental Health Law (5/8–14/2015),” 15 May 15; Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, “2014 Year-End Report on Mental Health and Human Rights in China (Forced Hospitalization)” [2014 nian zhongguo jingshen jiankang yu renquan (bei jingshenbing) nianzhong baogao], 14 January 15, sec. 1(6). Additional examples during this reporting year include Xu Dajin and Shi Youfang, Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, “Forcibly Hospitalized Jiangxi Petitioner Xu Dajin Again Sent for ‘Medical Treatment’ by Police” [Jiangxi bei jingshenbing fangmin xu dajin zai bei jingfang song qu “zhibing”], 6 April 15 (case of Xu Dajin); Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, “Anhui Petitioner Shi Youfang Forced To Undergo Psychiatric Assessment After Detention” [Anhui fangmin shi youfang bei juliu hou qiangzhi zuo jingshenbing jian ding], 26 February 15 (case of Shi Youfang).

¹⁹PRC Mental Health Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jingshen weisheng fa], passed 26 October 12, effective 1 May 13, arts. 27, 30, 75(5), 78(1).

²⁰Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch, “Fujian Blogger Talks About How Shi Genyuan Was Forcibly Committed to Psychiatric Hospital and Most Recent Conditions” [Fujian wangyou tan shi genyuan bei jingshenbing de jingguo he zui xin qingkuang], 4 September 14; Rights Defense Network, “News Flash: Shi Genyuan (Chronology Project) Released Today” [Kuaixun: shi genyuan (duandai gongcheng) jin bei shifang], 11 October 14. For more information on Shi Genyuan, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2014-00343.

²¹“Beijing Democracy Rights Defender Song Zaimin Has Been Held at Pinggu Psychiatric Hospital for More Than One Month Already” [Beijing minzhu weiquan renshi song zaimin yi bei guan pinggu jingshenbing yuan 1 ge duo yue], Boxun, 16 September 14; “After Being Forcibly Committed, Song Zaimin Has Left the Hospital and Returned Home: Wu Jinsheng” [Bei jingshenbing song zaimin yijing chuyuan huijia: wu jinsheng], Boxun, 6 November 14. For more information on Song Zaimin, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2014-00346.

²²Civil Rights & Livelihood Watch (CRLW), “2014 Year-End Report on Mental Health and Human Rights in China (Forced Hospitalization)” [2014 nian zhongguo jingshen jiankang yu renquan (bei jingshenbing) nianzhong baogao], 14 January 15. The CRLW report specified that forced commitments increased around the time of the Fourth Plenum of the 18th National Congress Central Committee in November 2014 and the annual meetings of the National People’s Congress and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference in March 2015.

²³Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress, Shanghai Municipality Mental Health Regulations [Shanghai shi jingshen weisheng tiaoli], issued 20 November 14, effective 1 March 15; Wei Yan, “Shanghai Municipality Mental Health Regulations ‘Upgraded’ Within the Year, Free Counseling for Depression” [“Shanghai shi jingshen weisheng tiaoli” niannei “kaiji” yiyuzheng ke mianfei xinli zixun], East Day, 10 October 14.

²⁴See, e.g., Beijing Municipal People’s Congress Standing Committee, “Beijing Mental Health Regulations’ Post-Legislative Assessment Work Team Conducts Investigation at Anding Hospital” [“Beijing shi jingshen weisheng tiaoli” lifa hou pinggu gongzuo zu gua anding yiyuan diaoyan], 18 September 14; Hangzhou Municipal Health and Family Planning Commission, “Hangzhou Municipality’s Essential Work for Health and Planning in 2015” [2015 nian hangzhou shi weisheng jisheng gongzuo yaodian], 22 December 14, item 3.

²⁵State Council General Office, “National Mental Health Work Plan (2015–2020)” [Quanguo jingshen weisheng gongzuo guihua (2015–2020)], 4 June 15, item 2(3); Hu Huo et al., “Who Will Help Society’s Marginalized ‘Spiritual Wanderers?’—A Focused Look at the National Mental Health Work Plan” [Shei lai bangzhu shehui bianyuan de “jingshen liulangzhe”?—jujiao quanguo jingshen weisheng gongzuo guihua], Xinhua, 18 June 15.

²⁶Yang Shao and Bin Xie, “Approaches to Involuntary Admission of the Mentally Ill in the People’s Republic of China: Changes in Legislation From 2002 to 2012,” *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, Vol. 43, No. 1, 1 March 15.

²⁷Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress, Shanghai Municipality Mental Health Regulations [Shanghai shi jingshen weisheng tiaoli], issued 20 November 14, effective 1 March 15, art. 32. Article 32 of the Shanghai regulations limits emergency observation to 72 hours after which discharge is required.

²⁸PRC Mental Health Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jingshen weisheng fa], passed 26 October 12, effective 1 May 13, art. 30; Jeremy Daum, “Still Crazy After All These Years,” *China Law Translate* (blog), 20 May 13. As China law scholar Jeremy Daum noted in 2013, “[i]n earlier drafts of the MHL, the period for diagnosis was limited to 72 hours, but the final text does not contain this requirement and only requires that diagnosis be performed without delay.” See also Yang Shao and Bin Xie, “Operationalizing the Involuntary Treatment Regulations of China’s New Mental Health Law,” *Shanghai Archives of Psychiatry*, Vol. 25, No. 6, December 2013, 385, sec. 4.

²⁹Shanghai Municipality Mental Health Regulations [Shanghai shi jingshen weisheng tiaoli], issued 28 December 01, effective 7 April 02, art. 31.

³⁰World Health Organization, “Mental Health Legislation & Human Rights,” *Mental Health Policy and Service Guidance Package*, 2003, 24. Emergency procedures “should allow the compulsory evaluation of persons with mental disorders and/or admission for 48–72 hours to allow assessment by a mental health specialist if there is a reasonable suspicion of an immediate risk to their health or safety.”

³¹Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “CHRD Information Submission to the UN Committee Against Torture for Consideration in List of Issues—February 2015,” 17 February 15, para. 29(a).

³²Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 61/106 of 13 December 06, entry into force 3 May 08, arts. 12, 14. See also Chinese Human Rights Defenders, “The Darkest Corners: Abuses of Involuntary Psychiatric Commitment in China,” August 2012, 13.

³³Wang Yejie and Zhou Kai, “Shanghai: Person Suffering From Schizophrenia Wants To ‘Fly Out of the Cuckoo’s Nest’” [Shanghai yi jingshen fenliezheng huanzhe yu “feiyue fengren yuan”], *China Youth Daily*, 15 April 15. For a recent article on concerns about the power of guardians, see Zhao Han, “Public Interest Organization Calls for Reform of Adult Guardianship System in the Civil Code” [Gongyi jigou hu minfa dian bianzuan ying gaige chengren jianghu zhidu], *Caixin*, 23 May 15. See also CECC, 2013 Annual Report, 10 October 13, 121–22.

³⁴Liu Xin, “Mentally-Ill Patient Loses Lawsuit Seeking To Leave Shanghai Hospital,” *Global Times*, 16 April 15. According to the *Global Times*, Xu’s lawyer said, “Xu’s illness has been controlled and he is now able to live a normal life. Xu has the right to leave the hospital.”

³⁵Yang Shao and Bin Xie, “Operationalizing the Involuntary Treatment Regulations of China’s New Mental Health Law,” *Shanghai Archives of Psychiatry*, Vol. 25, No. 6, December 2013, 385, sec. 5.

³⁶ Wang Yejie and Zhou Kai, “Person From Shanghai Suffering From Schizophrenia Wants To Fly Out of the Cuckoo’s Nest” [Shanghai yi jingshen fenliezheng huanzhe yu “feiyue fengren yuan”], China Youth Daily, 15 April 15.

³⁷ Wang Cailiang, “In a First, Demolition Case Included in Top Ten Public Interest Cases for 2014” [Chaiqian anjian shouci ruxuan 2014 zhongguo shi da gongyi susong], Caijing (Wang Cailiang blog), 11 February 15.

³⁸ Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Decision on Certain Major Issues Regarding Comprehensively Deepening Reforms [Zhonggong zhongyang guanyu quanmian shenhua gaige ruogan zhongda wenti de jue ding], issued 12 November 13, sec. 13(48); Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and State Administration of Industry and Commerce, Government Service Procurement Management Measures (Interim) [Zhengfu goumai fuwu guanli banfa (zhanxing)], issued 15 December 14, effective 1 January 15, art. 14(1–2).

³⁹ Andrew Jacobs and Chris Buckley, “In China, Civic Groups’ Freedom, and Followers, Are Vanishing,” New York Times, 26 February 15.

⁴⁰ Jess Macy Yu, “Chinese AIDS Activist Says She Was Kept From U.N. Conference,” New York Times, Sinosphere (blog), 23 October 14; Simon Denyer, “China Bars AIDS Activist From Traveling Despite Talk of Ending Discrimination,” Washington Post, 23 October 14.

⁴¹ Rights Defense Network, “Authorities’ Suppression of Grassroots NGOs Continues, NGO Directors Guo Bin and Yang Zhanqing Detained” [Dangju dui minjian NGO zhenya jixu NGO fuzeren guo bin, yang zhanqing zao jubu], 13 June 15; Tom Phillips, “Fears of New Crackdown as China Holds Two Former Members of Rights Group,” Guardian, 15 June 15.

⁴² Beijing Yirenping Center, “Yirenping: Anti-Discrimination Public Interest Organization Raided While Calling for Release of Five Women’s Rights Activists,” reprinted in Rights Defense Network, 26 March 15; “China’s Fear of Women With Pamphlets,” New York Times, 27 March 15. For information on the harassment of Zhengzhou Yirenping in 2014, see CECC, 2014 Annual Report, 9 October 14, 126, 134. See also Fu Hualing, “Embedded Socio-Legal Activism in China: The Case of Yirenping,” reprinted in Social Sciences Research Network, 5 November 12, last visited 27 April 15.

⁴³ National laws and regulations that prohibit health-based discrimination include the PRC Law on the Protection of Persons With Disabilities [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo canjiren baozhang fa], passed 28 December 90, amended 24 April 08, effective 1 July 08, arts. 3, 30–40; PRC Employment Promotion Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jiuye cujin fa], passed 30 August 07, effective 1 January 08, arts. 3, 29, 30; State Council, Regulations on the Treatment and Control of HIV/AIDS [Aizibing fangzhi tiaoli], issued 18 January 06, effective 1 March 06, art. 3; State Council, Regulations on the Employment of Persons With Disabilities [Canjiren jiuye tiaoli], issued 14 February 07, effective 1 May 07, arts. 3, 27.

⁴⁴ Shao Xi, “Guizhou Again Refuses Case-Filing of AIDS Employment Discrimination, Plaintiff Appeals” [Guizhou zai ju aizi jiuye qishi li’an yuangao shangsu], Caixin, 6 November 14; “Rule of Law News: Guizhou Allows Filing of HIV/AIDS Employment Discrimination Case for the First Time” [Fazhi xixun: guizhou shouci shouli aizi jiuye qishi an], New Citizens Movement (blog), 27 January 15.

⁴⁵ Shao Xi, “Guizhou Again Refuses Case-Filing of AIDS Employment Discrimination, Plaintiff Appeals” [Guizhou zai ju aizi jiuye qishi li’an yuangao shangsu], Caixin, 6 November 14; Yu Yingbo, “In Jiangsu’s First AIDS Employment Discrimination Case Decision, Plaintiff Compensated 40,000 [Yuan]” [Jiangsu shouli aizi jiuye qishi an jie’an yuangao huo pei 4 wan], Legal Daily, 9 October 14.

⁴⁶ “Jiangsu’s First Case of AIDS Employment Discrimination Receives Compensation” [Jiangsu shouli aizi jiuye qishi an huo pei], Radio Free Asia, 9 October 14; Wu Liufeng and Yang Xue, “Woman College Student Refused Employment Due to Hepatitis B, Women’s Federation ‘Goes to Court’ To Help Her With Lawsuit” [Nu daxuesheng yin yigan bei jupin fulian “chuting” bang ta da guansi], West China City Daily, 4 December 14.

⁴⁷ Wu Liufeng and Yang Xue, “Woman College Student Refused Employment Due to Hepatitis B, Women’s Federation ‘Goes to Court’ To Help Her With Lawsuit” [Nu daxuesheng yin yigan bei jupin fulian “chuting” bang ta da guansi], West China City Daily, 4 December 14; Feng Dan, “Hepatitis B Anti-Discrimination Case Goes to Court in Chengdu, First Time for Mass Organization To Support Litigation” [Chengdu fan yigan qishi an kaiting shenli, quntuan zuzhi shouci zhichi susong], NGO Development Exchange Network, 5 December 14.

⁴⁸ Yu Yingbo, “Plaintiffs in Two Cases of AIDS-Related Employment Discrimination in Guizhou Send Letter to SPC President” [Guizhou liang aizi jiuye qishi an dangshiren zhixin zuigaoyuan yuanzhang], Legal Daily, 30 November 14. The New Citizens Movement blog reported in January 2015 that a local court in Guizhou province allowed the case to be filed. “Rule of Law News: Guizhou Allows Filing of HIV/AIDS Employment Discrimination Case for the First Time” [Fazhi xixun: guizhou shouci shouli aizi jiuye qishi an], New Citizens Movement (blog), 27 January 15.

⁴⁹ Wan Jing, “Litigants Recommend ACFTU Pay Attention to AIDS-Based Employment Discrimination” [Dangshiren jianyi quanzong guanzhu aizi jiuye qishi], Legal Daily, 3 February 15. See also Dong Jun, “ACFTU: Employer Discrimination a Prominent Problem” [Quanzong: yongren danwei jiuye qishi wenti tuchu], Xinhua, 2 February 15. An ACTFU official noted health and disability cases among typical cases of employment discrimination.

⁵⁰ Wan Jing, “Litigants Recommend ACFTU Pay Attention to AIDS-Based Employment Discrimination” [Dangshiren jianyi quanzong guanzhu aizi jiuye qishi], Legal Daily, 3 February 15. See also LGBTRights, “Plaintiffs in Six AIDS Discrimination Cases Name the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, How About It?” [Aizi qishi liu yuangao dianming zhonghua quanguo zonggong hui, yue ma?], Aiweibang, 5 February 15.