EUROPEAN COMMISSION
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Hearing on Human Rights in China: - extracts EP Subcommittee on Human Rights

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Members have heard from experts on: China's international obligation and implementation of international standards; the prospects for human rights in China after the leadership change, the freedom of expression and the situation of artists, writers and intellectuals.

Only the original language version is authentic and it prevails in the event of its differing from the translated versions.

TIME	DESCRIPTION	DURATION
00:00:00	Title	00:00:05
00:00:05	Exterior view of the European Parliament building in Brussels	00:00:05
00:00:10	Exterior view of the European Parliament building in Brussels (2 shots)	00:00:08
00:00:18	SOUNDBITE (Chinese) Yang JIANLI, founder, Initiatives for China: "In the next 5 to ten 10 years the system still faces the threat of a solution. The CPC has controlled information, brainwash the masses to insight nationalism and it has succeeded in making the masses accept the idea that democracy is the conspiracy of the West which stop China from rising. Internet has broken down such a control of information.	00:00:56

	control of information, compared with the information and the distortion on the Internet nowadays, with that in 2008 you would find that are fundamental changes since Tiananmen square corruption has become the fundamental stabilising force for the CPC ruling system because without corruption officials would not be loyal to these political system, but such a political system is more and more plundering resorting to martial tactics, which has caused the more demonstrations increasing the big scale. Everyday there are more than 500 demonstrations that involve more than 100 people. "	
00:01:14	SOUNDBITE (English) Corinna-Barbara FRANCIS, Resercher, Amnesty International: "The Government has establish centres of detention that operate completely outside of the formal process. The conditions, the rights of detainees within places of detention including prisons and including re-education through labour camps are routinely violated. Often, families are not notified that family members have been detained, and	00:00:54

	detained, and individuals do not have access to lawyers of their choice or any lawyer at all. There are kept extended periods without any access to the outside world, in addition to be held often in places that are not even official places of detention."	
00:02:08	SOUNDBITE (English) Corinna-Barbara FRANCIS, Resercher, Amnesty International: "Torture remains endemic within the Chinese criminal justice system and criminal suspects are routinely tortured during the process of interrogation for evidence or confessions. Prisoners are routinely tortured or ill treated as a mean of discipline and humiliation. There is also a third category of torture which on I will spend a little bit more, which aims is targeted at a largely political individuals and groups targeted by the government. The aim here is slightly-different from that in the case of criminal suspects. Political targets, religious including political activism, including religious dissidents or activist are taking in by the police; often taken to unknown locations and forced to write what they call a	00:01:34

	what they call a guarantee. This guarantee is meant to promise that they will cease their activities or abandon their believes and it is often the role of the police to obtain these guarantees, essentially promised that they will cease their activities. This process occurs completely outside of the legal framework."	
00:03:42	SOUNDBITE (English), David MATAS, Canadian lawyer: "The overwhelming proportions of organ for transplants In China comes from prisoners. The Government of China acknowledges that this is so, and accepts that the sources of transplants from prisoners are ethically wrong. The Government in March of 2012 committed to ending the relying on prisoners for organs in 5 years. The Government in September of this year, further indicated that this facing out will start in the coming year 2013. "	00:00:33
00:04:15	SOUNDBITE (English), David MATAS, Canadian lawyer: "The worst victims need to be given the most attention; the highest priority. The European Parliament should follow that principle when addressing human rights violation	00:00:26

	human rights violation in China. I was pleased to see the EU won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012. That award I suggest can and should continue to be justified by a focus on organ transplant in China, the victimisation of prisoners of conscience and in particular Falun Gong."	
00:04:41	Cutaways (4 shots)	00:00:28
00:05:09	End	00:00:00

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