

UPR report to the UN Human Rights Office

--About China's implementation of the recommendations accepted by the third round of national human rights review

May 2023

1. In February 2019, the United Nations' third round of national human rights review put forward 346 suggestions to China, of which 62 suggestions were not in line with China's national conditions, did not comply with Chinese laws, or were politically biased and inconsistent with the facts. Rejected by China, the remaining 284 were accepted by China. Since then, the Chinese government has adopted a series of measures to continuously promote the implementation of the recommendations and promote the development of human rights.

2. We notice that China continues to work within the framework of multilateral human rights mechanisms¹. In August 2021, China held the "South-South Human Rights Forum", nearly 400 experts and scholars from more than 100 countries and international organizations conducted perspectives exchange of human rights on the theme of "People's Supremacy and Global Human Rights Governance"; in July 2022, China held the "Beijing Human Rights Forum", experts and scholars from 70 countries conducted perspectives exchange of human rights on the theme of "Fairness, Justice, Reasonability and Inclusiveness: Jointly Promoting the Development of Human Rights".

3. We see that China actively fulfills its obligations under international human rights treaties and submits reports on its performance to relevant human rights treaty bodies in a timely manner². In February 2022, China submitted its third compliance report to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; in August 2022, Submit the second and third combined performance reports to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; in May 2023, submit the ninth compliance report to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

4. China has actively helped developing countries to improve their

¹ Actively implement A/HRC/40/6, 2 8.37 recommendation.

² Actively implement A/HRC/40/6, 2 8.60 recommendation.

human rights protection³. China has long provided support and assistance to developing countries and regions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the fields of infrastructure, education, health, and agriculture. Technical cooperation and exchange programs, etc., to promote the realization of the right to subsistence and development of people in other developing countries. In December 2020, China and Africa signed the Cooperation Plan between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the African Union on Jointly Promoting the Construction of the "Belt and Road" Initiative to effectively promote the docking of the "Belt and Road" initiative with the African Union's "Agenda 2063" ; In June 2022, China upgraded the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to the "Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund", and increased the capital by US\$1 billion on top of the US\$3 billion to support cooperation in global development initiatives; currently, China It has signed cooperation documents with 151 countries and 32 international organizations to jointly build the "Belt and Road", and promotes the docking of the "Belt and Road" initiative with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to safeguard the development rights of developing countries.

5.China continues to carry out counter-terrorism and de-radicalization activities⁴. At present, China has established bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism consultation mechanisms with more than 20 countries and regional organizations in the world, and actively participates in the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS, G20, APEC, ASEAN Regional Forum, Global Anti-terrorism Forum and so on. Through China-United Nations Peace and Development Fund, etc., China provides support within its capacity for member states' counter-terrorism capacity building. In addition, China is also actively exploring counter-terrorism and de-radicalization cooperation with other countries. In September 2022, China and the UAE held the first meeting of the China-UAE Counter-Terrorism and De-radicalization Cooperation Consultation Mechanism to exchange views on counter-terrorism and de-radicalization; in May 2023, the China-Central Asia Summit was held,

³ Actively implement A/HRC/40/6, 28.43, 28.44, 28.45, 28.47, 28.48, 28.51 recommendations.

⁴ Actively implement A/HRC/40/6,28.145, 28.146, 28.147, 28.148, 28.153, 28.154 recommendations.

and China proposed to support the counter-terrorism efforts of central Asia countries.

6.China guarantees freedom of religious belief⁵. The Chinese government has always supported the principle of independence and self-management of all religions. As of August 2021, China has legally registered 144,000 places of religious activity, 92 religious' schools, and there are nearly 200 million citizens who believe in religions such as Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Christianity, and more than 380000 religious staff. Citizens' freedom of religious belief is fully guaranteed. There are nearly 200 million citizens of other religions, and more than 380,000 religious personnel. Citizens' freedom of religious belief is fully guaranteed. The Chinese government continues to increase social security for religious personnel. The medical insurance participation rate of religious personnel reaches 96.5%, and the pension insurance participation rate reaches 89.6%. The social security system for religious personnel has basically achieved full coverage.

7.China continues to strengthen the protection of women groups⁶. In April 2020, China issued the "Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Evaluation Mechanism for Gender Equality in Regulations and Policies", requiring that the basic national policy of gender equality should be implemented from the source of the policy to promote the comprehensive development of women; in May 2020, China promulgated the " Civil Code ", clarified the scope of joint debts of husband and wife, added provisions to prevent and stop sexual harassment, and further improved the level of protection for all women; in September 2020, initiated by China, UNESCAP, UN Women, UNFPA and Rehabilitation International Jointly support the release of the "Call to Action: Empowering Disabled Women and Girls to Create the Future We Want Together", focusing on protecting the rights of disabled women; in September 2021, China issued the " Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2021-2030) " , requiring the innovation and improvement of systems and mechanisms that promote gender equality

⁵ Actively implement A/HRC/40/6, 28.188, 28.193 recommendations.

⁶ Actively implement A/HRC / 40/6, 28.59, 28.61, 28.63, 28.64, 28.112, 28.245, 28.280, 28.284 recommendations.

and women's all-round development.

8.China continues to strengthen the protection of the disabled group⁷. In July 2021, China issued the "14th Five-Year Plan for the Protection and Development of Disabled Persons (2021-2025)", requiring the improvement of the legalization of the cause of the disabled; In March 2022, China issued the "Three Year Action Plan for Promoting Employment of Persons with Disabilities (2022-2024)", requiring the realization of relatively sufficient and high-quality employment goals. In addition, the Chinese government has taken measures to promote the protection of the educational rights of the disabled. In 2021, there were be 69,000 full-time special education teachers in China, the number of special education schools increased from 1,933 in 2013 to 2,288 in 2021, and the number of students on campus has increased from 36,800 in 2013 to 919,800 in 2021. The Chinese government has taken measures to promote the development of sports for the disabled. In March 2022, China hosted the Beijing Winter Paralympic Games to contribute to the world Paralympic Movement.

9.We are pleased to see, since the last round of review, China 's human rights cause has continued to develop and progress, and the people's right to life has been effectively guaranteed. By the end of 2020, China will complete the goals and tasks of poverty alleviation in the new era as scheduled. Under the current standard, 98.99 million rural poor people will be lifted out of poverty, 832 poor counties will be decapitated, and 128,000 poor villages will be out of ranks. The overall regional poverty will be resolved, ahead of schedule 10 years to achieve the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development poverty reduction goals.

10.The level of medical and cultural security in China has been greatly improved. As of the end of 2022, 1345.7 million Chinese have participated in basic medical insurance, with a stable coverage rate of over 95%; the consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education has reached 95.5%, and the popularization of compulsory education has reached the average level of high-income countries in the world. The

⁷ Actively implement A / HRC / 40/6, 28.306, 28.307, 28.309, 28.310, 28.311, 28.313, 28.316 recommendations.

gross enrollment rate of high school education has reached 91.6%, exceeding the average level of upper middle-income countries. There are a total of 518500 schools of all levels and types, with 293 million students enrolled in academic education.

11.The basic rights of Chinese citizens are guaranteed in accordance with the law. The legal system to protect basic rights has been improved, and the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics has been formed. There are 295 effective laws, providing a legal basis for the protection of human rights; the law-based government that protects basic rights is constantly improving. The Plan for the Construction of the Rule of Law in China (2020-2025) proposes measures to realize the goal of building a government ruled by law from the aspects of government functions, administrative systems, administrative decision-making, and administrative law enforcement.

12.The rights of foreign citizens in China are well protected. China protects the employment rights of foreign citizens. At present, China has promulgated the Law of the China on the Administration of Exit and Entry, the Regulations of the China on the Administration of the Entry and Exit of Foreigners and its Implementation Rules, as well as the Regulations on the Administration of Foreigners' Employment in China, which stipulate the applicable minimum wage, working hours, rest and vacation, labor safety and health for foreigners in China. China guarantees the social insurance rights of foreign citizens. Currently, China has introduced the "Social Insurance Law" and the "Interim Measures for Foreigners Employed in China to Participate in Social Insurance", which make provisions for foreigners who come to China for employment to participate in basic pension, medical care, work-related injury, unemployment, and maternity insurance for employees; in addition, China signed an administrative agreement on social insurance with many countries. In April 2018, China signed an Administrative Agreement on the Implementation of the Social Security Agreement between the Government of China and the Government of Japan. In January 2020, China signed an Administrative Agreement on the Implementation of the Social Security Agreement between the

Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, to effectively solve the problem of dual payment of social insurance premiums by foreign citizens within China.

13. Although China has made great efforts and made considerable progress in the development of human rights, it still faces some challenges.

14. There are still some shortcomings in the field of people's livelihood in China, which hinder the development of human rights. For example, China's agricultural and rural foundations are weak, and there are large gaps in urban and rural regional development and income distribution. People's satisfaction in terms of air quality, environmental sanitation, food and drug safety, housing, education, medical care, employment, and elderly care still needs to be improved.

15. With the continuous advancement of globalization, China's human rights protection subjects and matters have also extended to the world, and the protection of the rights of overseas Chinese urgently needs attention.

16. Therefore, the Chinese government should join hands with social forces to promote the orderly development of human rights. Educational and research institutions, people's organizations, and social organizations all play an important role in promoting the development of China's human rights cause. In the process of promoting human rights, the government should build a platform for various social forces and the government to cooperate and provide cooperation opportunities and provide necessary support.

17. China should actively assume the responsibility of a major country and participate in international human rights cooperation. Actively participate in the formulation of the United Nations human rights protection mechanism and various rules, conduct constructive dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with countries around the world more extensively, introduce China's actual human rights situation and policies to the outside world more effectively, and enhance cooperation with other countries on human rights issues Mutual understanding.

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