



ANNEX: INDIVIDUAL CASES

Ding Jiayi (丁家喜)

[Ding Jiayi](#) is a disbarred lawyer-turned-activist based in Beijing. Born in 1967, Ding Jiayi began his activism in 2010 by supporting equal right to education for migrant workers', and also offered legal assistance and provided food to 'petitioners' in Beijing.

Ding had previously served a three and half years prison in 2014, for his involvement in the "New Citizens Movement," a loose network of activists spearheaded by legal scholar Xu Zhiyong (see *below*) that had promoted social justice and political and legal reforms. Ding was suspected of taking part in an anti-corruption campaign calling for the disclosure of top Chinese officials' financial assets.

Ding was detained without warrant on December 26, 2019 and forcibly disappeared under '[RSDL](#)', following his participation in a private gathering among peer activists in Xiamen to discuss the future of civil society in China. On April 10, 2023, Ding was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights, following a secret trial in June 2022 for 'subversion of State power'. The [indictments](#) against Ding Jiayi and Xu Zhiyong accuse them of forming the 'Citizens Movement,' creating a Telegram group chat, and organizing the December 2019 Xiamen meeting. His and his wife's application for exclusion of evidence obtained through torture were rejected.

The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued [Opinion 30/2021](#) deeming Ding's detention to be arbitrary under international law, and called for his immediate release.

Xu Zhiyong (许志永) and Li Qiaochu (李翘楚)

[Xu Zhiyong](#) is a prominent Beijing legal professor and rights activist. Born in 1973, Xu founded the 'Open Constitution Initiative' (*Gongmeng*, 公盟), a pro-democracy movement which later spawned the 'New Citizens Movement,' a loose grouping of activists advocating for democratic and rule-of-law reforms, constitutionalism, human rights, and social justice. Since 2003, Xu has promoted non-violence, defended individuals unjustly

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sentenced to death, drafted legal reforms, and provided legal consultation and other forms of assistance to homeless petitioners.

Xu was seized on February 24, 2020 and forcibly disappeared under '[RSDL](#)', following his participation in a private gathering among peer activists in Xiamen to discuss the future of civil society in China. On April 10, 2023, Xu was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, following a secret trial in June 2022 for 'subversion of State power'. The [indictments](#) against Ding Jiayi and Xu Zhiyong accuse them of forming the 'Citizens Movement,' creating a Telegram group chat, and organizing the December 2019 Xiamen meeting. Xu's lawyers have been denied visits on national security grounds.

The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued [Opinion 82/2020](#) deeming Xu's detention to be arbitrary under international law, and called for his immediate release.

Xu's partner, [Li Qiaochu](#), is an activist focusing on women's and labor rights of migrant workers in Beijing. Li was [taken](#) from Xu's residence in Beijing a few hours after Xu himself had been taken into custody on February 16, 2020, and forcibly disappeared under '[RSDL](#)'. Li's case is believed to be linked to her human rights activities and ties to her partner.

On June 20, 2023, a secret trial took place, on charges of 'inciting subversion of State power', during which only one of her two lawyers was allowed into the courtroom, but denied requests to see evidence and question witnesses. No sentence has been disclosed publicly yet. Li Qiaochu suffers from severe depression and daily auditory hallucinations, steadily deteriorating, without access to adequate medical care. Her mother's ten applications for bail on medical parole have all been rejected.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Li Qiaochu's case in [April 2021](#) and [February 2022](#).

Chang Weiping (常玮平)

[Chang Weiping](#) is a human rights lawyer who has taken on notable cases defending the rights of a wide range of marginalized groups including women, LGBTQ persons, those with HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B facing workplace discrimination, victims of forced demolition, defective vaccines, and repression for practicing Falun Gong.

Chang was forcibly disappeared for ten days in January 2020, following his participation in a private gathering among peer activists in Xiamen to discuss the future of civil society

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in China. In October 2020, he posted a video describing torture during his disappearance by State officials, including non-stop sitting in stress positions on a ‘tiger-chair’ causing severe pain, food and sleep deprivation, and later interrogation in a state of extreme exhaustion.

Shortly after the video’s release, he was again forcibly disappeared under ‘[RSDL](#)’ on October 22, 2020. A month later, he was allowed to speak to his father for ten minutes, where he appeared to only be slowly reciting what RSDL authorities wanted him to say, asking his father not to speak up on his behalf. This would be his last communication with the outside world for nearly a year.

On June 8, 2023, Chang was sentenced to three and half years imprisonment, following a secret trial in July 2022 for ‘subversion of State power’.

UN human rights experts called for Chang’s release in a December 2020 [public statement](#), and raised his case in letters to the Chinese government in [December 2020](#), [April 2021](#), [February 2022](#) and [September 2022](#).

Yu Wensheng (余文生) and Xu Yan (许艳)

[Yu Wensheng](#) is a prominent human rights lawyer from Beijing who represented a wide range of victims of restriction on civil liberties, ‘petitioners’, activists and fellow human rights lawyers, including Wang Quanzhang (*see below*). Born in 1967, Yu has also been an advocate for change in multiple areas of Chinese society, suing the government over air pollution in 2016, and expressing support for Hong Kong’s Occupy Central movement.

Yu was first detained by police in January 2018, after releasing an [open letter](#) calling for constitutional reform and oversight of the Chinese Communist Party. In the days prior, he had been disbarred, denied permission to set up a law firm, and banned from traveling overseas on national security grounds. In July 2017, Beijing Daoheng Law Firm had dismissed Yu under pressure from authorities, after he visited his client, detained lawyer Wang Quanzhang (*see below*).

Yu was forcibly disappeared under ‘[RSDL](#)’, and first allowed to see his lawyer in August 2020. His wife, **Xu Yan**, who never stopped advocating publicly for his husband’s release, was informed in June 2020 Yu had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for ‘inciting subversion of State power’, after a secret trial in May 2019. Yu received the 2021 Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders, and the 2019 Franco-German Prize for Human Rights and the Rule of Law.

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The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued [Opinion 15/2019](#) deeming Yu's detention to be arbitrary under international law, and called for his immediate release. Yu left prison upon completion of his sentence on March 1, 2022.

On April 13, 2023, Yu Wensheng and Xu Yan were taken by police in the subway on their way to meet with a senior EU official at the Delegation of the European Union in Beijing. Yu's detention may also be related to his condemnation on [Twitter](#) of the sentencing of Xu Zhiyong and Ding Jiayi three days before. Both have since been formally arrested, Yu for 'picking quarrels and provoking trouble,' Xu for 'inciting subversion of State power'. The police also surveilled and molested the couple's 18-year old son.

Li Heping (李和平) and family

Born in 1971, [Li Heping](#) is a renowned human rights lawyer who represented activists, dissident writers, farmers whose property had been expropriated, other human rights lawyers, underground church members and Falun Gong practitioners. He received in 2008 the Human Rights Award of the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe.

Li, and his legal assistants, were detained and forcibly disappeared during the July 2015 '709 crackdown'. At the time they were seized, they had been working on a project to promote the International Convention against Torture, which China ratified in 1988.

On April 28, 2017, Li Heping was convicted to three years imprisonment, suspended for four years, for 'subversion of State power', following a secret trial three days before. He returned home on May 9, 2017, and reported to have been chained for weeks and forced to take medication while detained. Following his release, his family remained under surveillance. On June 6, 2018, Li was disbarred by judicial authorities in Beijing.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Li Heping's case in [March](#) and [April](#) 2017.

On June 9, Li and his family were [intercepted](#) by border police at Chengdu's international airport as their travel overseas was considered to 'endanger national security.'

Wang Quanzhang (王全璋), Li Wenzu (李文足) and family

Born in 1976, [Wang Quanzhang](#) is the longest-held individual in pre-trial detention from the July 2015 '709 crackdown' on human rights lawyers. Wang has represented a wide array of victims in human rights cases, including Falun Gong practitioners, members of the New Citizens' Movement, housing rights activist Ni Yulan, and journalist Qi Chonghuai. He has also written many pieces on the legal profession and human rights. Since 2008, he has faced constant harassment and suffered retaliation for his work.

Wang was forcibly disappeared under '[RSDL](#)'. In August 2016, officials told Wang's family-appointed lawyer, Yu Wensheng (*see above*), that Wang had given police a letter in claiming that he did not want to engage a lawyer and wanted to terminate the employment of his family-appointed lawyer, but refusing to disclose this document. It is likely Wang was coerced to sign such a letter under 'RSDL'. Wang was first allowed a visit by another lawyer in July 2018.

On January 28, 2019, Wang was sentenced to four and half years in prison, and five years deprivation of political rights, for 'subversion of State power, following a secret trial in December 2018 during which her wife, **Li Wenzu**, was placed under house arrest.

The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued [Opinion 62/2018](#) deeming Wang's detention to be arbitrary under international law, and called for his immediate release. Wang left prison upon completion of his sentence on April 5, 2020.

Over the past two months, Wang and Li reported that they have been forced to move out 13 times in Beijing due to pressure from the authorities. The family has also suffered from constant harassment and threats at their doors, as well as electricity and gas cuts.

Bao Longjun (包龙军)

Bao Longjun, husband of prominent lawyer Wang Yu, was released on bail in August 2016 following his wife's televised "confession" on July 31, after a January 2016 arrest for 'inciting subversion of State power'. During the July 2015 '709 crackdown', Bao Longjun and his son, Bao Zhuoxuan, were detained by police at Beijing Capital Airport as Bao Zhuoxuan prepared to board a flight to Australia where he was intending to continue his studies. That same day, Wang Yu was taken from her home in Beijing on charges of 'inciting subversion of state power'. In October 2015, Burmese police detained Bao Zhuoxuan in Myanmar and took him back to China.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Bao Longjun's case in [July 2015](#).

In June 2023, Bao reported being prevented from leaving his home multiple times by unidentified individuals blocking his door, in the context of broader harassment to human rights lawyers released from jail.

Zhou Shifeng (周世锋)

Born in 1964, lawyer [Zhou Shifeng](#), has defended several high-profile cases, including victims in the 2008 contaminated powdered milk scandal, dissident and writer Tie Liu and Zhang Miao, a news assistant who had been detained for supporting the 2014 Hong Kong protests. Under his leadership, the Beijing Fengrui Law Firm has employed nearly one hundred lawyers, including several prominent human rights lawyers detained during the July 2015 '709 crackdown', such as Wang Yu and Wang Quanzhang (*see above*).

Zhou was detained in July 2015, and accused by State-controlled media to run a 'criminal syndicate' to incite 'social disorder.' Zhou was sentenced to seven years in prison for 'subversion of State power' after a short trial on August 4, 2016. From the court transcript, authorities accused him of working with activists on advocacy campaigns around 'politically-sensitive' cases, using funds from an overseas NGO, and meeting at a restaurant to organise such activities.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Zhou Shifeng's case in [September 2016](#). Zhou left prison upon completion of his sentence on September 24, 2022.

Zhou has reported leaving Beijing in May 2023 in relation to increasing pressure and surveillance by State authorities, in the context of broader harassment to human rights lawyers released from jail.

Tang Jitian (唐吉田)

Born in 1969, Tang Jitian is a human rights lawyer who defended victims of land grabbing, Falun Gong practitioners, and vulnerable groups including victims of discrimination based on HIV/AIDS status. For his human rights work, Tang was disbarred in 2010, detained and tortured for 15 days in 2014 while protesting outside a 'black jail' where Falun Gong practitioners were believed to be disappeared, and issued a travel ban on national security grounds while attempting to travel to Hong Kong for medical treatment in 2017.

In December 2021, Tang Jitian was forcibly disappeared on his way to attend a Human Rights Day event at the Delegation of the European Union in Beijing, soon before the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. Tang was reportedly subjected to sleep deprivation and beatings, similar to his 2014 detention, despite his deteriorated health status. His friends reported him to be ‘at the point of physical and mental collapse’ when he disappeared, after he was once more prevented from leaving the country on national security grounds. Tang planned to travel to Japan in May 2021 to visit his 24-year-old daughter, in a coma due to complications from tuberculosis.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Tang Jitian’s case in [July 2014](#), [February 2022](#) and [December 2022](#).

He was released in January 2023 after being forcibly disappeared for 398 days.

Chow Hang-tung (鄒幸彤)

[Chow Hang-tung](#) is a prominent Hong Kong barrister. Born in 1985, Chow was active in several NGOs in Hong Kong, including as vice chairwoman of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China (Hong Kong Alliance), which organized an annual vigil on June 4 to commemorate the anniversary of the 1989 Tian’anmen pro-democracy movement. In 2021, the Chinese central government considered it an ‘anti-China’ organization.

On June 4, 2021, Chow was arrested for allegedly promoting an unauthorized assembly on the 32nd anniversary of the Tian’anmen movement. Chow had told the media that people should commemorate in their own ways, given the authorities banned the vigil on Covid-19 grounds.

On September 9, 2021, Hong Kong police shut down the Tiananmen Massacre Museum, which was run by the Hong Kong Alliance, and charged Hong Kong Alliance chair Lee Cheuk-yan, and vice-chairs Chow Hang-tung, and Albert Ho, with ‘inciting subversion of State power.’ Chow, alongside four other members, were separately charged with ‘failing to comply with notice to provide information’, after the Hong Kong Alliance’s decision not to cooperate with a police request under the National Security Law. All five were denied bail.

On December 13, 2021 Chow was sentenced to 12 months in prison for organizing and taking part in the 2020 Tian'anmen Vigil; she was further sentenced to another 15 months for engaging in the 2021 Tian'anmen Vigil on January 4, 2022.

On 14 December 2022, Hong Kong's High Court in Hong Kong ruled in favour of Chow's appeal against her conviction and 15-month sentence. Yet, Chow still faces other national security charges.

The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued [Opinion 30/2023](#) deeming Chow's detention to be arbitrary under international law, and called for her immediate release.

Albert Ho (何俊仁)

Albert Ho is a Hong Kong solicitor, former member of the Legislative Council and former chairman of the Democratic Party. Ho is the vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China (Hong Kong Alliance), which organized an annual vigil on June 4 to commemorate the anniversary of the 1989 Tian'anmen pro-democracy movement. In 2021, the Chinese central government considered it an 'anti-China' organization.

On September 9, 2021, Hong Kong charged Hong Kong Alliance chair Lee Cheuk-yan, and vice-chairs Chow Hang-tung, and Albert Ho, with 'inciting subversion of State power.'

On August 22, 2022, Ho was granted bail by Hong Kong's High Court to be treated for lung cancer. He was yet arrested while on bail on March 21, 2023, for allegedly perverting the course of justice.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Albert Ho's case in [May 2020](#).

Margaret Ng (吳靄儀)

Margaret Ng is a Hong Kong barrister and former pro-democracy member of the Legislative Council. On April 18, 2020, Margaret Ng was one of the 15 pro-democracy figures arrested for allegedly 'organizing and taking part in unauthorized assemblies' during the 2019 anti-extradition bill mass protests. On April 16, 2021, she was sentenced to one year in prison, suspended for two years.

On December 29, 2021, Ng and six other individuals linked to the media outlet ‘Stand News’ were arrested for allegedly conspiring to publish seditious publications under a colonial-era law. Ng was released on bail the next day without charge.

UN human rights experts wrote to the Chinese government on Margaret Ng’s case in [May 2020](#).

附件：个别案例

丁家喜

[丁家喜](#)是一名被吊销律师资格的律师，后来成为北京的活动人士。出生于 1967 年的丁家喜从 2010 年开始了他的活动，支持农民工平等受教育权，并为北京的“上访者”提供法律援助和食物。

丁家喜曾于 2014 年因参与“新公民运动”而被判入狱三年半。“新公民运动”是一个由法律学者许志永（见下文）领导的松散的活动人士网络，旨在促进社会正义和政治和法律改革。丁家喜涉嫌参与要求披露中国高级官员金融资产的反腐败运动。

2019 年 12 月 26 日，丁家喜在厦门参加活动人士的私人聚会，讨论中国公民社会的未来，之后在没有逮捕令的情况下被拘留，并遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪。2022 年 6 月，丁家喜因“颠覆国家政权罪”经过秘密审判，于 2023 年 4 月 10 日被判处有期徒刑 12 年，剥夺政治权利 3 年。对丁家喜和许志永的[起诉书](#)指控他们组织“公民运动”，创建电报（Telegram）群聊，并组织 2019 年 12 月的厦门聚会。他和他的妻子提出排除通过酷刑获得的证据的申请被驳回。

联合国任意拘留问题工作组发表[第 30/2021 号意见](#)，认为根据国际法对丁家喜的拘留是任意的，并呼吁立即释放他。

许志永和李翘楚

[许志永](#)是北京著名的法学教授和维权人士，他出生于 1973 年，创立了“公盟”，这场民主运动后来催生了“新公民运动”，这是一个由倡导民主和法治改革、宪政、人权和社会正义的活动人士组成的松散团体。自 2003 年以来，许志永一直倡导非暴力，为被不公正判处死刑的人辩护，起草法律改革，并为无家可归的上访者提供法律咨询和其他形式的援助。

许志永于 2020 年 2 月 24 日被捕，并遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪，当时他参加了厦门活动人士的私人聚会，讨论中国公民社会的未来。2022 年 6 月，许志永因“颠覆国家政权罪”经过秘密审判，并于 2023 年 4 月 10 日被判处 14 年有期徒刑。对丁家喜和许

志永的[起诉书](#)指控他们组织“公民运动”，创建电报（Telegram）群聊，并组织 2019 年 12 月的厦门聚会。许志永的律师被以国家安全为由拒绝探视。

联合国任意拘留问题工作组发表[第 82/2020 号意见](#)，认为根据国际法对许志永的拘留是任意的，并呼吁立即释放他。

许志永的女友[李翘楚](#)是一位关注女权和在北京的农民工劳工权利的活动人士。2020 年 2 月 16 日，在许志永本人被拘留几小时后，李翘楚被从许志永在北京的住所[带走](#)，并遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪。据信，李翘楚的案件与其人权活动以及与许志永的恋人关系有关。

2023 年 6 月 20 日，以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”对她进行秘密审判，期间只允许她的两名律师中的一名进入法庭，但拒绝其查看证据和询问证人的要求。目前还没有公开披露任何判决。李翘楚患有严重的抑郁症，每天都会出现幻听，病情不断恶化，无法获得足够的医疗保健。她母亲十次保外就医申请均被驳回。

联合国人权专家曾于[2021 年 4 月](#)和[2022 年 2 月](#)就李翘楚一案致函中国政府。

常玮平

[常玮平](#)是一名人权律师，曾代理过维护各种边缘群体权利的著名案件，包括妇女，LGBTQ 人群，面临工作场所歧视的艾滋病毒/艾滋病和乙型肝炎患者，强拆、有缺陷的疫苗以及因修炼法轮功而遭到镇压的受害者。

2020 年 1 月，常玮平在厦门参加活动人士的私人聚会，讨论中国公民社会的未来，之后被强迫失踪十天。2020 年 10 月，他发布了一段视频，描述了他在失踪期间受到国家官员的酷刑对待，包括不停地以受压迫的姿势坐在“老虎椅”上，导致剧烈疼痛、食物和睡眠被剥夺，以及后来在极度疲惫的状态下接受审讯。

视频发布后不久，他于 2020 年 10 月 22 日再次遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪。一个月后，他被允许与父亲交谈十分钟，期间他似乎只是慢慢地背诵当局想要他说的话，请他的父亲不要代表他说话。这将是他的近一年来最后一次与外界沟通。

2022年7月，常玮平因“颠覆国家政权罪”经过秘密审判，于2023年6月8日被判处三年半有期徒刑。

联合国人权专家在2020年12月的一份[公开声明](#)中呼吁释放常玮平，并在[2020年12月](#)、[2021年4月](#)、[2022年2月](#)和[2022年9月](#)致函中国政府提出了他的案件。

余文生和许艳

[余文生](#)是北京著名的人权律师，曾代表众多公民自由受到限制的受害者、“上访者”、活动人士和人权律师同行，其中包括王全璋（[见下文](#)）。出生于1967年的余文生也是中国多个领域变革的倡导者，曾于2016年就空气污染问题起诉政府，并表达了对香港占中运动的支持。

他于2018年1月首次被警方拘留，当时他发表了一封呼吁宪法改革和监督中国共产党的[公开信](#)。在这之前几天，他被取消律师资格，被拒绝设立律师事务所，并以国家安全为由被禁止出国旅行。2017年7月，北京道恒律师事务所在当局压力下解雇了余文生，原因是他拜访了其委托人、被拘留的律师王全璋（[见下文](#)）。

余文生遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪，并于2020年8月首次获准会见律师。他的妻子许艳从未停止公开呼吁释放其丈夫，她于2020年6月获悉余文生已被判处四年监禁。2019年5月秘密审判后，余文生被指控“煽动颠覆国家政权”。他荣获2021年马丁·恩纳尔斯人权捍卫者奖和2019年法德人权法治奖。

联合国任意拘留问题工作组发表[第15/2019号意见](#)，认为根据国际法对余文生的拘留是任意的，并呼吁立即释放他。他于2022年3月1日刑满出狱。

2023年4月13日，余文生和许艳在前往欧盟驻北京代表团会见欧盟高级官员的途中，在地铁中被警察带走。余文生被拘留也可能与三天前他在[推特](#)上谴责对许志永和丁家喜的判决有关。此后，两人均已被正式逮捕，余文生是因“寻衅滋事”，许艳则因“煽动颠覆国家政权”罪而被逮捕。警方还监视并骚扰他们18岁的儿子。

李和平及其家人

[李和平](#)出生于 1971 年，是著名的人权律师，曾代理活动人士、异议作家、财产被征用的农民、其他人权律师、地下教会成员和法轮功学员的案件。2008 年，他获得了欧洲律师公会的“欧洲律师人权奖”。

李和平和他的法律助理在 2015 年 7 月的“709 镇压”期间被拘留并被强迫失踪。当他们被捕时，他们正在致力于一个促进《禁止酷刑国际公约》的项目，该公约是中国于 1988 年批准的。

2017 年 4 月 28 日，经过三天前的秘密审判，李和平因“颠覆国家政权罪”被判处有期徒刑三年，缓刑四年。他于 2017 年 5 月 9 日返回家中，据报道他被镣铐铁链锁扣数周，并在拘留期间被强迫服药。获释后，他的家人仍受到监视。2018 年 6 月 6 日，李和平被北京司法机关取消律师资格。

2017 年 [3 月](#)和 [4 月](#)，联合国人权专家就李和平一案致函中国政府。

6月9日，李和平与他的家人在成都国际机场被边防警察[拦截](#)，因为他们出国旅行被认为会“危害国家安全”。

王全璋、李文足及其家人

[王全璋](#)出生于 1976 年，是自 2015 年 7 月“709 镇压”人权律师以来被审前拘留时间最长的人。王全璋律师代理过各类人权案件的受害者，包括法轮功学员、新公民运动成员、住房维权人士倪玉兰和记者齐崇怀。他还撰写了许多有关法律职业和人权的文章。自 2008 年以来，他因工作不断受到骚扰和报复。

王全璋遭到“[指定居所监视居住](#)”而被强迫失踪。2016 年 8 月，官员告诉王全璋的家人指定的律师余文生（[见上文](#)），王全璋已向警方致函，声称他不想聘请律师，并希望终止与家人指定的律师的雇佣关系，但拒绝透露这份文件。王全璋很可能是被迫在“指定居所监视居住”情况下签署了这样一封信。2018 年 7 月，另一位律师首次允许会见王全璋。

2018 年 12 月秘密审判后，2019 年 1 月 28 日，王全璋被以“颠覆国家政权罪”判处有期徒刑四年半，剥夺政治权利五年，在此其间，他的妻子李文足遭到了软禁。

联合国任意拘留问题工作组发表[第 62/2018 号意见](#)，认为根据国际法对王全璋的拘留是任意的，并呼吁立即释放他。2020年4月5日，王全璋刑满出狱。

王全璋和李文足称，过去两个月里，由于当局的压力，他们在北京已经被迫搬迁了13次。一家人还经常受到上门骚扰和威胁，电力和燃气也被切断。

包龙军

著名律师王宇的丈夫包龙军于2016年1月因“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”被捕，在其妻子于7月31日通过电视“认罪”后，他于2016年8月获得保释。2015年7月“709镇压”期间，包龙军和儿子包卓轩在北京首都机场被警方拘留，当时包卓轩正准备登机前往澳大利亚继续学业。同一天，王宇被以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”从北京家中带走。2015年10月，缅甸警方在缅甸将包卓轩拘留并带回中国。

[2015年7月](#)，联合国人权专家就包龙军一案件致函中国政府。

2023年6月，包龙军报告称，身份不明的人员多次堵住他的家门，导致他无法离开家。此事也是发生在在对出狱的人权律师进行更广泛骚扰的背景下。

周世锋

[周世锋](#)律师出生于1964年，曾为多起备受瞩目的案件辩护，包括2008年毒奶粉丑闻的受害者、持不同政见者兼作家铁流，以及因支持2014年香港抗议活动而被拘留的新闻助理张淼。在他的领导下，北京锋锐律师事务所聘请了近百名律师，其中包括王宇、王全璋等几位在2015年7月“709镇压”期间被拘留的知名人权律师（[见上文](#)）。

周世锋于2015年7月被拘留，并被国家控制的媒体指控组织“犯罪集团”，煽动“社会秩序混乱”。在经过2016年8月4日的短暂审判后，周世锋被以“颠覆国家政权罪”判处七年有期徒刑。从法庭笔录来看，当局指控他与活动人士合作围绕“政治敏感”案件开展宣传活动，利用海外非政府组织的资金，并在一家餐厅聚会组织此类活动。

[2016年9月](#)，联合国人权专家就周世峰一案致函中国政府。周世峰于2022年9月24日刑满释放。

据报道，在对出狱的人权律师进行更广泛骚扰的背景下，周世峰因国家当局加大压力和监视力度而于2023年5月离开北京。

唐吉田

唐吉田出生于1969年，是一名人权律师，为土地掠夺受害者、法轮功修炼者以及包括艾滋病毒/艾滋病歧视受害者在内的弱势群体辩护。由于其人权工作，唐吉田于2010年被取消律师资格。2014年在法轮功学员据信失踪的“黑监狱”外抗议时被拘留和遭受酷刑15天。2017年，他在试图前往香港就医时被以国家安全为由而实施旅行禁令。

2021年12月，2022年北京冬奥会前不久，唐吉田在前往北京参加欧盟代表团人权日活动的途中被强迫失踪。据报道，尽管唐吉田的健康状况恶化，但他仍遭到剥夺睡眠和殴打，与他2014年的拘留类似。他的朋友们称，在他再次因国家安全原因被禁止离开中国后，他失踪时“身体和精神都处于崩溃的边缘”。唐吉田计划于2021年5月前往日本探望因肺结核并发症而昏迷的24岁的女儿。

联合国人权专家分别于[2014年7月](#)、[2022年2月](#)和[2022年12月](#)就唐吉田一案致函中国政府。

他在被强迫失踪398天后于2023年1月获释。

邹幸彤

[邹幸彤](#)是香港著名大律师，出生于1985年，她活跃于香港多个非政府组织，包括担任香港市民支持爱国民主运动联合会（香港支联会）的副主席，支联会于6月4日组织了一年一度的周年守夜活动，纪念1989年天安门民主运动。2021年，中国中央政府将其认定为“反华”组织。

2021年6月4日，邹幸彤因涉嫌在天安门运动32周年之际宣传未经授权的集会而被捕。邹幸彤告诉媒体，鉴于当局以新冠疫情为由禁止守夜活动，人们应该以自己的方式进行纪念。

2021年9月9日，香港警方关闭了香港支联会运营的六四纪念馆，并指控香港支联会主席李卓人、副主席邹幸彤和何俊仁“煽动颠覆国家政权”。在香港支联会决定不配合警方根据《国家安全法》提出的要求后，邹幸彤与其他四名成员分别被指控“未遵守提供信息的通知”，所有五人均被拒绝保释。

2021年12月13日，邹幸彤因组织和参加2020年天安门守夜活动被判处12个月监禁；2022年1月4日，她因参加2021年天安门守夜活动而被另外判处15个月监禁。

2022年12月14日，香港高等法院裁定支持邹幸彤针对定罪和15个月刑期提出的上诉。然而她仍面临其他国家安全的指控。

联合国任意拘留问题工作组发表[第30/2023号](#)意见，认为根据国际法，对邹幸彤的拘留属于任意拘留，并呼吁立即释放她。

何俊仁

何俊仁是香港律师、前立法会议员及前民主党主席。他是香港市民支持爱国民主运动联合会（香港支联会）的副主席，支联会于6月4日组织了一年一度的周年守夜活动，纪念1989年天安门民主运动。2021年，中国中央政府将其认定为“反华”组织。

2021年9月9日，香港指控香港支联会主席李卓人、副主席邹幸彤和何俊仁“煽动颠覆国家政权”。

2022年8月22日，何俊仁获香港高等法院批准保释，接受肺癌治疗。2023年3月21日，他因涉嫌妨碍司法公正而在保释期间被捕。

[2020年5月](#)，联合国人权专家就何俊仁一案致函中国政府。

吴靄仪

吴靄仪是香港大律师，也是前立法会民主派议员。2020年4月18日，吴靄仪是因涉嫌在2019年反送中法案大规模抗议期间“组织和参与未经授权的集会”而被捕的15名民主人士之一。2021年4月16日，她被判处有期徒刑一年，缓刑两年。

2021年12月29日，吴靄仪和其他六名与媒体机构“立场新闻”有关联的人，因涉嫌根据殖民时代法律串谋发布煽动刊物而被捕。吴靄仪第二天就被保释，没有受到任何指控。

[2020年5月](#)，联合国人权专家就吴靄仪一案致函中国政府。