

**国家人权行动计划
(2012—2015年)**

实施评估报告

**Assessment Report on the
Implementation of the National Human
Rights Action Plan of China (2012-2015)**

**中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室
(2016年6月)**

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中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室

（2016 年 6 月）

前 言

2012 年 6 月，中国政府授权国务院新闻办公室发布了《国家人权行动计划（2012 - 2015 年）》（以下简称《行动计划》）。这是继 2009 年 4 月发布《国家人权行动计划（2009 - 2010 年）》之后，中国政府制定的第二个国家人权计划。制定并发布国家人权行动计划，是中国政府信守人权领域的庄严承诺、落实尊重和保障人权的宪法原则、全面推进中国人权事业发展的一项重大举措。

各级地方政府以及中央和国家机关各有关部门高度重视《行动计划》的执行，依照“各司其职、分工负责”的原则，将《行动计划》纳入本地区本部门工作规划，并结合各个领域中长期工作规划，采取切实有效措施积极推动落实。各类企事业单位、人民团体、社会组织、新闻媒体、学术机构和社会各界积极参与《行动计划》的宣传教育和贯彻落实。在中国共产党和中国政府的坚强领导下，经过各方面共同努力，《行动计划》规定的目标任务如期完成。

根据《行动计划》的规定，由国务院新闻办公室和外交部牵头，国家立法和司法机关、国务院相关职能部门以及人民团体、社会组织等组成国家人权行动计划联席会议机制，负责统筹协调《行动计划》的执行、监督和评估工作。

2014年下半年，联席会议机制组织开展了《行动计划》中期评估，责成各有关部门和单位对《行动计划》执行情况作出报告，组织专家学者有针对性地进行调查研究，召开《行动计划》执行情况中期评估会议，对前期的落实情况进行检查、评估《行动计划》的实施情况，对完成下一阶段的目标任务作出部署。

2015年7月，联席会议机制启动了《行动计划》终期评估工作。工作分调研、评估、总结三个阶段。2015年7月至12月，国务院新闻办公室多次组织新闻单位、人权专家赴北京、辽宁、上海、江苏、江西、广东、广西、青海、新疆等地采访、调研，听取各界人士、社会民众的意见和建议。受联席会议机制委托，中国人权研究会多次组织人权专家和社会组织代表赴北京、天津、上海、重庆、大连、济南、武汉等地，就《行动计划》的落实情况进行调研。

联席会议机制责成各有关部门和单位对各自所涉计划任务的执行、落实与完成情况进行自我评估，并提交书面评估报告。在此基础上，联席会议机制组织中央和国家机关有关部门和单位、人民团体、社会组织以及中央党校、南开大学、山东大学、西南政法大学、上海社会科学院等高校和科研机构人权专家，对照《行动计划》中各项指标，对各部门、各单位的自我评估情况进行逐条核实和分析，并广泛征求联席会议机制成员单位和社会各界的意见和建议，最后形成了《〈国家人权行动计划（2012-2015年）〉实施评估报告》，现予以公布。

一、总体执行情况

2012 - 2015 年，是中国人权事业发展很不平凡的四年。在努力实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的征程中，中国政府围绕全面建成小康社会、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党的战略布局，将人权事业的发展与经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设和生态文明建设相结合，不断加大各项人权保障力度，努力完成《国家人权行动计划（2012 - 2015 年）》规定的主要目标和任务，中国人权事业又上了一个新台阶。

——坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，加快全面建成小康社会，保障人民的经济、社会和文化权利。

2012 - 2015 年，面对错综复杂的国际形势和艰巨繁重的国内改革发展稳定任务，中国政府坚持创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念，主动适应和引领经济发展新常态，不断深化改革，扩大开放，坚持稳增长、促改革、调结构、惠民生、防风险，推动经济更有效率、更加公平、更可持续发展，改革发展红利惠及全体人民，使全体人民在共建共享中有更多获得感。

2012 - 2015 年，中国国内生产总值年均增长 7.4%，城镇居民人均可支配收入年均增长 7.5%，农村居民人均纯收入年均增长 9.2%，城镇登记失业率保持在 4.1% 以内，农村贫困人口减少 6663 万人，常住人口城镇化率上升到 56.1%，全国城镇保障性安居工程基本建成 2428 万套。基本医疗保险参保率 95% 以上，基本养老保险参保率超过 80%。公共服务体系基本建成，教育公平得到更好落实，全民健康状况明显

改善，互联网建设加快推进，为公民享受文化权利提供了更便捷条件。环境治理力度加大，生态文明建设取得新进展。少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人权利得到进一步保障。

——坚持建设社会主义法治国家，努力实现国家治理体系和治理能力现代化，切实保障公民权利和政治权利。

社会主义民主政治建设稳步发展，政务公开加快推进，推广电子政务和网上办事，公民知情权、参与权、表达权、监督权得到保障。深入推进简政放权，设立权力清单制度。2014-2015年，取消和下放557项行政审批事项，取消272项职业资格许可和认定事项，彻底终结了非行政许可审批。完善执政党的规章条例，依法惩治腐败犯罪和职务犯罪，为人权保障创造良好的政治和法治环境。深化司法体制改革，优化司法职权配置，完善司法责任制，推进司法公开；修改完善诉讼制度，严格落实罪刑法定、疑罪从无、非法证据排除等法律原则，加强律师执业权利保障，坚决防止和纠正冤假错案；确保司法机关依法独立公正行使职权，依法保障公民的人身权、公正审判权等各项权利，努力让人民群众在每一个司法案件中感受到公平正义。

——坚持社会主义核心价值观，推进人权理论研究和人权教育，努力提升全社会尊重和保障人权意识。

在全社会大力倡导富强、民主、文明、和谐，倡导自由、平等、公正、法治，倡导爱国、敬业、诚信、友善，积极培育和践行社会主义核心价值观。社会主义核心价值观是中国人民的共同理想和精神支柱，规定了中国特色社会主义建设

的本质要求和发展方向，也对中国人权事业发展起着重要的指导和引领作用。

开展多种形式的人权教育和培训，传播人权理念，普及人权知识。把人权法治教育融入全民普法、学校教育和专门教育工作中，人权教育大众化、专业化水平不断提高。加强领导干部、公职人员的人权法治教育，国务院新闻办公室多次举办人权知识培训班。支持高校人权相关专业建设和人才培养，新增 5 个“国家人权教育与培训基地”，提前完成行动计划确定的任务。积极开展人权学术研究，中国特色社会主义人权理论研究取得丰硕成果。

——坚持在平等和相互尊重的基础上开展国际人权交流与合作，认真履行国际人权条约，推动国际人权事业健康发展。

2012 - 2015 年，中国继续认真履行已加入的国际人权条约义务，与有关条约机构就中国执行《残疾人权利公约》《儿童权利公约》《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》情况开展建设性对话。顺利接受联合国人权理事会第二轮国别人权审查。深入参与联合国大会第三委员会、联合国人权理事会等多边人权会议。同联合国妇女署联合举办全球妇女峰会。

2012 - 2015 年，中国同美国、欧盟、英国、德国、澳大利亚、瑞士等举行 20 余次人权对话和交流，同俄罗斯、巴西、巴基斯坦、古巴等开展 10 余次人权磋商和交流。中国

人权研究会和中国人权发展基金会联合主办了4届“北京人权论坛”。

在中国政府和全国各族人民的共同努力下，到2015年年底，如期完成了计划预定的主要目标任务，其中约48%的约束性指标、50%以上的涉民生指标提前或超额完成，《行动计划》得到全面落实。

在《行动计划》规定的约束性指标之外，中国政府积极回应社会热点和民众诉求，做了大量促进人权保障的工作。自2012年起，异地高考逐步开放，受教育权得到更加充分的落实；2013年12月，劳动教养制度被废止；2015年8月，对四类服刑罪犯予以特赦；审议通过刑法修正案（九），在立法上取消了9个罪名的死刑，适用死刑的罪名从原来的55个减少至46个，等等。

中国共产党和中国政府坚持把人权的普遍性原则同中国实际相结合，显著提高了人民生存权、发展权的保障水平，促进了经济、社会和文化权利、公民权利和政治权利全面协调发展，成功走出了一条适合中国国情的人权发展道路。《行动计划》的如期完成，充分表现出中国共产党和中国政府全面有序推进人权事业发展的决心和信心，显示了中国特色社会主义制度的巨大优越性。

人权保障没有最好，只有更好。中国政府清醒地认识到，虽然中国人权事业的发展取得巨大成就，但还面临诸多挑战。经济发展方式粗放，不平衡、不协调、不可持续的问题仍然突出，城乡区域发展差距仍然较大，与人民群众切身利益相关的医疗、教育、养老、食品药品安全、收入分配、环境等

方面还有一些困难要解决，一些领域的不正之风和腐败形势不容忽视。在中国，实现更高水平的人权保障任重道远，依然要付出艰巨努力。

2015年9月，中国国家主席习近平在致北京人权论坛的贺信中指出，中国人民历经苦难，深知人的价值、基本人权、人格尊严对社会发展进步的重大意义。实现人民充分享有人权是人类社会的共同奋斗目标，中国将坚定不移地推进中国人权事业和世界人权事业的共同发展，不断为人类文明进步事业作出更大贡献。

二、经济、社会和文化权利

2012 - 2015 年，国家不断深化改革，采取一系列既利发展又惠民生的重大措施，人民的经济、社会和文化权利保障得到全面加强，《行动计划》规定的主要目标任务如期完成。

（一）工作权利

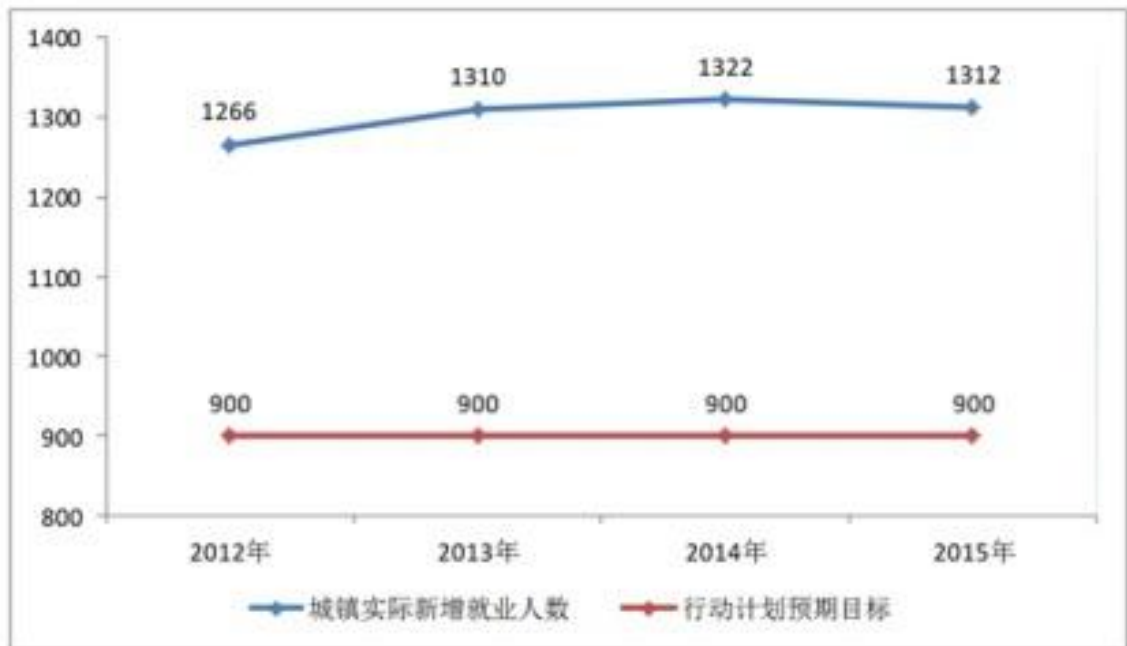


图 1： 2012-2015 年城镇新增就业人数基本情况（单位：万人）

平等就业权利得到保障。2012 年、2013 年、2014 年、2015 年，城镇新增就业人数分别为 1266 万人、1310 万人、1322 万人、1312 万人，超过年均新增就业 900 万人的计划预期目标。城镇登记失业率保持在 4.1% 以内，低于计划 5% 的控制目标。



图 2：2012-2015 年调整最低工资标准地区数目及平均增幅（单位：个）

获得劳动报酬和休息休假的权利得到进一步保障。2012-2015 年，分别有 25 个、27 个、19 个、27 个地区调整了最低工资标准，平均增幅分别为 20.1%、17.0%、14.1%、14.9%。2012 年，全国人大常委会修改劳动合同法，继续强调同工同酬。2015 年，全国各类企业劳动合同签订率 90% 以上。2015 年 11 月开展的部分城市（60 个城市）人力资源社会保障基本情况调查显示，已有超过 50% 的职工当年享受了带薪年假。

安全生产条件不断改善。国家安全生产监督管理总局发布《关于进一步加强国家安全生产应急平台体系建设的意见》，国家和 20 个省（区、市）、部分市、重点县及高危行业大型企业分别建立安全生产应急平台，实现国家平台与 13 个省级应急平台、7 支国家矿山应急救援队应急平台的互联互通。与 2011 年相比，2015 年全国各类事故起数和死亡人数分别下降 19% 和 12.4%，重特大事故起数和死亡人数分

别下降 47.2%和 31%。2013 年，全国人大常委会审议通过特种设备安全法。2011 - 2015 年，在特种设备数量增长 70%的情况下，特种设备死亡人数连续 5 年控制在 300 人以内，万台特种设备死亡率从 2010 年的 0.67 下降到 2015 年的 0.36，特种设备安全状况达到中等发达国家水平。有关部门修改《职业病诊断与鉴定管理办法》《职业病危害因素分类目录》，制定《工作场所职业卫生监督管理规定》等 5 部规章、《职业健康检查管理办法》和新增职业病诊断标准，发布《石材加工工艺防尘技术规范》等 70 余项职业卫生技术标准。在金矿开采、水泥制造、石材加工、木制家具制造等职业病危害严重领域开展粉尘及毒物专项治理行动。

劳动者技能得到提升。积极开展面向城乡劳动者的职业培训，截至 2015 年年底，全国技能劳动者总量达 1.67 亿人，提前并超额完成 1.25 亿人的计划预期目标，其中高技能人才 4501 万人，占技能劳动者的 27.28%。

（二）基本生活水准权利



图 3：2012-2015 年国内生产总值、城镇居民人均可支配收入、农村居民人均纯收入增长百分比

2012 - 2015 年，居民人均可支配收入增长速度总体上高于同期国内生产总值增长速度，城镇居民人均可支配收入和农村居民人均纯收入年均增长率分别为 7.5% 和 9.2%，超过 7% 的计划预期目标。

扶贫开发成效显著。2012 年，有关部门制定《扶贫开发整村推进“十二五”规划》。截至 2015 年年底，3 万个规划整村推进村全面启动实施，超出 2.4 万个村的计划预期目标；投入资金 1445.69 亿元，村均投入 480 万元。2012 - 2015 年，国家发展改革委安排易地扶贫搬迁中央预算内投资 210 亿元，带动地方财政投入和各类投资 2000 多亿元，累计搬迁贫困人口约 800 万人。针对留守务工贫困群众，重点开展以种植业、养殖业为主要内容的农村实用技术培训，共培训 930 万人次。国家向 17 个边境贫困县(市)投入各类扶贫资金 255.3 亿元，安排边境扶贫项目 3807 个，30.6 万户边境居民直接

受益。截至 2015 年，全国农村基层已有超过 72.9 万名科技特派员，覆盖全国 90% 的县（市、区），辐射带动 6000 万人。



图 4：2012-2015 年农村贫困人口基本情况（单位：万人）

贫困人口大幅减少。2012 - 2015 年，农村贫困人口减少 6663 万人。2015 年，国家扶贫标准按 2010 年价格的 2300 元动态调整为 2855 元，部分省的扶贫标准高于国家标准。



图 5: 2012-2015 年各类棚户区改造住房开工数 (单位: 万套)

居住条件得到改善。2012 年, 住房和城乡建设部颁布《公共租赁住房管理办法》。2014 年, 公共租赁住房和廉租住房并轨运行。2012 - 2015 年, 国家安排 7700 多亿元支持城镇保障性安居工程, 新开工 2970 万套, 基本建成 2428 万套。中央安排全国农村危房改造补助资金 1271 亿元, 支持改造农村危房 1524 万户, 超过计划预期目标 2 倍以上。

(三) 社会保障权利

社会保险制度体系进一步健全。人力资源社会保障部发布《社会保险费申报缴纳管理规定》《工伤职工劳动能力鉴定管理办法》等规章。2014 年, 城镇居民社会养老保险制度与新型农村社会养老保险制度合并实施, 建立起全国统一的城乡居民基本养老保险制度。截至 2015 年年底, 全国养老保险参保人数达 8.58 亿人, 其中城乡居民基本养老保险参保人数达 5.05 亿人, 职工基本养老保险参保人数达 3.53 亿人, 超额完成计划预期目标。全国 31 个省(区、市)建立

了职工基本养老保险省级统筹制度。企业退休人员基本养老金连续 5 年按 10%左右的比例上调，月人均基本养老金水平自 2010 年的 1362 元提高到 2015 年的 2240 多元。

基本医疗保险制度覆盖全民，参保率 95%以上。截至 2014 年年底，新型农村合作医疗参合人数达到 7.36 亿人，参合率保持在 99%，提前并超额完成计划预期目标。截至 2014 年年底，职工基本医疗保险、城镇居民基本医疗保险和新型农村合作医疗参保人数超过 13.3 亿人，比 2010 年新增 6000 多万人，提前完成计划预期目标。居民医疗保险筹资水平由 2010 年的人均 164 元提高到 2015 年的 515 元，各级财政补助标准由 2010 年的人均 120 元提高到 2015 年的 380 元，超额完成计划预期目标。职工基本医疗保险、城镇居民基本医疗保险、新型农村合作医疗政策范围内报销比例分别达到 80%、70%、75%。新型农村合作医疗普遍建立门诊统筹制度，支付比例 50%以上。

失业保险、工伤保险和生育保险的覆盖面不断扩大。截至 2015 年年底，失业保险参保人数达到 1.73 亿人，超额完成计划预期目标。7 个省实现失业保险省级统筹，21 个省和新疆生产建设兵团的全部或部分地市实现市级统筹。工伤保险参保人数达到 2.14 亿人。工伤保险市级统筹基本实现，10 个省（区、市）出台省级统筹办法。生育保险参保人数达到 1.78 亿人，超额完成计划预期目标。

社会救助水平逐步提高。截至 2015 年年底，城乡最低生活保障标准分别达到每月人均 451 元和 264.8 元，年均增幅达到 10%。农村“五保”集中和分散供养年人均标准分别

达到 6026 元和 4490 元，比 2012 年同期分别增长 48.4% 和 49.3%。全国共实施医疗救助 8406 万人次，支出资金 274 亿元。全国 92% 的地区实现医疗救助“一站式”结算。

（四）健康权利

医疗卫生保障条件进一步改善。截至 2015 年年底，通过转岗培训、在岗培训和规范化培训等方式培养 17.3 万名全科医生，超额完成计划预期目标。人均期望寿命达到 76.34 岁，高于计划预期标准。

公共卫生服务得到更全面保障。通过并实施精神卫生法。组织实施《全国精神卫生工作体系发展指导纲要（2008 年 - 2015 年）》，全面加强精神卫生服务体系建设。在全国开展严重精神障碍患者筛查诊断、登记管理和随访服务等工作。截至 2015 年年底，全国在册患者 492.2 万例，患者管理率达到 85.5%。人均公共卫生服务经费由 2011 年的 25 元提高到 2015 年的 40 元。城乡居民免费获得建立健康档案、健康教育、预防接种等多项服务。已建成全球规模最大的传染病疫情和突发公共卫生事件网络直报系统。建成慢性病综合防控示范区 265 个，管理高血压患者 8600 多万人、糖尿病患者 2400 多万人。构建风险评估、现场检疫查验、实验室检测、信息通报、联防联控为一体的口岸传染病防控体系。截至 2014 年 6 月，全国 259 个运营中的口岸全部验收达标，口岸疾病防控和应急处置能力大幅提升。

地方病防治力度加大。实现消除碘缺乏病的目标。燃煤污染型地方性氟中毒病区改炉改灶率达到 99.4%。基本完成饮水型地方性氟中毒、砷中毒病区饮水安全工程建设，完成

地方性砷中毒病区分布调查，基本落实病区改炉改灶或改水降砷措施。针对大骨节病和克山病，实施移民搬迁、食用非病区粮食等综合防控措施，截至 2014 年年底，全国 90% 以上的病区村控制了大骨节病，96.4% 的病区县控制了克山病，提前完成计划预期目标。

饮用水安全得到进一步保障。截至 2015 年年底，饮用水卫生监测覆盖范围扩大至所有城区和 60% 的乡镇。2011 - 2015 年，全面解决 2.98 亿农村居民和 4133 万农村学校师生饮水安全问题，同步解决青海、四川、甘肃、云南四省藏区等特殊困难地区 566 万农村人口的饮水安全问题，农村集中式供水人口比例由 2010 年的 58% 提高到 2015 年的 82%，农村自来水普及率达到 76%，均超额完成计划预期目标。

食品药品安全的保障措施得到加强。2013 年组建国家食品药品监督管理总局。2015 年，全国人大常委会修改食品安全法，有关部门配套制定《食品经营许可管理办法》《食用农产品市场销售质量安全监督管理办法》《食品召回管理办法》等多项部门规章。最高人民法院、最高人民检察院发布《关于办理危害食品安全刑事案件适用法律若干问题的解释》《关于审理食品药品纠纷案件适用法律若干问题的规定》。清理近 5000 项各类食品标准，发布 683 项食品安全国家标准。

全国人大常委会授权国务院在部分地方开展药品上市许可持有人制度试点。国务院修改《医疗器械监督管理条例》，国家食品药品监督管理总局审核发布《医疗器械生产监督管理办法》《医疗器械经营监督管理办法》《药品经营质量管

理规范》《药品医疗器械飞行检查管理办法》等一系列规章。实施国家药品医疗器械标准提高行动计划，共完成药品标准4368个、医疗器械标准562项。2011-2015年，共查处药品违法案件72万余件，侦破药品犯罪案件3.6万起。

全民健身公共体育设施得到改善。《全民健身计划（2011-2015年）》全面推进落实，全国各类体育场地达到169万余个，人均体育场地面积达到1.57平方米，均超额完成计划预期目标。截至2014年年底，50%以上的市（地）、县（区）有全民健身活动中心，50%以上的街道（乡镇）、城市社区、农村行政村有体育健身设施，均提前完成计划预期目标。

（五）受教育权利

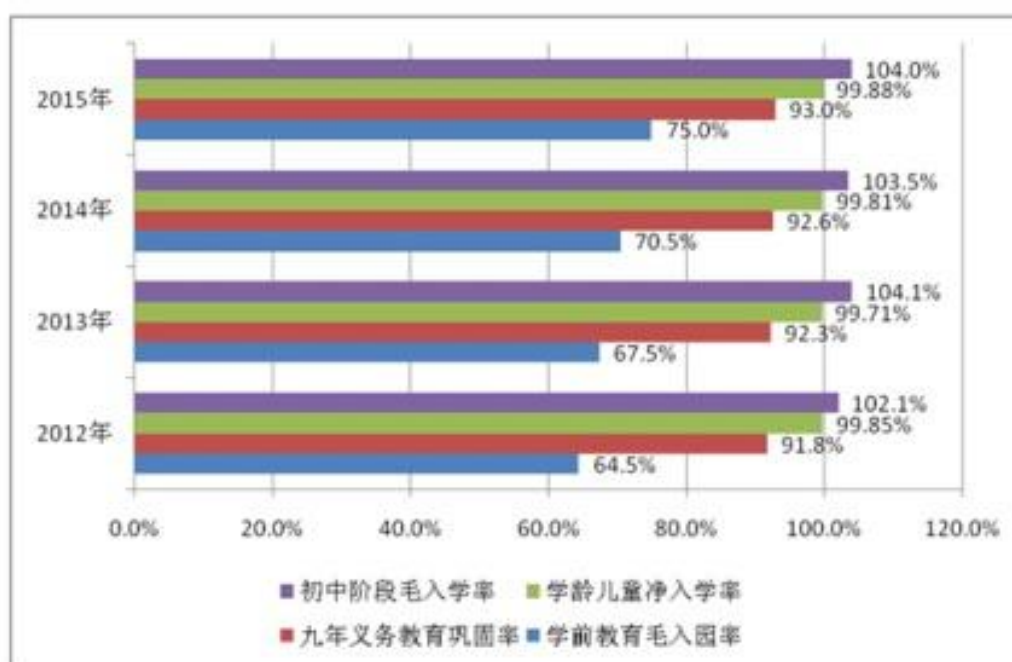


图6：2012-2015年基础教育各阶段入学率增长情况

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010-2020年）》稳步落实。2015年，全国人大常委会修改并发布教育法和高

等教育法。2015年，小学学龄儿童净入学率为99.88%，初中毛入学率为104%，九年义务教育巩固率为93%。

学前教育进一步发展。实施第一期、第二期学前教育三年行动计划。2012-2015年，中央财政共安排学前教育发展专项资金621亿元，重点支持中西部农村地区加快构建县、乡、村学前教育服务网络，并对各地资助家庭经济困难幼儿、孤儿和残疾儿童入园进行奖补。2015年，全国共有幼儿园22.37万所，在园幼儿4264.83万人，学前三年毛入园率达75%，提前实现65%的计划预期目标。

进城务工人员随迁子女平等受教育权得到保障。2012-2015年，中央财政累计投入资金346亿元，近90%的进城务工人员随迁子女得到政府财政保障。对符合当地政府规定接收条件的进城务工人员随迁子女，在公办学校就读的，免除学杂费，不收借读费。2015年，全国义务教育阶段在校生中进城务工人员随迁子女为1367.10万人，80%在公办学校就读，各地还通过政府购买服务等形式积极安排进城务工人员随迁子女在普惠性民办学校就读。截至2015年年底，已有29个省（区、市）开始解决随迁子女在当地高考问题，共有近8万名符合条件的进城务工人员随迁子女在当地参加高考。

贫困地区的办学条件得到改善。2012-2015年，中央财政累计投入资金1020亿元改造义务教育薄弱学校。2014年11月，有关部门联合印发《关于统一城乡中小学教职工编制标准的通知》，将县镇、农村中小学教职工编制标准统一到城市标准，并向农村边远贫困地区倾斜。2012-2015年，中

央投资 140.4 亿元，建设边远艰苦地区农村学校教师周转宿舍 24.4 万套，可入住教师 30 万人。2013 - 2015 年，中央财政累计投入资金 43.92 亿元（包括新疆生产建设兵团），支持连片特困地区对乡村教师发放生活补助，受益教师 100 多万人。

中西部地区教育快速发展。中央安排 100 亿元支持 24 个中西部省区（包括新疆生产建设兵团）100 所左右地方高校基础能力建设。安排 56 亿元支持没有教育部所属高校的 13 个省（区）和新疆生产建设兵团各建设 1 所地方高水平大学。实施“对口支援中西部地区招生协作计划”，教育资源充裕的地区将部分招生指标投向中西部录取率较低地区和人口大省；2012 - 2015 年，协作计划共落实招生指标 75.5 万人，高考录取率的省际差距逐年缩小。

高中和职业教育条件不断改善。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政共安排中西部地区普通高中改善办学条件补助资金 120 亿元，支持中西部集中连片特困地区 1542 所学校改善办学条件，共惠及 600 多万名在校学生。中央与地方共同安排资金设立普通高中国家助学金，年生均 1500 元，自 2015 年春季学期起提高到 2000 元。

2012 年和 2013 年，中央财政每年安排专项资金 14 亿元，支持建设 1500 个职业教育实训基地。2012 - 2015 年，国家发展改革委共安排专项资金 170 多亿元，支持 1814 所中职学校基础能力建设。国家投入 23 亿元，深入实施“职业院校教师素质提高计划”。截至 2015 年年底，共组织 34 万多名职业院校教师参加系统化培训，推动 580 家大中型企业参

与教师培训，完成 300 个职业教育师资培养培训优势特色专业点建设。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政共下达中职免学费补助资金 417 亿元，免除中等职业学校全日制在校生中所有农村学生和城市涉农专业、家庭经济困难学生学费。对全日制一、二年级在校涉农专业学生和非涉农专业家庭经济困难学生发放国家助学金，2013 年标准为每生每年 1500 元，2015 年起提高到每生每年 2000 元，覆盖近 40% 的学生。

普通高校家庭经济困难学生资助政策体系进一步健全。自 2014 年 7 月起，国家助学贷款标准调整为全日制本专科学生每人每年最高 8000 元，全日制研究生每人每年最高 12000 元。自 2015 年 7 月起，学生在校期间贷款利息全部由财政补贴，最长期限延长至 20 年。自 2014 年秋季学期开始执行新的全日制研究生国家助学金政策，资助标准为博士生不低于每生每年 10000 元，硕士生不低于每生每年 6000 元。

（六）文化权利



图 7：2012 - 2015 年全国部分公共文化设施数量

公共文化设施进一步改善。截至 2015 年年底，全国共建成公共图书馆 3139 个、文化馆 3315 个、文化站 40976 个、博物馆 4692 家、科技馆 409 个。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政累计投入 203 亿元支持公共文化设施免费开放。截至 2015 年年底，免费开放的博物馆已达 4013 家。中央投资 92.23 亿元，基本完成对 20 户以下已通电自然村广播电视覆盖。文化共享工程已建成 3.55 万个分中心、支中心和乡镇（街道）基层服务点，以及 70 万个村（社区）基层服务点，资源总量达到 532TB，超额完成计划预期目标。全国建成农家书屋 60.0449 万家，累计向农村配送图书超过 10 亿册，卫星数字农家书屋 2.4 万家。全国已建成农村数字电影院线 252 条，放映队 5 万余支，卫星电影基本覆盖全国 64 万个行政村，全年完成影片订购 900 余万场。



图 8: 2012—2015 年互联网建设情况

互联网建设为公民享受文化权利提供了更便捷的条件。截至 2015 年年底，互联网网民达到 6.88 亿，互联网人口普及率达到 50.3%，超额完成 45% 的计划预期目标。固定宽带

用户达到 2.1 亿户，互联网宽带接入端口达到 4.7 亿个，超额完成 3.7 亿个的计划预期目标，光纤到户覆盖家庭达到 4.46 亿户，超过计划预期目标一倍以上。

（七）环境权利

国家修改环境保护法，专章规定“信息公开和公众参与”，加强对公民环境保护的知情权、参与权、监督权的保障，完善公益诉讼制度，赋予相关社会组织提起环境公益诉讼的权利，强化责任追究制度。

重金属污染得到有效治理。2010 - 2015 年，中央财政拨付 172 亿元资金支持重金属污染治理。2014 年，全国铅、汞、镉、铬和类金属砷五种重点重金属污染物排放总量比 2007 年下降 20%，重金属污染事件自 2010 - 2011 年的平均每年 10 余起下降到 2012 - 2015 年的平均每年不到 3 起。

水污染治理能力得到提升。2015 年 4 月，国务院发布《水污染防治行动计划》。全国地表水劣 V 类水质比例自 2001 年的 35.7% 下降到 2015 年的 8.8%。2011 - 2015 年，新增城镇污水处理能力 4800 万吨/日。2015 年，338 个地级及以上城市集中式饮用水水源取水量达标率为 97.1%。

空气污染治理力度加大。2015 年 8 月修改大气污染防治法，以改善大气环境质量为目标，强化政府责任，完善治理大气污染的针对性措施。2011 - 2015 年，化学需氧量、氨氮、二氧化硫、氮氧化物四项污染物排放量，分别下降 12.9%、13.0%、18.0% 和 18.6%。2013 年 9 月，国务院印发《大气污染防治行动计划》，明确了 10 条 35 项综合治理措施，重点治理细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）和可吸入颗粒物（PM₁₀）。2015 年，

全国所有地级及以上城市已全部实施新环境空气质量标准。建成发展中国家最大的空气质量监测网，全国 338 个地级及以上城市全部具备 PM_{2.5} 等六项指标监测能力。加强节能低碳标准化工作。2011 - 2015 年，实施百项能效标准推进工程，批准发布 205 项节能国家标准。2015 年，国务院办公厅印发《关于加强节能标准化工作的意见》。批准发布钢铁、水泥等 10 个行业温室气体排放标准，发布第五阶段车用油品国家标准。

生态建设深入推进。成立生物多样性保护国家委员会，环境保护部发布《中国生物多样性保护战略与行动计划（2011 - 2030 年）》，启动“联合国生物多样性十年中国行动”。2011 - 2015 年，天然林资源保护工程投资达 898 亿元，约 108 万平方公里的天然林得到有效保护。持续推进“三北”等重点防护林体系建设、京津风沙源治理、岩溶地区石漠化综合治理、退牧还草等重点生态工程，启动新一轮退耕还林还草。2011 - 2015 年，已建成以自然保护区为骨干的生物多样性就地保护网络体系。建成自然保护区面积达 147 万平方公里，约占陆地国土面积 14.84%。全国超过 90% 的陆地生态系统类型、89% 的国家重点保护野生动物种类和 86% 的国家重点保护野生植物种类在自然保护区内得到保护。截至 2015 年年底，中国森林覆盖率为 21.66%。新增水土流失综合治理面积 26 万余平方公里，超额完成计划预期目标。截至 2014 年年底，全国城市绿化覆盖率为 40.22%，提前完成计划预期目标。

环境执法和责任追究力度不断加强。贯彻落实新修改的环境保护法和国务院办公厅关于加强环境监管执法的通知，

全国环保系统积极创新监管执法方式模式，相继开展环保专项行动和环保大检查，严惩环境违法和环境污染犯罪，有效维护了人民群众的环境权益。进一步健全了生态环境损害赔偿制度。

三、公民权利和政治权利

2012 - 2015 年，社会主义民主政治与法治建设全面推进，公民权利和政治权利得到切实保障，保证和支持人民当家做主。

（一）人身权利

2012 年 3 月修改后的刑事诉讼法明确规定“尊重和保障人权”，完善了证据制度、强制措施、辩护制度、侦查措施、审判程序、执行程序等。

犯罪嫌疑人人身权利得到保障。最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部发布相关规定，细化了逮捕、取保候审、监视居住等强制措施的适用条件、审批程序和告知程序。2012 - 2015 年，全国检察机关不批准逮捕总数为 816379 人。其中，以无社会危险性不批捕 340491 人，以不构成犯罪不批捕 63809 人，以事实不清、证据不足不批捕 379290 人。公安机关严格执行拘留、逮捕后 24 小时以内通知被拘留、被逮捕人家属的规定；在第一次讯问犯罪嫌疑人或对犯罪嫌疑人采取强制措施时，及时向犯罪嫌疑人告知其委托辩护律师、申请法律援助的权利。建立网上预约平台，公布预约电话，为律师会见提供便利。大力推进法律援助中心驻看守所工作站建设，确保在押人员及家属及时得到法律援助。辩护律师在侦查期间可以向侦查机关了解犯罪嫌疑人涉嫌的罪名及当时已查明的主要涉罪事实，以及采取强制措施的情况。

对刑讯逼供等违法违规行为的监督和检查力度加强。2012 - 2015 年，检察机关对滥用强制措施、非法取证、刑讯逼供等侦查活动违法情形，提出纠正意见共 869775 次。2015

年共处理检察人员违法违纪 208 件 243 人。2012 年以来，检察机关继续大力查处国家机关工作人员利用职权实施的侵犯公民人身权利的犯罪案件。

依法全面取证和审查判断证据的规定得到严格执行。公安机关将收集的证明有罪或无罪、罪重或罪轻的所有证据归入案卷全部移送，并严格审查证据的真实性、合法性以及证明力。人民检察院对辩护律师提出的犯罪嫌疑人不构成犯罪、无社会危险性或者排除非法证据等意见都记录在案。案件侦查终结前，辩护律师提出要求的，公安机关应当听取辩护律师的意见，根据情况进行核实，并记录在案；辩护律师提出书面意见的，应当附卷。公安机关规范办案区的使用和管理，办案区与其他功能区物理隔离，保证犯罪嫌疑人在办案区内的饮食和必要的休息时间；犯罪嫌疑人被带到公安机关后，一律直接带入办案区，一律要有视频监控并记录。截至 2015 年年底，各地已普遍完成执法办案场所规范化改造。

社区矫正制度进一步完善。2012 年新修改的刑事诉讼法明确规定，对被判处管制、宣告缓刑、假释或者暂予监外执行的罪犯，依法实行社区矫正，由社区矫正机构负责执行。根据刑法和刑事诉讼法的有关规定，司法部会同有关部门共同制定《社区矫正实施办法》，对社区矫正的交付、执行和法律监督等作出了全面规定。加强教育管理，切实提高社区矫正质量，加强社会适应性帮扶工作，制定完善并认真落实帮扶政策，协调解决社区服刑人员就业、就学、最低生活保障、临时救助、社会保险等问题，为社区服刑人员安心接受教育矫正并融入社会创造条件。截至 2015 年年底，全国已建立县（区）社区矫正中心 1339 个，累计接收社区服刑人

员 270.2 万人，累计解除社区服刑人员 200.4 万人，在册社区服刑人员 69.8 万人，社区服刑人员在矫正期间重新犯罪率一直处在 0.2% 的较低水平。

2013 年 12 月，全国人大常委会通过关于废止有关劳动教养法律规定的决定。

2015 年 8 月，全国人大常委会作出决定，对四类服刑罪犯予以特赦。截至 2015 年年底，依法特赦服刑罪犯 31527 人。

（二）被羁押人的权利

对羁押的监督更加严格。公安机关对在押人员因病或因伤符合刑事诉讼法规定的可以取保候审或监视居住情形、不适宜继续羁押的，及时依法变更强制措施。2012 - 2015 年，全国检察机关对不具有羁押必要性的案件共提出释放或变更强制措施建议 83341 人，办案机关采纳 77591 人，采纳率为 93.1%。刑事羁押期限监督得到全面强化。2012 - 2015 年，共发现超期羁押 1974 人，提出纠正 1967 人，已纠正 1939 人。

被羁押人合法权益得到保障。2013 年，公安部组织修订《看守所建设标准》，新建、改建和扩建的看守所全面推行床位制。公安部会同国家卫生计生委开展公安监管场所医疗专业化、社会化建设，为在押人员建立医疗档案，由专业医疗机构负责日常医疗卫生工作。被羁押人入所体检、定期体表检查、收押权利义务告知、紧急报警等制度得到严格落实，对犯罪嫌疑人的提讯和还押制度得到严格执行，对被羁押人的安全风险评估、心理干预、投诉调查处理以及特邀监督员

巡查看守所等制度和工作机制不断完善，制定多项涉及公安监管场所被监管人员人身权利、财产权利、诉讼权利的制度。人民检察院通过派驻看守所、监狱的检察机关建立检察官信箱、被监管人约见检察官、检察官与被监管人谈话等工作机制和制度，了解是否存在被监管人受到体罚、虐待、侮辱或者打击报复等违法情形，依法提出纠正意见并监督监狱、看守所予以纠正。2012-2015年，全国检察机关因被监管人受到体罚、虐待、违法使用械具、禁闭等向监管机关提出纠正意见7770人次，已得到全部纠正。2015年3月发布实施的《监狱罪犯死亡处理规定》对监狱罪犯死亡的报告、调查处理、检察、责任追究作出了具体规定。

（三）获得公正审判的权利

非法证据排除制度进一步完善。2013年，最高人民法院发布《关于侦查监督部门调查核实侦查违法行为的意见（试行）》，进一步完善了对侦查违法活动进行监督的工作机制。最高人民法院关于适用刑事诉讼法的解释对证人出庭范围、鉴定人出庭范围、证人保护和作证补助等问题作了具体规定；设“非法证据排除”专节，明确规定申请排除非法证据的程序，以及取证合法性的审查、调查程序等。2013年，最高人民法院发布《关于建立健全防范刑事冤假错案工作机制的意见》，规定：定罪证据不足的案件，应当宣告被告人无罪；采取刑讯逼供等非法方法收集的供述、未在规定的办案场所讯问取得的供述、未依法对讯问进行全程录音录像取得的供述以及不能排除以非法方法取得的供述，都应当予以排除。2012-2015年，各级人民法院依法宣判3369名被告人无罪。

犯罪嫌疑人、被告人的辩护权得到保障。2013年，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部联合发布《关于刑事诉讼法律援助工作的规定》，犯罪嫌疑人、被告人因经济困难没有委托辩护人的，可以申请法律援助；特定案件犯罪嫌疑人、被告人没有委托辩护人的，公安机关、人民检察院、人民法院应当通知法律援助机构指派律师为其提供辩护。

律师执业权利得到保障。2015年，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、国家安全部、司法部联合发布了《关于依法保障律师执业权利的规定》，进一步明确细化了律师的知情权、申请权、申诉权，以及会见、阅卷、收集证据和发问、质证、辩论辩护等方面的权利，提出了便利律师参与诉讼的措施，完善了律师执业权利保障的救济机制和责任追究机制，明确提出律师因依法执业受到侮辱、诽谤、报复人身伤害的，有关机关应当及时制止并依法处理，必要时对律师采取保护措施。

实行全程同步录音录像制度。2012 - 2015年，全国已实现3512个人民法院网络全连通、数据全覆盖、业务全开通；建成1.8万多个科技法庭，实现重要案件“每庭必录”；建成2160套远程讯问系统，实现上下级法院间或法院和看守所间的远程讯问。检察机关明确职务犯罪案件办案人员实施选择性录音录像、为规避监督而故意关闭录音录像系统等行为应承担相应责任。各地公安机关办案区讯问室和看守所讯问室普遍安装了录音录像设施，依法开展讯问犯罪嫌疑人录音录像工作。

死刑适用更加严格。2015年8月，刑法修正案（九）取消了9个罪名的死刑，适用死刑的罪名由原有的55个减少至46个。2012年，最高人民检察院成立了死刑复核检察厅，严格死刑复核法律监督程序。2012年以来，最高人民法院共发布56个指导性案例，其中3个案例涉及适用死刑的犯罪情节。死刑二审案件已实现全部开庭审理。办理死刑复核案件更加注重听取辩护律师意见。高级人民法院复核死刑案件，被告人没有委托辩护人的，应当通知法律援助机构指派律师为其提供辩护。

自2014年1月1日起，全国法院正式实施量刑规范化工作。自2015年5月1日起，人民法院实行立案登记制。

修改民事诉讼法和行政诉讼法。建立小额诉讼制度、公益诉讼制度，完善了证据制度、裁判文书公开制度和审判监督程序等。增加规定了小额诉讼程序转为普通程序、举证责任分配原则等内容。规定被诉行政机关负责人出庭应诉制度。行政诉讼案件的审理程序和证据规则进一步完善，受到违法行政行为侵害的个人和组织获得司法救济权利的保障得到加强。

国家赔偿制度得到有效落实。2012-2015年，各级人民法院共审结国家赔偿案件1.23万件。2015年，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院联合发布《关于办理刑事赔偿案件适用法律若干问题的解释》，规范了终止追究刑事责任的情形，进一步解决了实践中因刑事案件久拖不决公民无法申请国家赔偿的问题。

（四）宗教信仰自由

宗教信仰自由得到全面保障。根据宪法法律保护公民的宗教信仰自由，公民有信仰宗教的自由，也有不信仰宗教的自由，平等保护信教公民和不信教公民的合法权益。依法保障信教公民正常宗教需求，尊重信教公民的习俗。

正常宗教活动依法得到保护。国家宗教事务局颁布了《宗教院校教师资格认定和职称评审聘任办法(试行)》《宗教院校学位授予办法(试行)》，进一步保护宗教院校教师、学生的合法权益，推进宗教院校管理规范化。2012-2015年，取消和调整12项宗教事务方面的行政审批项目。

穆斯林群众朝觐活动保障工作不断完善。国务院建立伊斯兰教朝觐工作部际联席会议制度。朝觐群众住房、餐饮、交通等保障水平进一步提高，体检接种、境外医疗防疫和安保工作不断完善。

宗教活动场所和院校建设得到支持。2011-2015年，支持西藏宗教活动场所设施改扩建项目总投资2亿元。截至2015年年底，玉树灾后宗教活动场所重建范围所涉及的5县17个乡镇的87座受损寺庙全部完成重建。西藏佛学院建设取得新突破，累计培训僧尼近2000人，设立尼姑部和多座分院。甘肃、青海藏语系佛学院，四川藏语佛学院新校区也即将竣工投入使用。2012-2015年，国家累计投入近1500万元，支持和帮助伊斯兰教界修缮保护重点清真寺和有文物保护单位价值的宗教活动场所。中国伊斯兰教经学院改扩建项目已经实施完毕。2012年，投资5.13亿元用于中国佛学院新校舍建设。

社会保障体系对宗教教职人员实现全覆盖。截至 2013 年年底，根据自愿原则，宗教教职人员医疗保险参保率达到 96.5%，养老保险参保率达到 89.62%，符合条件的教职人员全部纳入了低保和五保供养保障范围。

中国宗教界已与 80 余个国家的宗教组织建立友好关系，开展交流活动。

（五）知情权

政府信息公开进一步推进。国务院实施《政府信息公开条例》。重点推进行政审批、财政预决算、保障性住房、食品药品安全、征地拆迁等领域的信息公开。2013 年启动“美丽中国——中国政务信息无障碍公益行动”，126 个政府单位政务网站完成了无障碍改造。全面推进政府办事公开制度，依法公开服务范围及工作人员岗位职责，告知办事项目有关信息。

修改完善《审计署政府信息公开工作规定》。2015 年，审计署政务微信上线运行，中国审计报数字 APP、中国审计数字出版网上线。2012 - 2015 年，审计署发布 124 期审计结果公告，召开新闻发布会 50 次，接受媒体专访 220 余次，通过网络直播发布活动或组织在线访谈 30 余次。

2012 - 2015 年，国务院新闻办公室围绕党和国家重要会议、重大决策和重点工作，组织新闻发布会 322 场；党中央、国务院以及地方党委、政府共组织新闻发布会、吹风会 9300 余场。

司法公开继续深化。最高人民法院建立审判流程公开、裁判文书公开、执行信息公开三大平台。截至2015年年底，共发布裁判文书1448万份，被执行人信息3434.7万条。中国法院庭审直播网2015年共视频直播庭审3795次。截至2015年，人民检察院案件信息公开系统共发布案件程序性信息254万余件、重要案件信息102万余条、生效法律文书76万余份。公安部出台规定，要求依法向社会公众和特定对象公开执法的依据、流程进展、结果等信息。各地公安机关通过建立网上公安局、网上警务室、微博等方式，方便群众办事、查询和监督。

厂务、村务公开制度进一步落实。截至2015年9月，全国已建立工会的企事业单位中有493.1万家单独建立厂务公开制度，有410.6万家非公有制企业单独建立厂务公开制度，建制率达93%，远远超过80%的计划预期目标。全国90%以上的县（市、区）编制了统一的村务公开目录，91%的村建立了村务公开机制，92%的村建立了村务监督委员会或其他形式的村务监督机构。

（六）参与权

根据2010年修改的选举法的有关规定，在2011年至2013年进行的各级人大代表选举中，城乡按相同人口比例选举的原则首次正式全面实行，体现了人人平等、地区平等和民族平等。

拓宽公众参与立法的渠道。2015年修改立法法，拓宽公民有序参与立法途径，开展立法协商，完善立法论证、听证、法律草案公开征求意见等制度。2013年3月至2015年12月，

共有 140753 人次对相关法律草案提出 34 万余条意见。每次草案公布征求意见结束之后，全国人大常委会均整理汇总对法律草案的意见并及时将重要法律草案的意见向社会作出反馈。2012 - 2015 年，通过“中国政府法制信息网”公开征求意见的法律、行政法规 64 部，提出意见 28.3 万余条；公开征求意见的部门规章 465 部，提出意见 8.9 万余条。在广泛征求各方面意见基础上，2016 年 3 月，全国人大常委会审议通过慈善法，保护慈善活动参与者的合法权益。

民主党派和无党派人士在政协各种会议上发表意见、提出提案、反映社情民意信息的权利得到尊重和保障。2012 - 2015 年，各民主党派和全国工商联共提出提案 1461 件，提交社情民意信息 11998 条。

人民团体和社会组织积极参与公共治理。工会参与《劳动保障监察条例》修改研究工作。2012 年以来，各级工会履行劳动法律监督职责，推动各级工会组织开展重大劳动违法典型案例公开曝光工作。2015 年，全国共有工会劳动法律监督组织近 96 万个，监督员总人数接近 213 万。共青团、妇联等人民团体通过多种渠道反映诉求。

工会组织和职工代表大会制度不断完善。中华全国总工会发布《关于新形势下加强基层工会建设的意见》《基层组织建设工作规划（2014 - 2018 年）》，扩大工会组织有效覆盖。截至 2015 年 9 月底，全国新发展进城务工人员会员约 1300 万人。有关部门制定《国有文化企事业单位职工代表大会实施办法（暂行）》。截至 2015 年 9 月底，全国已建工会的企事业单位有 505.9 万家单独建立职工代表大会制度，

区域（行业）职工代表大会覆盖企业 187.3 万家，420.7 万家非公有制企业单独建立职工代表大会制度，建制率为 94.6%，超过 80% 的计划预期目标。

基层群众自治制度更加健全。民政部制定《村民委员会选举规程》，98% 以上的村委会依法实行直接选举。落实村（居）民会议、村（居）民代表会议、村（居）民议事会等制度，保障群众参与基层公共事务管理和决策。有关部门制定《关于加强城乡社区协商的意见》，健全基层民主协商机制。

社会组织成为人民群众参与社会治理和公共服务的重要渠道。社会组织结构不断优化、质量稳步提高。截至 2015 年年底，全国依法登记社会组织约 66 万个，比 2012 年同期增长了 32.3%，全国各类社会组织收入约 2600 亿元，吸纳社会各类人员就业约 850 万人，各类社会组织接受捐款约 900 亿元。探索开展行业协会商会类、科技类、公益慈善类、城乡社区服务类社会组织直接登记。启动行业协会商会与行政机关的脱钩。充分发挥慈善类社会组织在扶贫济困救灾和应对各种突发事件中的优势和作用。积极培育发展非营利性民办学校、民办医院、民办养老机构等社会服务机构，满足人民群众日益增长的多样化公共服务需求。推动政府向社会组织转移职能和购买服务。探索社会组织特别是城乡基层社会组织开展协商。

（七）表达权

推进协商民主建设。2013 年以来，全国政协创建“双周协商座谈会”，以专题为内容、以界别为纽带、以专门委员

会为依托、以座谈为方法，每年召开 20 次左右。开展专题协商、界别协商、对口协商、提案办理协商。

互联网信息平台丰富公民表达渠道。截至 2015 年年底，中国网民规模达到 6.88 亿，互联网普及率为 50.3%。网民通过网络新闻评论、论坛、博客、微博、微信等互联网平台发表言论，对各级政府的工作提出批评和建议，对公务人员的行为进行监督。

信访渠道不断拓宽。优化公民来信来访等诉求表达传统渠道。畅通领导信箱、短信投诉、视频接访，建立人民建议征集制度。国家信访信息系统运行机制完善，受理办理过程全公开，接受公民评价和社会监督。全国所有省份和 30 个部委已经实现互联互通，网上信访逐步成为公民表达诉求的主渠道。

企事业单位职工表达权得到保障。有关部门联合制定《企业民主管理规定》，企业劳动规章制度的制定修改、企业经营管理活动的重大决策和涉及职工切身利益的重要事项必须提交职工代表大会讨论审议。在职工代表大会闭会期间，通过职工代表团组长联席会议、职工民主管理委员会、劳资恳谈会等形式及时反映职工诉求。

国家新闻出版广电总局贯彻落实《新闻记者证管理办法》《报刊记者站管理办法》，保障新闻媒体及分支机构、新闻记者的合法采访权、舆论监督权。

（八）监督权

全国人大及其常委会监督力度不断加强。2015年修改立法法，加强对法规、规章和规范性文件的备案审查制度，明确规定主动审查、向审查申请人反馈及向社会公开制度。2012-2015年，全国人大常委会开展12次专题询问和15项专题调研，检查了17项法律实施情况。2014年全国人大常委会办公厅制定《关于改进完善专题询问工作的若干意见》，将涉及改革难度大、存在问题多、社会关注度高、关系群众切身利益的报告议案确定为专题询问的选题，执法检查、听取报告、专题询问三种监督形式有机结合。2015年全国人大常委会检查职业教育法、消费者权益保护法、水污染防治法等6部法律的实施情况。

人民政协积极探索和完善民主监督机制。2015年，专门围绕腾格里沙漠污染治理、投资审批制度改革等重大问题开展多项监督性调研议政，就决策执行中的问题提出批评和建议。

对法规、规章和规范性文件的监督力度加大。截至2015年年底，相关部门已明令废止35部，全面修改24部，部分条款修改的182部法规规章。2012年6月至2014年6月，处理了存在违法设定和实施行政许可、行政强制、行政处罚等问题的81部法规规章。特别对国务院取消和下放行政审批项目涉及的部门规章进行了集中审查和督促修改。

行政问责、行政复议、行政诉讼制度进一步完善。2012-2014年，各级行政复议机关共受理行政复议申请约34万件，审结32万余件，占受理案件总数的94%。最高人民法院下发《关于人民法院跨行政区域集中管辖行政案件的

指导意见》，推进相关机制改革。截至 2015 年年底，已设立北京市第四中级人民法院、上海市第三中级人民法院等跨行政区划人民法院。

社会监督不断加强。最高人民检察院、司法部印发《深化人民监督员制度改革方案》。截至 2015 年年底，全国共有人民监督员 1.5 万多人，聘任特约检察员 3786 人。人民监督员监督检察机关查办职务犯罪案件中“拟撤销案件”和“拟不起诉案件”共 7974 件，其中，对 212 件案件提出不同意检察机关拟处理决定的意见，对检察机关查办职务犯罪工作中一些情形提出监督纠正意见 992 件，对检察工作和队伍建设提出建议 156 条。充分发挥互联网监督作用，近年来，中央纪检监察机构和最高人民法院、最高人民检察院等开设了举报网站，一大批通过互联网反映出来的问题得到了解决，为预防和惩治贪污腐败发挥了重要作用。

四、少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人的权利

2012 - 2015 年，少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人权利得到有力保障，基本实现计划预期目标。

（一）少数民族权利

少数民族平等参与管理国家和社会事务的权利得到依法保障。55 个少数民族均有本民族的全国人大代表。人口超过 100 万的少数民族都有本民族的全国人大常委会委员；在 155 个民族自治地方的人民代表大会常委会中，均有实行区域自治民族的公民担任主任或者副主任。自治区主席、自治州州长、自治县县长，均由实行区域自治民族的公民担任。少数民族公务员占全国公务员总数的比例已超过少数民族人口占全国总人口比例。

少数民族人才培养稳步推进。2012 年以来，国家有关部门共选派西部地区和其他民族地区 2100 多名干部，到中央国家机关和经济相对发达地区挂职锻炼。国家实施“西部之光”“少数民族科技骨干特殊培养计划”等重大人才培养政策与项目，为西藏、新疆等西部地区培养专业技术人才 3000 多人。免费为民族地区定向培养拟从事全科医疗的本科医学生，中央财政按照每生每年（5 年制本科）6000 元标准予以补助。2013 年以来，开展了民族地区农村卫生人员重点业务培训、县级医院骨干医师培训、全科医生转岗培训等项目。

少数民族的经济发展权利得到保障。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政安排少数民族发展资金 148.24 亿元，专项支持推进兴边富民行动、扶持人口较少民族发展以及开展少数民族特色村寨和少数民族传统手工艺品的保护与发展。国家安排中

央预算内投资 58 亿元，用于帮助边境地区和人口较少民族聚居区的基础设施、群众生产生活条件改善和社会事业发展。2015 年，内蒙古、广西、西藏、宁夏、新疆 5 个自治区和贵州、云南、青海 3 个省的贫困人口从 2012 年的 3121 万下降到 1813 万。2012 - 2015 年，民族八省区国内生产总值从 58505 亿元增加到 74736 亿元；民族地区城镇常住居民人均可支配收入从 20542 元增加到 26901 元。

民族教育发展加快。对人口较少民族的农村义务教育阶段寄宿生按每人每年 250 元的标准予以生活费补助。对西藏自治区农牧民子女实行“包吃、包住、包学习费用”政策，并稳步提高经费标准，目前达到每年生均 3000 元。每年另行安排 2000 万元义务教育助学金，专项用于补助西藏自治区寄宿制贫困学生生活费。开展民族地区教育基础薄弱县普通高中建设项目，2012 - 2015 年，共安排中央预算内投资 70 亿元，支持民族地区 318 所普通高中建设。继续实行对少数民族考生予以照顾的倾斜政策，2012 - 2015 年，国家民委直属高校共安排本科招生计划 12.4 万多名，其中民族八省区 4.6 万多名，中央部门高校和地方高校安排少数民族预科招生计划 18.5 万多名。2012 - 2015 年，少数民族高层次骨干人才计划共招收培养 1.6 万名硕士研究生，4000 名博士研究生。

双语教育稳步推进。2015 年，从学前到普通高中，实施双语教育的学校有 1.2 万余所，双语教师 22.54 万人，接受双语教育的学生 349.12 万人。每年出版民族文字的中小学教材 3500 余种、1 亿余册。

民族地区教育条件进一步改善。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政投入 10.25 亿元，支持 5 个民族自治区“国培计划”中西部项目和幼师国培项目，共培训中小学幼儿园教师 87 万余人次。教育部直属师范大学师范生免费教育为民族地区输送教师 4.2 万人；“农村学校教育硕士师资培养计划”为民族地区输送农村教师 4364 人。2011 - 2015 年，实施教育援疆项目 528 个，投入资金 108 亿元，培训教师 13 万人次，选派支教教师 5300 人。截至 2015 年，各类教育援藏项目达 405 个，援助资金 9.38 亿元，培训人员 6829 人次，人员援助 3585 人次。各类教育支援青海项目 134 个，援助资金 6.7 亿元。

少数民族文化得到保护。截至 2015 年年底，布达拉宫等 9 项分布在民族地区的自然、文化遗产被列入《世界文化遗产名录》。新疆维吾尔木卡姆艺术等 14 项和羌年等 4 项少数民族项目分别入选联合国教科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》《急需保护的非物质文化遗产名录》，在民族地区建成 10 个文化生态保护实验区。在已经公布的四批国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目名录和四批国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目代表性传承人名单中，全国共有 479 项少数民族非物质文化遗产代表性项目、524 名非物质文化遗产代表性项目传承人入选。全国少数民族古籍解题书目套书《中国少数民族古籍总目提要》于 2014 年全部出版。

少数民族语言文字得到保护和发展。推进少数民族语言文字的规范化、标准化和信息处理。立项研制了蒙古、藏、维吾尔、哈萨克、彝等少数民族人名汉字音译转写规范。开展现代蒙古语常用词词表、藏文拉丁转写标准、现代维吾尔文学语言正字正音标准等研制工作。建设中国少数民族濒危

语言数据库。设立并实施“中国语言资源保护工程”。截至2015年年底，有54个少数民族使用80余种本民族语言，21个少数民族使用29种本民族文字。全国有近200个广播电台（站），使用25种少数民族语言播音，出版民族文字图书的各类出版社有32家。全国已建成11个少数民族语言电影译制中心，可进行17个少数民族语种、37种少数民族方言的译制，2012-2015年共完成3000余部（次）电影的少数民族语言译制。

（二）妇女权利

	比例	说明
十二届全国人大女性代表比例	23.4%	比上届提高 2.07 个百分点
2011-2013 年换届的新一届省级人大代表女性比例	24.76%	
十二届全国人大常委会女性常务委员占常委总数	15.5%	25 人
十二届全国政协女性委员占委员总数	17.84%	399 人
新一届省级政协女性委员	22.22%	比上届提高 0.91 个百分点

表 1：各级人大、政协的女性比例

妇女享有平等参与国家和社会事务管理的机会。十二届全国人大女性代表比例比上届提高 2.07 个百分点，达到 23.4%；十二届全国人大常委会现有女性委员 25 人，占委员总数的 15.5%。十二届全国政协有女性委员 399 人，占委员总数的 17.84%。2011-2013 年换届的新一届省级人大代表女性比例达到 24.76%；新一届省级政协委员中女性比例达到 22.22%。2015 年省级政府领导班子配备女性干部比例比 2012

年有明显提升。2014年，在企业董事会、监事会中，女职工董事、监事占职工董事和监事的比例分别为40.1%和41.5%。

妇女享有平等的就业权利。实施机关事业单位处级干部和高级职称专业技术人员男女同龄退休。2014年，全国女性就业人员占全社会就业人员的比重为44.8%。实施鼓励妇女就业创业的小额担保贷款财政贴息政策，2009年以来，向妇女发放创业担保贷款2607.04亿元，扶持和带动近千万妇女创业就业。

农村妇女依法享有土地权益基本得到落实。面向基层村委会开展法制宣传培训，加大村规民约备案审查纠正力度。在土地承包经营权确权登记颁证过程中，妇女的土地权益在登记簿和不动产权属证书上得到体现。

妇女健康服务水平持续提高。2012年4月，国务院颁布实施《女职工劳动保护特别规定》，修改完善适用范围、禁忌劳动范围等内容，将法定产假时间延长到98天。2015年，全国女性参加生育保险的人数达到7712万人，人均生育待遇支出16456元，比2014年增加2000元。2015年，1205万名计划怀孕夫妇获得免费检查，目标人群覆盖率平均达96.5%。2011-2015年，农村孕产妇住院分娩项目累计补助近5000万人，农村孕产妇住院分娩率从2010年的97.8%提高到2015年的99.5%。孕产妇死亡率自2010年的30/10万下降到2015年的20.1/10万。截至2015年年底，有5195万名农村妇女接受了宫颈癌免费检查，747万名农村妇女接受了乳腺癌免费检查。

立法保护妇女免遭家庭暴力伤害。2015年12月27日，全国人大常委会通过的反家庭暴力法，专门设立了公安告诫、人身安全保护令和强制报告等制度。最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部联合发布《关于依法办理家庭暴力犯罪案件的意见》，加强司法对家庭暴力的及时干预。2014-2015年，最高人民法院先后公布15起涉家庭暴力典型案例。一些地方公安机关和人民法院积极探索运用公安告诫和人身安全保护令等手段，有效防范和及时制止家庭暴力。

反对拐卖妇女犯罪行为取得新进展。国务院办公厅印发《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013-2020年）》，加大对拐卖人口犯罪的整治力度。2014-2015年，公安机关共破获拐卖妇女案件2412起。开展跨国打击拐卖妇女犯罪行为，促进湄公河次区域六国反拐合作进程。

（三）儿童权利

儿童健康权利得到有效保障。婴儿死亡率由2010年的13.1‰下降到2015年的8.1‰，五岁以下儿童死亡率为10.7‰，比2010年下降5.7‰。2014年，儿童低体重发生率为2.6%，5岁以下儿童低体重率为1.48%，提前完成计划预期目标。儿童免疫规划疫苗接种率达到97%以上，2014年平均接种率继续保持在99%以上。

农村义务教育学生营养改善计划稳步推进。截至2015年10月底，全国22个省（区、市）的699个集中连片特困县开展学生营养改善计划国家试点，2115.16万学生受益，23个省的673个县开展地方试点，1090.78万学生受益。

校车和校园安全状况持续改善。2012年以来，国务院制定了《校车安全管理条例》，教育部制定了《义务教育学校管理标准（试行）》等一系列规范性文件。截至2015年年底，全国已建立37个安全教育实验区，覆盖12.8万所学校和5200万学生。

留守儿童得到关爱。中央财政支持实施“农村留守儿童社区关爱服务试点项目”，20多万留守儿童受益。2014年以来，筹集社会爱心资金6700万元，在全国捐建670个“儿童快乐家园”。开展代理家长、结对帮扶、困境儿童救助等关爱活动，受益人数达1312.9万人次。

女童权利得到进一步保护。刑法修正案（九）取消嫖宿幼女罪，完善对幼女免于性侵害的保护制度。国家持续开展打击和查处非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定和选择性别人工终止妊娠行为的专项行动。2015年，全国出生人口性别比下降到113.5，实现自2009年以来的七连降。

儿童保护和救助工作进一步加强。截至2015年年底，全国有儿童福利机构1605个，独立的未成年人救助保护机构407个，比2012年同期显著增长。2015年，被家庭收养的孤残儿童人数为2.3万人，占孤残儿童总数的4.4%，全国救助机构共救助儿童14.97万人次。确保不让受艾滋病影响的儿童因家庭困难上不起学或辍学，注意保护受艾滋病影响的学生的隐私，保护他们不受任何形式的歧视。刑法修正案（九）加大了对拐卖妇女儿童犯罪收买方的刑事处罚力度，收买被拐妇女儿童的行为一律追究刑事责任。截至2015年年底，全国打拐DNA数据库已为4000多名失踪儿童找到亲

生父母。2014 - 2015 年，全国共破获拐卖儿童案件 2216 起。最高人民法院、最高人民检察院等有关部门先后下发《关于依法惩治性侵害未成年人犯罪的意见》《关于依法处理监护人侵害未成年人权益行为若干问题的意见》，加强对儿童的司法保护。贯彻落实《禁止使用童工规定》，在劳动领域维护儿童权益工作进一步加强。

（四）老年人权利

社会养老保障体系逐步健全。23 个省（区、市）建立了高龄津贴制度，20 个省（区、市）建立了经济困难老年人养老服务补贴制度，8 个省（区、市）建立了失能老年人护理补贴制度，20 个省（区、市）实施了老年人意外伤害保险制度。

	总数	比 2012 年增长
全国养老机构和设施	11.5 万个	151%
全国养老床位	671.7 万张	60.9%
每千名老人拥有床位数	30.3 张	40.5%
老年人城市日间照料服务中心覆盖率	50%	无
老年人农村日间照料服务中心覆盖率	>30%	无

表 2：截至 2015 年年底全国养老服务基本情况

社会养老服务体系快速发展。截至 2015 年年底，全国共有养老机构和设施 11.5 万个，比 2012 年增长 151%；居家养老服务设施已基本覆盖城镇社区和 50% 以上的农村社区。全国养老床位 671.7 万张，每千名老人拥有床位 30.3 张，比 2012 年分别增加了 60.9% 和 40.5%，远超计划预期目标。

老年人文化生活更加丰富。截至 2015 年年底，全国共有老年学校 7.63 万个；建有 180 个国家级、500 余个省级社区教育实验区、示范区，老年人占参与社区教育总人数的 60% 以上；有老年类报纸 24 种，老年类期刊 24 种。通过全国文化信息资源共享工程、国家数字文化网和“中国文化网络电视”等多种渠道提供各类适合老年人的数字文化资源。

（五）残疾人权利

残疾人权益保障制度不断完善。2012 年 8 月以来，国务院先后颁布《无障碍环境建设条例》《关于加快推进残疾人小康进程的意见》。最高人民检察院、中国残疾人联合会印发《关于在检察工作中切实维护残疾人合法权益的意见》。建立健全残疾人法律救助制度，为残疾人提供免费、及时、便利的法律服务。

残疾人获得社会保障。截至 2015 年，全国建立了困难残疾人生活补贴制度和重度残疾人护理补贴制度。1088.4 万城乡残疾人纳入最低生活保障范围，近 2230 万残疾人参加城乡居民社会养老保险，302.3 万残疾人参加城镇居民基本医疗保险。2012 - 2015 年，496.2 万农村贫困残疾人脱贫，317 万农村贫困残疾人得到实用技术培训，提前完成计划预期目标。中央安排 37.4 亿元康复扶贫贴息贷款，扶持 74.3 万贫困残疾人。国家补助完成 116.4 万户农村贫困残疾人危房改造。

残疾人康复服务持续推进。截至 2015 年年底，全国已建社区康复站的社区总数 22.2 万个，2012 - 2015 年，854.4 万残疾人接受社区康复服务。1246.6 万残疾人得到基本康复

服务，提前完成计划预期目标。2011 - 2015 年，中央财政投入经费 4.32 亿元，为 3.6 万名贫困孤独症儿童提供康复训练补助。覆盖城乡的辅助器具服务网络逐步完善，累计提供各类辅助器具 665.5 万件。

残疾人教育、就业和文化权利得到进一步保障。实施《特殊教育提升计划（2014 - 2016 年）》，全面提升特殊教育普及水平、保障能力和教育教学质量。2015 年，全国共有特殊教育学校 2053 所，在校生 44.22 万人，专任教师 5.03 万人。2012 - 2015 年，中央财政共下达特殊教育补助资金 9.25 亿元。实施“特殊教育学校建设（二期）工程”，安排专项资金 24.42 亿元，共支持 61 所残疾人中高职院校和高等特殊师范院校基础设施建设。有关部门于 2015 年印发《残疾人参加普通高等学校招生全国统一考试管理规定（暂行）》，保障残疾人的平等受教育权；积极推进《残疾人教育条例》修订工作，加强法律保障。2012 年印发《关于加强残疾人职业培训促进就业工作的通知》，保证有就业愿望的残疾人都获得相应的职业培训。自 2014 年开始，党政机关、事业单位、国有企业等单位招录残疾高校毕业生得到政策性保障。在各级公共图书馆建立盲人阅览室，截至 2015 年年底，盲文图书新增藏量 48.6 万册，盲人阅览室坐席数 2.1 万个。盲文出版物出版规模大幅提升。2011 - 2015 年，共出版盲文教材 476 个品种，69.2 万册；盲文图书 5526 个品种，133.19 万册；低视力大字版图书 1138 个品种，112.34 万册；盲人有声读物 2400 个品种，16000 小时，提前并超额完成计划预期目标。优秀盲文出版项目纳入国家出版规划，国家出版基金对符合条件的予以支持。

无障碍建设与改造加速推进。有关部门修改实施《残疾人航空运输管理办法》《无障碍设计规范》，印发《关于加强村镇无障碍环境建设的指导意见》，制定实施《网站设计无障碍技术要求》。在所有列车设置残疾人专座，允许导盲犬乘坐火车。在城市道路、建筑物公共停车场增设无障碍停车位，在人行道交通信号设施安装盲人过街音响信号装置。国家补助 57.3 万户贫困残疾人家庭进行无障碍改造。

五、人权教育

2012 - 2015 年，国家大力传播人权理念，普及人权知识，开展人权教育，努力提升全社会尊重和保障人权意识。

国务院新闻办公室与 8 家人权教育和培训基地共举办了 144 期人权知识培训班，对各级党政干部、司法系统干警和媒体从业人员进行人权知识培训；各级行政学院普遍把人权纳入教学内容，对各级领导干部进行人权知识教育。

2012 年开始，各中小学根据新修订的义务教育各学科课程标准，结合学生年龄特点，在课程教材中融入人身权利、受教育权利、经济权利等学习内容，让学生了解公民依法享有的基本权利和应承担的义务，增强学生的权利意识。

高等院校根据《行动计划》的要求，加强人权相关专业建设，在法学等专业本科人才培养方案中增加人权相关课程，编写人权教材，加快人权方面的特色人才培养。自主开设《人权概论》通识课，《人权法学》《国际人权法学》《人权法专题》等公选课程，人权教育课程得到充实。招收培养人权法学、人权政治学、人权哲学等研究方向的硕士、博士研究生。设置人权研究方向博士后科研流动站。中国政法大学、西南政法大学自主设置了人权法学二级学科。

电视台、广播电台、报刊、网络媒体等以播发消息、评论、连线、解读、访谈、微博、微信互动等多种形式，积极传播人权知识，依法保障人权观念深入人心，形成了国家尊重和保障人权、公民尊法守法的良好社会环境。

2014年4月，中国人民大学人权研究中心、复旦大学人权研究中心、山东大学人权研究中心、武汉大学人权研究院和西南政法大学人权教育与研究中心新增为国家人权教育和培训基地，提前完成计划预期目标。

中国人权研究会、中国人权发展基金会、国家人权教育与培训基地开展人权理论研究。编辑出版《中国人权在行动》《中国人权事业发展报告》等人权书籍。搭建人权学术交流平台，编辑出版《人权》《人权研究》《中国人权评论》《残障权利研究》等学术刊物。编写《人权知识读本丛书》等人权培训教材，面向社会大众普及人权知识。举办或参与国际学术会议，大力开展与国内外同行的学术交流。

六、国际人权条约义务的履行和国际人权交流与合作

2012 - 2015 年，中国继续认真履行已加入的国际人权条约，开展国际人权交流与合作，推动国际人权事业健康发展。

（一）履行国际人权条约义务

2012 年 9 月，参加联合国残疾人权利委员会审议中国执行《残疾人权利公约》首次报告的对话会，以翔实的数据充分介绍中国残疾人事业成就，对委员会提出的问题作了全面回答。

2013 年 9 月，参加联合国儿童权利委员会审议中国执行《儿童权利公约》第三、第四次合并报告和执行《儿童权利公约关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》首次报告的对话会，介绍了中国执行公约的具体情况，对委员会提出的问题作了认真、全面的回答。

2013 年 6 月，向联合国禁止酷刑委员会提交中国执行《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约》（以下简称“《禁止酷刑公约》”）第六次报告。2015 年 11 月，参加联合国禁止酷刑委员会审议中国执行《禁止酷刑公约》第六次报告的对话会，全面介绍了中国执行公约情况，并对委员会提出的问题作了全面回答。

2014 年 5 月，参加联合国经济、社会和文化权利委员会审议中国执行《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》第二次报告的对话会，全面介绍中国在保障经济、社会和文化权利领域取得的成就，回答委员会提出的问题。

2014年10月，参加联合国消除对妇女歧视委员会审议中国执行《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》第七、第八次合并报告的对话会，介绍中国在性别平等和妇女发展方面取得的成就，并对委员会提出的问题作了全面和细致的回答。

（二）开展国际人权交流与合作

2013年10月，顺利接受联合国人权理事会第二轮国别人权审查，全面介绍中国人权事业发展、面临挑战和努力目标。中国认真研究各国提出的建议，本着开放、认真的态度予以积极回应，接受204条建议，占建议总数的81%，受到各方一致好评。2014年3月，联合国人权理事会核可中国接受审查的报告。

参加第67届至第70届联合国大会第三委员会会议、联合国人权理事会第20次至第30次会议、联合国非政府组织委员会年度届会和续会等多边人权会议，积极宣示中国人权政策主张，反对将人权问题政治化和采取双重标准，为发展中国家仗义执言。推动联合国人权机制同等重视经济、社会和文化权利与公民权利和政治权利，以公正、客观和非选择性方式开展工作。2013年11月，高票当选2014-2016年联合国人权理事会成员。2014年4月，顺利连任联合国非政府组织委员会成员。

2012年2月，与观点相近国家共同推动联大通过人权条约机构改革决议，启动人权条约机构改革联大进程。2014年4月，联大以协商一致方式通过人权条约机构改革方案，从加强条约机构有效运作的角度达成诸多共识，较为均衡地反映各方关切。

继续与联合国人权机制开展合作，认真及时答复人权理事会特别机制来函，并在人权理事会与特别机制进行建设性互动对话。分别于2013年12月、2015年6月接待人权理事会在法律与实践中消除对妇女歧视问题工作组、外债对人权影响问题独立专家访华。

继续在平等和相互尊重基础上与有关国家开展人权对话与交流。2012年6月以来，与美国、欧盟、英国、德国、澳大利亚、瑞士等举行20余次人权对话，与美国举行法律专家交流，与澳大利亚开展人权技术合作，两次接待欧盟人权事务特别代表访华。与俄罗斯、巴西、巴基斯坦、古巴、白俄罗斯、老挝、斯里兰卡等开展10余次人权磋商与交流。2014年和2015年，国务院新闻办公室两次派出人权交流团访问美国、加拿大、巴西、墨西哥，开展人权交流与合作。

2015年9月，中国同联合国妇女署联合举办全球妇女峰会，80多位国家领导人出席会议，就妇女领域有关问题发表看法，并就促进男女平等、提升妇女地位作出重要承诺。中国还建设性参与联合国社会发展委员会、联大残疾与发展问题高级别会议等多边国际会议，积极参与残疾人问题的讨论与决议磋商。2012年以来，中国先后参与第12次至第15次亚欧非正式人权研讨会等区域、次区域人权交流活动，与亚欧40多个国家进行互动交流。

2012-2015年，中国民间组织国际交流促进会等中国非政府组织派团出席联合国人权理事会第19次至第30次会议。中国人权研究会和中国人权发展基金会联合主办了4届“北

京人权论坛”，每届都有来自世界 30 余个国家和地区的人权高级官员、专家学者和相关机构负责人参加会议。

Assessment Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2012-2015)

Information Office of the State Council

The People's Republic of China

Preface

In June 2012, with approval from the Chinese government, the Information Office of the State Council published the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2012-2015) (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan). It is China's second national plan on human rights since the promulgation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2009-2010) in April 2009. The formulation and promulgation of the National Human Rights Action Plan is an important step taken by the Chinese government to honor its solemn commitment on human rights, to ensure the implementation of the constitutional principle of respecting and safeguarding human rights and to advance China's human rights in a comprehensive way.

Local governments at various levels and the relevant departments of the central government and state organs have attached great importance to the implementation of the Action Plan. Based on the principle of "each performing its own functions and sharing the work and responsibilities," they have incorporated the Action Plan into the work plans of their regions

and departments and adopted effective measures to implement it based on mid- and long-term work plans in their respective fields. Enterprises and public institutions, mass organizations, social groups, media organizations, academic and research institutions and the general public have also been actively involved in publicizing and implementing the Action Plan. Under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government, and with the joint efforts of all parties involved, all targets and tasks set by the Action Plan have been fulfilled as scheduled.

As stipulated in the Action Plan, a "joint meeting mechanism for the National Human Rights Action Plan" was created, consisting of the Information Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - they jointly take the leading role in this mechanism - and relevant state legislative and judiciary organs, departments of the State Council, mass organizations and social groups, and is responsible for coordinating the implementation, supervision and assessment of the Action Plan.

In the second half of 2014, the joint meeting mechanism launched a mid-term assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan, instructed relevant departments and government institutions to deliver reports on the implementation of the Action Plan, organized experts and scholars to carry out corresponding research and investigations, convened a mid-term assessment meeting on the implementation of the Action Plan to appraise and review the implementation of the Action Plan for

the earlier period, and made arrangements on how to better carry out the Action Plan in the next phase.

In July 2015, the joint meeting mechanism launched the final assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan. The final assessment was conducted in three stages -- investigation, evaluation and summary. From July to December 2015, the Information Office of the State Council took representatives of media agencies and human rights experts on multiple tours of investigation in Beijing, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Qinghai, Xinjiang and other regions where they conducted interviews and research and listened to comments and suggestions of people from all walks of life and the general public. Entrusted by the joint meeting mechanism, the China Society for Human Rights Studies arranged multiple trips for human rights experts and representatives of social groups to Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chongqing, Dalian, Jinan, Wuhan and other places to conduct investigations on the implementation of the Action Plan.

The joint meeting mechanism instructed relevant departments and institutions to make a self-assessment of the completion of their respective tasks concerning the Action Plan, and to submit written reports. On this basis, the joint meeting mechanism organized a team of human rights experts from relevant departments and institutions of the central government, mass organizations and social groups as well as the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, Nankai University, Shandong

University, Southwest University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, and other universities and research institutions. The team examined and analyzed the self-appraisals of each department and institution in accordance with the targets set by the Action Plan, solicited opinions and suggestions from member organizations of the joint meeting mechanism and all social sectors and finally formulated the Assessment Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2012-2015).

It is hereby promulgated as follows.

I. Overall Implementation

China's human rights cause saw extraordinary development during the four years from 2012 to 2015. While striving to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Chinese government combined its human rights endeavors with economic, political, cultural, social and ecological construction in accordance with its strategic blueprint to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, comprehensively deepen reform, advance the law-based governance and strengthen Party self-discipline. It has taken various steps to strengthen the protection of human rights and worked strenuously to achieve the main targets and tasks set by the National Human Rights Action Plan (2012-2015), advancing the cause of human rights in China to a new stage.

-- Sticking to the vision of people-centered development, speeding up the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and ensuring people's economic, social and cultural rights

From 2012 to 2015, faced with a complex international situation and the challenging tasks of promoting reform and development while maintaining stability at home, the Chinese government stuck to the new vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, actively adapted to and promoted the 'new normal' in economic development, and made unceasing efforts to deepen reform and opening-up. It stuck to the policy

of maintaining stable growth, promoting reform, making structural adjustments, improving people's lives and guarding against risks to push for more efficient, fairer and more sustainable growth. It also worked to ensure that all people can enjoy the dividend of reform and development and that they gain an increasingly greater sense of benefit.

From 2012 to 2015, China's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.4 percent. The per capita disposable income of urban residents increased by 7.5 percent annually while the per capita net income for rural residents increased by 9.2 percent annually. The registered urban unemployment rate was kept within 4.1 percent. 66.63 million people in rural areas were lifted out of poverty. The number of permanent urban residents has increased to account for 56.1 percent of the total population. 24.28 million government-subsidized housing units were basically completed in urban areas. Basic medical insurance was expanded to cover over 95 percent of the population and participation in basic old-age insurance plans exceeded 80 percent. A public service system was basically completed and equal access to education was better enforced. The overall health conditions of the population improved notably. Internet construction accelerated, allowing citizens easier access to enjoy their cultural rights. Greater efforts were made to improve the environment and new progress was achieved in ecological conservation. The rights and interests of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities have been further guaranteed.

-- Building a socialist law-based country, striving to modernize the state governance system and governance capacity and guaranteeing citizens' civil and political rights

The socialist democracy was steadily moved forward. Efforts were accelerated to increase government transparency and expand the application of e-government and online administration. Citizens' rights to be informed, to participate, to be heard and to oversee were guaranteed. Further efforts were made to streamline administration and delegate powers. A power list system was established. From 2014 to 2015, the government delegated the power or canceled the requirement for government review for 557 items; canceled the requirement for verification or approval for 272 professional qualifications; and put a complete stop to the practice of non-administrative review and approval. It improved regulations governing the ruling party and punished corruption and job-related crimes, creating a sound political and legal environment for the protection of human rights.

Efforts were made to deepen the reform of the judicial system, to optimize the allocation of judicial powers, to improve the system of judicial responsibilities and to promote judicial transparency. The system of legal proceedings was revised and improved and the legal principles were strictly implemented to ensure legally prescribed punishment for a crime, innocence until proven guilty and the exclusion of illegal evidence. Stringent efforts were made to guarantee lawyers' rights to

perform their duties and to guard against and rectify wrong or false convictions. Guarantees were in place to ensure that judicial organs can perform their duties independently and justly in accordance with the law. Citizens' rights of the person and rights to a fair trial were protected in accordance with the law to ensure that they can feel fairness and justice in every judicial case.

-- Upholding core socialist values, promoting human rights theory research and human rights education, and striving to improve the public's awareness to respect and protect human rights

The ideas of prosperity, democracy, civilization, harmony, freedom, equality, justice, rule of law, patriotism, dedication, integrity and friendship were actively promoted for the whole society so as to nurture and practice core socialist values. These values are the common aspirations and spiritual prop of the Chinese people. They define the basic requirements and development direction of socialism with Chinese characteristics and play an important role in guiding and leading the development of China's human rights cause.

Human rights education and training were conducted in various forms to promote the ideas about human rights and to spread the knowledge on human rights. Human rights and legal education were incorporated into the campaign to increase the public's knowledge of the law, school education and specialized

education. The level of access and specialization of human rights education has been steadily raised. Human rights and legal education for leading officials and public office holders were enhanced, with the State Council Information Office holding multiple training sessions on human rights. Higher education institutions were encouraged to open human rights courses and to train personnel and five new "national-level human rights education and training bases" were set up, completing the tasks set by the Action Plan ahead of schedule. Academic research on human rights was actively conducted and fruitful results were achieved on the research on human rights theories with Chinese characteristics.

-- Conducting international exchanges and cooperation on human rights on the basis of equality and mutual respect, faithfully fulfilling obligations under international human rights conventions, promoting the healthy development of international human rights endeavors

From 2012 to 2015, China continued to earnestly fulfill its obligations under the international human rights conventions to which it is a signatory and held constructive dialogue with relevant treaty bodies on China's implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other

Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. China participated and passed the second round of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review. It took an active part in multilateral human rights meetings hosted by the Third Committee of UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council. China and UN Women jointly held the Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

From 2012 to 2015, China held over 20 human rights dialogues and exchanges with the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Switzerland and others. It conducted more than 10 human rights consultations and exchanges with countries including Russia, Brazil, Pakistan and Cuba. The China Society for Human Rights Studies and the China Foundation for Human Rights Development jointly hosted four meetings of the Beijing Forum on Human Rights.

With the joint efforts of the Chinese government and its people from all ethnic groups, major targets and tasks set by the Action Plan had been fulfilled as scheduled by the end of 2015. Of these, about 48 percent of the binding targets and over 50 percent of the targets concerning the people's livelihood had been met ahead of time or exceeded, thus realizing the comprehensive implementation of the Action Plan.

Besides the binding targets stipulated in the Action Plan, the Chinese government actively responded to hot issues and peoples' complaints and made extra efforts to strengthen the

protection of human rights. Starting in 2012, restrictions on students taking national college entrance exams in places where their parents work and live were gradually lifted and their rights to education were further enhanced. In December 2013, the reeducation through labor system was abolished. In August 2015, four categories of criminals serving their prison terms were pardoned under an amnesty and Amendment IX to the Criminal Law was deliberated and passed. The amendment abolished the death penalty for 9 crimes, reducing the number of crimes where the death penalty is applicable from 55 to 46.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government incorporated the principle of universality of human rights into China's national conditions and substantially improved protection of people's rights to subsistence and development, promoted the coordinated development of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, successfully charting a path of human rights development suiting China's national conditions. The fulfilling of the Action Plan as scheduled fully demonstrates the commitment and confidence of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government to promote the development of the human rights cause in a coordinated and orderly way and the huge advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

There is no best, only better human rights protection. The Chinese government is keenly aware it still faces many challenges despite China's tremendous achievements in the

development of human rights. Its economic development mode is still crude and it is still fraught with problems from unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable development. There is still a big gap between urban and rural development. There are still problems of immediate concern to the people remaining to be solved, including medical care, education, old age care, food and drug safety, income distribution and the environment. The corruption and misconduct in some sectors cannot be ignored. There is still a long way to go to realize higher-level protection of human rights in China and hard efforts must be made.

In a congratulatory letter to the Beijing Forum on Human Rights in September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out that the Chinese people have gone through much suffering and know very well the great significance of human value, basic human rights and human dignity to social development and progress. It is a common objective of the human society for people to fully enjoy human rights. China will steadfastly advance the human rights cause both in China and the rest of the world and work to make greater contribution to the advancement of human civilization.

II. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

From 2012 to 2015, China continued to deepen reform and adopted a series of important measures to promote development and improve people's livelihoods, comprehensively strengthening the guarantee of people's economic, social and cultural rights. Major targets set by the Action Plan were fulfilled on schedule.

(1) Right to work

Figure 1: New urban jobs 2012-2015 (Unit: Ten thousand)

Equal rights to employment have been guaranteed. In 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, 12.66 million, 13.1 million, 13.22 million and 13.12 million new urban jobs were created respectively, surpassing the target of 9 million new jobs every year. The registered urban unemployment rate was kept within 4.1 percent, lower than the 5 percent target.

Figure 2: Number of regions that increased minimum wages and average rate of increase (2012-2015)

The right to get work remuneration as well as rest and leave has been further guaranteed. In 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, minimum wages were raised in 25, 27, 19 and 27 regions respectively by 20.1 percent, 17 percent, 14.1 percent and 14.9 percent. In 2012, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress amended the Labor Contract Law, again

stressing equal pay for equal work. In 2015, more than 90 percent of employees working in various enterprises signed labor contracts. More than 50 percent of workers enjoyed annual leave with pay in 2015, according to a survey on human resources and social security conducted in 60 cities in November 2015.

Work safety conditions have continued to improve. The State Administration of Work Safety issued Opinions on Further Enhancing the Construction of the System of National Work Safety Emergency Platforms. The central government, 20 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government), some cities, major counties and large enterprises in high-risk industries set up separate work safety platforms. Communication and connectivity were established among the platforms of the central government, 13 provincial regions and 7 national mine emergency rescue teams. Compared with 2011, the number of all types of industrial accidents and the number of deaths decreased by 19 percent and 12.4 percent respectively and the number of major industrial accidents and the number of deaths decreased by 47.2 percent and 31 percent respectively. In 2013, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress deliberated and passed the Law on Special Equipment Safety. From 2011 to 2015, while the total number of special equipment increased by 70 percent, the number of deaths related to special equipment was kept within 300 each year for five consecutive years and the death rate for

every 10,000 pieces of special equipment decreased to 0.36 in 2015 from 0.67 in 2010, matching the level of special equipment safety in medium developed countries. Relevant government departments revised the Administrative Measures for Diagnosis and Identification of Occupational Diseases and the Classified List of Hazardous Factors of Occupational Diseases, formulated five regulations including the Provisions on the Supervision and Administration of Occupational Health at Work Sites, the Measures for the Administration of Occupational Health Examination and criteria for diagnosing new occupational diseases. They also issued over 70 occupational health technical standards including the Technical Code for Dust Control in Stone Material Processing. Special campaigns were launched to control dust and hazardous materials in industries prone to occupational diseases including gold mining, cement production, stone material processing and wood furniture making.

The skills of workers have been upgraded. Rural and urban workers received extensive vocational training. By the end of 2015, the total number of skilled workers had reached 167 million, exceeding the planned target of 125 million ahead of schedule. 45.01 million of them were highly-skilled workers, accounting for 27.28 percent of the total.

(2) Right to basic living standards

Figure 3: Percentage of increase of GDP, urban residents' per capita disposable income and rural residents' per capita net income (2012-2015)

From 2012 to 2015, the increase of residents' per capita disposable income surpassed the growth rate of GDP of the same period. The annual growth rate of the per-capita disposal income of urban residents and per-capita net income of rural residents were 7.5 percent and 9.2 percent respectively, exceeding the planned target growth of 7 percent.

Tangible results have been achieved in poverty reduction. In 2012, relevant government departments formulated the 12th Five-year Plan for Poverty Reduction Village By Village. By 2015, poverty alleviation projects covering 30,000 villages had been implemented, exceeding the target of 24,000 villages. Investment totaled 144.569 billion yuan, an average of 4.8 million yuan for each village. From 2012 to 2015, the State Development and Reform Commission appropriated 21 billion yuan from the central budget for relocation of impoverished residents, which brought about an additional more than 200 billion yuan in local government input and various other investments. About 8 million people in poverty were relocated. Training programs in practical skills focusing on planting and breeding were conducted for 9.3 million impoverished laborers who chose to stay. The government allocated various poverty reduction funds totaling 25.53 billion yuan for 17 impoverished border counties (cities) and launched 3,807 poverty reduction

projects in border areas, directly benefiting 306,000 households. By the end of 2015, over 729,000 technicians had been sent to grassroots levels in rural areas, covering 90 percent of all counties (cities, districts) and helping 60 million people directly or indirectly.

Figure 4: Rural population in poverty 2012-2015 (Unit: ten thousand)

The number of people living in poverty has been greatly reduced. From 2012 to 2015, the number of people living in poverty in rural areas was reduced by 66.63 million. In 2015, the state raised the national poverty alleviation standard from the 2010 level of 2,300 yuan to 2,855 yuan following a dynamic adjustment mechanism. The standards set by some provincial regions were higher than the national standard.

Figure 5: Number of housing units starting construction in various dilapidated areas 2012-2015 (Unit: ten thousand units)

Housing conditions have been improved. In 2012, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the Measures for the Administration of Public Rental Housing. In 2014, the public rental housing system and the low-cost rental housing system merged into one. From 2012 to 2015, the state allocated 770 billion yuan to support affordable housing projects, with 29.7 million housing units starting construction and with 24.28 million units basically completed. The central government provided a subsidy of 127.1 billion yuan for redevelopment of

dilapidated buildings in rural areas nationwide, with 15.24 million housing units redeveloped, exceeding the planned target by more than 200 percent.

(3) Right to social security

The social security system has been further improved. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security issued regulations including the Provisions on the Administration of Declaration and Payment of Social Insurance Premiums and the Administrative Measure for Assessing the Work Capacity of Employees Sustaining Work-Related Injuries. In 2014, the old-age insurance system for urban residents and the new rural old-age insurance system were unified and implemented, creating a unified national basic old-age insurance system for both urban and rural residents. By the end of 2015, the number of people underwriting the old-age insurance had reached 858 million, including 505 million for the basic old-age insurance and 353 million for the urban employees' basic pension insurance, exceeding the planned target. 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) established unified planning for employees' basic pension insurance system. Enterprise retirees' basic pensions increased by about 10 percent annually for 5 consecutive years and the per capita monthly basic pension increased to more than 2,240 yuan in 2015 from 1,362 yuan in 2010.

The basic medical insurance coverage has been extended to all citizens, with the rate of participation surpassing 95 percent. By the end of 2014, the number of people subscribing to new rural cooperative medical insurance policies reached 736 million, with the rate of participation staying at 99 percent, exceeding the planned target ahead of schedule. By the end of 2014, the number of people subscribing to medical insurance for urban employees, medical insurance for urban residents and new rural cooperative medical insurance policies had exceeded 1.33 billion, an increase of over 60 million compared with that of 2010, fulfilling the planned target ahead of schedule. Per capita funding for medical insurance increased to 515 yuan in 2015, from 164 yuan in 2010, with the government grant increasing to 380 yuan for each person in 2015 from 120 yuan in 2010, exceeding the planned target. 80 percent, 70 percent and 75 percent of patients' medical treatment costs covered by urban employees' medical insurance, urban residents' medical insurance and new rural cooperative medical insurance respectively will be reimbursed. The new rural cooperative medical insurance system has generally established unified planning for outpatients to cover over 50 percent of their expenses.

Coverage of unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance continued to expand. By the end of 2015, the number of subscribers to unemployment insurance had reached 173 million, exceeding the planned target

ahead of schedule. 7 provinces realized unified planning for unemployment insurance at the provincial level while all or some of the cities in 21 provinces and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps achieved unified planning at the city level. By the end of 2015, the number of subscribers to work-related injury insurance had reached 214 million. Unified planning for work-related injury insurance at the city level was basically in place while 10 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government) issued measures for unified planning at the provincial level. By the end of 2015, the number of people subscribing to maternity insurance had reached 178 million, exceeding the planned target.

The level of social assistance has steadily improved. By the end of 2015, per capita monthly subsidies for subsistence in urban and rural areas had reached 451 yuan and 264.8 yuan respectively, an average annual increase of 10 percent. The per capita annual subsistence allowance for rural residents enjoying the "Five Guarantees" (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses) under collective care reached 6,026 yuan while the figure for those under individual care stood at 4,490 yuan, an increase of 48.4 percent and 49.3 percent respectively compared with 2012. 84.06 million people received medical assistance nationwide, with a total expenditure of 27.4 billion yuan. The one-stop settlement model was in place for medical assistance expenses in 92 percent of all areas around the country.

(4) Right to health

The conditions for health care and medical security have further improved. By the end of 2015, China had trained 173,000 general practitioners through job-transfer training, on-the-job training and standardized training, more than achieving its planned goal. The average life expectancy reached 76.34 years - higher than the planned standard.

Public health services are guaranteed in a more comprehensive way. A law on mental health has been adopted and enforced. Efforts have been made to carry out the Development Guidelines for the National Mental Health Work System (2008-2015) and strengthen the construction of a mental health service system. A nationwide program has been implemented to screen, diagnose, register and visit those who suffer from severe mental problems. By the end of 2015, 4.922 million mentally ill people had been registered around the country, accounting for 85.5 percent of all such patients. The per-capita spending for public health services was raised to 40 yuan by 2015 from 25 yuan in 2011. Urban and rural residents were entitled to such free services as establishing health records, and receiving health education and vaccination. The world's biggest direct Internet reporting system has been set up for infectious diseases and public health emergencies. A total of 265 demonstration areas have been established for the comprehensive prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, managing over 86 million people suffering from high blood pressure and over 24 million

diabetics. A border prevention and control system was established that integrates risk assessment, on-site quarantines, laboratory testing, information disclosure and joint prevention and control. By June 2014, a total of 259 ports of entry in operation had been evaluated and accepted, greatly raising the abilities for disease prevention and control and the handling of emergencies at ports of entry.

The prevention of endemic diseases has been enhanced. The goal of eliminating iodine deficiency diseases has been realized. In areas with a high incidence of endemic fluorosis caused by coal burning, preventive measures have been adopted with 99.4 percent of the coal-burning furnaces and stoves modified. China has basically completed projects to provide safe drinking water and improve water quality in areas afflicted by endemic fluorosis and arseniasis which are caused mainly by unsafe drinking water. An investigation into the regional distribution of endemic arseniasis has been completed, and measures aimed at modifying furnaces and stoves or improving water quality by reducing arsenic have been basically implemented. Comprehensive prevention and control measures have been taken including the relocation of residents from areas afflicted by Kaschin-Beck and Keshan diseases and the consumption of foodstuffs from non-endemic areas. By the end of 2014, over 90 percent of the villages afflicted by Kaschin-Beck disease had brought the disease under control, and 96.4 percent of the counties where Keshan disease remained an endemic had also

brought it under control, achieving the planned goals in advance.

The safety of drinking water has been further ensured. By the end of 2015, China had expanded a monitoring network for the safety of drinking water, and extended its coverage to all urban districts and over 60 percent of townships. Between 2011 and 2015, as many as 298 million rural residents and 41.33 million rural teachers and students had access to safe drinking water, and meanwhile, efforts were made to make safe drinking water accessible to 5.66 million rural people in particularly difficult areas including ethnic Tibetan areas in the provinces of Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan. The proportion of the rural population with access to centralized water supply was raised from 58 percent in 2010 to 82 percent in 2015, with tap water available to 76 percent of rural areas. All the progress made exceeded the planned goals.

Food and drug safety measures have been enhanced. The China Food and Drug Administration was established in 2013. In 2015, the NPC Standing Committee amended the country's food safety law, and the departments concerned laid down a series of departmental regulations including the Provisions for the Administration of Food Business Licensing, the Provisions for the Administration of Quality and Safety Monitoring for the Sale of Edible Agricultural Products and the Administrative Procedures for Food Recalls. The Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate promulgated the

Explanations on a Certain Number of Issues Relating to the Application of Laws to Criminal Cases Harming Food Safety and the Provisions on a Certain Number of Issues Relating to the Application of Laws on Cases of Disputes over Food and Drugs. Nearly 5,000 criteria for various kinds of foodstuffs were reviewed and 683 state criteria for food safety were promulgated.

The NPC Standing Committee authorized the State Council to launch pilot schemes in certain regions aiming to establish a system of permit-holders for the sale of pharmaceuticals. The State Council also revised the Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices. The China Food and Drug Administration has reviewed and issued a series of regulations including the Provisions for the Supervision and Management of Medical Device Production, the Provisions for the Supervision and Management of Medical Device Operation, the Regulations on the Quality of Operation of Pharmaceutical Products and the Provisions for the Flight Check of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices. An action plan was carried out to raise the national standards for drugs and medical devices, which led to the formulation of 4,368 criteria for pharmaceuticals and 562 criteria for medical devices. From 2011 to 2015, more than 720,000 cases in violation of drug administration provisions were handled. About 36,000 criminal cases involving pharmaceuticals were resolved.

Public sports facilities for national fitness have been improved. The National Fitness Program (2011-2015) has been carried out in full. The number of sports venues of various kinds exceeded 1.69 million, with a per-capita sports area reaching 1.57 square meters, which is bigger than the target size. By the end of 2014, national fitness centers had been built in over 50 percent of the country's cities and counties (districts); practical fitness equipment had been installed in over 50 percent of neighborhoods (townships), urban communities and rural administrative villages. Both goals were achieved ahead of schedule.

(5) Right to education

Figure 6: The Growth of Enrollment Rate at the Various Stages of Basic Education between 2012 and 2015

The Outline of the State Medium- and Long-term Program on Education Reform and Development (2010-2020) has been steadily implemented. In 2015, the NPC Standing Committee amended and promulgated the Education Law and the Higher Education Law. During the year, the net enrollment rate in primary schools was 99.88 percent, gross enrollment rate in junior high schools reached 104 percent, and 93 percent of the students enrolled eventually completed their nine-year compulsory education.

Pre-school education has been further developed. A 3-year action plan was implemented for the first and second stage

pre-school education. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government appropriated 62.1 billion yuan for pre-school education development mainly in rural areas of central and western China to accelerate the construction of pre-school education networks in counties, townships and villages, and award and subsidize local governments in helping preschoolers, orphans and disabled children of poverty-stricken families enroll in kindergartens. In 2015, there were 223,700 kindergartens throughout the country serving 42.6483 million children. As a result, 75 percent of the children who would be starting school in three years were enrolled in kindergartens. The planned goal of having 65 percent of such children enrolled in kindergartens was achieved ahead of schedule.

An equal right to education for relocated children of migrant workers has been safeguarded. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government appropriated 34.6 billion yuan cumulatively to enable nearly 90 percent of relocated children of migrant workers in cities to obtain government financial support. For children of those migrant workers who meet the conditions of the local governments receiving them, tuition fees for public schools in cities they migrate to and additional charges for transient schooling were abolished. In 2015, there were 13.671 million children eligible for compulsory education who had relocated with their migrant worker parents to cities. 80 percent of them studied at public schools. Various local governments also actively arranged for these children to study at inclusive

non-government funded schools through service purchase and other means. By the end of 2015, 29 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) had begun to make their college entrance exams open to the children of migrant workers from other regions. Altogether, nearly 80,000 children of migrant workers took the college entrance exams in cities they had migrated to.

The conditions for running schools in poverty-stricken regions have improved. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government appropriated 102 billion yuan cumulatively to support schools deficient in compulsory education. In November 2014, the government departments concerned jointly issued a circular on unifying the standards of staffing in urban and rural primary and secondary schools, which made the standards of staffing for primary and secondary schools in rural counties and townships accord with those of their counterparts in cities, with a preferential treatment given to remote and poor regions. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government invested 14.04 billion yuan in constructing 244,000 dormitory rooms for rural teachers, which could accommodate 300,000 teachers. Between 2013 and 2015, the central government (as well as Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps) appropriated 4.392 billion yuan cumulatively for living subsidies for rural teachers in contiguous areas of extreme poverty, benefiting more than 1 million people.

The development of education in central and western regions has accelerated. The central government allocated 10 billion yuan to support the enhancement of basic capabilities for about 100 local colleges in 24 provinces and autonomous regions of central and western China (including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps). Another 5.6 billion yuan was set aside to support the establishment of one local institution of higher learning in each of the 13 provinces and autonomous regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps where there was not a single college affiliated to the Ministry of Education. Efforts were made to implement a collaborative plan to pair-up support for college enrollment in central and western regions. In this way, regions with rich education resources shifted part of their enrollment quota to central and western regions where the enrollment rate was low, and also to densely populated provinces. Between 2012 and 2015, a total of 755,000 students were enrolled into colleges through quota reallocation under the collaborative plan. The provincial gap in college enrollment has narrowed year on year.

The education conditions in senior high schools and vocational schools have improved steadily. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government appropriated 12 billion yuan as subsidies for standard senior high schools in central and western China and 1,542 schools in contiguous areas of extreme poverty to improve the conditions for running schools, benefiting more than 6 million students at school. The central and local governments

have jointly allocated funds to establish state grants for standard senior high schools, which averaged 1,500 yuan for each recipient annually and increased to 2,000 yuan at the start of the spring term in 2015.

Between 2012 and 2013, the central government appropriated 1.4 billion yuan in special funds annually to support the building of 1,500 training bases for vocational education. During the 2012-2015 period, the National Development and Reform Commission arranged more than 17 billion yuan in special funds to support the enhancement of basic capabilities in 1,814 secondary vocational schools. The state also invested 2.3 billion yuan in carrying out a plan aimed at raising the quality of teachers in vocational colleges and schools. By the end of 2015, the state had arranged for more than 340,000 teachers in vocational colleges and schools to attend systematic training; succeeded in having 580 large and medium-sized enterprises participate in the training of teachers; and completed the construction of 300 sites providing specially-designed courses to train vocational teachers. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government appropriated 41.7 billion yuan as subsidies for the implementation of a tuition fee waiver program in secondary vocational schools, under which the tuition fees for all rural students, urban students who major in agriculture and those poverty-stricken students at full-time secondary vocational schools were abolished. State grant scholarships were also given to first and second-year students of full-time colleges majoring

in agriculture and those not majoring in agriculture, but who come from poverty-stricken families. The annual subsidy for each recipient was 1,500 yuan in 2013, which was raised to 2,000 yuan in 2015, covering nearly 40 percent of the students.

The financial support policies in general institutions of higher learning for students from poor families have been strengthened. Since July 2014, student loans offered by the state have been adjusted to a maximum of 8,000 yuan annually for each full-time undergraduate or college student and up to 12,000 yuan annually for each full-time graduate student. Since July 2015, all interest on loans for students has been paid through financial subsidies with a maximum term extended to 20 years. Since the autumn term of 2014, a new state grant policy for full-time graduate students has been implemented, with no less than 10,000 yuan for each doctor degree candidate annually and no less than 6,000 yuan for each master degree candidate.

(6) Cultural rights

Figure 7: The number of public cultural facilities in parts of China between 2012 and 2015

Public cultural facilities have been further improved. By the end of 2015, China had built 3,139 public libraries, 3,315 cultural centers, 40,976 cultural stations, 4,692 museums and 409 science and technology museums. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government invested 20.3 billion yuan cumulatively to support the free admission to public cultural facilities. By the

end of 2015, the number of museums open to the public free of charge had reached 4,013. The central government has invested 9.223 billion yuan to make sure that radio and TV broadcasts basically cover all villages with no more than 20 households each and where electricity is available. As part of a cultural information resource sharing project, China has built 35,500 service centers and sub-centers in cities and townships and service stations at the grassroots level covering 700,000 villages and communities, which are able to share digital resources amounting to 532 TB, surpassing the planned goal. China has established 600,449 farmers' libraries, and sent more than 1 billion books and periodicals to rural areas. The country has also built 24,000 satellite digital farmers' libraries and 252 rural digital movie lines, and organized more than 50,000 movie projection teams. Satellite digital movies basically covered 640,000 administrative villages with over 9 million movie screenings purchased annually.

Figure 8: Internet construction between 2012 and 2015

Internet construction has provided more convenient conditions for citizens to enjoy cultural rights. At the end of 2015, 688 million people had access to the Internet, covering 50.3 percent of China's population, surpassing the planned goal of 45 percent. The fixed broadband users and households reached 210 million. The internet broadband ports reached 470 million, exceeding the planned goal of 370 million. Fiber optic Internet connection

covered 446 million households, surpassing the planned goal by more than 100 percent.

(7) Environmental rights

China has amended the Law on Environmental Protection, with special provisions on information transparency and public participation to guarantee the public's right to be informed, participate and supervise and provisions for improving the public interest litigation system to provide related social groups with the right to launch public interest litigations and strengthen the system of accountability.

Heavy metal pollution has effectively been brought under control. Between 2010 and 2015, the central government appropriated 17.2 billion yuan to support control over heavy metal pollution. In 2014, the total pollutant discharge of 5 major heavy metals including lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium and the metalloid element - arsenic, decreased by 20 percent as compared with that in 2007. The number of heavy metal pollution incidents decreased from more than 10 annually on average between 2010 and 2011 to an annual average of less than 3 between 2012 and 2015.

The capability for water pollution treatment has increased. In April 2015, the State Council announced "action plan for water pollution prevention and control". The percentage of inferior class V surface water decreased from 35.7 percent in 2001 to 8.8 percent in 2015. During the 2011-2015 period, sewage treatment

capacity increased by an additional 48 million tons per day. In 2015, 97.1 percent of the drinking water from centralized supply sources in 338 cities at the prefecture level and above met the quality standard.

Efforts for air quality control have been boosted. In August 2015, China amended the law on air pollution prevention and control, made improving atmospheric quality as its goal, emphasized government responsibilities and improved measures targeted towards controlling air pollution. Between 2011 and 2015, the emissions of 4 major pollutants including chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, sulfur dioxide and nitric oxide decreased 12.9 percent, 13.0 percent, 18.0 percent and 18.6 percent respectively. In September 2013, the State Council distributed the Action Plan on Air Pollution Prevention and Control, in which it clarified comprehensive treatment measures composed of 10 articles and 35 items, focusing on fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and inhalable particles (PM₁₀). In 2015, all cities at the prefecture level and above adopted new environmental and air quality standards. China built the largest air quality monitoring network among all developing countries with 338 cities at the prefecture level and above across the country having the capability of monitoring 6 indices including PM_{2.5}. Efforts were made to strengthen the standardization of energy conservation and low carbon. During the 2011-2015 period, the government implemented a project involving the formation and improvement of 100 important energy-saving

standards and approved the release of 205 energy-saving state criteria. In 2015, the General Office of the State Council issued the guidelines on strengthening the standardization of energy conservation. The government approved the emissions standards for 10 industries that produce greenhouse gases including steel, iron and cement and issued the phase 5 national standards for automobile fuel.

Ecosystem construction has been further pushed forward. With the establishment of the State Committee on Biodiversity Protection, the Ministry of Environmental Protection issued China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030), and started China's Action for United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. Between 2011 and 2015, China invested 89.8 billion yuan in projects for the conservation of natural forest resources, and put 1.08 million square kilometers of natural forests under effective protection. Efforts were made to continually push forward the construction of key forest shelterbelts in northeast, north and northwest China, the control over the sources of sandstorms affecting Beijing and Tianjin, the comprehensive treatment of stony desertification in karst areas, the key ecological projects of pastureland rehabilitation and the launch of a new round of projects to return farmland back to forestry and pastureland. Between 2011 and 2015, China had already built a localized biodiversity protection network with nature reserves acting as the backbone. The area of established nature reserves reached 1.47 million square kilometers,

accounting for 14.84 percent of the country's total land area. Over 90 percent of the country's land ecosystems, 89 percent of wildlife species under state protection and 86 percent of wild plant species under state protection were conserved in nature reserves. By the end of 2015, China's forest coverage reached 21.66 percent. More than 260,000 square kilometers of land suffering from soil erosion had been treated, which was more than the projected figure. By the end of 2014, the national greenery coverage in urban areas was 40.22 percent, surpassing the planned goal ahead of schedule.

Efforts were made to continually strengthen the enforcement of environmental laws and an accountability system. To implement and put into effect the newly amended Law on Environmental Protection and a circular issued by the General Office of the State Council on strengthening environmental protection supervision, environment monitoring bodies across the country actively innovated with new methods and modes of supervision and law enforcement, and successively carried out targeted actions and inspections on environmental protection and cracked down severely on environmental law violations and environmental pollution crimes, and effectively safeguarded the environmental rights of the public. A compensation system for the damage to the ecosystem has been further improved.

III. Civil and Political Rights

Between 2012 and 2015, the construction of socialist political democracy and the rule of law have been pushed forward in a comprehensive way, citizens' civil and political rights have been effectively protected, and the people have been guaranteed and supported to act as masters of their own country.

(1) Rights of the person

The amended Criminal Procedure Law adopted in March 2012 clearly stipulated the respect and protection of human rights, and improved the evidence collecting system, compulsory measures, defense system, criminal investigation, trial procedures and enforcement procedures.

The personal rights of suspects in lawsuits are guaranteed. The Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Public Security promulgated regulations in greater detail on the applicable conditions, approval procedures and informing procedures for the adoption of such compulsory measures as arrest, release on bail pending trial, and residential surveillance. Between 2012 and 2015, the procuratorates throughout the country disapproved the arrest of 816,379 people, among whom 340,491 were not arrested on the grounds that they were posing no danger to society, 63,809 were not arrested on the grounds that their behavior constituted no crimes, and 379,290 were not arrested on the grounds of unclear facts and insufficient evidence. The public security organs

strictly followed rules that required notifying the family members of criminal suspects within 24 hours of detentions or arrests. During the first interrogation or while taking compulsory measures, the security personnel should inform the suspects of their right to retain defense lawyers, or to apply for legal aid. An internet appointment platform has been established to publicize phone numbers for appointments and provide convenience for lawyers to meet suspects. Great efforts were made to push forward the construction of legal aid centers within detention houses to make sure that detainees and their families obtain timely legal aid. During a criminal investigation, defense lawyers can inquire about the accusations and major established facts implicating the suspects in the crimes and the situation on compulsory measures taken by the investigation organs.

The supervision and examination against extortion of confession by torture and other illegal acts have been strengthened. Between 2012 and 2015, procuratorial organs made 869,775 remedial proposals on illegal acts during criminal investigations including abusing compulsory measures, collecting evidence through illegal means and extorting confessions by torture. In 2015, China handled 208 cases against 243 procurators for their violation of laws and disciplines. Since 2012, the country's procuratorial organs have continued to take stern actions to investigate and deal with cases concerning staffers of state

functionaries who violated citizens' personal rights by taking advantage of their functions and powers.

The regulations on comprehensive collection and examination of evidence have been strictly implemented. Public security organs put all evidence collected proving guilt or innocence, felony or misdemeanor on file, with all records then transferred to examine the reliability, legitimacy and probative value of evidence. The people's procuratorates placed on record all the proposals made by defense lawyers about cases of suspects constituting no crimes, causing no harm to society or excluding evidence collected through illegal means. Before the end of criminal investigations, if defense lawyers make demands, public security organs are required to listen to their views, verify facts according to specific circumstances and place them on record. If defense lawyers submit opinions in written form, the document should be attached to the other records. The public security organs have standardized the use and management of the venues of law enforcement and case investigation. Case investigation areas are separated physically from other areas to ensure that criminal suspects have food and drinks and necessary time for rest in these venues. After being taken into public security organs, criminal suspects should be taken directly to case investigation areas where video surveillance systems should be installed. By the end of 2015, public security organs at various locations had completed the standardized

renovation of the venues of law enforcement and case investigation.

The system of community-based correction has been further improved. The amended Criminal Procedure Law adopted in 2012 stipulated that those criminals sentenced to public surveillance, probationary suspension, parole and serving terms outside of jail temporarily, should undergo community-based correction according to law, and be subject to the administration of community correctional institutions. According to the provisions of the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure Law, the Ministry of Justice worked with other related departments in jointly laying down Measures for the Implementation of Community Correction, and made comprehensive stipulations on the delivery, execution and legal supervision of community correction. Efforts were made to strengthen education and management and effectively raise the quality of community correction. To help those serving sentences adapt to society, the government formulated, improved and fulfilled earnestly the assistance policy, and coordinated with others to find solutions to the problems concerning the employment, schooling, subsistence allowances, provisional aid and social security, which has helped create conditions for those serving sentences to feel reassured in receiving community correction and assimilate back into society. By the end of 2015, China had established 1,339 community-based correction centers at the county (district)

level, which received cumulatively 2.702 million people serving sentences, and released cumulatively 2.004 million such people. There were 698,000 people serving sentences on the roster to receive community correction, and the rate of recidivism for people receiving community correction has remained at a relatively low level of 0.2 percent.

In December 2012, the NPC Standing Committee adopted a decision to abolish laws and regulations on reeducation through labor.

In August 2015, the NPC Standing Committee decided to grant amnesty to four categories of prisoners. By the end of 2015, official pardons had been given to 31,527 prisoners according to law.

(2) Rights of detainees

Supervision over detention has been strengthened. For those detainees who are sick or injured or in a situation eligible for release on bail or residential surveillance and unsuitable for continued detention according to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, public security organs will change compulsory measures according to law. Between 2012 and 2015, procuratorial institutions across the country proposed release or changing compulsory measures for 83,341 people who were involved in cases unnecessary for detention, and case-handling organs accepted such proposals for 77,591 detainees, with the adoption rate standing at 93.1 percent. Supervision over the term

of criminal detention was intensified in a comprehensive way. Between 2012 and 2015, 1,974 detainees were found to be in extended custody, calls for correction were then made about 1,967 detainees, and the situations of 1,939 detainees have been corrected so far. Efforts were made to guarantee the legal rights of detainees. In 2013, the Ministry of Public Security organized the amending of Construction Standards for Detention Houses that call for the all-round adoption of the goal of one bed for one inmate in newly built, renovated and expanded detention houses. The Ministry of Public Security worked together with the National Health and Family Planning Commission to specialize and socialize medical care for inmates in venues under public security supervision and establish medical records for detainees, with professional medical institutions in charge of daily medical and health care services. The systems of physical examination for detainees when they are taken into custody, regular body surface examinations for detainees and the notification of the rights and obligations of the detainees and emergency alarming procedures were strictly implemented. The system of interrogation and remand of criminal suspects was also strictly carried out. The systems of assessing detainees' security risk, psychological intervention and investigation, and handling of their complaints were continually improved. The same was so for the system and working mechanism for inviting special supervisors to inspect the detention houses. Various regulations were formulated concerning detainees' rights of the person and

belongings, and their litigation rights in detention houses of public security organs. Through the working mechanism and system regarding the establishment of procurator mailboxes, detainees' requests to see resident procurators, meetings between resident procurators and detainees in detention houses and prisons, people's procuratorates were able to find out whether there were violations of the rights of detainees, such as physical punishment, torture, insult and retaliation, and propose remedies and supervise the prisons and detention houses for correction. Between 2012 and 2015, procuratorial organs across China proposed to supervisory organs 7,770 remedies for practices that had been conducted on detainees, including physical punishment, torture, the illegal use of instruments and confinement. All of the practices were corrected. In March 2015, Regulations on the Handling of Cases Involving the Death of Detainees in Prisons were enforced to provide for concrete steps for reporting, investigating and handling, inspecting and establishing accountability.

(3) Right to a fair trial

The system of excluding illegally obtained evidence has been further improved. In 2013, the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued Proposals for Investigation and Supervision Departments to Investigate and Verify Illegal Behaviors during Criminal Investigations (for trial implementation), and further improved the working mechanism for supervising illegal behaviors during criminal investigations. The Supreme People's Court's judicial

interpretation on the application of the Criminal Procedure Law also provided for specific rules on the scope of witnesses appearing in court; the scope of appraisers appearing in court; the protection of witnesses, and subsidies for providing testimonies. In a special chapter devoted to eliminating illegal evidence, it clearly stipulated the procedures to apply for excluding illegal evidence and examine and investigate the legitimacy of evidence collection. In 2013, the Supreme People's Court promulgated Regulations on Establishing a Sound Working Mechanism to Guard against Unjust, False or Erroneous Charges in Criminal Cases. For cases having insufficient evidence, defendants should be found not guilty. It provided for eliminating all confessions extorted by torture or other illegal methods, not collected through interrogation in designated venues of case investigation, or confessions collected without audio-visual recordings of the whole interrogation process and those that could not exclude the possibility of being collected through illegal means. Between 2012 and 2015, the people's courts at various levels found 3,369 suspects not guilty.

The right to defense by suspects and defendants was safeguarded. In 2013, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued Regulations on Legal Aid for Criminal Proceedings. Criminal suspects and defendants who could not afford to retain defenders may apply for legal aid. In particular cases, the public security organs, people's

procuratorates and people's courts should notify legal aid agencies to designate lawyers for criminal suspects and defendants who do not authorize defenders.

The right of lawyers to practice law has been safeguarded. In 2015, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued the Provisions on Protecting Lawyers' Practicing Rights in Accordance with the Law, further detailing the rights of lawyers to know, apply, appeal, meet, review case files, collect evidence, question, cross-examine, debate and make defense, etc. Measures were put in place to make it more convenient for lawyers to participate in litigations, and improve the mechanisms for relief and accountability aimed at protecting the rights of lawyers in practicing law. It was clearly stipulated that related institutions should in a timely manner stop, and handle in accordance with the law, any insults, defamations, retaliations, and personal injuries received by lawyers while practicing law and offer protection if necessary.

A system of simultaneous audio and video recording has been put in place. Between 2012 and 2015, 3,512 people's courts nationwide were provided with full access to the internet and relevant data, and opened various services. More than 18,000 tribunals were equipped with the necessary technology to enable them to record each and every serious case. 2,160 long-distance inquiry systems were set up, making possible long-distance

inquiries between upper and lower-level courts and between a court and a detention station. Procuratorial organs made it clear that people who handle functionary crimes would be held responsible for selectively practicing audio/video recording, or for deliberately shutting down the audio/video recording system in an attempt to prevent oversight. Audio and video recording equipment has been installed inside all interrogation rooms in case-handling areas of public security organs and detention houses, and the practice of audio and video recording in the interrogation of suspects has been started nationwide in accordance with the law.

Tighter checks have been placed on the application of the death penalty. In August 2015, nine crimes were removed from the list of crimes subject to the death penalty in the Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law, and therefore the number of crimes subject to the death penalty decreased from the previous 55 to 46. In 2012, the Supreme People's Procuratorate established the Oversight Office on the Review of the Death Penalty, in an effort to strengthen legal supervision procedures on the review of the death penalty. Since 2012, the Supreme People's Court has issued 56 exemplary cases of guiding importance, with 3 of them involving criminal acts where the death penalty was applicable. Second trials of death penalty cases have all been conducted in open courts. More importance is given to listening to the opinions of defense lawyers in the course of reviewing death penalty cases. When a higher people's court reviews a

death penalty, for which the defendant didn't ask for a defense lawyer, it is required to ask legal aid agencies to designate a lawyer for defense service.

On January 1st, 2014, courts nationwide formally launched work on the standardization on sentencing. On May 1, 2015, people's courts started implementing the mechanism of case registration.

The Law of Civil Procedure and the Law of Administrative Procedure have been revised. The procedure of cases involving small sums and the procedure of cases involving public interest have been introduced. The evidence system, the system of publicizing judgment documents and the supervision procedure on trials have been improved. Additions were made concerning the conversion of the procedure of cases involving small sums to common procedures and the principle of sharing responsibility in evidence collection. A system is in place, which requires the head of an administrative organ that is being sued to appear and respond in court. The trial process and evidence regulation of cases of administrative procedures have been improved further, and individuals and organizations that have been harmed by illegal administrative acts are provided with a strengthened guarantee of their right to secure judicial aid.

A state compensation system has been effectively implemented. Between 2012 and 2015, the people's courts at various levels concluded 12,300 state compensation cases. In 2015, the

Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly promulgated the Interpretations on Certain Issues Relating to Laws Applicable to Criminal Compensation Cases, which specified scenarios where criminal liability shall cease to be looked into. This further solves the problem of citizens being unable to apply for state compensation due to the procrastination and inconclusiveness of criminal cases.

(4) Freedom of religious belief

Freedom of religious belief is fully guaranteed. The freedom of religious belief of citizens is protected according to the Constitution and the law. Citizens have the liberty to believe or not to believe in religions. In either case, their legitimate rights are equally protected. Normal religious needs of citizens who have religious beliefs are guaranteed according to the law and their customs are respected.

Normal religious activities are protected by law. The State Administration for Religious Affairs promulgated the Measures for Confirming the Qualifications and Determining the Professional Titles of Teachers of Religious Schools (for trial implementation) and the Measures on the Granting of Degrees by Religious Schools (for trial implementation), so as to further protect the legitimate rights and interests of teachers and students of religious schools and regulate the schools' management. Between 2012 and 2015, the administration

canceled or adjusted 12 items subject for administrative approval in the field of religious affairs.

The work on the protection of pilgrimage activities of Muslims has constantly improved. The State Council established the mechanism of the inter-ministerial joint meeting on the work of pilgrimage made by believers in Islam. The facilitation of pilgrims' accommodation, food and drinks, and transport has been further elevated, and the work on their physical examination and vaccination, medical service, epidemic prevention and pilgrimage security when they stay abroad has been improved continuously.

The construction of religious sites and colleges is supported. Between 2011 and 2015, a total of 200 million yuan was invested in the renovation and expansion projects of religious places in Tibet. By the end of 2015, all of the 87 temples scattered in 17 townships of 5 counties, that were damaged by the Yushu earthquake and placed on the list of religious places slated for reconstruction, had been rebuilt. Breakthroughs were made in the construction of the Tibet College of Buddhism. The college has so far trained nearly 2,000 monks and nuns, established the department of nuns, and opened several branch schools. The Gansu and Qinghai Buddhist seminaries in the Tibetan Language Family as well as the new campus of the Sichuan Tibetan-language Buddhist Seminary are to be completed and will come into operation soon. From 2012 to 2015, the State set aside a total of nearly 15 million yuan to

support and assist the Islamic circle in repairing and preserving major mosques and religious sites that possess value for protection as cultural relics. The revamping and expansion project of the China Islamic Seminary has been completed. In 2012, the State invested 513 million yuan in the construction of new buildings of the Buddhist Academy of China.

Full coverage of the social security system has been realized for religious workers. By the end of 2013, participation on a voluntary basis in medical insurance among religious workers had reached 96.5 percent, participation in old age pension schemes had reached 89.62 percent, and religious workers who qualified for subsistence allowance and the Five Guarantees (food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses) had all been provided for by the program.

The Chinese religious circle has formed friendly relations and conducted exchange activities with religious organizations from more than 80 countries.

(5) Right to be informed

The disclosure of government information has been further promoted. The State Council implemented the Provisions on the Disclosure of Government Information. Emphasis was put on the disclosure of information relating to administrative examination and approval, financial budgets and final accounts, government-subsidized housing, food and drug safety, land requisition and resettlement as well as information in other

fields. "Beautiful China - Action for Barrier-Free Access to China Government Service" was launched in 2013, under which 126 government service websites were revamped for barrier-free access. The mechanism on government working in a transparent way has been fully pushed forward. The scope of service and responsibility of government personnel are publicized and information relating to the handling of matters is made known according to law.

The Rules on the Disclosure of Government Information of the National Audit Office has been revised and improved. In 2015, the National Audit Office launched its government affairs account on WeChat, the China Audit newspaper digital APP, and the China Audit Digital Publication Website. Between 2012 and 2015, the National Audit Office issued 124 notices on the auditing results, held 50 news conferences, accepted more than 220 media interviews, and conducted more than 30 live online press briefings and online interviews.

Between 2012 and 2015, the State Council Information Office organized 322 news conferences on the major meetings, major decisions and major work of the CPC and the State. The CPC Central Committee, the State Council and local CPC committees and governments organized more than 9,300 news conferences and news briefings.

Judicial openness has been continuously deepened. The Supreme People's Court established three major platforms for

the disclosure of court proceedings, judgment documents and enforcement information. By the end of 2015, 14.48 million judgment documents and 34.347 million pieces of information concerning people subjected to enforcement, were released. In 2015, the China Law Court Live Broadcast Website offered live video streaming of 3,795 court hearings. By the end of 2015, the system for the disclosure of information of cases with the people's procuratorates had released 2.54 million pieces of information concerning case procedures, 1.02 million pieces of information concerning major cases, and 760,000 effective legal documents. The Ministry of Public Security promulgated regulations, demanding the release to the general public and specially targeted people of law-enforcement evidence, progress of procedures, results and other information. Public security organs at various levels have made it easier for the public to handle issues, search and supervise by opening online public security bureaus, online police stations, micro-blogs and by other means.

The system for transparency of enterprise and village affairs has been further implemented. By September 2015, among all enterprises and public institutions with trade unions, 4.931 million had established a separate system of making enterprise affairs public, and 4.106 million non-public sector enterprises had established a separate system of making enterprise affairs public, accounting for 93 percent of the total, far exceeding the targeted goal of 80 percent. More than 90 percent of the counties

(cities and districts) nationwide have compiled a unified catalogue of village affairs for disclosure, 91 percent of the villages have put in place the system of disclosure of village affairs, and 92 percent of villages have set up committees for supervision of village affairs or other forms of bodies in overseeing village affairs.

(6) Right to participate

In accordance with the relevant stipulations of the Election Law amended in 2010, during elections of deputies to the people's congresses at various levels from 2011 to 2013, the principle began to be executed formally and fully that deputies are elected in the same proportion to the populations of urban and rural areas, demonstrating the equality among all people, regions and ethnic groups.

The channels through which the public get involved in legislation have been widened. In 2015, the Legislation Law was revised, broadening the channels for citizens to participate in legislation in an orderly way, conducting legislation consultation, and improving the systems of legislative debate, hearing and openly soliciting opinions on draft laws. From March 2013 to December 2015, 140,753 people raised more than 340,000 opinions on relevant draft laws. Each time the deadline for soliciting opinions is over, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress will sort out and summarize the opinions on draft laws and make prompt feedback to society

on opinions about important draft laws. From 2012 to 2015, through the Chinese Government Legal Information Website, 64 laws and administrative regulations were offered up for public comment with more than 283,000 opinions collected, and 465 departmental rules opened for public comments with more than 89,000 opinions gathered. In March 2016, based on opinions collected from all sides, the National People's Congress deliberated on and adopted the Charity Law, protecting the legitimate interests of participants in charitable activities.

The right of members of non-Communist parties and personages without party affiliation to make comments, raise proposals and deliver reports on social conditions and public opinions at various meetings of the CPPCC has been respected and guaranteed. From 2012 to 2015, various non-Communist parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce put forth a total of 1,461 proposals and 11,998 reports on social conditions and public opinions.

Mass organizations and social groups take an active part in public management. Trade unions involved themselves in the study of the revising of the Regulations on Supervision of Labor Security. Since 2012, trade unions at all levels have performed their duty in supervising the implementation of labor laws. By 2015, trade unions throughout the country had established up to 960,000 labor law supervision organizations, with a total of nearly 2.13 million supervisors. The Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Women's Federation and other mass

organizations conveyed their requests through multiple channels.

The system of trade union organizations and workers' congresses has constantly improved. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of Grassroots Trade Unions under New Situations and the Plan of Work on the Construction of Grassroots Organizations (2014-2018), to expand the effective coverage of trade unions. By the end of September 2015, about 13 million workers who moved from rural to urban areas for employment had been newly adopted as members of trade unions. Relevant departments have formulated Measures of Implementation on Workers' Congresses in State-owned Cultural Units, Enterprises and Institutions (Temporary). By the end of September 2015, among all the enterprises and public institutions with trade unions throughout the country, 5.059 million had established a separate system of workers' congresses, regional (professional) workers' congresses had covered 1.873 million enterprises, and 4.207 million non-public sector enterprises had established a separate system of workers' congresses, accounting for 94.6 percent, exceeding the projected target of 80 percent.

The system of people's self-governance at grassroots level has been further improved. The Ministry of Civil Affairs has formulated the Regulations and Procedures on the Election of Village Committees, and more than 98 percent of village committees are directly elected according to law. The systems of

conferences of villagers (residents), conferences of deputies of villagers (residents), consultative conferences of villagers (residents), etc, have been implemented, guaranteeing the participation of the masses in the management and decision making of public affairs at grassroots level. Relevant departments have worked out the Opinions on the Enhancement of Consultation between Urban and Rural Communities, refining the system of democratic consultation at grassroots level.

Social groups have become an important channel through which the masses of people take part in social management and public service. Their structures have been continuously optimized and their quality has been steadily improved. By the end of 2015, the number of social groups registered nationwide according to law had reached about 660,000, an increase of 32.3 percent over the corresponding period of 2012. Social groups of various types nationwide had generated incomes of around 260 billion yuan, providing about 8.5 million people of various kinds with employment, and accepted donations of approximately 90 billion yuan. Direct registration for professional associations of such types as commerce, science and technology, charity, urban and rural community service has been explored and practiced. The delinking between chambers of commerce and administrative organs has been activated. The strengths and role that social groups in the philanthropic field have in poverty and disaster relief and dealing with various emergencies have been

fully utilized. Privately-run schools, hospitals and homes for the aged and other social service facilities, that are not for profit, have been actively nurtured and developed, to meet the increasing demands of the people for diversified public services. Government has been encouraged to transfer its functions to and purchase services from social groups. Consultation between social groups, especially grassroots social groups in urban and rural areas, has been explored.

(7) Right to be heard

The construction of consultative democracy has been pushed forward. In 2013, the CPPCC initiated Bi-weekly Consultative Forums, which were held about 20 times a year, focusing on specific topics, taking advantage of the inclusiveness of the National Committee, relying on special committees and taking the form of discussion meetings. The CPPCC held consultations on specific issues, consultations with representatives of specific sectors of society, consultations with Party and government departments and consultations on the handling of proposals.

The internet information platform has enriched channels through which citizens can have their voices heard. By the end of 2015, China's online population had reached 688 million and the internet penetration rate had reached 50.3 percent. Netizens make remarks and comments through online news commentaries, forums, blogs, micro-blogs, WeChat accounts and other internet platforms, putting forward criticisms and

suggestions on the work of the government at various levels and exercise supervision over the conducts of civil servants.

The channels for people to make complaints in the form of letters and visits have been continuously broadened. Letters and visits and other traditional channels for citizens to express opinions have been optimized. Efforts have been made to make sure that complaints can reach officials through their letter boxes and short messages or through video links. A system has been put in place to collect suggestions from the public. The operational mechanism of the nationwide complaint system has been improved, with the process of complaints being received and handled open to the public and subject to citizens' comments and social supervision. Interconnection and inter-working have been realized in all provinces of China and 30 ministries and ministerial-level commissions, and online complaint making has gradually become the main channel for citizens to make demands.

The rights of workers in enterprises and public institutions to be heard are guaranteed. Relevant departments jointly produced the Regulations on Democratic Management of Enterprises, under which the formulation and revision of labor rules and regulations of enterprises, major decisions about the operation and management of enterprises, and important matters concerning the immediate interests of workers must be submitted to workers' congresses for deliberation. During the adjournment of workers' congresses, workers' demands are

promptly conveyed through joint meetings of leaders of workers' delegations, workers' democratic management committees, talks between labor and capital and other channels.

The State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television has implemented the Measures for the Administration of Press Cards and the Measures for the Administration of Correspondent Bureaus of Newspapers and Periodicals, to protect the legitimate rights of news media and their branches and reporters to interview and supervise by public opinion.

(8) Right to oversee

The NPC and its Standing Committee have continuously strengthened supervision. In 2015, the Legislation Law was revised, the system of filing and examining laws, regulations and regulatory documents was strengthened, and clear guidelines were set out on voluntary examination feedback to applicants for examinations and openness to society. From 2012 to 2015, the NPC Standing Committee held 12 special consultations, carried out 15 special investigations and surveys, and conducted inspections on the enforcement of 17 laws. In 2014, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee formulated A Number of Opinions on the Improvement of the Work of Special Consultations, listing reports and bills that involve reform of a high rate of difficulty, reflect numerous problems, draw high degrees of public attention, and concern

the immediate interests of the general public as topics of special consultation, and organically combining the three forms of supervision, law-enforcement inspection, report hearing and special consultation. In 2015, the NPC Standing Committee carried out inspections on the enforcement of 6 laws including the Law on Vocational Education, the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Consumers and the Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Water Pollution.

The CPPCC actively explored ways to improve the system of democratic supervision. In 2015, it launched several supervisory investigations and surveys especially concerning the treatment of pollution of the Tengger Desert, reform of the system of investment examination and approval and other significant matters, putting forth criticisms and suggestions in relation to the problems that had emerged in the execution of the decisions.

Supervision over regulations and regulatory documents has been strengthened. By the end of 2015, relevant departments had by official order nullified 35 rules and regulations, comprehensively amended 24, and partially amended 182. Between June 2012 and June 2014, they dealt with 81 rules and regulations on administrative authorization, administrative compulsion and administrative punishment that had been illegally put in place. They especially conducted concentrated examinations on and supervised and urged amendments to those departmental rules and regulations related to items of

administrative examination and approval that had been canceled or delegated by the State Council.

The systems of administrative accountability, administrative review and administrative proceedings have been further improved. From 2012 to 2014, administrative review organs at various levels accepted about 340,000 applications for administrative reconsideration and concluded 320,000 cases, or 94 percent of the total. The Supreme People's Court promulgated the Guiding Opinions on People's Courts Exercising Trans-Administrative Regional and Centralized Jurisdiction of Administrative Cases, promoting relevant institutional reforms. By the end of 2015, people's courts that transcend administrative divisions, including the No. 4 Intermediate People's Court of Beijing and the No. 3 Intermediate People's Court of Shanghai, had been put in place.

Social supervision has been strengthened. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Justice printed and distributed the Plan of Reform on the Enhancement of the Mechanism of People's Supervisors. By the end of 2015, more than 15,000 people's supervisors had been recruited and 3,786 special procurators had been appointed. People's supervisors oversaw 7,974 cases of functionary crimes which procuratorial organs either "planned to dismiss" or "planned not to proceed with charges." People's supervisors raised opinions of disagreement to the planned decisions of procuratorial organs over 212 cases, put forth 992 suggestions for the correction of some scenarios

that occurred in the course of procuratorial organs handling
functionary crimes, and made 156 suggestions on procuratorial
work and the construction of the procuratorial team. The
supervisory role of the internet has been fully utilized. In recent
years, the discipline inspection and supervision organs of the
CPC Central Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the
Supreme People's Procuratorate and others have opened
offence-reporting websites and a large number of problems that
were raised on the internet have been resolved, which played an
important role in preventing and penalizing embezzlement and
corruption.

IV. Rights of Ethnic Minorities, Women, Children, the Elderly and People with Disabilities

From 2012 to 2015, China has taken measures to effectively protect the rights and interests of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities, and basically achieved the planned goals.

(1) Rights of ethnic minorities

The right of ethnic minorities to participate on an equal footing in the management of state and social affairs has been protected in accordance with the law. All 55 ethnic-minority groups in China have representatives in the National People's Congress. All the ethnic-minority groups with a population of more than one million have members on the NPC Standing Committee. In each of the 155 ethnic autonomous areas, among the chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the standing committee of the people's congresses there was one or more citizens of the ethnic group or groups exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned, and the head of any autonomous region, autonomous prefecture or autonomous county (banner) has to be a citizen of the ethnic group exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned. The proportion of ethnic minority civil servants in the national total has surpassed that of the ethnic minority population in the national total.

Cultivation of ethnic minority talents has steadily progressed. Since 2012, relevant state organs have selected more than 2,100

cadres from Western China and other ethnic regions and dispatched them to organs of the CPC Central Committee and the state as well as to regions with a comparatively prosperous economy where they assume a temporary post for personal training and development. The state carried out "Light of the West", "The Special Cultivation Plan for Leading Professionals of Science and Technology in Ethnic Minority Regions" and other major talent development policies and projects, training more than 3,000 technological professionals for Tibet, Xinjiang and other western regions. Medical undergraduate students expected to provide general practices in targeted ethnic minority regions are educated free of charge, with the government offering a subsidy at a standard rate of 6,000 yuan per student per annum (for 5-year undergraduate programs). Since 2013, the state has launched training projects in ethnic areas, including training of rural health workers in major practices, training of leading doctors in county-level hospitals and training of general practitioners in job transfers.

The right of ethnic minority groups to develop their economy has been guaranteed. Between 2012 and 2015, the central government arranged an ethnic minority development fund of 14.824 billion yuan, in exclusive support of the actions to enrich border areas and their residents, efforts to develop ethnic minorities with a relatively small population, efforts to promote ethnic minority style villages and stockade villages, and efforts to preserve and develop ethnic minorities' traditional handicraft.

The state appropriated 5.8 billion yuan from the central budget to help the construction of infrastructure, improvement of production and living conditions of the general population and the development of social undertakings in border regions and areas inhabited by people of ethnic minorities with a comparatively small population. The number of poverty-stricken people in the 5 autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Tibet, Ningxia and Xinjiang and the 3 provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai plummeted from 31.21 million in 2012 to 18.13 million in 2015. In the same period, the GDP of the eight ethnic minority regions increased from 5850.5 billion yuan to 7473.6 billion yuan, and the per capita disposable income of permanent residents in cities and towns soared from 20,542 yuan to 26,901 yuan.

The development of education among ethnic minorities has gained speed. Boarding school students from ethnic groups with a relatively small population who receive compulsory education in rural areas are provided with a living allowance at a standard rate of 250 yuan per person per annum. The policy of free board, lodging and tuition is applied to children of farmers and herdsmen in the Tibet Autonomous Region, and the standard of expenses has steadily increased with the current standard being 3,000 yuan per person per annum. Every year, a separate compulsory education aid of 20 million yuan is set aside for the special purpose of subsidizing the living allowances of poverty-stricken students in boarding schools in the Tibet

Autonomous Region. The government launched the standard high school construction project in ethnic minority regions with a weak educational infrastructure, with 7 billion yuan appropriated from the central budget from 2012 to 2015 in support of the construction of 318 standard high schools in ethnic minority regions. The state continues to implement the preferential policy in favor of ethnic minority students in national entrance exams. From 2012 to 2015, institutions of higher-learning directly under the State Ethnic Affairs Commission planned a total enrollment of over 124,000 undergraduate students, including more than 46,000 from the eight ethnic minority regions. Institutions of higher-learning affiliated with other central departments and local institutions of higher-learning planned a total enrollment of 185,000 ethnic minority students in preparatory classes. Between 2012 and 2015, projects for the cultivation of high-level talents from ethnic minority groups recruited and trained a total of 16,000 post-graduate students and 4,000 PHD students.

Bilingual education has made steady headway. In 2015, the schools that offered bilingual education, ranging from preschools to standard high schools, numbered more than 12,000 with 225,400 bilingual teachers and 3.4912 million students. Every year, more than 3,500 types of secondary and primary school textbooks in ethnic minority characters were published with more than 100 million copies printed.

Teaching conditions in ethnic minority regions have been further improved. From 2012 to 2015, the central government allocated 1.025 billion yuan in support of the middle and western China projects and kindergarten teacher projects under the National Cultivation Plan in 5 ethnic autonomous regions, providing training to more than 870,000 teachers of secondary and primary schools and kindergartens. Normal universities directly under the Ministry of Education offer free education and provide 42,000 teachers to ethnic minority regions. "The Plan of Cultivation of Postgraduate Teachers in Rural Education" provided 4,364 rural teachers to ethnic minority regions. Between 2011 and 2015, 528 projects in aiding Xinjiang education were carried out, with an investment of 10.8 billion yuan, and offering training to 130,000 teachers. 5,300 teachers were selected and dispatched from other regions to Xinjiang for the projects. By the end of 2015, the number of various projects to support education in Tibet had reached 405, with the funding adding up to 938 million yuan, providing training to 6,829 people and moving 3,585 people to Tibet to support the projects. The number of various projects to support education in Qinghai had reached 134, with a total funding of 670 million yuan.

The cultures of ethnic minorities are protected. By the end of 2015, 9 natural and cultural sites scattered in ethnic minority regions including the Potala Palace had been added to the World Cultural Heritage List. 14 ethnic minority arts including Uyghur

Muqam of Xinjiang had been added to the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and another 4 including Qiang New Year Festivals had been added to the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. 10 experimental zones for cultural protection in ethnic minority regions have been established. 479 ethnic minority heritage items and 524 inheritors from ethnic minority groups have been put respectively on the four national representative lists of intangible cultural heritage and the four national lists of representative inheritors of intangible cultural heritage that have been made public. The book series of explanatory notes on ancient books of ethnic minority groups, entitled Synopsis on the General Catalogue of Ancient Books of Ethnic Minority Groups of China, was published in 2014.

The spoken and written languages of ethnic minority groups have been protected and developed. Efforts have been made to promote the regulation, standardization and computerized processing of these languages. Projects have been initiated for the research and formulation of regulations on the transliteration of people's names to Mandarin from Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh, Yi and other minority languages. Work has been done on the research and formulation of the table on commonly used Mongolian words, the regulation of translation between Tibetan and Latin, and the standards on determining correct characters and pronunciations in modern Uygur literature language. Databanks on minority languages on the

brink of extinction have been set up. The Project on the Protection of Chinese Language Resources has been initiated and implemented. By the end of 2015, 54 ethnic minority groups were using more than 80 spoken languages of their own ethnic groups, and 21 ethnic minority groups were using 29 written languages of their own ethnic groups. Up to 200 radio stations nationwide broadcast in 25 ethnic minority languages. 32 publishing houses of various types publish books in ethnic minority languages. 11 film dubbing centers have been set up throughout the country, using 17 ethnic minority languages and 37 ethnic minority dialects. From 2012 to 2015, they finished the dubbing of a large number of movies into minority languages amounting to more than 3,000 versions.

(2) Women's rights

Figure 1: Proportions of females in various-level people's congresses and people's political consultative conferences

Women enjoy the chance to participate on an equal footing with men in the management of state and social affairs. Female deputies account for 23.4 percent of all deputies in the 12th NPC, 2.07 percentage points higher than the previous congress. There are 25 female members in the 12th NPC Standing Committee, accounting for 15.5 percent of all members. There are 399 female members in the 12th CPPCC, accounting for 17.84 percent of the total. Women deputies who served their tenures from 2011 to 2013 accounted for 24.76 percent of all

deputies in the provincial people's congresses, and female members accounted for 22.22 percent in the provincial people's political consultative conferences. In 2015, the proportion of females in the leadership of provincial governments increased notably from that in 2012. In 2014, females in enterprises made up 40.1 percent and 41.5 percent of the members on boards of directors and boards of supervisors, respectively.

Women enjoy the equal right with men to employment. The state implemented the same-age retirement policy for both cadres of section rank in authority organs and public institutions and technical personnel with senior professional titles. In 2014, female employees accounted for 44.8 percent of all people employed across the country. The state implemented an interest-deducted small loan policy, where the government pays part of the interest, to encourage women's employment and self-employment. Since 2009, it has provided 260.704 billion yuan in guaranteed loans for startups, with subsidized interest payments, to aid nearly 10 million women to start businesses or find a job.

The freedom of women in rural areas to enjoy land rights in accordance with the law is basically guaranteed. The state carried out legal publicity and training in grassroots village committees and strengthened the efforts to file, review and rectify village regulations and folk rules. In the process of determining and registering the right to land contracting and management, and in the process of issuing certificates

concerning this right, women's rights to land were reflected through registration books and real estate ownership certificates.

The level of health services for women has been raised continuously. In April 2012, the State Council promulgated the Special Rules on the Labor Protection of Female Employees, revising and improving some items including the scope of application and range of forbidden labor, as well as extending statutory maternity leave to 98 days. In 2015, maternity insurance covered 77.12 million women across the country and per capita treatment expenditure reached 16,456 yuan, 2,000 yuan more than in 2014. In 2015, 12.05 million couples who wanted to have babies received free physical tests, with the average coverage rate in target groups amounting to 96.5 percent. During the period of 2011-2015, nearly 50 million pregnant women in rural areas received hospital delivery subsidies, and the rate of women in the countryside giving birth in hospitals increased from 97.8 percent in 2010 to 99.5 percent in 2015. The maternal mortality rate lowered from 30 out of 100,000 in 2010 to 20.1 in every 100,000 in 2015. By the end of 2015, 51.95 million and 7.47 million rural women had free tests for cervical cancer and breast cancer, respectively.

The state legislated to protect women from domestic violence. On December 27, 2015, the NPC Standing Committee approved the Anti-domestic Violence Law, in which systems, such as police cautions, writ of habeas corpus and mandatory reporting, were specially set up. The Supreme People's Court, the Supreme

People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued the Opinions on Handling Domestic Violence Cases in Accordance with the Law, so as to intensify the prompt judicial intervention in domestic violence. From 2014 to 2015, the Supreme People's Court published a total of 15 typical cases related to domestic violence. Some local public security organs and courts effectively prevented and stopped domestic violence in a timely way by actively exploring and using police cautions and personal safety protection orders.

The state has made headway in cracking down on the crimes of abduction and trafficking of women. The General Office of the State Council published China's Action Plan Against Human Abducting and Trafficking (2013-2020) in order to strengthen efforts to crack down on such crimes. From 2014 to 2015, a total of 2,412 cases of abducting and trafficking women were cleared up by public security organs. China also launched campaigns against cross-border crimes of abducting and trafficking women, promoting cooperation processes with six Mekong River Sub-region countries.

(3) Children's rights

Children's right to health is effectively guaranteed. The mortality rate of infants reduced from 13.1 out of 1,000 in 2010 to 8.1 in 2015. And the mortality rate of children under the age of five was 10.7 out of 1,000, 5.7 points lower than in 2010. In 2014, the incidence rates of low weight in infants and children

under the age of five were 2.6 percent and 1.48 percent, respectively, with the expected goals achieved ahead of schedule. Over 97 percent of children were vaccinated in the national immunization program. In 2014, the average vaccination rate exceeded 99 percent going forward.

The state has steadily implemented a nutrition enhancement program for students receiving compulsory education in rural areas. By the end of October 2015, the national pilot program was launched in 699 concentrated destitute counties in 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government), benefiting 21.1516 million students. Also by the same time, the program was carried out on a local trial basis in 673 counties in 23 provinces, benefiting 10.9078 million students.

The situation regarding school buses and campus safety has been continuously improved. A series of normative documents, including the Regulation on School Bus Safety Management formulated by the State Council and the Standard for Compulsory Education School Management set up by the Ministry of Education, have been promulgated since 2012. By the end of 2015, a total of 37 pilot zones on safety education had been set up throughout the country, covering 128,000 schools with 52 million students.

Left-behind children are taken good care of. The central government supported the implementation of the "Pilot Project

on Community Care Services for Rural Left-behind Children," benefiting more than 200,000 left-behind children. It has collected 67 million yuan in social charity funds to aid the establishment of 670 "Happy Homes for Children" across the country since 2014. A series of care activities, including acting parents, twinning and help for children in need, was carried out, benefiting 13.129 million such children.

Female minors' rights are further protected. The Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law abolished the crime of prostituting female minors under the age of 14, improving the legal system on protecting female minors from sexual abuse. The state continues to launch special operations to combat attempts to identify the sex of a fetus other than for medical purposes and attempts to terminate a pregnancy once the sex of a fetus identified is not desired. In 2015, in terms of the gender ratio, for every 100 females there were 113.5 males, the seventh narrowing of the gap in a row since 2009.

Efforts to protect and support minors have been further intensified. By the end of 2015, there were 1,605 welfare institutions for children and 407 independent relief and protection agencies for minors nationwide, both of which increased substantially over the same period in 2012. In 2015, 23,000 orphans with disabilities were adopted by families, accounting for 4.4 percent of all such orphans, and a total of 149,700 children across the country were provided with relief. The state made sure that children affected by AIDS/HIV related

illnesses can learn or continue their study at school without being affected by family difficulties. It has made efforts to protect the privacy of AIDS/HIV-affected children and prevent them from any form of discrimination. The Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law strengthened criminal punishment for buyers of abducted women and children, and those engaged in any activity concerning the buying of abducted women and children will be held criminally responsible. By the end of 2015, the national anti-trafficking DNA database had helped over 4,000 missing children find their parents. From 2014 to 2015, the state solved 2,216 cases of trafficking in children. The Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and related departments successively promulgated the Opinions on Punishing the Crime of Sexual Assault against Minors and the Opinions on Legally Handling Several Issues on Guardians' Infringement upon the Rights and Interests of Minors, so as to beef up judicial protection on juveniles. The state implemented the Provisions on the Prohibition of Using Child Labor, and further intensified efforts to safeguard children's rights and interests in the field of labor.

(4) Senior citizens' rights

The social security system for the aged is gradually being improved. The advanced-age allowance system was set up in 23 provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government). The old-age service allowance system for seniors in financial difficulty was carried out in 20 provinces

(autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government). The nursing care allowance system for senior citizens with disabilities was launched in 8 provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government), while accident injury insurance for the elderly was introduced in 20 provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government).

Figure 2: Basics of national old-age services by the end of 2015

The old-age social service system is being rapidly developed. By the end of 2015, there were 115,000 institutions and facilities offering services for the elderly, an increase of 151 percent from 2012. Home-based care service facilities for the aged covered basically all urban communities and over 50 percent of rural communities. By the end of 2015, there were a total of 6.717 million beds for the elderly nationwide, averaging 30.3 beds for every thousand senior citizens, 60.9 percent and 40.5 percent higher than those in 2012 respectively, which far exceeded the planned targets.

Senior citizens' cultural lives are being much enriched. By the end of 2015, there were 763,00 schools for the elderly across the country, 180 national-level and over 500 provincial-level community education pilot zones and demonstration zones, with the elderly accounting for over 60 percent of all participants in community education. There were 24 newspapers and 24 periodicals specially for the aged. The state provided a variety

of digital cultural resources suitable for the elderly through various channels including the National Cultural Information Resources Sharing Project, the National Digital Culture Network and Chinese Culture Network TV.

(5) Rights of people with disabilities

The system on the protection of rights and interests of people with disabilities has been constantly improved. Since August 2012, the State Council successively formulated the Regulations on the Construction of a Barrier-free Environment and the Opinions on Accelerating the Development of a Well-off Course for People with Disabilities. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and the China Federation of the Disabled jointly distributed the Opinions on Effectively Protecting the Disabled Persons' Lawful Rights and Interests in Procuratorial Work. The state has established and improved mechanisms for the provision of legal assistance to the disabled, offering free, timely and convenient legal services for them.

People with disabilities are covered by social security. By 2015, the state had established a living subsidy system for the financially-challenged disabled population and nursing care allowances for the severely disabled across the country. There were 10.884 million people with disabilities in both urban and rural areas receiving minimum subsistence allowances, nearly 22.3 million people with disabilities in both urban and rural areas participating in social endowment insurance schemes and

3.023 million urban disabled dwellers participating in basic medical insurance schemes. During the period of 2012-2015, 4.962 million impoverished people with disabilities in rural areas were lifted out of poverty and 3.17 million poor disabled residents in rural areas received skills training, with the planned targets achieved in advance. The central government allocated a total of 3.74 billion yuan in rehabilitation and poverty-relief interest-deducted loans to support 743,000 impoverished disabled people. The state subsidized the renovation of dilapidated houses of 1.164 million rural households with disabled members.

The rehabilitation service for people with disabilities is being continuously enhanced. By the end of 2015, a total of 222,000 communities had established rehabilitation stations across the country. From 2012 to 2015, 8.544 million people with disabilities received community rehabilitation services. 12.466 million received basic rehabilitation services, achieving the expected goal ahead of schedule. From 2011 to 2015, the central government appropriated 432 million yuan to support rehabilitation training for 36,000 autistic children living in poverty. The supporting devices network covering both urban and rural areas is gradually being improved, offering 6.655 million supporting devices of various types.

The rights of people with disabilities to education, employment and culture are further guaranteed. The state implemented the Special Education Promotion Program (2014-2016), in an effort

to fully expand the reach of special education and guarantee the ability and the quality of education and teaching. In 2015, there were 2,053 special education schools nationwide, with a total enrolment of 442,200 students and 50,300 full-time teachers. From 2012 to 2015, the central government appropriated 925 million yuan as a special education subsidy. The state carried out "the Special Education School Construction (Second Phase) Project" and allocated more than 2.442 billion yuan to support the infrastructure construction of 61 secondary vocational schools and vocational higher education institutions for people with disabilities and special normal schools for higher learning. In 2015, related departments published the Administrative Provisions on Disabled Persons' Participation in the National College Entrance Examination (temporary), in an effort to guarantee disabled people's right to receive education equally, and actively enhanced the revision work on the Education Regulations for the Disabled in order to strengthen legal guarantee. In 2012 they published the Notice on Strengthening Vocational Training for People with Disabilities to Promote Employment, so as to make sure that the disabled who wish to find a job can get relevant vocational training. Starting from 2014, the recruitment of disabled college graduates by Party and government organs, public institutions, state-owned enterprises and other units were guaranteed by policies. By the end of 2015, the state had set up reading rooms for people with visual impairments in public libraries at all levels, with an additional

collection of 486,000 books in braille and 21,000 seats in those rooms. The state hugely expanded the scale of publications in braille. From 2011 to 2015, the state published 476 textbook titles with 692,000 copies in braille printed, 5,526 books for blind people with 1.3319 million copies printed, 1,138 big-word books for people with poor eyesight with 1.1234 million copies printed, and 2,400 types of audio books for the blind with a total length of 16,000 hours. The expected goals were achieved ahead of schedule and exceeded. Some excellent publication projects for the blind people were included in the National Publication Plan. Any qualified project was supported by the National Publication Fund.

The state quickened the construction and renovation of barrier-free facilities. Related departments revised and carried out the Management Measures for Air Transport of Persons with Disabilities and the Standards for Barrier-free Designs; published the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of a Barrier-free Environment in Villages and Towns; and drew up and implemented the Requirements on Barrier-free Technologies for Website Design. It provided special seats for people with disabilities in all trains and allowed guide dogs to board trains. The state established additional barrier-free parking places on urban roads and in public parking areas within buildings and set up audio signal devices for people with visual impairments on pavement traffic signal facilities. It

subsidized 573,000 families of the disabled to carry out renovation of barrier-free facilities.

V. Human Rights Education

From 2012 to 2015, China redoubled its efforts in promoting human rights concepts; publicizing human rights knowledge; carrying out human rights education; and going all out to raise the awareness of honoring and safeguarding human rights throughout Chinese society.

The State Council Information Office and another eight human rights education and training bases jointly held a total of 144 training sessions about human rights for Party cadres and government employees at various levels, judiciary and media personnel. Administrative institutes at various levels conducted courses in human rights, providing human rights knowledge education among cadres at various levels.

Starting from 2012, the state made sure that knowledge about personal rights, economic rights and the right to receive education was included in courses and textbooks in all primary and secondary schools in accordance with both the newly-revised course standard for every subject of nine-year compulsory education and the characteristics of students'age. It also made sure that students were aware of citizens' legitimate rights and duties, in an effort to enhance the awareness of rights among students.

In accordance with the requirements in the Action Plan, institutions of higher learning strengthened the development of human rights related majors, offered related courses for

four-year college students majoring in law, compiled human rights teaching materials and accelerated the education for special talents on human rights. They enriched courses on human rights education by independently offering the general course "Introduction to Human Rights" and some selective courses including "Human Rights Law", "International Human Rights Law" and "Special Features on Human Rights Law". Institutions of higher learning enrolled masters and Ph.D. candidates in disciplines including human rights law, politics and philosophy of human rights, and set up post-doctoral research centers in human rights. The China University of Political Science and Law and the Southwest University of Political Science and Law independently offered secondary disciplines on human rights law.

The media including TV and radio stations, newspapers and periodicals and online media, through news broadcasts, commentary, call-ins, interpretation, interviews, Weibo and WeChat interaction, energetically spread human rights knowledge, made the awareness of guaranteeing human rights according to law deeply rooted in people's mind and created a good social environment where the state honors and guarantees human rights and citizens obey laws.

In April 2014, five new national-level human rights education and training centers were opened, including human rights research centers at Renmin University of China, Fudan University, Shandong University, Wuhan University and

Southwest University of Political Science and Law, which achieved planned goals in advance.

Theoretical research on human rights was carried out by the China Society for Human Rights Studies, China Human Rights Development Foundation and National Human Rights Education and Training Base. They edited and published a series of books on human rights, including *China's Human Rights in Action* and *Report on the Development of Human Rights in China*. They also set up an academic exchange platform for human rights, and started to publish academic periodicals including *Human Rights*, *Human Rights Studies*, *China Human Rights Review* and *the Research on the Rights of the Disabled*. They developed human rights training materials including *Series on Human Rights Knowledge* and publicized human rights knowledge throughout the Chinese society. They made efforts to conduct academic exchanges with domestic and foreign counterparts by holding and attending international academic meetings.

VI. Fulfillment of Obligations to International Human Rights Conventions, and International Exchanges and Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

From 2012 to 2015, China continued to earnestly fulfill its obligations to the international human rights conventions to which it has acceded, conducted international exchanges and cooperation in the field of human rights, and enhanced the healthy development of the international human rights cause.

(1) Fulfillment of obligations to international human rights conventions

In September 2012, China attended the dialogue meeting held by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities deliberating China's first report on implementing the "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities," giving a detailed account of the achievements China had made in the cause of persons with disabilities with full and accurate data, and providing full answers to the questions raised by the committee.

In September 2013, China attended the dialogue meeting held by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child which deliberated China's third and fourth combined report on implementing the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" and China's first report on implementing the "Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict", introducing China's actual

situation on the implementation and giving a serious and full answer to the questions raised by the committee.

In June 2013, China submitted to the UN Committee against Torture its sixth report on implementing the "Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment." In November 2015, China attended the dialogue meeting held by the committee, and during the deliberations on the report, fully outlined China's situation on the implementation of the convention providing full answers to the questions raised by the committee.

In May 2014, China participated in the dialogue meeting held by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which deliberated the second report on implementing the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", giving a detailed account of China's achievements made in the fields of guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights and answering the questions raised by the committee.

In October 2014, China attended the dialogue meeting held by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which deliberated China's seventh and eighth combined report on implementing the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women", giving an account of China's achievements in gender equality and women's development, and also gave full and detailed answers to the questions raised by the committee.

(2) Conducting international exchanges and cooperation in the field of human rights

In October 2013, China smoothly underwent the second-round Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held by the UN Human Rights Council, giving a detailed account of developments in China's human rights situation, the challenges it faced and the goals it had set. China seriously studied the proposals put forward by all the other countries. With an open and serious attitude, it actively responded and adopted a total of 204 proposals, accounting for 81 percent of all suggestions, for which China was spoken highly of by all parties. In March 2014, the UN Human Rights Council approved the UPR report on China.

China attended a series of multilateral meetings on human rights issues including the 67th to 70th meetings of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, the 20th to 30th meetings of the UN Human Rights Council, and the annual and follow-up sessions of the UN Committee of Non-government Organizations, actively proclaiming its stance and policies on human rights, its opposition to the combining of human rights with politics and double standards, and speaking out boldly to uphold justice for developing countries. China enhanced the UN Human Rights Council Special Procedures to give an equal stress to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, and carried out work in a fair, objective and non-selective manner. In November 2013, China was elected by

a handsome majority as a member of the UN Human Rights Council for the period from 2014 to 2016. In April 2014, China was successfully re-elected as a member of the UN committee of Non-government Organizations.

In February 2012, China and some countries holding similar stances jointly backed the UN General Assembly in approving the resolution on the structural reform of human rights treaties, launching the General Assembly process of the reform. In April 2014, the UN General Assembly approved the reform plan by reaching consensus through consultation. More consensus was reached on the strengthening of treaty bodies' effectiveness, which reflected the concerns of all parties in a much balanced manner.

China continued its cooperation with the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, answering letters from it in a serious and timely manner, and conducting constructive and interactive dialogue with the UN Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures. China played host to a working group from the UN Human Rights Council on the elimination of discrimination against women in both law and practice and independent experts on the influence of foreign debt on human rights respectively in December 2013 and June 2015.

China continued to hold dialogues and exchanges on human rights with various countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Since June 2012, China has held more than 20 dialogues

on human rights with the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia and Switzerland; conducted exchanges with legal experts from the US; launched technical cooperation on human rights with Australia and twice received the EU Special Representative for Human Rights. China conducted over 10 consultations and exchanges on human rights with Russia, Brazil, Pakistan, Cuba, Belarus, Laos and Sri Lanka. The State Council Information Office twice sent human rights delegations to visit the US, Canada, Brazil and Mexico, respectively in 2014 and 2015, conducting exchanges and cooperation on human rights.

In September 2015, China and UN Women jointly held the Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, with more than 80 state leaders participating in the conference. During the summit, China stated its opinions on women-related issues and made an important promise to enhance gender equality and improve women's status. China also took a constructive part in a series of multilateral international meetings including meetings of the UN Committee on Social Development and the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on disability and development, and actively participated in the discussions and resolution consultations on issues about people with disabilities. Since 2012, China has participated in regional and sub-regional exchange activities on human rights including the 12th to 15th Asia-Europe Meeting

(ASEM) Informal Forums on Human Rights, conducting exchanges with over 40 Asian and European countries.

From 2012 to 2015, China's NGOs, including China NGO Network for International Exchanges, dispatched delegations to the 19th to 30th sessions of the UN Human Rights Council. The China Society for Human Rights Studies and China Human Rights Development Foundation jointly held the "Beijing Forum on Human Rights" on four occasions, each of which attracted high-level officials on human rights, experts and scholars and those in charge of related institutions from over 30 countries and regions.