

Founded in June 1985 by various concerned mass organizations and prominent personages from all walks of life, the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) is the largest nationwide non-governmental peace association in China. The objectives of the CPAPD are to promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and the rest of the world in joint efforts to maintain world peace, oppose arms race and war, achieve arms control and disarmament, strive for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, protect ecological environment, and promote social harmony and sustainable development. The CPAPD was awarded "Peace Messenger" by the United Nations. It is in Consultative Status with ECOSOC and in associative status with DPI of the United Nations.

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1. The Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament (CPAPD) is very concerned about the positive progress made by the Chinese government since the third Universal Periodic Review of China conducted by the UN Human Rights Council in 2018 in promoting the rule of law, realizing social equity and justice, promoting all-round human development and social progress, enhancing the level of legalization of human rights protection and participating in international human rights cooperation. Yet, China still has some problems in the field of human rights. The Chinese government needs to take targeted measures to improve and continue to do a good job in protecting and promoting human rights.

2. We highly praise the tremendous achievements made by the Chinese government in the field of poverty alleviation, and the historic progress made by the Chinese people in terms of their right to survival and development. The Chinese government is committed to addressing the issue of imbalanced and insufficient development and continuously meeting the growing needs of the people for a better life. The Chinese government has successfully fought the battle against poverty as scheduled, lifted nearly 100 million rural impoverished people out of poverty, and historically solved the problem of absolute poverty. All the

people have joined forces to enter a moderately prosperous society in all respects, creating a miracle in the history of human poverty reduction. In 2021, based on the average annual exchange rate, China's total economic output reached 17.7 trillion US dollars, and the per capita GDP reached 12551 US dollars, surpassing the world's per capita level, forming the largest middle-income group in the world. The Chinese government adheres to strengthening social construction with the focus on ensuring and improving people's livelihoods, comply with the people's expectations for a high-quality and beautiful life, and continuously meet the growing diverse needs of the people. China has established the world's largest education system, social security system, and medical security system. Citizens' right to education has been better protected, and the basic cultural rights and interests of the people have been better protected as well. The construction of a healthy China has made significant progress, and residents' living conditions have significantly improved. At present, the popularization of Nine-year Compulsory Education in China has exceeded the average level of high-income countries in the world, and higher education has entered a universally recognized stage of popularization. In 2020, China's average life expectancy reached 77.93 years, an increase of 1.59 years from 76.34 years in 2015, ranking among the top in middle-income countries. The equalization of basic public health services has been continuously promoted, and the overall health level of residents is better than the average level of middle-income countries. The Chinese government sticks to the principle of putting people first and life first, put people's life safety and health first, and achieved major strategic results in the fight against Covid-19.

3. We are pleased to witness that since 2018, the Chinese government has more comprehensively established a legal system, and implemented the whole process of comprehensively governing the country according to law in all fields to reflect the interests of the people, reflect their aspirations, safeguard their rights and interests, and improve their well-being. It has constantly promoted the protection of human rights and the rule of law, and promoted the construction of whole-process people's democracy throughout the process. The legal system of socialism with Chinese characteristics with the Constitution as the core has been increasingly improved, laying a solid foundation for the realization of the protection of human rights under the rule of law. The Chinese government compiles and implements the Civil Code, improves various civil rights protection systems, safeguards citizens' property

rights in accordance with the law, sets the right of personality system as an independent part, and protects the dignity of people. Significant progress has been made in the construction of a rule of law government, and significant breakthroughs have been made in the reform of the judicial system, allowing the people to feel fairness and justice in every legal system, every law enforcement decision, and each single judicial case. It also deepens the reform of the judicial system, strengthens the construction of a safe China and a rule of law China, carries out in-depth education and rectification of the political and legal team, comprehensively carries out crackdowns on various illegal and criminal activities, maintains long-term social stability, and effectively protects the safety of people's lives and property. However, we have noticed that in recent years, many personal information has been wantonly bought and sold on the Internet, false information fraud online and telecommunication fraud still occur from time to time, and information related to pornography, drugs, and gambling is still rampant in cyberspace, causing serious harm to the physical and mental health of Chinese citizens, especially minors. We call on the Chinese government to strengthen the supervision and law enforcement of cyber security, strengthen the power and responsibility of telecommunication departments and Internet regulatory departments, crack down on the dissemination of false information, illegal trading of information and other forms of Internet violations, focus on solving prominent problems such as fraud of false information online, reselling personal information, dissemination of pornography and gambling information, and telecommunication fraud, promote the healthy and orderly development of the Internet and effectively guarantee cyber security, safeguard citizens' privacy and legitimate online rights and interests.

4. We welcome the Chinese government's efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of specific groups: to provide preferential protection for the rights of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, and strive to enable all specific groups to fully participate in economic, political, cultural, and social life in an equal capacity, and to develop themselves with dignity, sharing opportunities for brilliant life and dreams to come true. By the end of 2020, all 28 ethnic groups with small population was lifted out of poverty as a whole, and all 420 poverty-stricken counties in ethnic autonomous areas eliminated poverty. The gap regarding the income, compulsory education, health care and social security of urban and rural residents in between ethnic autonomous areas and the national average

has been narrowing. In 2021, the maternal and infant mortality rates decreased to 16.1/100000 and 5.0 ‰ respectively. China is listed by the World Health Organization as one of the ten countries with high performance in maternal and child health. The participation rate of basic pension insurance for urban and rural disabled people exceeds 90%, and the participation rate of basic medical insurance reaches 95%. The protection of the rights and interests of the elderly has been continuously strengthened, and the realization of support, felicity and safety for the elderly has been better achieved. However, we have noticed that malignant incidents such as kindergarten teachers abusing young children who lack self-protection awareness, family nannies abusing elderly people who cannot take care of themselves, and infants still occur from time to time. We call on the Chinese government to continue to accelerate the legislative work on protecting the rights of specific groups, implement specific implementation rules of relevant legal provisions and rules, increase law enforcement and punishment for related illegal and irregular behaviors, improve the supporting measures of the two or three children for one family policy, and effectively address the concerns of the people regarding infant and children care, early childhood education and care, and housekeeping and elderly care services.

5. We welcome the promulgation and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (2021-2025) by the Chinese government. This is the fourth national human rights action plan formulated and implemented by China. It is a solemn commitment of the Chinese government to implement the constitutional principles of respecting and safeguarding human rights, and to promote the comprehensive development of human rights in the new era. It marks a new stage in the development of China's human rights cause. The National Action Plan for Human Rights (2021-2025) proposes to consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation, effectively connect with rural revitalization, promote the construction of affordable rental housing, eliminate employment and occupational discrimination, and focus on the current worries and troubles of the people. Facing the contradiction between the growing needs of the people for a better life and imbalanced and insufficient development will ensure a higher level of protection for all human rights of the people, continuously enhancing the people's sense of acquisition, happiness, and security towards human rights protection. China is the only major country in the world that continues to formulate and implement the four phases of national

human rights action plans.

6. We are delighted to see that the Chinese government is committed to raising the people's legal awareness and concept of the rule of law, comprehensively advancing the rule of law, creating a favorable social environment for the protection of human rights under the rule of law, and highlighting the positive role of mass organizations and social organizations in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. However, we have noticed that there are still a very small number of national staff members who have a weak sense of the rule of law, and there is still a phenomenon of arbitrary use of power, even knowingly breaking the law, and defying the law. Some vulnerable groups such as migrant workers and disabled people still have relatively weak awareness of safeguarding their rights in accordance with the law. We suggest that the Chinese government further strengthen the construction of a rule of law society, promote supervision and restraint of power, strengthen public legal services, and promote and support social organizations and professional industry associations to play a greater role in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

7. We are glad to see that the Chinese government has fully implemented policies on ethnic minorities and freedom of religious belief, adhered to equality among all ethnic groups, promoted unity and common prosperity among all ethnic groups, respected people's religious beliefs, and guaranteed the legitimate rights and interests of all ethnic groups. It also safeguards the freedom of religious belief in accordance with the law, promotes harmonious religious relations, manage religious affairs in accordance with the law, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of religious people and believers. But we also noticed that violent terrorist activities, ethnic separatist activities, religious extremist activities, and various forms of criminal activities still exist within a certain range. We call on the Chinese government to intensify its efforts to combat "Three Evil Forces", namely, terrorism, separatism and extremism and other illegal and criminal activities, eliminate the generalization of terrorism, separatism and religious extremism from the source, prevent online media from becoming a way and platform to propagate terrorism, separatism and religious extremism, and conduct international counter-terrorism cooperation under the platform and framework of the United Nations, and prevent international counter-terrorism cooperation from becoming camp oriented and confrontational.

8. We are pleased to see that the Chinese government has actively participated in global human rights governance, made Chinese contributions to the development of the world's human rights cause, and provided Chinese solutions. The Chinese government fulfills its obligations under international human rights treaties, deeply participates in the work of United Nations human rights bodies, continues to carry out international human rights exchanges and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect, promotes mutual understanding, and enhances human rights consensus. China also actively promotes the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind, practice genuine multilateralism, participates in the reform and construction of the global governance system including human rights, and commits to promoting the formation of a more just, reasonable and inclusive global human rights governance. The concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind has been written into several UN documents, China put forward "the Belt and Road" initiative, the community of human health, human and natural life community and other ideas, as well as the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative, contributing Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to world regarding the development and protection of human rights. In recent years, China has repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals in the United Nations Human Rights Council that are conducive to safeguarding the people's right to live, right to development and right to health in all countries, and has received active support from the developing countries.