

## PUBLIC HEALTH

*Institutional Developments*

During the Commission's 2018 reporting year, the Chinese government and Communist Party implemented institutional reforms to support evolving public health priorities.<sup>1</sup> For example, in March 2018, authorities announced a plan to restructure Party and government agencies, including merging the National Health and Family Planning Commission and other agencies into a new National Health Commission.<sup>2</sup> According to the plan, the new commission will turn its focus away from treatment of disease to health more broadly, including such issues as China's aging population.<sup>3</sup> A July 2018 State Council General Office guiding opinion further clarified the new commission's role, and called for implementation of Party policy and strengthened Party leadership.<sup>4</sup> Authorities also engaged in international exchanges focused on public health issues, in line with recent official public health policy.<sup>5</sup> For example, the Chinese government hosted an international symposium on HIV/AIDS in Beijing municipality in November 2017.<sup>6</sup> The September 2017 inaugural U.S.-China Social and Cultural Dialogue included health among areas for potential bilateral cooperation.<sup>7</sup>

*Health-Based Discrimination*

Health-based discrimination in employment and education continued,<sup>8</sup> despite protections in Chinese law.<sup>9</sup> In one case reported in August 2017, authorities in Fuzhou municipality, Fujian province, cited physical examination results as grounds to deny a teaching job to Lin Chuanhua, whose right hand is missing and who achieved the top score on the application examination.<sup>10</sup> At the time, Fujian provincial measures disqualified applicants with certain physical characteristics—including disabilities of the limbs<sup>11</sup>—violating rights guaranteed in Chinese law.<sup>12</sup> In May 2018, the Fujian Provincial Bureau of Education amended the measures, removing the standards regarding disabilities of the limbs.<sup>13</sup> In another case, Zhu Mingjian—who has a speech impediment—observed an advertisement for a desk job with the Zhuhai Municipal Fire Department, in Guangdong province, that disqualified disabled applicants.<sup>14</sup> Zhu reportedly filed a complaint with the Zhuhai Municipal Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security,<sup>15</sup> but the Commission did not observe further reports on this case. The Commission observed reports that schools in China continued to experience shortcomings with accessible facilities for disabled students.<sup>16</sup> To meet the government's goal of increased school completion rates,<sup>17</sup> this year authorities in different localities issued guidance<sup>18</sup> implementing a July 2017 State Council General Office circular that included a focus on disabled students,<sup>19</sup> such as prioritizing impoverished disabled students, sending teachers to the homes of severely disabled students, prioritizing funding to send disabled students to school, and developing educational materials for disabled students.<sup>20</sup>

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### *Transparency*

Authorities continued to suppress public health information in sensitive cases.<sup>21</sup> For example, for three months in 2017—between August and November—the Hunan Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission did not acknowledge publicly a tuberculosis outbreak at a high school in Taojiang county, Yiyang municipality, Hunan province, that resulted in 29 confirmed cases.<sup>22</sup> When contacted, a county disease control official reportedly told a journalist that only Taojiang County Communist Party Committee propaganda officials were authorized to provide information about the incident.<sup>23</sup> Authorities later dismissed multiple county government and Party officials in connection to their mishandling of the incident.<sup>24</sup> In another case, in January 2018, authorities in Liangcheng county, Wulanchabu municipality, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, arrested medical doctor Tan Qindong<sup>25</sup> on suspicion of “damaging commodity reputation”<sup>26</sup> after he posted a warning online about the potential negative health effects of a medicinal wine sold by Inner Mongolia Hongmao National Pharmaceutical, which officials in Liangcheng planned to encourage to become a publicly listed company.<sup>27</sup> Authorities released Tan on bail in April 2018.<sup>28</sup>

### *HIV/AIDS*

This past year, authorities continued efforts—in some cases taking new approaches—to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS,<sup>29</sup> but social stigma and authorities’ efforts to suppress HIV/AIDS rights advocacy continued. Authorities continued an opioid substitution program targeted at those who injected drugs<sup>30</sup>—formerly the group at highest risk of HIV transmission—that has reportedly reduced transmission rates in recent years.<sup>31</sup> Authorities also took steps to expand sex education for young people, as lack of knowledge appeared to contribute to rising HIV/AIDS rates among youth.<sup>32</sup> The Commission observed some instances of schools introducing new forms of sex education and safe sex awareness among students.<sup>33</sup> A December 2017 report published the results of a study conducted by international non-governmental organization Asia Catalyst, finding that public security officials treated possession of condoms as grounds to punish individuals accused of prostitution, discouraging condom use and increasing risk of HIV transmission.<sup>34</sup> In late 2017, authorities reportedly warned HIV/AIDS rights advocate Sun Ya and other advocates not to demonstrate publicly on World AIDS Day, which is December 1.<sup>35</sup>

### *Mental Health*

People with mental illness—many of whom suffer from additional disadvantages—remained at risk of discrimination and faced inadequate access to medical care.<sup>36</sup> Over half of the 5.4 million people in China officially registered as “severely mentally ill”<sup>37</sup> reportedly lived in poverty (the Commission did not observe data for those who were not registered),<sup>38</sup> and a 2017 study found a connection between mental illness and various forms of social exclusion experienced by domestic rural migrants.<sup>39</sup>

## INVOLUNTARY, COMPULSORY, AND FORCED PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT

Authorities continued to forcibly commit individuals without mental illness to psychiatric facilities—a practice known as *bei jingshenbing*—to punish rights advocacy, despite protections in the PRC Mental Health Law<sup>40</sup> and related regulations.<sup>41</sup> For example, in February 2018, authorities in Jiulongpo district, Chongqing municipality, reportedly forcibly committed multiple people protesting forced evictions and demolitions, including Deng Guangying, Zhang Fen, and Liu Deying.<sup>42</sup> In July 2018, authorities in Shanghai municipality reportedly detained Dong Yaoqiong and transferred her to her native Hunan province, where officials forcibly committed her to a psychiatric facility in Zhuzhou municipality, after she posted online a video of herself defacing an image of President Xi Jinping.<sup>43</sup> Officials reportedly detained Dong’s father, Dong Jianbiao, on August 1 after he escaped soft detention and attempted to visit his daughter.<sup>44</sup> [For other examples, see Section II—Criminal Justice.]

In February 2018, the Supreme People’s Procuratorate reportedly released provisions clarifying the procuratorate’s role in supervising procedures that include psychiatric treatment and assessment in criminal cases,<sup>45</sup> such as psychiatric evaluations, court decisions, and transfers from public security authorities.<sup>46</sup> At least one procuratorial official reported that procuratorial officials faced difficulty ensuring the quality of medical care, due to their lack of specialized medical knowledge, and that their capabilities were limited primarily to administration, such as supervising completion of paperwork.<sup>47</sup> The provisions reportedly permitted procuratorial officials to consult expert sources with psychiatric knowledge,<sup>48</sup> but the actual effect of the provisions remained unclear.

*Biometric Data Collection in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region*

This past year, authorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) compelled residents to submit to the large-scale collection of biometric data intended for dual use by public health and public security authorities. The Region-Wide Accurate Population Registration and Verification Program<sup>49</sup> required collection of profile pictures, fingerprints, iris scans, and blood samples from people between the ages of 12 and 65, as well as from all “key persons” (*zhongdian ren yuan*, i.e., persons of “key” interest to security authorities) and their families regardless of age, for inclusion in a public security database.<sup>50</sup> The Yining (Ghulja) County People’s Government, in Ili (Yili) Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, XUAR, outlined detailed procedures for the program, specifying that health officials would “rely on” medical exams of residents to collect blood type and DNA data, which health officials would then turn over to public security authorities.<sup>51</sup> This program coincided with broader efforts by public security authorities in the XUAR to collect and integrate personal information to predict perceived threats to public security, as part of efforts to maintain “stability” or “harmony.”<sup>52</sup> In addition, April and August 2018 reports from official media Xinhua and the People’s Daily indicated authorities began constructing a genetic database in Qinghai province and the Tibet Au-

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tonomous Region.<sup>53</sup> [For more information, see Section II—Criminal Justice, Section IV—Xinjiang, and Section V—Tibet.]

## Notes to Section II—Public Health

<sup>1</sup>For official descriptions of current public health policy frameworks, see, e.g., Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and State Council, “Outline of the Plan for ‘Healthy China 2030’” [“Jiankang zhongguo 2030” guihua gangyao], 25 October 16; State Council Information Office, “The Development of China’s Health and Progress in Human Rights” [Zhongguo jiankang shiye de fazhan yu renquan jinbu], 29 September 17.

<sup>2</sup>“Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Issues ‘Plan for Deepening Reform of Party and Government Agencies’” [Zhonggong zhongyang yinfu “shenhua dang he guojia jigou gaige fang’an”], Xinhua, 21 March 18, art. 28; National Health Commission, “National Health Commission Convenes Meeting of Leading Cadres” [Guojia weisheng jiankang weiyuanhui zhaokai lingdao ganbu huiyi], 23 March 18; “Reform! State Council Forms National Health Commission, Will Not Keep National Health and Family Planning Commission” [Gaige! Guowuyuan zujian guojia weisheng jiankang weiyuanhui, bu zai baoliu guojia weijiwei], Med66, reprinted in Sohu, 13 March 18; Grassroots Doctor Society, “National Health and Family Planning Commission Removed! New Ministry’s Duties Revealed” [Guojia weijiwei bei che! xin bumen zhize puguang le], reprinted in MedSci, 13 March 18. This change occurred in the context of a broader government restructuring. See, e.g., “China Unveils Cabinet Restructuring Plan,” Xinhua, 13 March 18.

<sup>3</sup>“Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Issues ‘Plan for Deepening Reform of Party and Government Agencies’” [Zhonggong zhongyang yinfu “shenhua dang he guojia jigou gaige fang’an”], Xinhua, 21 March 18, art. 28.

<sup>4</sup>State Council General Office, Guiding Opinion on Reforming and Improving the System of Overall Supervision of the Healthcare Industry [Guanyu gaige wanshan yiliao weisheng hangye zonghe jianguan zhidu de zhidao yijian], issued 18 July 18, sec. 2(4), appendix 1.

<sup>5</sup>Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and State Council, “Outline of the Plan for ‘Healthy China 2030’” [“Jiankang zhongguo 2030” guihua gangyao], 25 October 16, foreword, chap. 26; State Council Information Office, “The Development of China’s Health and Progress in Human Rights” [Zhongguo jiankang shiye de fazhan yu renquan jinbu], 29 September 17, sec. 7.

<sup>6</sup>UNAIDS, “China Focuses on Strengthening HIV Prevention,” 16 November 17.

<sup>7</sup>Office of the Spokesperson, U.S. Department of State, “U.S.-China Social and Cultural Dialogue,” 29 September 17.

<sup>8</sup>See, e.g., Shi Youxing, “In Employment Discrimination, the Harm Goes Beyond Just Self-Esteem” [Jiuye qishi, shanghai de qizhi shi zizunxin], Procuratorial Wind and Cloud, 29 November 17; Cao Bin, “China’s ‘Born Again’ HIV Positive Patients,” Xinhua, 28 November 17; Bingfeng Han et al., “The Experience of Discrimination of Individuals Living With Chronic Hepatitis B in Four Provinces of China,” PLoS ONE, Vol. 13(4) (12 April 18); Zhongxuan Lin and Liu Yang, “Denial of Disability Discrimination by Disabled People in China,” China, Disability & Society, Vol. 33(5) (2018). For more information on health-based discrimination in previous reporting years, see CECC, 2017 Annual Report, 5 October 17, 205–06; CECC, 2016 Annual Report, 6 October 16, 205; CECC, 2015 Annual Report, 8 October 15, 204.

<sup>9</sup>National laws and regulations that promote equal access to employment and education and prohibit health-based discrimination include the following: 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 [Aizhibing 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, 4, 13. See also Yanhai Wan, “AIDS, Human Rights and Public Security in China,” University of British Columbia, Peter A. Allard School of Law, Asia Pacific Dispute Resolution Project, Working Paper 16–1, Social Science Research Network, 13 June 16.

<sup>10</sup>“Where Did Teacher Physical Exam Standards That Discriminate Against Disabled People Come From?” [Qishi canjiren de jiaoshi tijian biaoqun cong he er lai], Beijing Youth Daily, reprinted in Xinhua, 9 August 17; Deng Xueping, “After Disabled Teacher Who Places First in Exam Denied Employment, How Many Recruiting and Physical Exam Standards That May Discriminate in Employment Are Still Out There?” [Canji jiaoshi kao touming bei ju luyong, hai you duoshao zhaolu, tijian biaoqun shexian jiuye qishi], Caixin, 17 August 17.

<sup>11</sup>“Where Did Teacher Physical Exam Standards That Discriminate Against Disabled People Come From?” [Qishi canjiren de jiaoshi tijian biaoqun cong he er lai], Beijing Youth Daily, reprinted in Xinhua, 9 August 17; Deng Xueping, “After Disabled Teacher Who Places First in Exam Denied Employment, How Many Recruiting and Physical Exam Standards That May Discriminate in Employment Are Still Out There?” [Canji jiaoshi kao touming bei ju luyong, hai you duoshao zhaolu, tijian biaoqun shexian jiuye qishi], Caixin, 17 August 17; Fujian Province Bureau of Education and Fujian Province Health and Population Planning Commission, Fujian Province Standards and Measures for Physical Examinations of Teaching Qualification Applicants [Fujian sheng jiaoshi zige shenqing renquan tijian biaoqun ji banfa], issued and effective 2006, art. 12.

<sup>12</sup>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, art. 38; PRC Employment Promotion Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jiuye cujin fa], passed 30 August 07, effective 1 January 08, art. 29.

<sup>13</sup>Fujian Province Bureau of Education and Fujian Province Health and Population Planning Commission, Fujian Province Standards for Physical Examinations of Teaching Qualification Applicants (Amended 2018) [Fujian sheng jiaoshi zige shenqing renquan tijian biaoqun (2018 nian xiuding)], issued May 2018, effective 1 September 18.

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<sup>14</sup>“Disabled Guangdong Man Zhu Mingjian Alerts Authorities, Alleging Discrimination in Recruitment of Office Staff” [Guangdong canzhang renshi zhu mingjian jubao guanfang zhaopin wenyuan she qishi], Radio Free Asia, 5 December 17.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>World Bank, “Policies, Attitudes, and Perceptions Towards Inclusive Education: Evidence From Selected Counties in Guangdong, China,” March 2018, 2; Yao Yao, “Are China’s Universities Prepared To Welcome Disabled Students?” [Zhongguo daxue zhunbei hao yingjie canzhang xuesheng le ma], Beijing News, 22 August 17; Zhang Diyang and Cui Huiying, “How Can Schooling for Disabled College Students Become Barrier-Free?” [Canji daxuesheng qixue zenyang wuzhang’ai], Southern Weekend, 21 August 17.

<sup>17</sup>State Council General Office, Circular Regarding Further Strengthening the Controlling of Dropouts and Student Retention, Raising Compulsory Education Completion Rates [Guanyu jinyibu jiaqiang kongchuo baoxue tigao yiwu jiaoyu gonggu shuiping de tongzhi], issued 28 July 17.

<sup>18</sup>Zhejiang Province People’s Government General Office, Implementing Opinion Regarding Further Strengthening the Controlling of Dropouts and Student Retention, Raising Compulsory Education Completion Rates [Guanyu jinyibu jiaqiang kongchuo baoxue tigao yiwu jiaoyu gonggu shuiping de shishi yijian], issued 4 May 18; Sichuan Province People’s Government General Office, Implementing Opinion Regarding Further Strengthening the Controlling of Dropouts and Student Retention, Raising Compulsory Education Completion Rates [Guanyu jinyibu jiaqiang kongchuo baoxue tigao yiwu jiaoyu gonggu shuiping de shishi yijian], issued 2 January 18; Tianjin Municipal Education Commission, Implementing Opinion Regarding Further Strengthening the Controlling of Dropouts and Student Retention, Raising Compulsory Education Completion Rates [Guanyu jinyibu jiaqiang kongchuo baoxue tigao yiwu jiaoyu gonggu shuiping de shishi yijian], issued 29 December 17.

<sup>19</sup>State Council General Office, Circular Regarding Further Strengthening the Controlling of Dropouts and Student Retention, Raising Compulsory Education Completion Rates [Guanyu jinyibu jiaqiang kongchuo baoxue tigao yiwu jiaoyu gonggu shuiping de tongzhi], issued 28 July 17.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., paras. 7–9.

<sup>21</sup>See, e.g., “Anthrax Outbreak in Two Small Ningxia Towns, Authorities Quarantine Infected Area and Close Market” [Ningxia liang xiao zhen bao tanju yiqing, dangju geli yiqu guanbi shichang], Radio Free Asia, 17 April 18.

<sup>22</sup>“Hunan Health and Family Planning Commission: 29 Cases of Tuberculosis Confirmed at Taojiang No. 4 High School” [Hunan weijiwei: taojiang sizhong yi queren 29 lie feijiehe], Beijing News, 18 November 17; Zhang Yuemeng et al., “Taojiang No. 4 High School Class 364 in a Tuberculosis Vortex” [Feijiehe xuanwo zhong de taojiang sizhong 364 ban], Beijing Youth Daily, 18 November 17; “Health Officials in China’s Hunan ‘Kept Quiet’ Over Tuberculosis Outbreak,” Radio Free Asia, 17 November 17; Fan Liya, “Tuberculosis Outbreak Shakes Hunan High School,” Sixth Tone, 20 November 17; Yu Gui, “Taojiang, Hunan Number Four High School Tuberculosis Incident: How Did ‘Delaying’ and ‘Covering Up’ Become the Position for a Response?” [Hunan taojiang si zhong feijiehe shijian: “tuo” he “wu” heyi cheng le yingdui zishi], Beijing News, 17 November 17.

<sup>23</sup>“Health Officials in China’s Hunan ‘Kept Quiet’ Over Tuberculosis Outbreak,” Radio Free Asia, 17 November 17.

<sup>24</sup>“Taojiang County Handles Relevant Responsible People in Mass Tuberculosis Public Health Incident” [Taojiang xian chuli juji xing feijiehe gonggong weisheng shijian xiangguan zeren ren], China News, 21 November 17; “Taojiang County, Hunan Has Tuberculosis Outbreak at High School, Multiple Officials and Principal Sacked” [Hunan sheng taojiang xian you zhongxue jiti feilao, duo ming guanyuan ji xiaozhang zao gezhi], Radio Television Hong Kong, 21 November 17.

<sup>25</sup>For more information on Tan Qindong, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2018-00169.

<sup>26</sup>PRC Criminal Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo xing fa], passed 1 July 79, amended 14 March 97, effective 1 October 97, amended 25 December 99, 31 August 01, 29 December 01, 28 December 02, 28 February 05, 29 June 06, 28 February 09, 25 February 11, 29 August 15, 4 November 17, art. 221.

<sup>27</sup>“Guangzhou Doctor Posts ‘Hongmao Medicinal Wine Is Poison,’ Detained Across Provinces on Suspicion of Harming Commercial Reputation” [Guangzhou yisheng fatie cheng “hongmao yaojiu shi duyao,” she sunhai shangyu bei kuasheng zhuabu], Hongxing News, reprinted in The Paper, 13 April 18; Liang Zhou, “Route of Cross-Provincial Detention of Critical Doctor Revealed: Lawyer Confirms Someone From Hongmao Medicinal Wine Participated in the Whole Process” [Kuasheng zhuabu tucao yisheng luxian tu puguang: lushi queren hongmao yaojiu you ren quancheng canyu], Jiemian, 17 April 18; “Guangzhou Doctor Detained Across Provinces Released, Public Calls Into Question Abuse of Police Authority” [Zao kuasheng zhuabu guangzhou yisheng huoshi, jingquan lanyong shou gongzhong zhiyi], Radio Free Asia, 18 April 18; Wang Qian et al., “The Dirt on Hongmao Medicinal Wine: Planned Sale Five Years Later for up to 15 Billion, Government ‘Fully Supports Listing on the Market as an A Stock’” [Qidi hongmao yaojiu: jihua wu nian hou xiaoshou da 150 yi, zhengfu cheng “quanli zhichi A gu shangshi”], Sohu, 16 April 18.

<sup>28</sup>“Guangzhou Doctor Detained Across Provinces Released, Public Calls Into Question Abuse of Police Authority” [Zao kuasheng zhuabu guangzhou yisheng huoshi, jingquan lanyong shou gongzhong zhiyi], Radio Free Asia, 18 April 18.

<sup>29</sup>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, “Country Factsheets: China—2016,” last visited 25 April 18. The United Nations estimated that 880,000 people in China lived with HIV as of 2016, the most recent data available. National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Summary of the Situation of Legally Designated Infectious Diseases Nationwide in 2017” [2017 nian quanguo fadeng chuanran bing yiqing gaikuang], 26 February 18; National Health and

Family Planning Commission, “Summary of the Situation of Legally Designated Infectious Diseases Nationwide in 2016” [2016 nian quanguo fading chuanran bing yiqing gaikuang], 23 February 17; National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Summary of the Situation of Legally Designated Infectious Diseases Nationwide in 2015” [2015 nian quanguo fading chuanran bing yiqing gaikuang], 18 February 16; National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Situation of Legally Designated Infectious Diseases Nationwide in 2014” [2014 niandu quanguo fading chuanran bing yiqing qingkuang], 16 February 15; National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Situation of Legally Designated Infectious Diseases Nationwide in 2013” [2013 niandu quanguo fading chuanran bing yiqing qingkuang], 13 February 14. Among reported cases in government statistics, deaths from AIDS exceeded deaths from any other recognized infectious disease since at least 2012.

<sup>30</sup>UNAIDS, “China Focuses on Strengthening HIV Prevention,” 16 November 17.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

<sup>32</sup>See, e.g., Yang Wanli, “Sex Education Needed in All Schools, Experts Say,” *China Daily*, 28 November 17; Shanghai Municipal Health and Family Planning Commission, “Parents Must Take Children’s Sex Education Seriously” [Haizi de xing jiaoyu, jiazhang xu zhongshi], 1 December 17; “Beijing College Students Hold Demonstration Demanding Sex Education,” *Shanghaiist*, 5 May 18; “China Introduces Surprisingly Progressive Sex Education Curriculum for Kids, Some Parents Freak Out,” *Shanghaiist*, 5 May 18; Eugene K. Chow, “China, Let’s Talk About Sex,” *The Diplomat*, 14 August 17.

<sup>33</sup>“China Introduces Surprisingly Progressive Sex Education Curriculum for Kids, Some Parents Freak Out,” *Shanghaiist*, 5 May 18. See also Christina Zhou and Bang Xiao, “Chinese Universities Add HIV Test Kits to Vending Machines To Tackle Virus’ Rise in Taboo Sex Culture,” *ABC News*, 14 April 18.

<sup>34</sup>Tingting Shen and Joanna Csete, “HIV, Sex Work, and Law Enforcement in China,” *Health and Human Rights Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (December 2017), 134, 141.

<sup>35</sup>“Chinese Activists Warned Off Protests on World AIDS Day,” *Radio Free Asia*, 1 December 17.

<sup>36</sup>See, e.g., Adam Minter, “Mental-Health IPO Is a Leap Forward for China,” *Bloomberg*, 1 January 18; Wang Xiaodong, “Incidence of Mental Illness Rising Nationwide,” *China Daily*, 29 November 17; Cai Yiwen, “No Country for Disabled Men,” *Sixth Tone*, 3 November 17.

<sup>37</sup>State Council Information Office, “White Paper on ‘The Development of China’s Health and Progress in Human Rights’” [“Zhongguo jiankang shiye de fazhan yu renquan jinbu” baipishu], 29 September 17, sec. 3, para. 7; National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Transcript of the National Health and Family Planning Commission’s Routine April Press Conference” [Guojia weisheng jisheng wei 4 yue lixing xinwen fabu hui wenzi shilu], 7 April 17; PRC Mental Health Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jingshen weisheng fa], passed 26 October 12, effective 1 May 13, art. 24.

<sup>38</sup>National Health and Family Planning Commission, “Transcript of the National Health and Family Planning Commission’s Routine April Press Conference” [Guojia weisheng jisheng wei 4 yue lixing xinwen fabu hui wenzi shilu], 7 April 17.

<sup>39</sup>Jie Li and Nikolas Rose, “Urban Social Exclusion and Mental Health of China’s Rural-Urban Migrants—A Review and Call for Research,” *Health & Place*, Vol. 48 (2017), 27.

<sup>40</sup>PRC Mental Health Law [Zhonghua renmin gongheguo jingshen weisheng fa], passed 26 October 12, effective 1 May 13, arts. 27, 30, 75(5), 78(1).

<sup>41</sup>Supreme People’s Procuratorate, Measures on Implementation of Compulsory Medical Treatment (Trial) [Renmin jianchayuan qiangzhi yiliao zhixing jiancha banfa (shixing)], issued 13 May 16, effective 2 June 16, arts. 9, 12.

<sup>42</sup>“Protesting Evictees in China’s Chongqing Locked Up in Psychiatric Facilities,” *Radio Free Asia*, 20 February 18.

<sup>43</sup>“Ink-Splashing Girl Dong Yaoqiong Sent to Zhuzhou Psychiatric Hospital, Various Places Around China Quickly Take Down Portraits of Xi” [Po mo nuhai dong yaoqiong bei song zhuzhou jingshenbing yuan zhongguo gedi ji che xi huaxiang], *Voice of America*, 23 July 18. For more information on Dong Yaoqiong, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2018-00343.

<sup>44</sup>“Dong Yaoqiong’s Father Visits Daughter, Taken Away by Public Security” [Dong yaoqiong fuqin tanwang nu’er bei gong’an daizou], *Radio Free Asia*, 1 August 18. For more information on Dong Jianbiao, see the Commission’s Political Prisoner Database record 2018-00413.

<sup>45</sup>For background on compulsory psychiatric treatment in criminal cases, see Zhiyuan Guo, “Deprivation of Liberty Against One’s Will in Mental Health Institutions in Contemporary China,” in *Legal Reforms and Deprivation of Liberty in Contemporary China*, eds. Elisa Nessosi et al. (London: Routledge, 2016), 62–76.

<sup>46</sup>The Commission did not observe the official text of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate Supervisory Work in the Process of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment Decisions (Provisions), but an announcement on the Supreme People’s Procuratorate’s website highlighted some features of the Provisions. Supreme People’s Procuratorate, “Supreme People’s Procuratorate Releases ‘Provisions’ To Further Standardize Its Work in Supervising Decisions of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment, Insisting on Preventing and Correcting ‘Fake Mental Illness’ and ‘Forced Psychiatric Commitment’” [Zuigaojian chutai “guiding” jinyibu guifan qiangzhi yiliao jue ding jian du gongzuo, jian jue fangzhi he jiuzheng “jia jinshenbing” “bei jingshenbing”], 26 February 18.

<sup>47</sup>Li Chao, “Who Will Protect the Rights and Interests of Those Under Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment? Multiple Procuratorial Offices Call for Legislation” [Shei lai bao hu qiangzhi yiliao zhe de quanyi? duo ming jianchaguan huyu lifa], *China Youth Daily*, 24 October 17.

<sup>48</sup>Supreme People’s Procuratorate, “Supreme People’s Procuratorate Releases ‘Provisions’ To Further Standardize Its Work in Supervising Decisions of Compulsory Psychiatric Treatment, Insisting on Preventing and Correcting ‘Fake Mental Illness’ and ‘Forced Psychiatric Commit-

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ment” [Zuigaojian chutai “guiding” jinyibu guifan qiangzhi yiliao jue ding jian du gongzuo, jian jue fangzhi he jiuzheng “jia jingshenbing” “bei jingshenbing”], 26 February 18.

<sup>49</sup>Human Rights Watch, “China: Minority Region Collects DNA From Millions,” 13 December 17. The Commission did not observe the text of a provincial-level plan directly, although some sub-provincial sources within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region refer to a provincial-level plan. See Yining County People’s Government, Circular Regarding the Release of the “Yining County Population Accurate Registration and Verification Work Implementation Plan” [Guanyu yinfa “yining xian renkou jingzhun dengji heshi gongzuo shishi fang’an” de tongzhi], 7 August 17, sec. 1; Tacheng Prefectural Radio and Television, “On-Site Meeting for the Work of Prefectural Population Accurate Registration and Verification and the Management of Standardizing Identification According to Law Convened” [Diqu renkou jingzhun dengji heshi he yifa guifan shenfenzheng guanli gongzuo xianchang hui zhaokai], reprinted in Tacheng Prefectural People’s Government, 19 December 17; He Wenxiang, Jinghe County People’s Government, “Jinghe County Convenes Meeting on the Work of Population Accurate Registration and Verification and the Management of Standardizing Identification According to Law” [Jinghe xian zhaokai renkou jingzhun dengji heshi he yifa guifan shenfenzheng guanli gongzuo tuijin hui], 24 April 18; Sangong Township People’s Government, “Sangong Township Plan for the Work of Population Accurate Registration and Verification and Standardizing Identification Management According to Law” [Sangong zhen renkou jingzhun dengji heshi he yifa guifan shenfenzheng guanli gongzuo fang’an], reprinted in Changji City People’s Government, 20 May 18. Other sub-provincial sources do not refer directly to the provincial-level plan but use identical or similar terminology to refer to local biometric data collection efforts. See Hotan Television, “Area Launches the Work Population Accurate Registration and Verification and the Management of Standardizing Identification According to Law” [Diqu qidong renkou jingzhun dengji heshi he yifa guifan shenfenzheng guanli gongzuo], reprinted in Hotan Municipal People’s Government, 30 September 17; Ou Qin, Qinghe County Public Security Bureau, “Law Enforcement Brigade Holds Training Meeting on Population Accurate Registration and Verification” [Zhi’an dadui kaizhan renkou jingzhun dengji heshi peixun hui], reprinted in Qinghe County People’s Government, 8 December 17.

<sup>50</sup>See, e.g., Yining County People’s Government, Circular Regarding the Release of the “Yining County Population Accurate Registration and Verification Work Implementation Plan” [Guanyu yinfa “yining xian renkou jingzhun dengji heshi gongzuo shishi fang’an” de tongzhi], 7 August 17, sec. 1; Human Rights Watch, “China: Minority Region Collects DNA From Millions,” 13 December 17.

<sup>51</sup>Yining County People’s Government, Circular Regarding the Release of the “Yining County Population Accurate Registration and Verification Work Implementation Plan” [Guanyu yinfa “yining xian renkou jingzhun dengji heshi gongzuo shishi fang’an” de tongzhi], 7 August 17, sec. 4(2)–(3).

<sup>52</sup>Human Rights Watch, “China: Big Data Fuels Crackdown in Minority Region,” 26 February 18; Josh Chin, “About To Break the Law? Chinese Police Are Already on to You,” Wall Street Journal, 27 February 18; Human Rights Watch, “China: Visiting Officials Occupy Homes in Muslim Region,” 13 May 18.

<sup>53</sup>Zhang Dachuan, “Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Human Genetic Resource Specimen Database Begins Construction” [Qingzang gaoyuan renlei yichuan ziyuan yangben ku qidong jianshe], Xinhua, 20 April 18; Xu Juan, “Advocating for a Green Production Lifestyle (The Path for Consultation, Democratic Party Research Tour (8))” [Changdao luse shengchan shenghuo fangshi (xieshang zhi lu, minzhu dangpai diaoyan xing (8))], People’s Daily, 1 August 18.