



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

THINGS YOU THOUGHT YOU KNEW

1. Who said the following? *“By allowing Beijing to host the Games you will help develop human rights”*

- a. Liu Jingmin, Executive Vice President of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad
- b. Irene Khan, Secretary General of Amnesty International
- c. Jacques Rogge, President of the International Olympic Committee

2. Approximately, how many different capital crimes are there in China?

- a. 12
- b. 49
- c. 68
- d. 97

3. Which of the following crimes is not a capital offence according to Chinese criminal law, even if it is judged to be ‘serious’?

- a. Killing a giant panda
- b. Adultery
- c. Undermining national unity
- d. Counterfeiting
- e. Theft
- f. Murder
- g. Tax evasion

4. What is the estimated number of people executed in China in 2006?

- a. 200 – 1,000
- b. 1,500 – 4,000
- c. 4,000 – 7,500
- d. 7,500 – 10,000
- e. 10,000 -13,000

5. What is the most common method of execution in China?

- a. A bullet to the back of the neck
- b. Lethal injection
- c. Hanging
- d. The electric chair
- e. Decapitation
- f. Stoning

6. Which country in the world executes the greatest number of people?

- a. China
- b. Saudi Arabia
- c. USA
- d. Iran
- e. Singapore

7. How many people are believed to be held in “Re-education through Labour” camps in China?

- a. Several hundred people
- b. Several thousand people
- c. Several hundred thousand people
- d. Several million people

8. Who has the authority to send ‘offenders’ to “Re-education through Labour” (RTL) camps?

- a. The police
- b. Local courts
- c. China’s Supreme Court
- d. The International Criminal Court

9. What is the maximum RTL term?

- a. 48 hours
- b. 3 months
- c. 1 year
- d. 4 years
- e. 10 years

10. According to regulations, for how long may the police in China detain alleged drug addicts without bringing them before a judge or producing any form of evidence against them?

- a. 30 days
- b. 3-6 months
- c. 1 year

11. Has China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. In what year did China incorporate into its constitution that “the State respects and protects human rights”?

- a. 1992
- b. 1998
- c. 2005

13. Is freedom of speech incorporated into the Chinese Constitution?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. How many people were in jail in China at the end of the year 2006 for having expressed themselves on the internet?

- a. At least 10
- b. At least 20
- c. At least 50

15. How many people are believed to be employed in the special police unit controlling internet traffic?

- a. 500
- b. 1000-2000
- c. 30-50,000

16. Which of the following firms has agreed with the Chinese government to censor their services in return for gaining access to the Chinese market?

- a. Microsoft
- b. Google
- c. Yahoo
- d. All of the above

17. Which of the following websites are blocked in China?

- a. www.amnesty.org
- b. www.olympic.org
- c. www.bek-transplant.com

18. Which trade unions can the Chinese join?

- a. They may choose freely
- b. State authorized trade unions
- c. Trade unions are illegal in China

19. Are people in custody guaranteed access to a lawyer as soon as they are detained in China?

- a. Yes
- b. Yes, if they can pay for legal council themselves
- c. No

20. What official said the following about the Olympics? *"We are convinced that the Olympic Games will improve human rights in China."*

- a. Liu Qi, Mayor of Beijing
- b. Irene Khan, Secretary General of Amnesty International
- c. Jacques Rogge, President of the International Olympic Committee

ANSWERS:

1. **a.** Liu Jingmin, Executive Vice President of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad

2. **c.** There are some 68 violent and non-violent capital offences. These potentially include cases of tax fraud, drug-related offences and smuggling, which are deemed to be 'serious'.

3. **b.** Adultery is not a capital offence.

4. **d.** The true figure is a state secret. Amnesty International has documented 1,110 executions based on public reports, but a reliable estimate for 2006 is thought to be at least 7,500-8,000.

5. **a.** A bullet to the back of the neck is the most common method to date, but lethal injection is becoming increasingly common. For example, in Yunnan Province special buses have been constructed to serve as mobile execution chambers for lethal injection, thereby making the executed prisoners' organs more readily accessible for organ transplants. In 2003 China's Supreme Court urged all courts to acquire mobile execution chambers.

6. **a.** China

7. **c.** Several hundred thousand people are believed to be held in Re-education Through Labour camps without being charged or tried. The authorities use "Re-education Through Labour" as a punishment for minor offences that are not serious enough to be covered by the Criminal Code. The system is intended, among other things, to remove "undesirable elements" and maintain law and order in the streets of Beijing prior to the Olympics.

8. **a.** The police can assign people to RTL without charging them with an offence under the Criminal Law.

9. **d.** 3 years with the option of a year's extension, which is longer than minimum penalties under the Criminal Law.

10. **b.** The police may assign alleged drug addicts to "Enforced Drug Rehabilitation", which means they can be kept in detention for 3-6 months without being charged, prosecuted or having the charges against them substantiated. Beijing police have proposed extending this to one year to "force" drug addicts to give up their addictions before the Olympics.

11. **a.** China signed the Covenant in 1998 but has not yet ratified it. Ratification means that a country commits itself to incorporating the Covenant into its legislation.

12. **c.** 2005

13. **a.** Yes. The Chinese Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, but the Chinese Criminal Law contains countless examples of loose wording that can be used to suppress freedom of expression and persecute human rights activists. For example it is prohibited to threaten national security, divulge state secrets to intelligence services outside the nation's borders and undermine national unity. All of these offences may in certain circumstances incur the death penalty.

14. **c.** At least 50

15. **c.** 30-50,000
(source:[http://www.fl.n.dk/Kina%20\(73\)/Bilag%20196%20Kina.pdf](http://www.fl.n.dk/Kina%20(73)/Bilag%20196%20Kina.pdf))

16. **d.** All of the above

17. **a.** Despite the fact that China has promised "complete media freedom" prior to the Beijing Olympics, the authorities continue to ban hundreds of international organizations' websites, including Amnesty International's. China is cracking down hard on individual journalists, newspapers and websites whose peaceful activities can be construed by the authorities, for example, to undermine national unity.

18. **b.** The Chinese may join state authorized trade unions affiliated with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU). Independent trade unions are illegal.

19. **c.** No. According to the Criminal Procedure Law, a criminal suspect "may" retain a lawyer "[...] after being first interrogated by an investigative organ, or from the day coercive measures are taken against him". This suggests that a request for access to legal representation can be "legitimately" refused. Certainly it is widely reported to be denied or curtailed in practice. Suspects have no right to confidential access to lawyers or for lawyers to be present during interrogation, a period when they are particularly at risk of torture and other illegal coercion.

20. **c.** Jacques Rogge said on BBC "Hardtalk", 24 April 2002: "... the IOC is a responsible organization and if either security, logistics or human rights are not acted upon to our satisfaction then we will act."

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LEGACY OF
BEIJING OLYMPIC
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Amnesty International is a global movement of 2.2 million people in more than 150 countries and territories who campaign to end grave abuses of human rights.

Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

We are independent of any government, political ideology, economic interest or religion — funded mainly by our membership and public donations.