

《**国家人权行动计划（2016—2020年）**》

实施情况评估报告

**The Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the
National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020)**

中国人权研究会

西南政法大学人权研究院

（2021年9月）

China Society for Human Rights Studies

Human Rights Institute of Southwest University of Political Science & Law

September 2021

目 录

前 言	2
一、经济、社会和文化权利	4
(一) 工作权利	4
(二) 基本生活水准权利	9
(三) 社会保障权利	12
(四) 财产权利	17
(五) 健康权利	21
(六) 受教育权	25
(七) 文化权利	32
(八) 环境权利	37
二、公民权利和政治权利	44
(一) 人身权利	44
(二) 被羁押人的权利	47
(三) 获得公正审判的权利	50
(四) 宗教信仰自由	55
(五) 知情权和参与权	58
(六) 表达权和监督权	64
三、特定群体权利	69
(一) 少数民族权利	69
(二) 妇女权利	74
(三) 儿童权利	77
(四) 老年人权利	84
(五) 残疾人权利	86
四、人权教育和研究	93

五、国际人权条约履行和国际交流合作	96
-------------------------	----

Contents

I. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	104
(1) Right to work	104
(2) Right to basic living standards	113
(3) Right to social security	118
(4) Right to property	128
(5) Right to health	135
(6) Right to education	142
(7) Cultural rights	153
(8) Environmental rights	163
II. Civil and Political Rights	177
(1) Rights of the person	177
(2) Rights of the detainees	184
(3) Right to fair trial	189
(4) Freedom of religious belief	198
(5) Rights to be informed and to participate	202
(6) Rights to be heard and to exercise public scrutiny .	214
III. Rights of Specific Groups	223
(1) Rights of ethnic minorities	223
(2) Rights of women	232
(3) Right of children	238
(4) Rights of the elderly	251
(5) Rights of the disabled	256
IV. Human Rights Education and Research	268

**V. Fulfillment of Obligations to Human Rights Conventions
and International Exchanges and Cooperation 274**

国家人权行动计划（2016—2020年）实施情况评估报告

《国家人权行动计划（2016-2020年）》是中国政府发布实施的第三期关于国家尊重和保障人权的政策文件。根据该计划规定，国家人权行动计划联席会议机制委托第三方即中国人权研究会和国家人权教育与培训基地——西南政法大学人权研究院对其实施情况进行评估。日前，第三方完成《〈国家人权行动计划（2016-2020年）〉实施情况评估报告》，现由中国人权研究会官网——中国人权网公布中英文全文。

中国人权研究会

西南政法大学人权研究院

2021年9月29日

前 言

2016年9月，中国政府发布了《国家人权行动计划（2016—2020年）》（以下简称《行动计划》），这是中国制定的第三期以人权为主题的国家规划，确定了2016—2020年国家尊重、保护和促进人权的目标和任务。

受国家人权行动计划联席会议机制委托，中国人权研究会、西南政法大学人权研究院对《行动计划》的实施情况开展评估。评估受托方组建了工作组和专家组，对照《行动计划》中的各项目标和任务，逐条核实分析有关部门和单位所涉行动计划任务执行、落实与完成情况。专家组组织人权专家前往东中西部若干代表性地区就本期行动计划的落实情况进行调研考察。通过线上与线下相结合的多种方式听取了社会各界人士的评价、反馈和意见建议，形成了《〈国家人权行动计划（2016—2020年）〉实施情况评估报告》。

总体而言，2016—2020年，中国政府坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，认真落实“尊重和保障人权”的宪法原则，采取切实措施，积极推动《行动计划》各项目标和任务的落实。中国政府着力解决人民群众最关心、最直接、最现实的权利和利益问题，着力保障和改善民生，重视保障贫困人口、困难群众和弱者权益，努力实现公平正义。中国人民的经济、社会和文化权利保障水平上了一个新台阶；公民权利和政治权利得到了更加有效的保障；少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人权利保障措施充分落实；人权知识普及和人权教育深入人心；国际人权领域的交流与合作成绩斐然。特别是中国完成消除绝对贫困的任务，全面建成小康社会，中国的

人权保障水平显著提高，中国人民的获得感、幸福感、安全感显著增强。《行动计划》得到全面实施，168项目标和任务全部完成，其中很多指标和任务提前或超额完成。

与此同时，作为最大的发展中国家，中国人权事业发展不平衡不充分的问题依然存在。与国家人权事业总体发展要求相比，与人民群众期待相比，有的权利的保障工作具有长期性，需要持之以恒地推进；有的权利的保障和落实工作还有进一步加强和提升的空间。我们期待，中国政府全方位做好第四期国家人权计划的实施工作，努力促进中国人权事业全面发展。

一、经济、社会和文化权利

2016—2020年，中国政府不断深化改革，落实“十三五”规划在经济、社会和文化领域的各项要求，实施精准扶贫精准脱贫，编撰民法典，采取一系列促进发展、惠及民生的重大举措，在高水准上保障了中国人民的经济、社会和文化权利。同时，在落实带薪年休假制度、保障灵活就业人员基本权益方面的工作有待进一步加强。

（一）工作权利

指标 1：实现比较充分和高质量就业。实施高校毕业生就业促进和创业引领计划。促进农村富余劳动力转移就业和外出务工人员返乡创业。对就业困难人员实行实名制动态管理和分类帮扶，做好“零就业”家庭帮扶工作。支持贫困地区建设县乡基层劳动就业和社会保障服务平台。实现城镇新增就业 5000 万人以上。

2016—2020年，城镇登记失业率维持在 4.2% 以下的较低水平。就业结构更加优化，第三产业就业规模占比从 2016 年的 43.5% 升至 2020 年的 47.7%。

发布《关于实施高校毕业生就业创业促进计划的通知》，在高校毕业生人数连年增长的背景下，毕业生就业水平保持稳定。

农民工总量从 2016 年的 28171 万人增加到 2020 年的 28560 万人，年均增加 97 万人。中西部地区劳动者就近就地就业和返乡创业增多，区域就业结构更趋合理。

2016—2020年，累计实现失业人员再就业2720万人、就业困难人员就业873万人。实施了“千校万岗”大中专学生就业精准帮扶行动，针对建档立卡贫困家庭毕业生、城市生活困难毕业生、零就业家庭毕业生等开展就业精准帮扶工作，帮助22.72万名学生实现就业。

2016—2020年，城镇新增就业6564万人，年均超过1300万人。

指标2：推行劳动者终身职业技能培训制度。开展贫困家庭子女、未升学初高中毕业生、农民工、失业人员和转岗职工、退役军人和残疾人免费接受职业培训行动。到2020年，累计培训农民工4000万人次，基本消除劳动者无技能从业现象。

制定了《新时期产业工人队伍建设改革方案》《职业技能提升行动方案（2019—2021年）》《关于提升公共职业技能培训基础能力的指导意见》。

2020年2月上线“技能强国——全国产业工人技能学习平台”，截至2020年12月31日，平台已累计培训职工1.075亿人次，登录用户1304.7万，培训总时长达1775万小时以上。

面向农村转移就业劳动者、未就业高校毕业生、贫困劳动力、过剩产能企业职工等重点群体的“春潮行动”“求学圆梦行动”、返乡农民工创业培训、新生代农民工职业技能提升、农民工稳就业职业技能培训、深度贫困地区技能扶贫、劳动预备培训、化解过剩产能企业职工特别培训计划等专项行动计划得到实施。

2016—2020年，共开展各类补贴性职业技能培训近1亿人次。其中，开展农民工培训超4000万人次，贫困劳动力培训约1000万人次。

指标3：进一步完善工资福利制度。健全工资水平决定机制、正常增长机制和支付保障机制，健全最低工资标准调整机制。继续推行企业工资集体协商制度。健全高技能人才薪酬体系，提高技术工人待遇，落实带薪年休假制度。

健全了工资水平决定、合理增长和支付保障机制。完善了最低工资标准调整机制，全面建立最低工资影响评估机制，最低工资标准调整与经济社会发展协调性和区域平衡性得到提高。

30个省（区、市）制定了41部推行企业工资集体协商的地方性法规或政府规章，20个省（区、市）将集体协商工作纳入地方党政目标考核体系。建成了省、市、县（区）三级集体协商指导员体系，截至2019年9月底，全国共有专职集体协商指导员6538人。22个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团总工会建立了集体协商工作评价体系，多地开展了集体协商职工满意度测评。

建立企业薪酬调查和信息发布制度。目前国家、省、市三级企业薪酬调查体系已基本成型，为引导企业合理确定职工工资水平提供信息参考。

发布《中共中央办公厅 国务院办公厅关于提高技术工人待遇的意见》，明确完善符合技术工人特点的企业工资分配制度，全面改善技术工人待遇水平。

制定《技能人才薪酬分配指引》，引导企业建立多层级的技能人才职业发展通道，完善体现技能价值激励导向的工资分配制度。

全国 60 个城市的人力资源和社会保障基本情况数据显示，所在单位实行带薪年休假制度且具备休假条件的职工中，能够享受带薪年休假的人数比例为 60%左右。

指标 4：完善劳动保障监察执法体制和劳动人事争议处理机制。严禁各种形式的就业歧视，全面治理拖欠农民工工资问题，规范企业裁员行为，保障非正规就业劳动者权益，严格规范企业实行特殊工时制度的适用管理，依法加强对劳务派遣的监管。

通过完善就业政策体系，加大不同形式的就业扶持力度，建立就业扶持长效保障机制，切实保证了妇女、残疾人、少数民族、戒毒人员等特定群体的平等就业权。

制定了《关于进一步加强劳动人事争议调解仲裁完善多元处理机制的意见》《关于加强劳动人事争议仲裁与诉讼衔接机制建设的意见》《关于加强劳动人事争议调解仲裁法律援助工作的意见》，修订了《劳动人事争议仲裁办案规则》《劳动人事争议仲裁组织规则》，以劳动争议调解仲裁法为主干，以规章政策和地方性法规规章相配套的法律政策体系逐步完善。

制定了《保障农民工工资支付条例》《国务院办公厅关于全面治理拖欠农民工工资问题的意见》《治欠保支三年行动计划（2017—2019）》《省级政府保障农民工工资支付工作考核办法》《拖欠农民工工资“黑名单”管理暂行办法》

《关于对严重拖欠农民工工资用人单位及其有关人员开展联合惩戒的合作备忘录》《根治欠薪问题 2019 行动方案》。国务院和各省（区、市）成立根治拖欠农民工工资工作领导小组，加大对欠薪违法行为的打击力度，进一步畅通农民工举报投诉渠道，落实属地监管责任，加强欠薪失信联合惩戒，制定《关于实施“护薪”行动全力做好拖欠农民工工资争议处理工作的通知》，建立拖欠农民工工资争议处理长效机制，畅通农民工工资争议处理“绿色通道”。

2016—2020 年，各级工会配合有关部门共为 509.86 万农民工追回被拖欠工资 532.51 亿元。

贯彻劳动合同法等法律法规，依法规范企业用工和裁员行为，保障被派遣劳动者合法权益，出台了维护新就业形态劳动者权益的相关政策。优化了对企业实行特殊工时制的审批服务。

指标 5：加强安全生产防控。到 2020 年，各类生产安全事故死亡人数累计降幅 10%，亿元国内生产总值生产安全事故死亡率累计降幅 30%。

2020 年，各类生产安全事故死亡人数为 27412 人，相较 2015 年下降 38.8%；亿元国内生产总值生产安全事故死亡率为 0.027，相较 2015 年下降 58.5%。

指标 6：加强职业病防治。职业病危害严重的行业领域劳动者在岗期间的职业健康检查率达 90%以上，用人单位主要负责人和职业卫生管理人员的职业卫生培训率分别达 95%以上。

煤矿、非煤矿山、冶金、建材等职业病危害重点行业领域劳动者在岗期间的职业健康检查率为 97.0%；主要负责人培训率为 97.9%，职业健康管理人员培训率为 98.0%。

（二）基本生活水准权利

指标 7: 确保城乡居民收入增长与经济增长同步。到 2020 年国内生产总值和城乡居民人均收入比 2010 年翻一番。努力增加低收入劳动者收入，扩大中等收入者比重。

2020 年，国内生产总值达到 1015986 亿元，较之 2010 年的 412119 亿元，增幅为 93.7%（按不变价格计算）；全国居民人均可支配收入 32189 元，较之 2010 年的 12520 元，增幅为 157.1%，增长速率与经济增长基本保持同步。按全国居民五等分收入分组，低收入组人均可支配收入 7869 元，较之于 2015 年的 5221 元，增长 50.7%；中间收入组人均可支配收入 26249 元，较之于 2015 年的 19320 元，增长 35.9%。

指标 8: 贯彻落实《中共中央国务院关于打赢脱贫攻坚战的决定》，实施精准扶贫精准脱贫方略。到 2020 年，实现特色产业脱贫 3000 万人，转移就业脱贫 1000 万人，实施易地扶贫搬迁 1000 万人，对其余完全或部分丧失劳动能力的贫困人口实行社保政策兜底脱贫 2000 万人。实现现行标准下的农村贫困人口全部脱贫，贫困县全部摘帽。

精准扶贫精准脱贫方略得到全面落实，脱贫攻坚目标任务全面完成，9899 万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832 个贫困县 12.8 万个贫困村现行标准下 9899 万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832 个贫困县全部摘帽，12.8 万个贫困村全部出列，区域性整体贫困得到解决，完成了消除绝对贫困的艰巨任务。

将就业作为贫困群众增收的主要渠道，贫困劳动力务工规模从 2015 年的 1227 万人增加到 2020 年的 3243 万人。坚持群众自愿原则，易地扶贫搬迁 960 多万贫困人口，新建了约 3.5 万个集中安置社区。落实兜底保障政策，1792 万贫困人口纳入低保范围，144 万贫困人口纳入特困救助供养范围。

指标 9：保障住房安全。改造各类城镇棚户区住房 2000 万套，加强对贫困地区的支持，推动居住证持有人享有与当地户籍人口同等的住房保障权利。推进农村危房改造，统筹开展农房抗震改造，基本完成存量危房改造任务。

2016—2020 年，全国开工改造各类棚户区 2300 多万套，帮助 5000 多万棚户区居民改善了住房条件。

2016—2020 年，累计完成 522.4 万户建档立卡贫困户农村危房改造，同步支持 242.4 万户低保户、分散供养特困人员、贫困残疾人家庭等贫困群体改造危房，贫困人口全面实现住房安全有保障。

截至 2020 年，913 万符合条件的稳定就业外来务工人员享受了公租房保障。2019 年底以来，在广州、南京、杭州等 13 个城市开展了完善住房保障体系试点工作，探索和发展保障性租赁住房制度。截至 2020 年，全国 600 多万新市民享受了公租房保障。

指标 10：保障用水安全。全国新增供水能力 270 亿立方米，城镇供水水源地水质全面达标。实施农村饮水安全巩固提升工程，农村自来水普及率达 80% 以上，农村集中供水率达 85% 以上。

通过实施农村饮水安全巩固提升工程建设，解决了 1710 万贫困人口饮水安全问题、975 万农村人口饮水型氟超标问题和 120 万农村人口苦咸水问题。截至 2020 年，全国农村集中供水率达到 88%，自来水普及率达到 83%，提升了 2.7 亿农村人口供水保障水平。

指标 11：确保食品安全。深入贯彻实施食品安全法，全面落实食品安全属地监管责任。加强进口食品安全监管。实施科学监管，建立职业化检查员队伍。健全食品安全信用体系，完善消费者权益保护机制。

严格实施食品安全法及其实施条例。制定了《食品生产许可管理办法》《食盐质量安全监督管理办法》《食品安全监督检查管理办法》等配套文件，编写了重点食品现场监督检查操作手册，食品生产监管制度建设得到持续推进。

明确了各级食品生产监督检查事权清单，加强了重点食品监督检查，开展了重点食品质量安全提升行动，严肃查处各类食品安全问题。开展了进口食品“国门守护”行动。

推进食品销售风险分级动态管理，截至 2020 年，北京、天津、上海、安徽、重庆已实现风险分级全覆盖，29 个省份完成 70% 覆盖率的目标。开展了食品生产监管人员和企业食品安全管理人员线上培训、食品经营监管业务培训班、食品生产检查员培训，提升了基层监管人员和一线管理人员食品安全管理水平，基本实现全系统食品生产检查人员培训全覆盖。

健全食品安全信用体系，完善消费者权益保护机制，要求从事冷藏冷冻食品贮存业务的非食品经营者向所在地县

级市场监管部门备案，截至 2020 年，全国共备案第三方冷库 8656 个。2020 年，开展了农村假冒伪劣食品专项整治，农村食品风险隐患清单得到进一步扩充、完善。

指标 12：改善城乡居民出行条件。国家高速公路主线基本贯通。具备条件的县城通二级及以上公路，乡镇和建制村通硬化路、通客车。

国家高速公路主线基本贯通，全国高速公路通车里程达到 16.1 万公里。2016—2020 年，贫困地区已改造建设国家高速公路约 1.7 万公里、普通国道 5.3 万公里，贫困县城基本实现了二级及以上公路覆盖，部分贫困县通高速公路。截至 2020 年，具备条件的乡镇和建制村实现了通硬化路、通客车、通邮路。

（三）社会保障权利

指标 13：实施全民参保计划，稳步提高社会保障统筹层次和水平。建立更加便捷的社会保险转移接续机制。实施社会保障卡工程，持卡人口覆盖率达到 90%。

建成覆盖 13.9 亿人基础数据的国家全民参保数据库，大力实施全民参保计划，基本实现法定人员全覆盖。社会保险关系转移接续更加顺畅便利。

截至 2020 年，全国社保卡持卡人数达到 13.35 亿人，覆盖 95% 人口。电子社保卡申领达到 3.67 亿张。

指标 14：完善统账结合的城镇职工基本养老保险制度，实现职工基础养老金全国统筹，推出税收递延型养老保险。到 2020 年，符合参保条件的城乡居民参保率达到 95%。

2018年起建立企业职工基本养老保险基金中央调剂制度，调剂比例从3%起步，2020年提高至4%。企业职工基本养老保险省级统筹制度进一步规范，所有省份均启动实施了基金省级统收统支。截至2020年，全国城镇职工基本养老保险和城乡居民基本养老保险参保人数分别达到4.56亿人和5.42亿人。

截至2020年4月底，税收递延型商业养老保险试点累计实现保费收入3亿元，参保人数4.76万人。截至2020年，基本养老保险参保率达到90%。

指标15：健全医疗保险制度。城乡医保参保率稳定在95%以上。全面实施城乡居民大病保险制度。健全医疗保险稳定可持续筹资和报销比例调整机制。加快推进基本医保全国联网和异地就医结算，实现符合转诊规定的异地就医住院费用直接结算。将生育保险和基本医疗保险合并实施。

截至2020年，全口径基本医疗保险人数达136100万人，参保率稳定在95%以上。

2020年10月，国家在城乡居民医保基础上建立大病保险，覆盖超过10.2亿参保居民。

医疗保险稳定可持续筹资和报销比例调整机制得到不断完善。2015年至2020年，各级财政年人均补助标准逐年上升，由380元提高到不低于550元。

截至2020年，住院费用跨省结算定点医疗机构数量为4.44万家。国家平台累计直接结算724.83万人次。京津冀、长三角等12个门诊费用直接结算先行试点省份开通联网医

疗机构 1.02 万家，联网定点药店 1.18 万家，门诊费用跨省累计直接结算 302 万人次。

2020 年 1 月起，生育保险基金并入职工基本医疗保险基金核算。

指标 16: 继续扩大失业保险覆盖面，确保为符合条件的失业人员按时足额发放失业保险金并提供相关的再就业服务。

2020 年底，失业保险参保人数 2.17 亿人，比 2015 年末增加 0.44 亿人。2020 年，1337 万人领取各类失业保险待遇，较 2015 年提升 192%，达到失业保险制度建立以来的最大值。积极提供再就业服务，累计实现失业人员再就业 2720 万人，就业困难人员就业 873 万人。

指标 17: 全面实施工伤保险省级统筹，强化工伤保险待遇支付保障，制定工伤预防费使用管理办法，完善工伤康复服务体系。到 2020 年，基本实现工伤保险法定人群全覆盖。

实施了《工伤预防费使用管理暂行办法》。截至 2020 年，全国 31 个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团全面实现工伤保险基金省级统筹，工伤保险基金的使用效率及共济能力得到增强。截至 2020 年，全国工伤保险参保人数达到 26763 万人，基本实现工伤保险法定人群全覆盖的目标。

推进工伤康复服务体系建设，充分发挥全国第一批区域性工伤康复示范平台在康复体系建设、规范管理中的作用。

指标 18: 统筹推进城乡社会救助体系建设。将所有符合低保条件的贫困家庭纳入低保范围。进一步健全特困人员救

助供养制度，提升特困人员救助供养水平。全面实施临时救助制度，全面推开“救急难”工作。加强基层未成年人保护服务设施和流浪乞讨救助管理机构建设。

截至 2020 年，全国城市低保人数 805.3 万人，农村低保人数 3621.5 万人，所有符合低保条件的贫困家庭皆纳入低保范围。

城市“三无”人员救助制度与农村“五保”供养制度合并为特困人员救助供养制度，在资金筹集、供养标准等方面实现城乡统筹。截至 2020 年，全国共有城市特困人员 31.1 万人，基本生活平均标准 11257.1 元/人每年；农村特困人员 446.5 万人，基本生活平均标准 8568.8 元/人每年。

临时救助制度全面实施。在全国 300 个单位开展了“救急难”综合试点，2020 年全国共计实施临时救助 1341.1 万人次，平均救助水平 1114 元/人次。

基层未成年人保护服务设施建设不断加强。在条件适宜的县（市、区）普遍依托现有社会福利设施建设县级未成年人保护设施，提供儿童临时监护照料和家庭服务。2016—2020 年，累计救助流浪乞讨人员 902.4 万人次，其中未成年人 41.4 万人次。

指标 19: 健全自然灾害救助体系，调整完善自然灾害生活救助政策，实施全国自然灾害救助物资储备体系建设等重大项目。

修订《自然灾害救助条例》《国家自然灾害救助应急预案》，完善中央财政自然灾害生活补助政策，大幅提高灾害

应急救助、过渡期生活救助、倒损民房恢复重建和因灾遇难人员家属抚慰金等中央补助标准。在多灾易灾地区建设了市级和县级救灾物资储备库。在各类重特大自然灾害中，及时启动国家救灾应急响应，下拨中央自然灾害救灾资金，调拨中央救灾物资，妥善安置受灾群众。

指标 20：健全以扶老、助残、爱幼、济困为重点的社会福利制度，加强福利设施建设。

修改老年人权益保障法，完善养老服务制度，提升养老服务质量。

印发《关于贯彻落实残疾人两项补贴制度有关政策衔接问题的通知》，确定国家层面两项补贴政策衔接的原则和操作方法。

将儿童福利机构抚养的 0—6 岁儿童和社会散居孤儿全部纳入残疾儿童康复救助体系。实施“福彩圆梦·孤儿助学工程”项目和“孤儿医疗康复明天计划”项目，切实保障孤弃儿童生存权和发展权。

截至 2020 年，全国养老机构和设施总数达到 31.9 万个，各类养老床位数达到 823.8 万张；全国共有儿童福利机构 1217 家，精神卫生福利机构 144 家。

指标 21：实施慈善法，支持慈善事业发展。

慈善法得到有效实施。优化了相关激励性政策措施，允许企业公益性捐赠超过年度利润总额 12% 的部分向后结转在三年内税前扣除，简化慈善组织获得公益性捐赠税前扣除资

格的条件，完善审核程序，明确符合有关条件的捐赠物资享受进口免税待遇。

指标 22: 落实国务院户籍制度改革方案，取消农业户口与非农业户口性质区分，建立城乡统一的户籍登记制度。全面实施居住证暂行条例，推进居住证制度覆盖全部未落户城镇常住人口。促进公民平等发展、共享成果，享受均等化的社会保障。

全国已有 31 个省份出台了户籍制度改革方案，普遍取消农业与非农业户口性质区分，城乡统一的户口登记制度建立。居住证制度得到进一步完善。截至 2020 年，已经顺利实现了 1 亿非户籍人口在城镇落户的目标。推动地方逐步探索建立城乡双向流动的户口迁移政策。

（四）财产权利

指标 23: 有序推进民法典编纂工作，完善财产保障制度。

2020 年 5 月 28 日民法典通过，进一步完善了所有权、用益物权和担保物权等财产保障制度，完成相关行政法规、地方性法规和司法解释的清理工作。

指标 24: 推动土地管理法修改及其配套法规立法工作。对农村集体所有土地征收、集体经营性建设用地入市、宅基地管理、不动产权属调处等制度进行积极探索，适时开展立法研究工作。

修改了土地管理法、城市房地产管理法。完善土地征收制度，缩小土地征收范围，规范土地征收程序，健全对被征地农民的保障机制；建立了集体经营性建设用地入市制度，

明确规定了集体经营性建设用地入市的条件、要求、权利和义务、管理措施等，保障土地所有权人和使用权人的合法权益；完善宅基地管理制度，进一步下放宅基地审批权，合理规划宅基地布局，允许进城落户的农村村民依法自愿有偿退出宅基地，鼓励农村集体经济组织及其成员盘活利用闲置宅基地和闲置住宅。

指标 25：完成农村承包经营地、宅基地、农房、集体建设用地确权登记颁证。继续落实征地制度改革工作。稳定农村土地承包关系，完善土地所有权、承包权、经营权分置办法，依法推进土地经营权有序流转。完善集体经济组织成员认定办法和集体经济资产所有权实现形式，将经营性资产折股量化到本集体经济组织成员。

截至 2020 年，全国共有 2838 个县（市、区）和开发区基本完成了农村承包地确权登记颁证，全国承包地确权面积达到 15 亿亩，给 2 亿农户颁发了土地承包经营权证书。

2015 年至 2019 年底，以“缩小征地范围、规范征地程序、完善对被征地农民合理规范多元保障机制”为目标，先后在 33 个县（市、区）进行了征地制度改革试点工作。

明确第二轮土地承包到期后再延长 30 年。民法典物权编增加土地经营权的规定。2018 年，修改了农村土地承包法，对土地承包权作了专门规定。加强了土地经营权流转管理与服务，截至 2020 年，全国已有 1474 个县（市、区）、2.2 万个乡镇建立农村土地经营权流转市场或服务中心，全国农村土地（耕地）经营权流转面积达到 5.32 亿亩。

制定《农村集体经济组织示范章程（试行）》，保障农民集体资产股份权利。截至 2020 年，全国共确认集体成员 9 亿多人，超过 53 万个村完成集体经营性资产股份合作制改革，50 万个村领到农村集体经济组织登记证书。

指标 26: 依法合规界定企业财产权归属，保障企业自主经营权。

坚持宽严相济刑事政策，修改了骗取贷款、票据承兑、金融票证罪等经济犯罪的入罪门槛，对民营企业因“融资门槛高”“融资难”等出现的违规行为、没有诈骗目的、未给银行造成重大损失的，一般不作为犯罪处理。截至 2020 年，全国登记在册市场主体 1.38 亿户，较 2019 年底增长 12.2%。其中，企业 4331.4 万户，增长 12.3%；个体工商户 9287.2 万户，增长 12.4%。日均新设市场主体从改革前的 3.1 万户增加到 6.8 万户，日均新设企业从商事制度改革前的 0.69 万户提高到 2.2 万户。

指标 27: 全面落实不动产统一登记制度。

2017 年全国所有市县均已接入国家级信息平台，登记机构、登记簿册、登记依据和信息平台“四统一”的改革目标全面实现。截至 2020 年，全国累计颁发新版不动产权证书 1.83 亿本，不动产登记证明 1.36 亿份。

指标 28: 加快构建自然资源资产产权制度，确定产权主体，创新产权实现形式。保护自然资源资产所有者权益，公平分享自然资源资产收益。深化矿业权制度改革。建立健全生态环境性权益交易制度和平台。

制定《自然资源统一确权登记暂行办法》，初步搭建了自然资源确权登记制度框架，有序推进重点区域自然资源确权登记工作。完成海南热带雨林等 10 个国家公园体制试点区，以及长江干流（宜宾以下）、太湖等重点区域自然资源确权登记主体工作。启动海河流域漳卫南运河段、淮河干流中游段等 5 个林区自然资源确权登记。

印发了《矿产资源权益金制度改革方案》《自然资源部关于推进矿产资源管理改革若干事项的意见（试行）》。推广实施矿业权出让制度改革，全面推进矿业权竞争性出让，严格协议出让。

2020 年 12 月通过《碳排放权交易管理办法（试行）》，明确了有关全国碳市场的各项定义，对重点排放单位纳入标准、配额总量设定与分配、交易主体、核查方式、报告与信息披露、监管和违约惩罚等方面进行了全面规定。

指标 29：实施严格的知识产权保护制度。完善有利于激励创新的知识产权归属制度，建设知识产权运营交易和服务平台。

修改了著作权法，扩大了受保护作品的范围，完善了著作权侵权责任的规定。修改专利法，严格专利保护，进一步维护专利权人的合法权益，促进专利的实施和运用。修改商标法，有效规制恶意申请和囤积注册行为，加强对商标权利人的保护，保障消费者和生产、经营者的利益，营造良好的营商环境。刑法修正案（十一）自 1997 年刑法以来首次完善有关知识产权犯罪的规定。

推动高校院所建立权利义务对等的专利转化收益分配机制，开展了专利许可转让备案监测，提高了专利转化率。

“十三五”期间在全国布局建设 20 个知识产权运营服务平台（中心），拓宽知识产权交易和服务渠道。

截至 2020 年，建成 40 家知识产权保护中心和 22 家快速维权中心，建成国家海外知识产权纠纷应对指导中心和 10 家地方分中心。推动 5100 余万件国内商标基础数据、34 种专利基础数据面向社会公众开放。上线运行国家知识产权公共服务网，初步实现知识产权业务“一网通办”。通过新一代地方专利检索及分析系统，免费向社会公众和创新创业主体提供信息服务。

（五）健康权利

指标 30：促进基本公共卫生服务均等化。完善国家基本公共卫生服务项目和重大公共卫生服务项目，提高服务质量效率和均等化水平，适时调整基本公共卫生服务项目经费标准，项目经费继续向基层倾斜。鼓励社会力量兴办健康服务业，推进非营利性民营医院和公立医院同等待遇。

基本公共卫生服务均等化得到持续推进，人均基本公共卫生服务经费补助标准从 2016 年的 45 元提高到 2020 年的 74 元，将 12 类国家基本公共卫生服务项目和地方病防治等 19 项服务项目合并为基本公共卫生服务，相应经费按人均标准平移划转。以高血压、糖尿病为抓手，在山西等 7 省（市）试点探索慢病医防融合，提供了诊疗、预防等一体化服务。适龄儿童国家免疫规划疫苗接种率保持在 90% 以上，超过 1 亿的高血压患者、超过 3500 万的 2 型糖尿病患者、超过 1

亿的 65 岁以上老年人享受到健康服务。2019 年居民人均预期寿命提升至 77.3 岁，实现了人均寿命增长一岁的目标。

2020 年人均基本公共卫生服务经费补助标准中新增的 5 元，全部落实到乡村和城市社区，主要用于基层应对疫情防控工作。

2016—2019 年，社会办医疗机构的数量由 44.1 万个增长到 47.1 万个，诊疗人次数由 17.6 亿人次增长到 19.8 亿人次；民营医院数量由 1.6 万个增长到 2.2 万个，诊疗人次数由 4.2 亿人次增长到 5.7 亿人次，初步形成了社会办医与公立医院错位发展的格局。

指标 31：提升基层医疗卫生服务能力。以中西部地区为重点，每县重点办好 1—2 所县级公立医院（含县中医院），基层医疗卫生机构标准化建设达标率达 95% 以上。打造 30 分钟基层医疗服务圈。加强并规范化培养住院医师，每万人口全科医生数达到 2 名，每千人口执业（助理）医师数达到 2.5 名。

2016—2020 年，国家累计安排中央预算内投资 1415 亿元（其中中西部地区投资占比超过 92%），全国 5200 余个县级及以下医疗卫生机构建设得到有效支持。

截至 2020 年，全国共有 3.6 万所乡镇卫生院，3.5 万个社区卫生服务中心（站），60.9 万个村卫生室，基本实现每个乡镇都有 1 所公办乡镇卫生院，每个街道都有社区卫生服务机构，每个行政村都有 1 所卫生室。

2018 年有 89.9%的家庭 15 分钟以内能够达到最近医疗点。西部农村地区 15 分钟内到达最近医疗点的家庭比例从 2013 年的 69.1%提高到 2018 年的 82.6%。通过全科专业住院医师培训、助理全科医生培训、全科转岗培训、订单定向免费培养等多种途径培训全科医生。截至 2019 年，每万人口拥有全科医生 2.61 名。2020 年，每千人口执业（助理）医师数达到 2.9 名。

指标 32：加强重大疾病防控。加快推进国家和省级慢性病综合防控示范区建设，重大慢性病过早死亡率降低 10%。肺结核发病率降至 58/10 万。降低全人群乙肝病毒感染率，控制艾滋病疫情在低流行水平，基本消除血吸虫病危害，消除疟疾、麻风病危害。加强严重精神障碍诊断报告、随访管理服务，严重精神障碍患者管理率达到 85%。做好重点地方病防控工作，强化突发公共卫生事件卫生应急和突发急性传染病防治能力建设。加强口岸卫生检疫能力建设，严防外来重大传染病传入。增加艾滋病防治等特殊药物免费供给。全面开展重特大疾病医疗救助。

截至 2020 年，累计建成国家级慢性病综合防控示范区 488 个，覆盖全国 17%的县（区）。2019 年居民因重大慢性病过早死亡率为 16.5%，比 2015 年下降 10.8%。肺结核报告发病率从 2012 年的 70.6/10 万下降到 2019 年的 55.6/10 万。

艾滋病经输血传播基本阻断，母婴传播、注射吸毒传播降低到历史最低水平，检测发现比例显著提升，抗病毒治疗比例和治疗成功比例均达 90%以上，全国艾滋病疫情持续控制在低流行水平。实施艾滋病“四免一关怀”政策，免费为

艾滋病病人提供抗艾滋病病毒治疗药品。2020年，统筹兼顾防疫防艾，避免艾滋病感染者因交通管制、居家隔离等不能及时获得抗病毒药物，确保治疗不中断。

2017年至今无本地原发疟疾病例报告，如期实现全国消除疟疾目标。2020年底全国98%以上的县（市）麻风病患病率控制在1/10万以下，血吸虫病流行县均达到传播控制、阻断或消除标准。截至2020年，全国所有重点地方病病区县实现控制消除目标。

在抗击新冠肺炎疫情过程中，突发公共卫生应急和突发急性传染病防治能力进一步加强。

指标33：保障用药安全。完善基本药物制度，健全药品供应保障机制。健全药品检查、检验检测体系，加强药品不良反应监测。

印发《国家短缺药品清单管理办法（试行）》，制定国家短缺药品清单和临床必需易短缺药品重点监测清单，继续完善国家、省、地市、县四级监测网络和信息直报工作。

2019年，制定基本医疗卫生与健康促进法、疫苗管理法，修订了药品管理法。成立“国家疫苗检查中心”。发布了《关于向疫苗生产企业派驻检查员的指导意见》，对疫苗批签发环节的安全性检验100%全覆盖。对部分易引发断供的疫苗品种，采取同步批签发等方式，缩短疫苗出厂供应的时间。成立国家监管体系评估（NRA）工作专班，加强与世界卫生组织的合作和沟通。

开展全国血液制品生产检查，加强国家集中采购中选药品生产、流通等环节的监督管理。发布了《药品质量抽查检验管理办法》《药品抽样原则及程序》《药物警戒质量管理规范》，加强药品抽检和不良反应监测。2016—2020年共完成国家药品抽检10.1万次，总体合格率为97.7%。严厉打击违法违规行为，持续推进中药饮片、执业药师“挂证”专项整治，开展麻醉药品、第二类精神药品等生产经营环节专项检查，严防流入非法渠道。开展药品网络销售违法违规行为整治，净化药品网络销售秩序。

指标34：落实《全民健身计划（2016—2020年）》。推动城市社区15分钟健身圈建设，实现基本公共体育服务乡镇常住人口全覆盖和行政村农民体育健身工程全覆盖。到2020年，每周参加1次及以上体育锻炼的人数达到7亿，经常参加体育锻炼的人数达到4.35亿，全国人均体育场地面积达到1.8平方米以上。

发布《城市居住区规划设计标准》，明确居住区养老服务设施和相关场地规划建设要求，统筹规划居住区养老服务设施、体育健身设施和文化设施。

2020年，人均体育场地面积2.2平方米。全国7岁及以上人口经常参加体育锻炼人数比例达37.2%。

（六）受教育权

指标35：实施《国家教育事业发展的第十三个五年规划》，全面提升教育质量，促进教育公平。到2020年，劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限达到10.8年。

推进《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》《国家教育事业发展的第十三个五年规划》，推广国家通用语言文字，全国国家通用语言普及率达到80.72%，保障了人民群众特别是少数民族群众的受教育权。截至2020年，劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限达到10.75年，比2015年提高0.52年。

指标36：普及学前三年教育。扩大普惠性学前教育资源，学前三年毛入园率提高到85%。继续加大对中西部地区和薄弱环节的支持力度，基本建成覆盖城乡、布局合理的学前教育公共服务体系。

推动各地以县为单位深入实施学前教育行动计划。2016—2020年，中央财政向中西部地区累计投入支持学前教育发展资金700多亿元，重点用于支持扩大普惠性学前教育资源、完善保障机制、资助家庭经济困难幼儿入园等。截至2020年，全国有幼儿园29.17万所，在园幼儿4818.26万人，全国学前三年毛入园率达到85.2%。

指标37：促进义务教育均衡优质发展。加快推进城乡义务教育一体化进程，加快义务教育公办学校标准化建设。全面改善贫困地区义务教育薄弱学校基本办学条件。着力保障随迁子女在流入地平等接受义务教育。完善留守儿童教育服务体系。

失学辍学问题得到历史性解决，20多万建档立卡贫困人口家庭的辍学学生实现动态清零。全国99.8%的义务教育学校办学条件达到“20条底线”要求，96.8%的县级单位实现义务教育基本均衡。

“十三五”期间，中央财政累计安排农村义务教育薄弱学校改造补助资金和义务教育薄弱环节改善与能力提升补助资金 1638.5 亿元；安排中央预算内投资 380.8 亿元，支持义务教育学校建设，重点支持集中连片特殊困难地区县、国家扶贫开发重点县、革命老区县、民族自治县、边境县等地区基础设施建设。2016—2020 年，“特岗计划”招聘教师 42.5 万人，乡村生活补助政策惠及中西部 8 万多所乡村学校近 130 万名教师。

85.5%的义务教育阶段随迁子女在公办学校就读或享受政府购买学位服务。建成了中小学全国统一的学籍系统，随迁子女跨省转学实现全程网上办理；随迁子女实现生均公用经费基准定额和“两免一补”资金随学生流动可携带。

2016 年，首次摸底排查农村留守儿童 902 万人，其中义务教育阶段留守儿童 589 万人。实施农村义务教育学生营养改善计划，覆盖国家所有扶贫开发重点县，惠及近 3800 万名学生，农村儿童生长迟缓问题得到根本改善。

指标 38：普及高中阶段教育。促进普通高中多样化发展。继续加大对中西部贫困地区高中阶段教育的扶持力度。对建档立卡的家庭经济困难学生实施普通高中免除学杂费。到 2020 年，全国高中阶段教育毛入学率达到 90%。

印发《高中阶段教育普及攻坚计划（2017—2020 年）》《关于新时代推进普通高中育人方式改革的指导意见》《关于进一步激发中小学办学活力的若干意见》等文件，促进了高中多样化有特色发展。

“十三五”期间，中央财政累计安排改善普通高中学校办学条件补助资金 248 亿元；安排中央预算内投资 129.1 亿元，高中阶段教育毛入学率相对较低的集中连片特殊困难地区县、革命老区县、民族自治县、边境县等教育基础薄弱县普通高中基础设施建设得到重点支持。完成了对建档立卡的家庭经济困难学生免除普通高中学杂费的指标。2020 年，全国高中阶段学校达 2.44 万所，在校生 4127.80 万人，高中阶段教育毛入学率达 91.2%。

指标 39：完善职业教育体系和制度建设。修改职业教育法。推动产教融合发展，完善校企合作制度。完善职业教育人才多样化成长渠道。支持欠发达地区职业教育发展。逐步分类推进中等职业教育免除学杂费。实施国家基本职业培训包制度。

2020 年，中央教育工作领导小组第十二次会议审议通过了职业教育法（修订草案）。

发布《职业学校校企合作促进办法》，确立了职业学校校企合作制度。2016—2020 年，安排中央预算内投资 238 亿元，重点支持了 968 个产教融合实训基地建设。坚持育训并举，推动职业院校全面开展职业培训。职业院校年均培训各类人员 2376 万人次，与在校生数规模大体相当。持续开展国家级农村职业教育和成人教育示范县创建工作，截至 2019 年，已建成示范县（市、区）261 个。面向现职农村“两委”班子成员、新型农业经营主体、乡村社会服务组织带头人等群体开展学历职业教育，培育新型职业农民和农村实用人才。

从 2020 年秋季学期起，将戏曲表演专业和民族地区中等职业学校学生全部纳入免学费政策范围。

2016 年，发布《关于推进职业培训包工作的通知》。2017 年、2018 年先后开发了两批职业培训包，包括职业目录中的 25 个职业。正在开发第三批 26 个职业培训包。培训包明确了培训内容和培训方法，规范了培训过程，具有很强的针对性和实用性，对于规范和提高培训质量，提高劳动者素质和就业创业能力具有促进作用。

指标 40：促进高等教育发展。实施高等学校创新能力提升计划。深入实施中西部高等教育振兴计划，扩大重点高校对中西部和农村地区招生规模。

高等教育在校学生总规模 4183 万人，高等教育毛入学率达到 54.4%。

开展了首轮“双一流”建设，实施高校科研“珠峰计划”、本科“双万”计划、强基计划。已遴选国家一级本科专业建设点 8031 个，一流课程 5118 门。

实施中西部高等教育振兴计划，已有 106 所教育部所属和东部高水平大学对口支援 85 所中西部高校，实现西部 12 个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团全覆盖。多所中西部高校实现“两院”院士、长江学者、杰青、千人计划等领军人才零的突破。扩大重点高校对中西部和农村地区招生规模，截至 2020 年，通过单独招生计划支持支援高校向受援高校定向招收博士研究生计划 2082 名、硕士研究生计划 552 名。

指标 41：大力发展继续教育。建立个人学习账号和学分累计制度，畅通继续教育、终身学习通道。支持各类高校、企事业单位和各类教育培训机构开展继续教育。

组建由 32 个部委、行业、高校、企业等机构组成的学习成果互认联盟。研发了能够支撑亿万级用户的学分银行信息平台。建立了覆盖 31 个省（区、市）、23 个行业，遍布城乡的学习成果认证服务体系。积极推进职业教育国家学分银行建设，已为社会成员及 1+X 证书（学历证书+若干职业技能等级证书）培训考核人员开设账户 8444720 个，存储 1+X 证书学习成果 106700 个，为试点院校及培训评价组织等机构建立学分银行账户 4463 个。

开展了“全民终身学习活动周”活动。2016 年，发布了《关于进一步推进社区教育发展的意见》，整合各类教育资源，促进全民终身学习。

国家开放大学联合 5 所地方开放大学和有关行业、院校、培训机构，开展继续教育学习成果认证、积累和转换试点。

指标 42：加强农村教师队伍建设。推动有关地方在连片特困地区实现乡村教师生活补助全覆盖，依据学校艰苦边远程度实行差别化的补助标准。推动各地逐步实行城乡统一的中小学教职工编制标准。推进城乡教师交流。加大对中西部乡村教师的培训。

中西部 22 个省份的 725 个集中连片特困地区县已实现乡村教师生活补助政策全覆盖，惠及 8 万多所乡村学校约 130 万名乡村教师。

统筹教师资源，加强教师配备，采取生师比与班师比相结合、实行附加编制、探索机动编制、建立编制周转池等多种形式补充教师，积极落实城乡统一的中小学教职工编制标准。

实施了“国培计划”，通过中西部项目和幼师国培项目集中支持乡村教师校长培训，采取顶岗置换、送教下乡、网络研修、短期集中、专家指导、校本研修等方式，对中西部地区乡村中小学幼儿园教师进行专业化培训。2016—2020年，中央财政转移支付资金共投入102亿元，用于培训中西部地区教师和校长，累计培训822.6万人次。

县（区）域内义务教育学校校长教师交流轮岗工作已逐步进入常态化。着力推进义务教育教师队伍“县（区）管校聘”管理改革，分两批共公布49个“县（区）管校聘”管理改革示范区。

指标43：健全国家资助政策体系，实现家庭经济困难学生资助全覆盖。

完善奖助学金与国家助学贷款、学费贷款代偿等多种方式构成的资助体系全覆盖。2016—2020年中央财政累计安排学生资助补助经费2258亿元。

摸清建档立卡、残疾学生等五类特殊困难学生的底数，发布了《关于做好家庭经济困难学生认定工作的指导意见》。2019年秋季学期，124.9万名家庭经济困难的高校新生通过“绿色通道”入学。持续实施重点高校招收农村和贫困地区学生专项计划，累计招收学生近52万人。

（七）文化权利

指标 44：加快推进公共图书馆法、文化产业促进法、公共文化服务保障法、电影产业促进法立法。修订文物保护法、著作权法及其配套行政法规。

制定了公共图书馆法、公共文化服务保障法、电影产业促进法，修改文物保护法。水下文物保护管理条例修订草案完成立法审查；文化产业促进法（草案送审稿）已报送国务院；2020 年修改著作权法。

指标 45：推进基本公共文化服务标准化、均等化。完善公共文化设施网络，加强基层文化服务能力建设。加大对老少边穷地区文化建设帮扶力度。加快公共数字文化建设。加强文化产品、惠民服务与群众文化需求对接。鼓励社会力量参与公共文化服务。继续推进公共文化设施免费开放。

2016—2020 年，中央财政共安排公共文化服务体系建设相关资金 1081.25 亿元，支持落实《国家基本公共文化服务指导标准（2015—2020 年）》和地方基本公共文化服务实施标准。截至 2020 年，全国共有公共图书馆 3212 个，博物馆 5788 家，文化馆 3321 个，乡镇综合文化站 32825 个，村级文化服务中心 575384 个，初步形成了覆盖城乡的公共文化设施网络。其中，中西部 22 个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团累计建设村级综合性文化中心 351510 个，共 1847 个县（区、市）建成文化馆总分馆制，1690 个县（区、市）建成图书馆总分馆制，实现县域内公共文化资源共建共享。

广播电视由村村通向户户通升级，全国广播、电视节目综合人口覆盖率分别由 2015 年的 98.17%和 98.77%，提升至 2020 年的 99.38%和 99.59%。

2016—2020 年，中央财政每年安排 15.8 亿元，为边远贫困地区、边疆民族地区和革命老区选派、培养文化工作者。

2016—2020 年，中央财政共安排补助资金 29.44 亿元，为 11.3 万余个贫困地区的村文化活动室购置了基本文化服务设备，为贫困地区 916 个县级文化馆和中西部地区 850 个基层国有文艺院团配备了流动舞台车。

实施“十三五”文化旅游提升工程，累计安排中央预算内投资超 60 亿元，支持贫困地区县级广播电视播出机构制播能力建设、广播电视无线发射台站基础设施二期、少数民族新闻出版东风工程二期等新闻出版广播影视基础设施建设。2016 年以来，对贫困地区 3.2 万个行政村广播器材配置予以补助。2018 年以来，支持 442 个深度贫困县建设应急广播平台，健全传输覆盖网络，布置应急广播终端。

搭建国家公共文化云平台，推动各地开展地方文化云建设。推进“数字图书馆推广工程”建设，服务辐射 2760 个县级馆。实施公共数字文化工程，累计建设可供全国共享的数字资源约 1274TB。

2019 年开展“群星奖”评奖工作，各地举办群众文艺创作展演选拔 1.25 万场，观众达 1283 万人次。戏曲进乡村活动日益制度化、常态化、普及化，每年支持为 1.3 万个乡镇共配送约 7.8 万场戏曲为主的演出。多地运用现代数字技术，有效对接群众文化需求，为群众提供“订单式”文化服务。

发布了《关于进一步推进政府向社会力量购买公共文化服务工作的意见》。开展公共文化设施社会化运营试点。2020年，举办全国公共文化和旅游产品云上采购大会，京津冀、大湾区、成渝地区举办区域性公共文化和旅游产品采购大会。

各级文化行政机构管理的图书馆、文化馆（站）、美术馆均已实现向社会公众免费开放。2016年起，城市社区文化中心（街道文化站）正式纳入免费开放补助范围。全国备案博物馆 5788 家，免费开放比例达 89.1%。

指标 46：促进新兴文化产业发展，推进文化业态创新，大力发展创意文化产业。完善文化市场准入和退出机制，促进文化资源在全国范围内流动。

发布了《“十三五”国家战略性新兴产业发展规划》。中央财政文化产业发展专项资金“文化创意和设计服务与相关产业融合发展”重大项目支持动漫、游戏、网络文化、数字装备、数字艺术展示等新型文化业态，支持文化文物单位文化创意产品开发相关工作。

大幅度削减行政审批事项，全面清理规范中介服务事项，推进“互联网+政务”，优化市场准入服务。调整《网络文化经营许可证》等审批范围，明确审批条件，市场退出机制进一步完善。

指标 47：构建中华优秀传统文化传承体系。加强世界文化遗产、文物保护单位、考古遗址公园、历史文化名城名镇名村保护，加强对非国有博物馆业务帮扶。推进国家非物质文化遗产保护利用设施建设工程和代表性传承人抢救性记

录工程，实施国家非物质文化遗产传承人群研修研习培训计划。振兴传统工艺。实施中华典籍整理工程。

修订了《历史文化名城名镇名村保护条例》，发布了《非国有博物馆章程示范文本》《关于进一步推动非国有博物馆发展的意见》。支持非国有博物馆纳入全国博物馆质量评价体系，参与国家一二三级博物馆定级评估和运行评估。开展藏品备案，规范非国有博物馆藏品管理，举办非国有博物馆馆长培训班。

2016—2020年，安排中央预算内投资10.53亿元，补助140个国家非遗保护利用设施项目建设。推进非物质文化遗产记录工程，对1044名国家级非物质文化遗产代表性传承人开展记录。启动实施了“中国非物质文化遗产传承人群研修研习培训计划”，支持121所研培计划参与院校，举办研培超过850期，培训学员3.3万人次，加上各地延伸培训，共覆盖传承人群超过10万人次。

实施《中国传统工艺振兴计划》。有较强设计能力的企业、高校和相关单位在传统工艺项目集中地设立了18家工作站，形成了培训、研发、增收的良性循环。

发布了《“十三五”时期全国古籍保护工作规划》。已公布六批国家珍贵古籍13026部、全国重点古籍保护单位203家。全国古籍普查完成汉文古籍270余万部。完成《中华再造善本》（续编）出版工作，收录明代编、清代编、少数民族古籍编共计583种。《国学基本典籍丛刊》累计出版87种598册，《中国珍贵典籍史话丛书》累计出版31种29册。

指标48：全面实施全民阅读工程。

全面实施全民阅读工程，完善制度设计。出台了《全民阅读“十三五”时期发展规划》印发了《关于促进全民阅读工作的意见》。丰富内容供给，实施重点出版物出版规划、重大出版工程，组织了“中国出版政府奖”“中国好书”等评选推荐活动。加强阅读服务，推动公共图书馆、农家书屋、社区书屋、实体书店等全民阅读基础设施建设，在全国广泛开展“书香中国”阅读推广活动。国民综合阅读率从2016年的79.9%攀升至81.3%。

指标49：加强互联网与网络文化建设。城镇地区实现光网覆盖，提供1000兆比特每秒以上接入服务能力，大中城市家庭用户带宽实现100兆比特每秒以上灵活选择；98%的行政村实现光纤通达，有条件地区提供100兆比特每秒以上接入服务能力，半数以上农村家庭用户带宽实现50兆比特每秒以上灵活选择。实施网络内容建设工程，支持传统出版资源加快数字化转化，提高知识服务能力，鼓励推出优秀网络原创作品。

持续推进电信普遍服务、网络提速降费行动，固定宽带家庭普及率和移动宽带用户普及率分别达到91%和96%，平均网络速率提升7倍以上，固定宽带和手机流量平均资费比2015年底下降95%以上，全国行政村和贫困村通光纤和4G比例提升至98%以上。建成了全球规模最大的光纤网络和4G网络，百兆宽带用户、4G用户和光纤用户占比分别达89.4%、81%和94%。5G商用正式启动，建成5G基站超过71.8万个，5G终端连接数超过2亿。新冠肺炎疫情期间，广覆盖、大容量的网络基础设施保障了流量集中爆发情况下的网络畅通。

实施网络内容建设工程。组织数字出版精品遴选计划、全国有声读物精品出版工程等重大项目，支持传统出版资源数字化转化；开展优秀网络文学原创作品推介活动，通过优秀作品的示范效应，引导网络文学坚持导向，不断创新，不断推出思想性、艺术性和可读性有机统一的优秀原创作品。

（八）环境权利

指标 50：切实落实环境保护法和大气污染防治法，完善环境公益诉讼等配套制度。有序推进水污染防治法、土壤污染防治法、核安全法等立法规划项目进程。

修改了水污染防治法、固体废物污染环境防治法、环境影响评价法、海洋环境保护法等法律，制定了土壤污染防治法、核安全法、生物安全法等法律。刑法修正案（十一）修改完善污染环境罪，增设了破坏自然保护地罪等有关环境污染的罪名，加大了对直接和间接污染环境行为的惩治力度。

水运行业应用新能源清洁能源力度增强。截至 2020 年，全国共建成岸电泊位 7500 余个，集装箱、邮轮、客滚、3 千吨级以上客运和 5 万吨级以上专业化泊位岸电设施覆盖率达 75%，建成内河 LNG 动力船舶 290 余艘。

2020 年，检察机关在生态环境和资源保护领域立案办理公益诉讼案件 8 万余件，比 2019 年上升 20.9%。

指标 51：坚持不懈治理大气污染。到 2020 年，地级以上城市空气质量优良天数比率超过 80%，细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）未达标地级以上城市浓度下降 18%，二氧化硫、氮氧化物排放总量减少 15%。

2020年，全国地级及以上城市优良天数比率为87%，细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）未达标地级及以上城市平均浓度相比2015年下降28.8%，二氧化硫和氮氧化物排放总量较2015年分别下降22.5%和19.7%。

指标52：强化水污染防治。加大水源地污染治理和流域水污染防治，筛选七大流域优控污染物清单。到2020年，达到或好于Ⅲ类水体比例超过70%，劣Ⅴ类水体比例小于5%，地级及以上城市建成区黑臭水体控制在10%以内。化学需氧量、氨氮排放总量减少10%。地下水超采得到严格控制。

全国累计完成2804个县级水源地问题整治，提升了涉及7.7亿居民的饮用水环境安全保障水平。2020年，1940个国家地表水考核断面优良水体（Ⅰ—Ⅲ类）比例为83.4%，劣Ⅴ类比例为0.6%，化学需氧量和氨氮排放总量较2015年分别下降13.8%和15.0%。

截至2020年，全国地级及以上城市（不含州、盟）黑臭水体消除比例98.2%。省级及以上工业园区全部建成污水集中处理设施。

对存在地下水超采问题且地下水水位下降速率较大的地级行政区采取会商等方式进行督导。开展了全国取用水管理专项整治行动，依法规范地下水取用水行为，促进地下水资源合理开发利用。充分利用南水北调东中线工程调水，置换受水区城区地下水开采。

指标53：制定实施土壤污染防治行动计划。到2020年，完成200个土壤污染治理与修复技术应用试点项目。建设6个土壤污染综合防治先行区，受污染耕地治理与修复面积达

到 1000 万亩，轻度和中度污染耕地实现安全利用的面积达到 4000 万亩。

实施了《土壤污染防治行动计划》。200 余个土壤污染治理与修复技术应用试点项目全部完成。6 个土壤污染综合防治先行区建设取得明显成效。完成受污染耕地安全利用率达到 90%左右，污染地块安全利用率达到 90%以上的目标。

指标 54: 加强危险废物污染防治。开展危险废物专项整治。加大重点区域、有色等重点行业重金属污染防治力度。加强有毒有害化学物质环境和健康风险评估能力建设。推进核设施安全改进和放射性污染防治，强化核与辐射安全监管体系和监管能力建设。

开展危险废物专项整治行动，提升了危险废物环境监管能力、利用处置能力和环境风险防范能力。新冠肺炎疫情期间全国医疗废物安全处置得到保障。开展了全口径涉重金属重点行业企业排查，重金属减排工程实施得到推进，重点行业、重点重金属污染物下降 10%。运行核电机组一直保持良好安全业绩，未发生过国际核事件分级 2 级及以上的事件或事故，周边辐射环境质量始终处于正常水平。放射源和射线装置 100%纳入许可管理，废旧放射源 100%安全收贮，未发生重大及以上辐射事故，放射源辐射事故年发生率保持在每万枚 1 起以下。

有毒有害化学物质环境和健康风险评估能力建设有待进一步完善。

指标 55: 加强海洋资源环境保护。严格控制围填海规模，加强海岸带保护与修复，自然岸线保有率不低于 35%。实施

陆源污染物达标排海和排污总量控制制度，建立海洋资源环境承载力预警机制。严格控制捕捞强度。加强海洋生态珍稀物种保护。实施海洋督查制度。

制定了《围填海管控办法》《国务院关于加强滨海湿地保护严格管控围填海的通知》。取消了围填海地方年度计划指标，国家重大项目新增围填海审批权全部上收至国务院。最大限度地控制新增围填造地项目的用海规模，同步强化生态保护修复，边施工边修复。开展了渤海综合治理攻坚战，实施了“蓝色海湾”整治行动，强化海岸带保护与修复。

通过《海岸线保护与利用管理办法》，明确了建立自然岸线保有率管控制度，并将管控目标分解至沿海省份。初步统计，全国自然岸线保有率符合 35%管控目标要求。

清理了沿海滩涂固体废物 126885 吨，垃圾 332287 立方，违规养殖场 426 处；开展入海排污口排查整治，对渤海地区排查出的 18886 个入海排污口开展溯源整治；全国纳入考核的 195 条入海河流基本消除劣 V 类；2020 年全国近岸海域优良（一、二类）水质比例平均为 77.4%，超出“十三五”70%左右的目标值 7.4 个百分点，总体呈改善趋势；修复海岸线 25.3 公里，河道 168 公里；增殖放养 13436 万尾。

印发《关于建立资源环境承载能力监测预警长效机制的若干意见》，针对不同资源环境超载类型，坚持陆海统筹，提高监测预警水平。

落实《全国农业可持续发展规划（2015—2030 年）》，加大了渔业生态保护力度，严格控制捕捞强度。

指标 56: 推动能源结构优化升级。到 2020 年, 单位 GDP 能源消耗降低 15%, 万元 GDP 用水量下降 23%, 非化石能源占一次能源消费比重达 15%, 单位 GDP 二氧化碳排放降低 18%。

“十三五”期间, 单位 GDP 能耗累计下降 13.2%。2019 年万元 GDP 用水量较 2015 年下降 23.7%。2019 年, 非化石能源占一次能源消费比重已达 15.3%。2016—2020 年期间, 单位 GDP 二氧化碳排放累计下降 18.8%。

指标 57: 推进生态建设。加快生态保护红线划定, 推动建立重点生态功能区产业准入负面清单制度。到 2020 年, 森林覆盖率提高到 23%以上, 湿地保有量稳定在 8 亿亩, 自然保护地占国有面积稳定在 17%以上, 新增沙化土地治理面积 1000 万公顷, 新增水土流失综合治理面积 27 万平方公里, 国家森林城市达到 200 个, 全国 80%以上的行政村居民点绿化覆盖率达 25%以上。健全国门生物安全查验机制, 防范动植物疫情疫病跨境传播和外来物种入侵。

全国生态保护红线评估调整工作已基本完成。印发了《关于建立国土空间规划体系并监督实施的若干意见》《市场准入负面清单(2019年版)》《重点生态功能区产业准入负面清单编制实施办法》, 并制定了“三定”方案。

累计完成造林 5.45 亿亩, 森林覆盖率提高到 23.04%, 森林蓄积量超过 175 亿立方米, 连续 30 年保持“双增长”。开展了红树林保护修复专项行动, 新增湿地面积 300 多万亩, 湿地保护率达 50%以上。全国自然保护地面积增加 2500 多万公顷, 总数量达到近万处。累计治理沙化和石漠化土地 1.8 亿亩, 新增水土流失综合治理面积 30.6 万平方公里。沙化

土地封禁保护区面积扩大到 2660 万亩，提前实现联合国提出的到 2030 年实现土地退化零增长目标，沙尘暴天气次数明显减少，北方沙尘暴天气次数比“十二五”期间减少近 30%。已建成国家森林城市 194 个。

编制《进一步加强外来物种入侵防控工作方案》《全国重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程总体规划（2021—2035 年）》，对外来入侵物种防控工作总体部署。

指标 58：完善环境监察体制机制。推行全流域、跨区域联防联控和城乡协同治理模式。建立健全排污权有偿使用和交易制度。建立企业环境信用记录和违法排污黑名单制度。健全生态环境损害赔偿制度。

推进群众环保举报联网通办，通过联网平台接受处理群众反映环境污染问题 262.7 万件，按期办结率 100%。

印发《中央生态环境保护督察工作规定》《关于省以下环保机构监测监察执法垂直管理制度改革试点工作的指导意见》，完善了环境监察体制机制，规范了生态环境保护督察工作。督查启动以来，到 2018 年，实现对全国 31 个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团第一轮督查全覆盖，并分两批对 20 个省（区）开展“回头看”。2019 年 7 月，全面启动第二轮督查工作，截至 2020 年，分两批对 9 个省（市）、4 家央企、2 个部门实施例行督察；督察受理转办的 20.8 万余件群众举报，推动解决了 17.6 万余个群众身边生态环境问题。2018 年以来，连续 3 年制作长江经济带生态环境警示片。截至 2020 年，警示片披露的 484 个问题已整改完成 309 个。

印发《按流域设置环境监管和行政执法机构试点方案》《设置跨地区环保机构试点方案》，成立京津冀及周边地区大气污染防治领导小组。结合机构改革，组建长江、黄河、淮河、海河、珠江、松辽、太湖流域生态环境监督管理局，在生态环境部大气环境司加挂京津冀及周边地区大气环境管理局牌子，实现区域流域生态环境保护统一规划、统一标准、统一环评、统一监测、统一执法。

开展环保信用评价立法研究，规范评价依据、评价标准、等级划分、结果应用等。印发《生态环境部开展诚信缺失突出问题专项治理行动方案》，开展环境影响评价文件质量专项检查、建立第三方监测机构星级评价体系等治理工作。制定《环境信用信息共享目录》等技术规范，建设环保信用数据管理系统等，建立环保信用共享子门户，与全国信用信息共享平台实现信息共享交换升级。指导河北、河南、福建等地将环保信用评价结果应用于绿色信贷、上市融资、企业退税、荣誉称号评审、科研项目申请等领域。

印发《生态环境损害赔偿制度改革方案》，出台《关于推进生态环境损害赔偿制度改革若干具体问题的意见》，发布6项生态环境损害鉴定评估技术标准，初步构建了责任明确、途径通畅、技术规范、保障有力、赔偿到位、修复有效的生态环境损害赔偿制度，为全面维护公共环境权益提供了新的法律规则。截至2020年，全国办理赔偿案件4300余件，涉及赔偿金额超过78亿元。阶段目标已全面完成。

二、公民权利和政治权利

2016—2020年，中国政府不断加大对公民权利和政治权利的保障力度，深入推进依法行政、公正司法，切实保障人民的宗教信仰自由、知情权、参与权、表达权和监督权。社会主义民主法治建设有序推进，人民当家作主地位进一步巩固提高。综合各项因素，在公民权利和政治权利保障方面，依法保障公民的人身自由、完善律师执业权利保障、健全轻微刑事案件快速办理机制和刑事案件速裁程序、完善宗教事务法律制度、提高政务公开信息化集中化水平、推进执法司法信息公开、保障企事业单位职工的知情权和民主参与权等工作都取得了较大的进展。同时，在全面贯彻证据裁判原则等方面尚有进一步改善空间。

（一）人身权利

指标 59：完善行政组织和行政程序法律制度。行政机关不得法外设定权力，没有宪法法律依据不得作出限制公民人身自由的强制措施和处罚。

2019年通过《关于废止收容教育法律规定和制度的决定》，对卖淫、嫖娼行为不再实施收容教育措施。刑法修正案（十一）将不满法定年龄不予刑事处罚的未成年人的收容教养修改为专门矫治教育。社区矫正法于2020年7月1日生效。截至2020年，全年列管社区矫正对象120多万人，矫正期间重新犯罪率低于0.2%，绝大多数社区矫正对象经过矫正后正常回归社会。

指标 60: 完善执法程序。建立执法全过程记录制度, 完善对涉及公民人身权利的行政强制措施实行司法监督的制度。

公安部颁布了专门文件, 明确执法全流程记录要求, 为民警充分配备各类执法记录设备, 全面记录接报案登记、现场执法、场所使用管理、案件调查取证、涉案财物管理、法律文书开具等执法办案各环节, 打造执法全流程记录链条。进一步完善了相关制度, 监督涉及公民人身权利的行政强制措施的执行。

指标 61: 完善对限制人身自由司法措施和侦查手段的司法监督。加强对刑讯逼供和非法取证的源头预防, 健全冤假错案的有效防范、及时纠正机制。落实讯问犯罪嫌疑人全程同步录音录像制度, 并逐步扩大其适用的案件范围, 试行重大案件全程同步录音录像随案移送制度。

制定了《关于办理刑事案件严格排除非法证据若干问题的规定》《人民法院办理刑事案件排除非法证据规程(试行)》。

发布了《关于重大案件侦查终结前开展讯问合法性核查工作若干问题的意见》。

发布了《人民检察院讯问职务犯罪嫌疑人实行全程同步录音录像的技术规范》, 修订了《人民检察院刑事诉讼规则》。全国各级公安机关现已普遍实现对重大犯罪案件每次讯问过程均全程录音录像。

指标 62: 完善侦查阶段听取律师意见的相关机制。犯罪嫌疑人委托的律师提出不构成犯罪、无逮捕必要、不适宜羁

押、侦查活动有违法犯罪情形等书面意见以及相关证据材料的，检察人员应当在审查逮捕意见书中说明是否采纳律师意见的情况和理由。

修订了《人民检察院刑事诉讼规则》，规定“听取辩护人意见应当制作笔录或者记录在案，辩护人提出的书面意见应当附卷”“办理审查起诉案件，应当听取辩护人或者值班律师、被害人及其诉讼代理人的意见，并制作笔录。提出书面意见的，应当附卷。对于辩护律师在审查逮捕、审查起诉阶段多次提出意见的，均应如实记录”“辩护律师提出犯罪嫌疑人不构成犯罪、无社会危险性、不适宜羁押或者侦查活动有违法犯罪情形等书面意见的，检察人员应当审查，并在相关工作文书中说明是否采纳的情况和理由”。

指标 63: 严格执行指定居所监视居住制度。严格把握适用标准、适用期限，规范执行场所、执行方式，健全适用审批制度。

检察机关与其他司法机关信息共享平台建设得到加强，监督来源渠道更加畅通。全国多地检察机关制定了对指定居所监视居住执行实施监督的工作办法或实施细则。实行巡回检察监督，采取多种形式，对违法情形依法提出纠正意见。

指标 64: 强化对公安执法办案活动的刚性约束。改革完善受立案制度、执法质量考评制度和执法过错责任追究制度。加强执法办案场所办案区使用管理，深化公安执法信息化建设。

公安部推进受立案制度改革，建立健全了以期限明确、系统衔接、巡查回访等为主要内容的源头管控体系。

执法质量考评已被作为绩效考核的重要内容，对不合理的办案考评指标以及各种不必要的排名予以通报。强化了对执法重点环节、执法能力、执法安全和社会评价等情况的考核评议。

严格实行办案质量终身负责制和错案责任倒查问责制，使执法质量问题的追究不受办案人员调动、离职、退休等影响。

各级公安机关严格落实公安部“四个一律”（违法犯罪嫌疑人被带至公安机关后，一律直接带入办案区，一律先进行人身检查，一律有人负责看管，一律有视频监控并记录）的工作要求，各地执法办案管理中心普遍实现了执法安全“零事故”。

公安机关普遍应用省级统一的执法办案信息系统。深化执法办案信息系统的智能应用，普遍强化自动预警和流程管控功能，及时发现、纠正强制措施超期、收集证据不合程序等问题。

指标 65: 加大力度查处国家机关工作人员利用职权实施非法拘禁等侵犯公民人身权利的犯罪。

颁行监察法，施行《国家监察委员会与最高人民检察院办理职务犯罪案件工作衔接办法》，印发《关于人民检察院立案侦查司法工作人员相关职务犯罪案件若干问题的规定》，加大了查处职务犯罪的力度。2020年，全国检察机关共立案侦查司法工作人员相关职务犯罪 1421 人。

（二）被羁押人的权利

指标 66: 制定看守所法, 提升被羁押人权利保障的立法层级, 完善配套法律法规和规章制度。

2017 年向社会公开征求对《看守所法(公开征求意见稿)》的意见, 公安部向国务院报送了《对社会公众对〈看守所法(征求意见稿)〉修改建议处理意见》, 看守所法现处于立法审查环节。

指标 67: 健全刑事羁押必要性审查制度。发现不需要继续羁押或患有严重疾病不适宜羁押的, 应当释放犯罪嫌疑人、被告人或变更强制措施。

修订《人民检察院刑事诉讼规则》, 完善了羁押必要性审查程序。对患有精神疾病或者急性传染病, 具有《保外就医严重疾病范围》所列疾病, 在羁押中可能发生生命危险或者生活不能自理, 怀孕或者哺乳期的妇女等情形, 及时通知办案机关予以审查。2020 年, 在侦查、审判阶段受理羁押必要性审查案件 34324 件。经审查对有关单位提出变更强制措施或释放建议 24198 件。

指标 68: 加强刑事羁押期限监督。预防和清理久押不决案件, 严格落实换押制度、超期羁押报告制度及责任追究制度。

《人民检察院刑事执行检察部门预防和纠正超期羁押和久押不决案件工作规定(试行)》得到严格执行。检察机关常态化开展清理纠正久押不决案件工作, 切实维护在押人员合法权益。2019 年对侦查、审判环节羁押 5 年以上未结案的 367 人逐案核查, 已依法纠正 189 人。

指标 69: 严格落实监管场所的各项规章制度。完善被羁押人投诉处理机制, 畅通被羁押人权利救济渠道。加强监管场所检察信息化建设, 实现对监管场所的动态监督。

对监管场所监管执法活动开展了巡回检察, 设置了巡回检察举报电话、举报信箱, 对发现的重点案件进行跟踪督办。严格落实“群众信访件件有回复”制度。该制度实施以来, 接收被羁押人及其近亲属控告申诉 2293 件, 能回尽回 2238 件, 保障了被羁押人依法获得相应救济。

采取专项活动与日常检察相结合, 派驻检察与巡回检察相结合的措施。对监狱、看守所等监管活动中违法行为进行监督纠正, 纠正率达 98.6%。

看守所加强了对监管规章制度的宣传、学习、培训, 采取实地督导检查、蹲点帮扶和三级网上视频巡查的方式, 督促落实各项制度。推行被监管人员约见驻所检察官制度, 为被监管人员设立检察信箱, 方便投诉、举报和控告。

指标 70: 规范强制医疗的执行、治疗、管理和监督, 保障被强制医疗人员的权利。

推动强制医疗所建设, 与社会医疗机构合作, 提高了医疗水平。严格依法对被强制医疗人员进行康复治疗。检察机关依法对审判机关、公安机关的交付执行活动和强制医疗机构的收治、医疗、监管、解除等进行监督, 发现有违法行为的依法向有关单位提出纠正意见。2016—2020 年, 监督纠正强制医疗执行中的违法情形 1724 件。

指标 71: 落实禁毒法和戒毒条例。依法规范强制隔离戒毒决定、提前解除强制隔离戒毒决定、延长戒毒期限决定的作出。提升戒毒医疗、康复水平,保障戒毒人员合法权利。

完善戒毒人员诊断评估工作,将戒毒人员的日常行为表现与提前解除或延长强制隔离戒毒期限直接挂钩。2016—2020年,共依法责令132.7万名吸毒人员接受强制隔离戒毒,提前解除强制隔离戒毒448129人。强制隔离戒毒所设立了专业化医疗机构。围绕戒毒人员教育康复工作,邀请社会专业人士,协助开展戒毒人员心理矫治工作。

强制隔离戒毒所开展了向社会开放活动。以多种方式告知戒毒人员权利,增加视频会见、探访会见网上预约等举措。对女子和未成年人设置专门强制隔离戒毒所或者专管大队,保障未成年戒毒人员在场所内完成九年制义务教育课程。

采取了戒毒治疗、心理矫正、帮扶救助、就业扶持一体化戒毒模式,为戒毒人员提供职业技能培训和就业支持。

(三) 获得公正审判的权利

指标 72: 严格把握死刑适用条件。强化死刑复核程序,进一步规范死刑复核监督程序。

严格把握死刑适用的最高标准,对于有自首、重大立功等法定、酌定从轻情节的最大限度体现从宽;统一了司法裁判标准,制定了适用指导意见,细化了死刑案件适用法律标准和诉讼程序规则。

制定了《关于死刑复核及执行程序中保障当事人合法权益的若干规定》。

死刑复核监督案件得到了严格依法办理。最高人民法院与最高人民法院建立了联席会议制度，加强死刑复核监督案件办案指导，编发典型案例，每年至少举办一次全国性死刑复核监督工作培训班。

指标 73: 确保法院依法独立行使审判权。完善对领导干部干预司法活动、插手具体案件处理的记录、通报和责任追究制度。明确司法机关内部各层级权限，健全内部监督制约机制，完善对司法机关内部人员过问案件的记录制度和责任追究制度。

建立了防止领导干部和内部人员过问案件记录、通报和追责制度，内外部人员过问案件信息专库和直报系统，干预过问案件情况月报告和“零报告”制度，办案人员记录违规干预过问案件的保护和激励机制。

发布《关于落实司法责任制完善审判监督管理机制的意见(试行)》《关于进一步全面落实司法责任制的实施意见》《关于深化司法责任制综合配套改革的实施意见》，明确了法官在职责范围内对办案质量终身负责。

指标 74: 规范司法解释和案例指导，统一法律适用标准。

2016—2020 年，最高人民法院发布司法解释 129 件、指导性案例 89 件。最高人民检察院发布 18 批共 70 件指导性案例。为贯彻落实《中共中央关于全面推进依法治国若干重大问题的决定》和《中华人民共和国人民检察院组织法》，于 2019 年修订了《最高人民法院关于案例指导工作的规定》。

指标 75: 全面贯彻证据裁判原则。落实直接言词原则, 严格落实证人、鉴定人出庭制度。

发布了《关于推进以审判为中心的刑事诉讼制度改革的意见》《关于全面推进以审判为中心的刑事诉讼制度改革的实施意见》。为推进庭审实质化, 完善了侦查人员、鉴定人、证人出庭作证等机制。上海、贵州高院制定了常见犯罪证据标准指引, 提高刑事案件办案质量。

指标 76: 贯彻疑罪从无原则, 严格实行非法证据排除规则, 进一步明确非法证据的范围和排除程序。

2016—2020 年, 人民法院依法宣告 5479 名被告人无罪。检察机关开展了涉民营企业刑事诉讼“挂案”专项清理工作, 2019 年排查出 2870 件, 已督促办结 2423 件, 目前正在开展新一轮“挂案”清理工作。

发布《关于推进以审判为中心的刑事诉讼制度改革的意见》《关于办理刑事案件严格排除非法证据若干问题的规定》, 修订《人民检察院刑事诉讼规则》, 明确非法证据排除的范围、重大案件侦查终结讯问合法性核查、一审取证合法性处理的救济等。

指标 77: 加强诉讼过程中律师的知情权、申请权、申诉权等各项权利的制度保障, 落实相关法律赋予律师在诉讼中会见、阅卷、收集证据和发问、质证、辩论等方面的执业权利, 保障律师依法行使辩护权、代理权。健全完善侦查、起诉、审判各环节重视律师辩护代理意见的工作机制, 落实听取律师意见制度。禁止对律师进行歧视性安检, 为律师依法履职提供便利。

《关于依法切实保障律师诉讼权利的规定》得到严格落实，依法保障了律师知情权、阅卷权、出庭权等执业权利。发布了《关于深化律师制度改革的意见》《关于建立健全维护律师执业权利快速联动处置机制的通知》《关于依法保障律师诉讼权利和规范律师参与庭审活动的通知》《关于为律师提供一站式诉讼服务的意见》，完善了律师执业保障机制、便利律师参与诉讼机制、执业权利救济机制。

开展专项检查，强化了侦查、审查逮捕、审查起诉、诉讼监督、案件管理、控告申诉等检察环节的律师执业权利保障力度。

《最高人民法院关于全面深化人民法院改革的意见——人民法院第四个五年改革纲要(2014—2018)》得到落实，强化了人权司法保障机制，明确禁止了对律师进行歧视性安检。

指标 78: 强化诉讼过程中当事人和其他诉讼参与人的知情权、陈述权、辩论辩护权、申请权、申诉权的制度保障，落实刑事诉讼法及相关配套法规制度关于法律援助的规定。

制定《关于开展刑事案件律师辩护全覆盖试点工作的办法》。健全值班律师制度，支持值班律师为犯罪嫌疑人、被告人提供多种法律帮助，明确了办案机关应当为值班律师履职提供便利。自 2018 年以来，开展扩大试点律师辩护的法律援助案件累计达到 59 万余件，值班律师提供法律帮助的案件达到 48 万余件。

指标 79: 完善刑事诉讼中认罪认罚从宽制度。明确被告人自愿认罪、自愿接受处罚、积极退赃退赔案件的诉讼程序、处罚标准和处理方式。

2016 年开展认罪认罚从宽制度试点工作，截至 2017 年 9 月，251 个试点法院审结认罪认罚案件 6.9 万件 7.8 万人，占同期全部刑事案件的 42.7%。2018 年将认罪认罚从宽制度和速裁程序纳入刑事诉讼法。2019 年发布了《关于适用认罪认罚从宽制度的指导意见》。2020 年全国各级检察机关共适用认罪认罚从宽制度审结案件 1550451 人，占同期审查起诉案件审结人数的 86.8%，同比增加 37.5 个百分点。

指标 80: 继续推进量刑规范化，规范法官的量刑裁量权，完善量刑程序，促进量刑公开、公正。

2017 年发布《关于常见犯罪的量刑指导意见（二）（试行）》，增加了有关危险驾驶罪等八种常见犯罪的量刑规范。2020 年发布了《关于规范量刑程序若干问题的意见》，确保了量刑的公开公正。

指标 81: 禁止让刑事在押被告人或上诉人穿着具有监管机构标识的服装出庭受审。

最高人民法院于 2016 年修订了《人民法院法庭规则》，明确要求刑事在押被告人或上诉人出庭受审时，着正装或便装，不着监管机构的识别服。

指标 82: 健全轻微刑事案件快速办理机制，有序推进刑事案件速裁程序改革。

修改刑事诉讼法，明确了速裁程序的适用范围、具体程序、审理期限、程序转化等。修订《人民检察院刑事诉讼规则》，对速裁程序如何适用作出了详细规定。2020年，在适用认罪认罚从宽制度审理的案件中，适用速裁程序 224996 件，占 25.6%。

指标 83：制定刑事被害人救助法，建立统一、规范的刑事被害人救助制度。

发布《关于规范涉诉信访司法救助工作的意见(试行)》《关于加强和规范人民法院司法救助工作的意见》，设立司法救助委员会，推动司法救助与社会救助、法律援助的衔接。2016—2020年，全国法院共办理司法救助案件 20.56 万件，其中 2020 年办理 37852 件，救助人数 44350 人，救助金额 9.1 亿元。

（四）宗教信仰自由

指标 84：修改宗教事务条例，依法规范政府管理宗教事务的行为，保护广大信教群众合法权益。

2017 年修订《宗教事务条例》，2018 年 2 月 1 日施行。完善了相应配套措施，推进了宗教事务部门依法行政。

指标 85：支持宗教界加强自身建设，提高自我约束、自我规范、自我管理能力和能力。为宗教团体开展工作提供必要的支持和帮助。鼓励宗教界依法开展公益慈善活动。

修订了《中国基督教教会规章》，制定了《中国基督教教牧人员行为规范》等规章制度。

以多种语言文字翻译出版发行宗教典籍，仅汉文、维吾尔文、哈萨克文、柯尔克孜文 4 种文字的《古兰经》《布哈里圣训实录》等印数就达 176 万册。伊斯兰教界深化解经工作，编写出版《新编卧尔兹演讲集》等讲经范本。伊斯兰教协会网站和微信公众号影响不断扩大。

佛教界编辑出版《法音》等出版物，开展讲经交流及各种法事活动，举办传戒法会 69 场。建成中国佛学院新校区、中国佛教协会讲经交流基地、人间佛教思想研究基地等。组织佛教文化艺术展演，开展古籍保护培训。

中国伊斯兰教界募集资金 1 亿多元，开展扶危济困、捐资助学、敬老爱老等公益慈善活动。中国基督教三自爱国运动委员会和中国基督教协会捐款捐物 2500 多万元。中国佛教界参与扶贫攻坚，开展多项社会公益慈善事业。

指标 86：办好宗教院校，加强宗教人才培养，提高宗教教职人员素质。

2016—2020 年，全国依法审批宗教院校 12 所，总数达到 95 所，其中佛教 44 所、道教 11 所、伊斯兰教 10 所、天主教 9 所、基督教 21 所，宗教院校全日制学生 2 万多人。共培训教职人员 5 万多人次。

新疆现已建成新疆伊斯兰教经学院、新疆伊斯兰教经文学校等 10 所伊斯兰教院校，扩大招生规模，开始招收研究生班，每年培养新一代教职人员近千人。

西藏自治区及其 7 个地市均设有佛教协会。全国共规划建设 8 座藏语系佛学院，在校学员 1950 名。目前已有 7 所

投入使用，总投资 9.2 亿元。藏传佛教已建立起三级学衔制度，授予“拓然巴”高级学衔 273 人。

道教界开展当代道教教义思想研究、编纂中华续道藏工程、组织玄门讲经活动等，培养了一批优秀中青年道教人才，探索建设特色人才培养基地，对现有教职人员进行轮训，提高综合素质。

基督教界提升神学院校建设水平，举办了“少数民族教会双语传道人培训班”等众多在职教职人员培训班。

指标 87：遏制投资经营宗教活动场所行为，制止和纠正寺庙、道观“被承包”现象。

依法维护宗教界合法权利，清理打击假道士，依法治理假借佛教名义敛财等行为。

指标 88：改进伊斯兰教朝觐组织服务工作，保障穆斯林群众顺利完成朝觐功课。

落实了《伊斯兰教朝觐事务管理办法》。支持中国伊斯兰教协会每年组织的中国穆斯林朝觐活动，在朝觐人员证件办理、体检接种、交通、出入境、疫情防控、医疗服务等方面提供支持和帮助。

指标 89：积极开展对外宗教交流活动。

举办世界佛教论坛、国际道教论坛、伊斯兰教中道思想国际研讨会，承办世界基督教教会联合会等国际宗教组织的多场会议。中国基督教三自爱国运动委员会和中国基督教协会接待境外来访团队 233 批，出境访问团队 72 批。中国天主教“一会一团”派员参加“世界主教会议”“亚洲主教联

席会议”等国际会议，组团出访德国、意大利、韩国、美国等。

（五）知情权和参与权

指标 90：进一步推进权力清单和责任清单公开，方便公众获取和监督。各级政府及其工作部门依据权力清单向社会全面公开政府职能、职责权限、管理流程、监督方式。

落实《国务院部门权力和责任清单编制试点方案》，在 7 个部门开展权责清单编制试点工作。在中国政府网开设政府权责清单专栏，全面覆盖 31 个省（区、市）及新疆生产建设兵团。

指标 91：推行行政执法公示制度。加强互联网政务信息数据服务平台和便民服务平台建设，提高政务公开信息化、集中化水平。完善突发事件信息发布制度。

落实《法治政府建设实施纲要（2015—2020 年）》中关于全面推行行政执法公示制度的要求，2017 年在 32 个地方和部门开展试点工作，2019 年开始在全国范围内全面推行。

建成国家政务服务平台，联通 31 个省（区、市）和新疆生产建设兵团、46 个国务院部门，实现 360 万项服务、1000 多项高频服务“一网通办”。2020 年新冠肺炎疫情期间，依托国家政务服务平台实现了“健康码”跨省互认，累计访问 500 亿次。不断创新推出便民服务应用，多项服务实现“不见面审批”“一站式办理”“一证通办”“一日办结”。

制定了《应急管理部特别重大灾害应急响应工作手册（新闻宣传保障分册）》《特别重大灾害事故新闻发布预案》。统筹全系统信息资源，建立快速报送机制。

指标 92：推进警务、狱务、审判、检务公开。依法及时公开执法司法依据、程序、流程、结果，建立生效法律文书统一上网和公开查询制度。

审判流程、庭审活动、裁判文书、执行信息四大公开平台全面建成运行。截至 2020 年，中国庭审公开网直播庭审约 1000 多万件，观看量约 340 亿人次；中国裁判文书网公开文书超过 1 亿份，访问用户覆盖 210 多个国家和地区。

落实《人民检察院案件信息公开工作规定（试行）》。截至 2020 年，人民检察院“案件信息公开网”共导出 1375 万余件案件程序性信息、发布重要案件信息 103 万余件、接受辩护与代理网上预约 50 余万人次。全国四级检察机关门户网站覆盖率超过 95.2%，新媒体账号总数超过 1.1 万个。

修订《公安机关执法公开规定》，严格执行执法依据和流程对全社会公开的规定。截至 2020 年 8 月，25 个省（区、市）建立了统一的执法公开平台，22 个省（区、市）实现了行政处罚决定文书网上公开。

执行《关于进一步深化狱务公开的意见》，创新运用新媒体新手段，对社会公众公开监狱罪犯减刑、假释、暂予监外执行结果等内容 22 项，对罪犯近亲属额外公开分级处遇、考评、奖惩等 10 项。

指标 93: 提高立法公众参与度。探索建立有关国家机关、社会团体、专家学者等对立法中涉及的重大利益调整论证咨询机制, 拓宽公民有序参与立法途径, 健全法律法规规章草案公开征求意见和公众意见采纳情况反馈机制。

落实立法法关于向社会公开法律草案及其修改稿征求意见的规定, 落实《向社会公布法律草案征求意见工作规范》。2018年以来, 共有 90 多件次法律草案向社会公开征求意见, 参与的社会公众有 93 万多人, 提出意见建议 260 多万条。

政协组织政协委员、民主党派、工商联、无党派人士、人民团体及社会组织, 围绕国歌法、监察法、未成年人网络保护条例等 30 多项法律法规的制定修改提出建议。

民法典(草案)(包括民法典总则草案、各分编草案)先后 14 次在中国人大网公开征求意见, 共有 425762 人次提出 1021834 条意见。

指标 94: 落实人民陪审员“倍增计划”, 拓宽选任渠道和范围, 明确参审案件职权。

制定人民陪审员法, 发布《人民陪审员选任办法》《关于适用〈中华人民共和国民事诉讼法〉若干问题的解释》。在 50 个法院实行人民陪审员制度改革试点, 试点法院人民陪审员总数达到 13740 人, 比改革前新增 9220 人, 人民陪审员参审案件占一审普通程序案件的 77.4%。截至 2020 年, 全国新选任人民陪审员突破 24 万人, 全国人民陪审员数达到 33 万余人。

指标 95: 进一步完善特约检察员机制, 切实采取措施保障特约检察员依法履行职责, 参与检察, 谋议检务。

制定《最高人民法院关于特约检察员的工作规定》, 明确了特约检察员的聘任条件及程序, 并要求为特约检察员提供通报工作、邀请参会、组织培训等履职保障。

指标 96: 完善人民监督员制度。改革选任和管理方式, 充分保障人民监督员的各项权利, 进一步拓宽人民群众有序参与司法渠道。

制定《人民监督员选任管理办法》《人民检察院办案活动接受人民监督员监督的规定》, 明确 10 种人民监督员依法进行监督的情况。2020 年, 全国检察机关共邀请 49990 位人民监督员, 监督检察机关办案活动 27796 件次。

指标 97: 在司法调解、司法听证、涉诉信访等活动中保障人民群众参与。

制定了《人民检察院审查案件听证工作规定》。截至 2020 年, 20 个省(区、市)近三年检察听证工作做到了三级院全覆盖; 开展信访案件公开听证 6719 件, 公开听证后当事人同意检察机关处理意见的案件占 96.2%, 明确表示息诉罢访的案件占 61.6%。

发布《关于全面推行律师参与信访工作的意见》, 指导各地普遍建立律师参与信访工作机制。

全面应用人民法院调解平台, 3.3 万个调解组织、16.5 万名调解员入驻平台。自 2018 年以来, 诉前调解成功民事

案件数量逐年增长，分别为 56.8 万件、145.5 万件、424 万件，其中 2020 年比 2019 年增长了 191%。

指标 98：发挥市民公约、乡规民约、行业规章、团体章程等社会规范在社会治理中的积极作用，推进社会自治。

截至 2020 年，城市社区普遍制订了居民公约或居民自治章程，村规民约、村民自治章程实现全覆盖。

指标 99：支持社会组织参与社会服务。发展社会工作服务机构和志愿服务组织，推进行业协会与行政机关脱钩，支持慈善组织有序发展，完善社会组织登记管理制度及政府向社会组织购买服务制度。

中央财政设立支持社会组织参与社会服务项目，截至 2020 年，项目累计拨付资金约 15.4 亿元，带动配套资金约 10.84 亿元，立项 3428 个，直接受益群众 1300 多万人。据不完全统计，2018—2020 年，全国 90 多万家社会组织参与脱贫攻坚，各类资金投入 1245.18 亿元，实施项目 90124 个。社会工作专业岗位数较 2015 年底增长了 143%，社会工作服务机构数增加了 179%，社会工作行业协会增加了 153%。

制定了《志愿服务条例》，印发了《志愿服务记录与证明出具办法（试行）》《关于支持和发展志愿服务组织的意见》，研究编制《志愿服务组织基本规范》国家标准。截至 2020 年，全国标识志愿服务组织已超过 1.4 万家。

截至 2020 年，728 家全国性行业协会商会和 67491 家地方行业协会商会基本完成脱钩改革，完成率分别为 92%和 96%。

慈善领域相继出台中央和地方配套法规规章和规范性文件 400 余部。截至 2020 年 9 月底，全国登记认定慈善组织 8076 个（具有公开募捐资格的 1961 个）。

改革双重登记管理体制，推进四类社会组织直接登记。发布了《关于通过政府购买服务支持社会组织培育发展的指导意见》，推动各类社会组织积极承接政府转移职能和购买服务。

指标 100：修改城市居民委员会组织法，加快制定或修改村委会组织法配套法规。推进居务、村务公开建设，促进居民、村民民主参与。

修改了城市居民委员会组织法、村民委员会组织法，将居委会、村委会任期由三年改为五年。全国村（居）委会换届实现统一届期、统一部署、统一指导、统一实施，城乡居民依法选举产生了近 280 万名村（居）委会成员。各地普遍依托村（居）民议事会、村（居）民理事会、村（居）民听证等形式，开展灵活多样的议事协商活动。村（居）民会议、村（居）民代表会议制度逐步完善，城乡居民参与民主决策渠道进一步拓宽。村规民约、居民公约实现全覆盖，城乡居民自我约束更加规范。村（居）务监督委员会全面建立，村（居）务公开工作持续深化，95%的村实现村务公开，城市社区普遍推进居务公开工作，民主评议和经济责任审计工作普遍开展，年约有 170 万名村干部述职述廉，对 23 万多名村干部进行经济责任审计，村民民主评议村干部近 209 万人次。

指标 101: 健全以职工代表大会为基本形式的企事业单位民主管理制度。推进企事业单位信息公开制度化、规范化建设,保障职工的知情权,有效参与民主管理。

截至 2019 年 9 月,全国已建工会企事业单位建立职代会制度的有 419.3 万个,覆盖职工 2.17 亿人;已建工会企事业单位建立厂务公开制度的有 407.1 万个,覆盖职工 2.11 亿人。

(六) 表达权和监督权

指标 102: 依法保障公民互联网言论自由。继续完善为网民发表言论的服务,重视互联网反映的社情民意。

2020 年,移动电话普及率 93.5 部/百人,网站数量 443 万个。网民规模由 2015 年底的 6.88 亿人增长到 2020 年底的 9.89 亿人,互联网普及率由 50.3%提升到 70.4%。截至 2020 年,贫困村通光纤比例由电信普遍服务试点之前不到 70%提高到 98%,深度贫困地区贫困村通宽带比例从 25%提升到 98%。为公民互联网言论自由提供了充分的平台保障。

制定《互联网新闻信息服务管理规定》《网络信息内容生态治理规定》,促进互联网新闻信息服务健康有序发展,建设良好网络生态,营造清朗的网络空间。

在工会系统建立欠薪报告制度和网络舆情信息涉欠薪案件反馈制度,及时掌握欠薪隐患和苗头,推动欠薪案件妥善解决。2016—2020 年来,各级工会配合有关部门共为 509.86 万名农民工追回被拖欠工资 532.51 亿元。

指标 103: 建立对各级国家机关违法行为投诉举报登记制度。畅通举报箱、电子信箱、热线电话等监督渠道, 发挥社会监督的作用。

严格落实了《法治政府建设实施纲要(2015-2020年)》, 完善社会监督和舆论监督机制。普遍建立投诉举报登记制度, 设置举报箱、热线电话等监督渠道。

2020年北京市政府网上政务服务平台政民互动专栏共收到公众来信近30万封, 办结近26万封。深圳市政府网上政务服务平台政民互动专栏共收到公众留言55332条, 办结45024条。

指标 104: 完善信访工作制度, 推进信访法治化。健全信访分离工作机制和涉诉信访终结机制。推进集控告、举报、申诉、投诉、咨询、查询于一体的综合性受理平台建设, 实行网上信访, 依法分类处理信访诉求, 保障公民合理、合法诉求依照法律规定和程序就能得到合理合法的结果。

制定了《关于依法处理涉法涉诉信访工作衔接配合的规定》《关于切实解决涉法涉诉信访工作突出问题的若干意见》, 严格落实了《关于进一步规范信访事项终结工作的通知》《关于通过办理信访事项纠正补正执法错误和瑕疵的通知》, 切实维护信访群众合法权益, 维护法律权威。

建立国家信访信息系统, 开通手机APP和微信信访。国家信访信息系统已与全国31个省(区、市)、新疆生产建设兵团和42家中央国家机关部委实现了对接, 全国各级职能部门和乡镇(街道)的接入量超过13万家。不断建立完善公开透明、快捷高效、便于监督的网上信访平台, 更加方

便群众快捷反映情况、积极建言献策、提出投诉请求，实现人民群众与党和政府沟通联系“全天候、零距离”。制定了《依法分类处理信访诉求工作规则》，38个中央单位制定了依法分类处理信访工作清单（机构改革后27个中央单位调整了清单），大部分省份制定了分类处理工作规程。2020年以来，推动大量涉疫情信访问题及时就地解决；部署开展集中治理重复信访、化解信访积案专项工作，有效解决和化解了一大批信访积案。

指标 105：修改行政复议法，保障公民和社会组织通过申请行政复议对行政机关依法行政进行监督的权利。加大对公务员违法违纪行为的监察力度。

2017年9月修改了行政复议法。修订了公务员法，制定了公职人员政务处分法，赋予公职人员任免机关、单位暂停履行职务的权限。

指标 106：发挥报刊、广播、电视等传统媒体监督作用，加强传统媒体与互联网等新兴媒体的互动，重视运用和规范网络监督。依法保障新闻机构和从业人员的知情权、采访权、发表权、批评权、监督权。

制定了《互联网新闻信息服务管理规定》，对新闻舆论监督作出规范。

民法典设立了保障新闻媒体监督、舆论监督的相关条款。中国记协修订了《中国记协维权投诉受理办法》，2016年以来，累计受理维权电话、信件、来访60余件次，办结率100%。2019年创办中国驻外战地记者团体保险计划，累计向新闻单位101名记者捐赠人身保险。2020年发起一线新闻工作者疫

情保险计划，向近 4000 名新闻记者和 1216 名驻外记者捐赠人身保险。实施中国新闻工作者援助项目，对全国因公伤、病、亡的 314 名新闻工作者累计发放援助金 1497 万元。

指标 107：完善全国人大及其常委会宪法监督制度，健全宪法解释程序机制。加强备案审查制度和能力建设，把所有规范性文件纳入备案审查范围，依法撤销和纠正违宪违法的规范性文件。健全人大讨论、决定重大事项制度，各级政府重大决策出台前需向本级人大报告。

2018 年宪法修正案中将全国人大法律委员会更名为宪法和法律委员会。通过了《关于全国人民代表大会宪法和法律委员会职责问题的决定》，明确宪法和法律委员会“推动宪法实施、开展宪法解释、推进合宪性审查、加强宪法监督、配合宪法宣传”等工作职责。健全合宪性审查制度，建立健全涉及宪法问题的事先审查和咨询制度。

制定了《法规、司法解释备案审查工作办法》；将监察法规纳入全国人大常委会备案审查范围，将地方两院规范性文件纳入同级人大备案审查范围；扩宽公民、组织提出审查建议的渠道，对 7689 件审查建议逐一进行审查。

指标 108：搭建政协协商平台，丰富协商内容和形式。以事关经济社会发展全局和涉及群众切身利益的实际问题为内容，开展广泛协商，完善民主监督的组织领导、权益保障、知情反馈、沟通协调机制。

2016—2020 年，各民主党派和全国工商联共提出提案近 1800 件，提交社情民意信息 2 万余条。政协举办专题议政性常委会会议 10 次，举办双周协商座谈会 77 次。围绕监督性

议题开展视察调研 64 项，收到群众来信 22 万余件，接待各级政协委员、统战人士和人民群众来访 970 余人次。自 2018 年以来共举办远程协商会 10 次。

指标 109：完善审计监督。健全有利于依法独立行使审计监督权的审计管理体制，建立具有审计职业特点的审计人员管理制度，基本形成与国家治理体系和治理能力现代化相适应的审计监督机制。对公共资金、国有资产、国有资源和领导干部履行经济责任情况实行审计全覆盖。

印发了《关于深化国有企业和国有资本审计监督的若干意见》《领导干部自然资源资产离任审计规定（试行）》《党政主要领导干部和国有企事业单位主要领导人员经济责任审计规定》等文件。改革审计管理体制，组建中央审计委员会。

2016—2020 年，全国共审计 50 多万个单位，促进增收节支和挽回损失 2.2 万多亿元，推动建立健全规章制度 3.7 万多项。

三、特定群体权利

2016—2020年，中国政府采取一系列重大举措，对特定群体权利予以倾斜性保障，提升了少数民族、妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人权利的保障水平。综合各项因素，在特定群体权利保障方面，民族地区消除绝对贫困、有效预防和依法打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪、全面建成养老服务体系、完善老年人社会福利制度和救助制度、开展残疾人康复服务等工作都取得了较大的进展。同时，在落实男性职工带薪陪护分娩妻子的假期制度、发展针对0—3岁幼儿的托幼机构、老年社会组织发展等方面的工作还需进一步加强。

（一）少数民族权利

指标 110：保障少数民族平等参与管理国家和社会事务的权利。提高少数民族参政议政能力。保证在中央和地方国家权力机关、行政机关、审判机关和检察机关都有相应数量的少数民族成员。加强少数民族公务员队伍建设，对少数民族公民报考公务员依法给予照顾。

2016—2020年，全国155个民族自治地方共制定、修改50余部自治条例和240余部单行条例，为依法保障少数民族公民合法权益提供了法律支撑。55个少数民族均有本民族的全国人大代表和全国政协委员。十三届全国人大代表中，少数民族代表438名，占14.7%；十三届全国政协委员中，少数民族委员244名，占11.3%。155个民族自治地方的人民代表大会常务委员会中，均有实行区域自治的民族的公民担任主任或者副主任；民族自治地方政府的主席、州长、县长或旗长，均由实行区域自治民族的公民担任。

少数民族公务员队伍建设得到加强。民族区域自治法、公务员法进一步得到实施。

指标 111：保障少数民族经济发展权利。促进少数民族事业发展，改善基础设施条件，支持民族地区发展优势产业和特色经济，确保到 2020 年在民族地区基本消除绝对贫困现象，持续促进民族地区经济发展主要指标增速高于全国平均水平。

2016—2020 年，中央财政安排专项扶贫资金（少数民族发展支出方向）304 亿元，有力支持了民族地区改革发展。

截至 2020 年，内蒙古自治区、广西壮族自治区、西藏自治区、宁夏回族自治区、新疆维吾尔自治区和贵州、云南、青海三个多民族省份（以下简称“民族八省区”）公路网总里程达 123.98 万公里，高速公路通车里程达 3.8 万公里，二级及以上公路里程达 14.9 万公里，路网等级结构进一步优化。2019 年，民族八省区建制村直接通邮率 100%。民族八省区乡镇快递网点覆盖率 100%。截至 2020 年 7 月，5 个自治区行政村通光纤、通 4G 比例均超过 98%，自治县实现光纤、4G 网络全通，自治州全部建成“光网城市”。最后一批无电人口用电问题得到有效解决。

2016—2020 年，民族八省区地区生产总值由 73911 亿元增加到 104492 亿元，年均增长 6.6%，高于全国同期 0.8 个百分点；人均地区生产总值由 3.8 万元提高到 5.2 万元。2020 年，民族八省区努力克服新冠肺炎疫情的不利影响，实现地区生产总值 10.4 万亿元，同比增长 3.2%，高出全国 0.9 个百分点。2016 至 2020 年，民族八省区贫困人口累计减少 1560

万人，28个人口较少民族全部实现整族脱贫；民族自治地方420个贫困县全部摘帽。

指标 112：保障少数民族均等享有公共服务的权利。推动国家公共服务资源向民族自治地方倾斜。加强跨省区对口支援和对口帮扶工作，进一步缩小民族自治地方的城乡居民收入、义务教育、医疗卫生、社会保障与全国平均水平的差距。

2016—2020年，民族八省区农村居民人均可支配收入由18000元增长到24534元，年均增长8.0%，增速高于全国平均水平0.2个百分点。截至2020年，民族八省区城市、农村最低生活保障平均标准与全国平均标准差距均有缩小。其中，内蒙古、广西、西藏的城市最低生活保障标准高于全国平均标准，内蒙古的农村最低生活保障标准高于全国平均标准。医疗卫生各项指标均等于或优于全国平均水平。

指标 113：保障少数民族受教育权利。继续推动公共教育资源向民族地区倾斜，深入推进教育对口支援。支持民族地区义务教育学校标准化建设，到2020年基本实现县域内义务教育均衡发展。为民族地区培养输送农村教师。适当提高东中部省市职业院校招收民族地区学生的比例。重视培养和使用各类少数民族人才。

教育公平进一步落实。2016—2020年，国家民委直属高校共培养毕业生约15万名，其中少数民族毕业生约9万名。全国已累计投入资金7900多亿元，重点向民族地区等贫困地区倾斜，全国新建改扩建校舍2.6亿平方米、体育运动场地2.5亿平方米，购置价值1100多亿元的设施设备，农村

义务教育学校办学条件显著改善，城乡、区域、校际差距进一步缩小，全国 2767 个县通过国家义务教育均衡发展督导评估认定，占比 95.32%。

印发了《中共中央国务院关于全面深化新时代教师队伍建设改革的意见》《乡村教师支持计划（2015—2020 年）》等系列文件。乡村教师特岗计划实施，招聘 95 万名教师，覆盖中西部 1000 多个县、3 万多所农村学校，乡镇寄宿制学校教师配足配齐。师范生公费教育推进，乡村学校“一专多能”教师定向培养加强，每年吸引约 4.5 万人高校毕业生到农村学校任教。

指标 114：尊重和保障少数民族学习使用和发展本民族语言文字的权利。不断提高少数民族语言文字教育水平，在民族地区加强双语教学。保障少数民族公民使用本民族语言文字进行诉讼的权利。

2019 年顺利完结中国语言资源保护工程一期建设。设立了“中国少数民族语言资源保护研究中心”，编辑出版了《中国濒危语言志》少数民族语言分册 20 本。

搭建民族语文在线翻译网，成功研发了蒙古、藏、维吾尔、哈萨克、朝鲜、彝、壮 7 语种民族语文智能翻译、语音识别和合成、图像识别三大系统，以及 7 种民族语文手机输入法、民汉对话通、语音转写通等 50 多款具有自主知识产权的民族语文应用软件。

在行政司法、新闻出版、文化教育等领域合法使用少数民族语言文字的权利获得有效保障。

指标 115: 保障少数民族的文化权利。保护和传承少数民族传统文化, 做好少数民族古籍保护、抢救、整理、出版和研究工作。加强少数民族文艺作品创作生产, 鼓励和扶持反映各民族文化交融、创新的现实题材作品。加大民族地区特色文化产业扶持力度。

制定首个少数民族古籍工作国家级行业标准《少数民族文字古籍定级》(GB/T 36748—2018), 为少数民族古籍保护、抢救、普查等工作的规范化提供重要依据。启动《中国少数民族文物图谱》和《中国少数民族古籍总目提要》17个民族卷的编纂出版工作。民族八省区1940个村落列入了第四、五批中国传统村落名录, 实施挂牌保护, 共打造中国历史文化名镇11个、中国历史文化名村27个、历史文化街区超过170片、历史建筑超过4400处、“中国少数民族特色村寨”932个。少数民族传统文化得到保护和传承。

定期举办全国少数民族文艺会演、全国少数民族传统体育运动会、全国少数民族文学创作骏马奖评选等, 推动少数民族文化体育事业发展, 扶持民族地区文化产业发展。

制定《关于进一步加强少数民族传统体育工作的指导意见》《关于加强新时代少数民族医药工作的若干意见》, 少数民族传统体育与民族医药事业快速发展。

指标 116: 修改城市民族工作条例, 保障城市中少数民族合法权益。

启动修订《城市民族工作条例》并征求意见, 尚未完成修法程序。

持续开展面向少数民族进城务工经商人员的国家通用语言文字培训、政策宣讲、普法宣传等志愿服务，惠及少数民族群众 10 余万人次。

（二）妇女权利

指标 117: 继续促进妇女平等参与管理国家和社会事务。逐步提高女性在各级人大代表、政协委员中的比例，以及在各级人大、政府、政协领导成员中的比例。到 2020 年，村民委员会成员中女性比例达 30% 以上，村民委员会主任中女性比例达 10% 以上，居民委员会成员中女性比例保持在 50% 左右。

第十三届全国人大女代表占代表总数的 24.9%，比上届提高 1.5 个百分点。第十三届全国政协女委员占委员总数的 20.4%，比上届提高 2.6 个百分点。配有正职女干部的市、县级政府领导班子比例稳中有升。2019 年，省、市、县级政府领导班子正职中女干部比例分别为 9.7%、7.5% 和 9.2%，其中省级比例与 2018 年持平，市、县级比例分别提高 1.4 个和 2.3 个百分点。2019 年省、市级政府工作部门领导班子配有女干部的比例分别为 51.2% 和 53.4%，比 2018 年提高 0.6 个和 1.4 个百分点。

2019 年村委会主任中女性比例为 11.9%，比 2015 年提高 0.4 个百分点；居委会成员中女性比例为 50.9%，比 2015 年提高 1.7 个百分点。

指标 118: 努力消除在就业、薪酬、职业发展方面的性别歧视。将女职工特殊劳动保护作为劳动保障监察和劳动安全监督的重要内容，实行年度考核。

发布《关于进一步规范招聘行为促进妇女就业的通知》，明确不得实施的六种就业性别歧视行为。

2019年全国女性就业人员占全社会就业人员的比例为43.2%，比2015年上升0.3个百分点。城镇单位女性从业人员达到6684.2万人，比2015年增加157万人。

执行《女职工劳动保护特别规定》的企业占比为69.6%，比2018年提高1.2个百分点，有待进一步加强。

指标119：保障妇女的健康权利。完善城乡生育保障制度，向孕产妇提供生育全过程的基本医疗保健服务。到2020年，孕产妇死亡率降为18/10万，新增产床8.9万张，力争增加产科医生和助产士14万名。提高妇女常见病筛查率，扩大农村妇女宫颈癌、乳腺癌免费检查覆盖范围。加强流动妇女卫生保健服务。

普及国家免费孕前优生健康检查项目，2020年为867万名计划怀孕夫妇提供免费检查，目标人群覆盖率平均达96.4%；孕产妇住院分娩率达到99.9%；孕产妇系统管理率为92.7%。孕产妇死亡率从2015年的20.1/10万下降到2020年的16.9/10万。农村妇女宫颈癌、乳腺癌检查已覆盖全国所有贫困县。妇女常见病筛查率有了大幅提升，2020年达86.6%，比2015年提高25个百分点。

指标120：保障妇女的婚姻家庭权利。设立男性职工带薪陪护分娩妻子的假期制度。大力发展针对0-3岁幼儿的托幼机构，为妇女平衡工作与家庭提供支持。保障妇女在婚姻家庭中的财产权益。

全国 31 个（省、区、市）的计划生育条例及相关文件中对男性职工带薪陪护分娩妻子的假期（陪产假）做出了规定。

发布了《关于促进 3 岁以下婴幼儿照护服务发展的指导意见》，对有照护困难的家庭或婴幼儿提供必要的照护服务。

民法典明确夫妻债务共债共签，杜绝夫妻一方“被负债”，完善家务劳动补偿和离婚经济帮助制度。出台了《关于适用〈中华人民共和国民法典〉婚姻家庭编的解释（一）》，指导正确审理婚姻家庭纠纷案件，依法保障妇女财产权益。

指标 121：贯彻落实反家庭暴力法。完善预防和制止家庭暴力多部门合作机制，以及预防、制止和救助一体化工作机制。鼓励和扶持社会组织参与反家庭暴力工作。

发布落实反家庭暴力法的司法解释、法规、政策文件 60 余件，建立了侵害未成年人案件强制报告制度。截至 2019 年，全国法院累计发出人身安全保护令 5749 份；公安机关参与调处化解家庭矛盾纠纷 825 万余起，有效预防制止家庭暴力行为 617 万余起。印发了《关于加强反家庭暴力经常性工作的意见》，各级妇联开展反家庭暴力普法宣传活动 27 万余次，参与活动的妇女群众近 5000 万人次。

指标 122：落实《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013 - 2020 年）》，有效预防和依法打击拐卖妇女犯罪行为。

实施《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013—2020 年）》。建立了公安部牵头、32 个部委参加的反拐部际联席会议制度。先后与缅甸、越南、老挝等国签署加强打击拐卖犯罪合作政

府协定，建立了8个“打拐执法合作联络官办公室”。出台并实施《关于审理拐卖妇女儿童犯罪案件具体应用法律若干问题的解释》。2016—2020年，全国各级法院审结拐卖妇女、儿童罪3245件，收买被拐卖的妇女、儿童罪452件。

指标123：预防和制止针对妇女的性骚扰。

民法典明确将性骚扰纳入规制范围，规定违背他人意愿，以言语、文字、图像、肢体行为等方式对他人实施性骚扰的，受害人有权依法请求行为人承担民事责任。制定了《促进工作场所性别平等指导手册》《消除工作场所性骚扰指导手册》，用人单位建立健全性别平等相关制度机制得到进一步推进。

（三）儿童权利

指标124：修改未成年人保护法。

2020年通过新修订的未成年人保护法。

指标125：完善儿童监护制度。构建未成年人关爱社会网络。逐步建立以家庭监护为主体，以社区、学校等有关单位和人员监督为保障，以国家监护为补充的监护制度。完善并落实不履行监护职责或严重侵害被监护儿童权益的父母或其他监护人资格撤销的法律制度。

民法典规定了撤销监护、监护撤销期间应安排临时监护措施，监护撤销后应当按照最有利于被监护人的原则依法指定监护人等内容。建立了学校、家庭、社会“三位一体”的未成年人保护网络。

指标126：保障儿童健康权。加强出生缺陷综合防治，建立覆盖城乡居民，涵盖孕前、孕期、新生儿各阶段的出生

缺陷防治服务制度。加强儿童疾病防治和预防伤害，到 2020 年，婴儿死亡率、5 岁以下儿童死亡率分别控制在 7.5‰和 9.5‰ 以内。纳入国家免疫规划的疫苗接种率以乡（镇）为单位保持在 95%以上。继续推行农村义务教育学生营养改善计划。强化学校体育工作，不断提升学生体质健康水平。加强未成年人心理健康引导。

建立了出生缺陷防治服务制度。每年约 600 多万家庭接受免费孕前优生检查，年度目标人群覆盖率超过 80%。唐氏综合征产前血清学、遗传代谢病和听力障碍筛查率分别达 81.1%、97%和 86.5%。

实施先天性结构畸形及遗传代谢病救助项目，累计救助出生缺陷患儿 4.1 万名。开展儿童血液病、恶性肿瘤等大病救治管理工作，确定 113 家儿童血液病恶性肿瘤定点医院，建立了 77 个诊疗协作组。2020 年全国婴儿死亡率和 5 岁以下儿童死亡率分别为 5.4‰、7.5‰，较 2015 年分别下降 33.3%、29.9%。截至 2020 年，纳入国家免疫规划的疫苗接种率以乡（镇）为单位保持在 90%以上，5 岁以下人群乙肝病毒表面抗原阳性率已降至 0.32%。

印发了《学校食品安全与营养健康管理规定》。实施农村义务教育学生营养改善计划，覆盖所有国家级贫困县，为近 3800 万名学生提供营养膳食补助。扩大贫困地区儿童营养改善项目覆盖范围，实现所有 832 个国家级贫困县全覆盖，累计 1120 万 6—24 月龄婴幼儿受益。2019 年，项目持续监测地区 6—24 个月婴幼儿平均贫血率和生长迟缓率与 2012

年相比分别下降了 50.5%和 68.3%，项目有效改善了贫困地区儿童营养状况。

印发了《关于强化学校体育促进学生身心健康全面发展的意见》《综合防控儿童青少年近视实施方案》《关于全面加强和改进新时代学校体育工作的意见》。大力推动足球、篮球、排球等集体项目，积极推进田径、游泳、体操等基础项目及冰雪运动等特色项目，广泛开展乒乓球、羽毛球、武术等优势项目，学校体育政策制度建设得到加强。

制定《中小学心理健康教育指导纲要》《中小学德育工作指南》，将心理健康教育纳入德育工作内容强化了未成年人心理健康引导。

指标 127：加强儿童财产权益保护。依法保障儿童的财产收益权和获赠权、知识产权、继承权、一定权限内独立的财产支配权。

民法典对限制民事行为能力的未成年人独立实施纯获利益的民事法律行为或者与其智力、精神健康状况相适应的民事法律行为的效力予以肯定和保护。民法典规定的遗产继承和接受赠与等胎儿利益保护、代位继承制度、遗嘱应当为缺乏劳动能力又没有生活来源的继承人保留必要的遗产份额等内容，为儿童权益保护提供了法律依据。

指标 128：加强校园及周边社会治安综合治理，加强校车安全管理，预防和制止校园暴力。

《加快推动全国中小学幼儿园安全防范建设三年行动计划》进一步得到落实。中小学周边“高峰勤务”“护学岗”

机制进一步完善。针对偏远农村、城乡结合部中小学安保力量不足的现状，发动村干部、学校教职员工、学生家长组成护学队伍，维护校园门口治安秩序。开展“全国中小学生学习安全教育日”主题活动。全国涉校刑事案件实现8年连降。

2016—2020年，全国共审查通过校车驾驶资格申请15.3万人，全国取得有效校车标牌的专用校车13.2万辆，检验率达到100%，从源头消除校车隐患。

印发《关于防治中小学生欺凌和暴力的指导意见》《加强中小学生欺凌综合治理方案》《关于严禁管制刀具等危险品进入校园的通知》，预防和制止校园暴力的部门责任、处置程序得到明确，相关教育惩戒体系、协调机制、预防措施等进一步完善。落实预防未成年人犯罪法，严密学校周边治安管理，强化常态化巡逻防控，涉校欺凌案事件一有苗头即及时发现和处置。对情节恶劣的施暴学生实施训诫，对涉嫌违法犯罪的学生暴力事件，教育矫治工作落实更好。定期组织民警深入学校开展反欺凌、反暴力等法治宣传教育，增强安全素养和法治意识。

指标 129：创造有利于儿童参与的社会环境。鼓励并支持儿童参与家庭、学校和社会事务，畅通儿童参与和表达渠道。

召开中国少年先锋队第八次全国代表大会，来自全国的415名少先队员参会，其中包括56个民族的少先队员代表、残疾少先队员代表、归国华侨子女少先队员代表等。广泛听取、及时反映少年儿童的成长诉求，引导少年儿童了解并有序参与国家政治生活。

充分发挥少先队岗位的激励作用，锻炼培养少先队员民主参与意识和自主实践能力。以学校为主阵地，在现有的少先队大队委、中队委、小队长等岗位基础上，根据不同年龄段特点，增设形式多样的少先队服务岗位。每学年进行大队委、中队委、小队长改选，定期进行服务岗位轮换，为“人人能服务、个个都成长”创造更多机会，放手锻炼少先队小干部小骨干的自主实践能力，引导少先队员在辅导员的指导下自主管组织、自主建阵地、自主搞活动。

指标 130: 保障儿童享有闲暇和娱乐的权利。加强社区儿童活动和服务场所建设，到 2020 年，“儿童之家”覆盖 90%以上的城乡社区。确保街道和乡镇配备 1 名以上专职或者兼职儿童社会工作者。标本兼治减轻学生课业负担。

截至 2020 年，建成“儿童之家”32 万余所，为儿童提供了游戏与教育为一体的安全活动空间。

基层儿童工作队伍建设得到加强。截至 2020 年，全国共有 5.6 万名乡镇（街道）儿童督导员，67.5 万多名村（社区）儿童主任，实现了全覆盖。编写《儿童督导员工作指南》（指导版）和《儿童主任工作指南》（指导版），指导各地加强对儿童督导员、儿童主任培训，着力提升办理未成年人相关事务和关爱服务能力。

指标 131: 关爱困境儿童。全面构建覆盖市、县、乡镇（街道）、社区四级儿童福利保障和服务体系，实施县级儿童福利机构和未成年人保护机构建设规划。健全困境儿童保障制度。进一步完善孤儿保障制度。提高受艾滋病影响儿童和服

刑人员未满 18 周岁子女的生活、受教育、医疗等权利保障水平。加大对农村留守儿童的关爱保护力度。

儿童保障和服务体系进一步健全。截至 2020 年，全国共设有儿童福利机构 1217 家。儿童福利机构集中养育对象从孤儿拓展到事实无人抚养儿童，并积极拓展面向残疾儿童、受艾滋病影响儿童、服刑和强制戒毒人员子女等群体的外展服务。

2019 年起中央财政补助东、中、西部孤儿生活费标准分别提高至每人每月 300 元、450 元、600 元，提高幅度达 50%。截至 2020 年，全国共有孤儿 19.4 万人，其中机构内集中养育 6 万人，占全国孤儿总数的 30.9%。印发了《关于进一步加强事实无人抚养儿童保障工作的意见》。截至 2020 年，已有 25.3 万名事实无人抚养儿童被纳入保障范围，平均保障标准为每人每月 1140 元。孤儿保障制度进一步完善。

印发《关于加强农村留守儿童关爱保护工作的意见》《关于进一步健全农村留守儿童和困境儿童关爱服务体系的意见》，构建了农村留守儿童和困境儿童关爱服务体系。截至 2020 年，全国共有农村留守儿童 643.6 万名，较 2016 年下降 28.6%。

指标 132：建立儿童暴力伤害的监测预防、发现报告、调查评估、处置、救助工作运行机制。依法打击拐卖、虐待、遗弃儿童，利用儿童进行乞讨，以及针对儿童的一切形式的性侵犯等违法犯罪行为。严厉惩处使用童工和对儿童进行经济剥削的违法行为。

通过实施反家庭暴力法、刑法修正案（九）、刑法修正案（十一），加大对虐待、拐卖、性侵儿童犯罪的惩治力度，儿童人身权益的制度保护进一步完善。发布《建立侵害未成年人案件强制报告制度的意见（试行）》，规定性侵、虐待、欺凌、遗弃、拐卖等 9 类强制报告情形。建立起打拐解救儿童寻亲和收养制度、儿童失踪快速查找机制，加大了收买被拐卖妇女儿童儿童的处罚力度。打击操纵未成年人从事流浪乞讨和操纵胁迫聋哑青少年从事盗窃等行为。拐卖儿童犯罪得到有效遏制。“互联网+反拐”工作开展效果越来越好，2016 年 5 月建成公安部儿童失踪信息紧急发布平台，找回 4707 名儿童，找回率 98%。

印发了《关于建立教职员工准入查询性侵违法犯罪信息制度的意见》。建立并完善全国性性侵违法犯罪信息数据库，累计录入性侵类违法犯罪案件 41 万余起，目前该项工作已在天津、吉林、江苏、重庆等地完成试点。公安部与多部门协作积极推广性侵未成年人案件“一站式取证”试点工作，在全国建立“一站式取证”工作点 300 余家。

落实《禁止使用童工规定》，劳动保障监察执法力度加大，对用人单位的监督检查加强，用人单位违法使用童工行为依法查处力度增大。

指标 133: 最大限度地降低未成年犯罪嫌疑人的批捕率、起诉率和监禁率。改革少年审判和家事审判工作制度，建立儿童司法保护和行政保护衔接机制。继续做好犯罪未成年人社区矫正工作。

2016—2020年，未成年犯罪嫌疑人不捕率分别为31.7%、33.6%、34.1%、34.4%、39.1%，附条件不起诉适用率分别为8.0%、10.1%、12.2%、12.5%、20.9%。

2020年底，全国人大对未成年人保护法和预防未成年人犯罪法进行了修改，从国家层面就儿童司法与行政保护衔接建立协调机制。

2019年通过社区矫正法，对未成年社区矫正设置专章予以特殊规定。2020年施行《社区矫正法实施办法》，进一步细化未成年人社区矫正工作。

（四）老年人权利

指标134：全面建成以居家为基础、社区为依托、机构为补充，功能完善、规模适度、覆盖城乡、医养结合的养老服务体系。全面放开养老服务市场，通过购买服务、股权合作等方式支持各类市场主体增加养老服务和产品供给。到2020年，养老服务设施覆盖90%以上城镇社区和60%以上农村社区。

2016—2020年，养老服务体系建设累计安排中央预算内投资186亿元；安排50亿元，支持203个地区推进居家和社区养老服务改革试点。截至2020年，全国养老机构和设施总数达到31.9万个，社区养老服务基本覆盖城市社区和半数以上农村社区。

指标135：健全防治结合、多元发展的老年医疗卫生服务体系，提高老年人健康服务可及性和老年人健康管理率。建立完善老年人监护制度。

发布了《关于建立完善老年健康服务体系的指导意见》。开展老年健康促进行动，实施老年人心理关爱项目，加强了老年人基本公共卫生服务供给。截至 2019 年，全国 65 岁以上老年人健康管理人数超过 1 亿人。民法典进一步明确了成年人法定监护制度和成年人意定监护制度。

指标 136: 加强老年人优待工作，完善老年人社会福利制度和救助制度。全面建立针对经济困难高龄、失能老年人的补贴制度。

各级人民政府全面建立健全老年人优待政策，老年人在卫生保健、交通出行等方面享受了优先优惠和便利服务。实现了经济困难的高龄、失能等老年人补贴制度省级全覆盖。

截至 2020 年末，城乡居民基本养老保险参保人数超过 5.42 亿人，其中包括 6870 万原建档立卡贫困人员、低保对象、特困人员。自 2017 年实施城乡居民基本养老保险费代缴政策以来，共为 1.19 亿人次困难人员代缴 129 亿元，基本实现贫困人口应保尽保。按月领取城乡居民基本养老保险待遇的老人 16068 万，其中贫困老人 3014 万。

指标 137: 建立健全老年宜居环境政策法规和标准规范体系。继续提高新建公共设施和涉老设施无障碍率，推进老年宜居环境建设。推进服务老年人的公共文化设施建设。继续扩大公共文化机构向老年人免费开放项目，增加老年人公共文化产品供给。加强社区养老服务设施与社区体育设施的功能衔接。支持社区利用公共服务设施和社会场所组织开展适合老年人的体育健身活动。

各级各类公共文化设施基本实现了免费向老年人开放。截至 2019 年，全国共有公共图书馆 3196 个、群众文化机构 44073 个，普遍开设了便于老年人参与的服务项目。

印发了《城市居住区规划设计标准》《城镇养老设施规划标准》《建筑设计防火规范》《老年人照料设施建筑设计标准》。公共文化设施的适老化改造进一步推进，老年文化站、老年学校等老年公共文化设施建设得到加强，建有老年学校的乡镇（街道）比例达到 50%。

指标 138：大力支持老年社会组织发展。进一步扩大基层老年协会在城乡社区的覆盖率，提高老年人参与社会发展的意愿与程度。

截至 2020 年，全国共有各级各类老年大学（学校、学习点）7 万多所（个），建成 29 所省级老年开放大学，高校第三年龄大学联盟成员单位已包括 221 所院校。在全国 46698 个村（社区）设立老年教育学习点。基层老年协会约 55 万个，全国老年志愿者注册人数 1600 多万。

（五）残疾人权利

指标 139：全面实施困难残疾人生活补贴和重度残疾人护理补贴制度。符合条件的残疾人家庭以及生活困难靠家庭供养且无法单独立户的成年无业重度残疾人按规定纳入最低生活保障。逐步扩大基本医疗保险支付的医疗康复项目范围。建立残疾儿童康复救助制度。有条件的地方可以为贫困、重度残疾人基本型辅助器具配置给予补贴。优先保障残疾人基本住房。实现残疾人基本民生兜底保障。

在全国范围内实现了残疾人两项补贴政策全覆盖。发布《关于进一步做好困难群众基本生活保障有关工作的通知》，明确低收入家庭中的重残人员、重病患者等特殊困难人员，经本人申请，参照单人户纳入低保。发布了《关于改革完善社会救助制度的意见》，建立分层分类、城乡统筹的中国特色社会救助体系，保障低收入家庭重度残疾人的基本生活。

发布了《关于新增部分医疗康复项目纳入基本医疗保障支付范围的通知》。全国 31 个省（区、市）已全部制定地方性政策，在原有 9 个的基础上，将新增 20 项医疗康复项目纳入基本医疗保险支付范围。

印发《关于建立残疾儿童康复救助制度的意见》及《“孤儿医疗康复明天计划”项目实施办法》，在全国范围内建立实施残疾儿童康复救助制度。2018 年以来，为 67.7 万人次残疾儿童提供康复救助并为孤残儿童实施医疗康复服务。儿童福利机构抚养的 0—6 岁儿童和社会散居孤儿已全部纳入残疾儿童康复救助体系。

截至 2020 年，北京等 12 个省（区、市）制定省级残疾人基本辅助器具适配补贴制度，河北等 13 个省（区、市）在部分地市或区县开展残疾人基本辅助器具适配补贴制度建设试点。

2016—2020 年，累计完成建档立卡贫困户农村危房改造 522.4 万户，支持低保户、分散供养特困人员、贫困残疾人家庭 242.4 万户改造危房。

指标 140：开展残疾人康复服务。制定实施《残疾预防和残疾人康复条例》。为残疾人提供基本康复服务，以残疾

儿童和持证残疾人为重点，实施精准康复服务。加强省、市、县级残疾人专业康复机构建设，支持二级综合医院转型建立以康复医疗为主的综合医院或康复医院，建立医疗机构与残疾人专业康复机构双向转诊制度。广泛开展残疾人社区康复。建设康复大学，培养康复专业技术人才。

制定《残疾预防和残疾人康复条例》。出台《残疾人精准康复服务行动实施方案》《残疾人基本康复服务目录(2019年版)》，为残疾儿童和持证残疾人提供基本康复服务。2016—2020年，累计为4330万残疾人次提供了基本康复服务。

发布了《残疾人社区康复工作标准》。截至2020年，全国共有2726个县(市、区)开展残疾人社区康复服务。

2019年6月，康复大学(筹)正式揭牌。2016—2020年，组织开展全国残联系统康复专业人才实名制培训，共培训国家级康复专业人才超过1.8万人次。

指标141:推进精神障碍患者社区康复服务。到2020年，基本实现每个地级市拥有1所精神卫生社会福利机构，70%以上的县(市、区)设有精神障碍社区康复机构或通过政府购买服务等方式委托社会组织开展康复工作。

印发了《关于加快精神障碍社区康复服务发展的意见》。多渠道筹集资金支持地方精神病院新建、迁建、改扩建项目。

指标142:提升残疾人受教育水平。完善特殊教育学校布局，健全随班就读支持保障体系，努力为残疾儿童提供全纳教育，提供包括义务教育和高中阶段教育在内的12年免

费教育，建立为不能到校学习的重度残疾儿童送教上门服务的制度。

修订《残疾人教育条例》，明确以融合（全纳）教育为主的残疾人教育原则。实施《特殊教育提升计划（2014—2016年）》《第二期特殊教育提升计划（2017—2020年）》。实现家庭经济困难的残疾学生12年免费教育，部分省（区、市）实现残疾学生15年免费教育。2016—2020年共有5.75万名残疾学生进入普通高等院校就读。

指标 143：完善残疾人就业创业扶持政策，健全公共机构为残疾人提供就业岗位制度。加大对残疾人自主创业、灵活就业、辅助性就业、网络就业的政策扶持力度。加强残疾人就业培训与服务，为中西部地区50万名农村贫困残疾人提供实用技术培训，实现城镇新增50万残疾人就业。

发布《关于促进残疾人就业增值税优惠政策的通知》，对符合条件的集中安置残疾人用人单位和个体工商户，实行由税务机关按纳税人安置残疾人的人数，限额即征即退增值税的办法。出台了《关于完善残疾人就业保障金制度更好促进残疾人就业的总体方案》，截至2020年，残疾人灵活就业（含社区、居家就业）已达238.8万人。发布《关于扎实做好疫情防控常态化背景下残疾人基本民生保障工作的指导意见》，扶持安置残疾人就业的各类企业，加大残疾人生产复工、稳岗就业扶持力度。

建立了5万多名残疾人就业基层指导员队伍。2016—2020年，各级残联共服务残疾人毕业生近8万人，就业率超过60%。2016—2020年，共计走访登记失业残疾人142万余

人，举办各种类型招聘会 1.6 万余次，帮助实现就业近 20 万人。2016—2020 年，残疾人就业规模保持稳定，城乡新增残疾人就业 180.8 万人。为 373.6 万人次城乡残疾人提供职业技能培训。

指标 144：加强残疾人文化权益保障。增加在公共文化场所配备适合残疾人使用的文化娱乐器材。有条件的公共图书馆全部设置盲人阅览区域或阅览室。鼓励盲用读物和残疾人题材图书出版。实施《国家手语和盲文规范化行动计划（2015—2020 年）》。

为 404 家公共图书馆配置了 19660 台智能听书机，向盲人读者开展免费循环借阅服务。面向西藏、新疆、宁夏等 26 个省（区、市）及地、县 1436 家公共图书馆、20 个省（区、市）及地、县盲协主席 3989 人次开展业务培训。推动将残疾人文化服务纳入农家书屋建设。至 2020 年底，省市县三级公共图书馆建设盲文及盲人有声读物阅览室达 1258 家，坐席 2.8 万个，盲文图书藏量 100 多万册，视听文献 126.6 万盘。

2016—2020 年，累计出版盲文读物 5016 种 14904 万印张；累计出版有声读物 3519 种 9939 小时，多媒体有声读物 599 种 3503 小时，DAISY 有声书 53 种 910 小时；累计出版大字读物 1158 种 149 万册 1696.88 万印张；累计制作无障碍影视作品 610 部；扶持 46 种残疾人题材图书翻译出版。

发布《国家通用手语常用词表》《国家通用盲文方案》，修订《汉语手指字母方案》等语言文字规范，建设手语、盲文语料库，开展手语信息采集。

指标 145: 全面推进无障碍环境建设。确保新(改、扩)建道路、建筑物和居住区配套建设无障碍设施,推进已建设施无障碍改造。加强政府和公共服务机构网站无障碍改造,推动食品药品信息识别无障碍和影视节目加配字幕、手语,促进电信业务经营者、电子商务企业等为残疾人提供信息无障碍服务。进一步完善残疾人驾车服务措施。加大贫困重度残疾人家庭无障碍改造工作力度。

全国 20 个省(区、市)出台《无障碍环境建设条例》实施办法,全国省、地(市)、县共制定无障碍环境与管理法规、政府令和规范性文件 674 部。发布《无障碍设计规范》《无障碍设施施工验收及维护规范》等综合性标准规范。在《民用建筑统一设计标准》《住宅设计规范》《公园设计规范》等国家和行业标准中,无障碍设施建设要求进一步明确。在城镇支持加装电梯和无障碍环境建设。全国贫困重度残疾人家庭无障碍改造惠及 65 万人。

印发了《关于加强网站无障碍服务能力建设的指导意见》《关于支持视力、听力、言语残疾人信息消费的指导意见》《关于推进信息无障碍的指导意见》《互联网应用适老化及无障碍改造专项行动方案》。2016 年以来,共有 800 多家政府单位完成了信息无障碍公共服务平台建设,3.2 万多个政务和公共服务网站实现了无障碍服务。推动基础电信企业对残疾人使用移动电话、宽带网络服务等费用予以适当优惠,鼓励国内电子商务企业帮助残疾人就业,为残障人士提供包括云客服等多种在线岗位;指导发布《信息技术 互联网内容无障碍访问技术要求与评测方法》等多项信息无障碍国家标准。

修改《机动车驾驶证申领和使用规定》，印发《关于切实做好单眼视力障碍人士和上肢残疾人驾驶汽车相关工作的通知》，使配戴助听器的听力残疾人、单眼视障、单手缺失和下肢残疾的残疾人均可驾驶汽车。推动残疾人驾车无障碍化改造。

指标 146: 完善残疾人获得法律援助、法律服务和司法救助制度。严厉打击侵犯残疾人合法权益的违法犯罪行为。畅通残疾人群体的利益表达渠道。

发布了《关于“十三五”加强残疾人公共法律服务的意见》。2016—2020年，全国法律援助机构共为残疾人提供法律援助 27 万人次、法律咨询 107.5 万人次。最高人民法院公布了 10 起残疾人权益保障典型案例，发挥司法裁判对社会的示范引领作用。印发了《关于在审判执行工作中切实维护残疾人合法权益的意见》。2019 年，各级检察机关起诉侵害残疾人权益犯罪 5928 人。全国 345 个地级以上城市全部开通 12385 残疾人服务热线。建立残疾人信访信息系统，推动残疾人信访信息系统开通到县，实现信访事项网上全流转。

四、人权教育和研究

2016—2020年，中国政府采取加强人权教育、新增人权研究平台等举措，有效提升全社会尊重和保障人权意识。同时，人权知识在社会中的普及水平还需进一步提高。

指标 147：落实《关于完善国家工作人员学法用法制度的意见》，把人权教育作为加强国家工作人员学法用法工作重要内容。将人权知识纳入党委（党组）的学习内容，列入各级党校、干部学院、行政学院的课程体系，列为法官、检察官、警察等公职人员入职、培训必修课。

人权知识纳入了党委（党组）的学习内容，列入党校、干部学院、行政学院的课程体系，列为法官、检察官、警察等公职人员入职、培训必修课。自2016年1月至2020年12月，国务院新闻办公室和8家国家人权教育与培训基地共举办220期全国性人权知识培训班，培训对象达31000余人。司法机关在业务培训中近200次请人权专家授课。

指标 148：把人权知识纳入国民教育内容。以灵活多样的形式将人权知识融入中小学教育教学活动中。面向幼儿教师、中小学教师开展人权知识培训。

加强中小學生人权知识教育，在授课中纳入人权内容，其中初中和高中思想政治课教材设有关于尊重和保障人权的专门章节。

2016年出版了《儿童权益保护教学手册（中学版）》《儿童权益保护教学手册（小学版）》《楠楠和凯凯的故事（中

学版)》《楠楠和凯凯的故事(小学版)》等中小学人权教材及读物,并对中小学教师进行人权知识培训。

指标 149: 继续支持高校开展人权通识教育,进一步加强人权方面的学科和方向研究生的招生和培养。提升高校、科研院所开展人权重大理论与实践问题研究的能力,设立人权理论研究国家科研专项。

支持高校开发开设人权教育相关课程,全国共有 60 余所高校开设专门的人权课。西南政法大学等高校依托在线平台积极推动优质人权课程资源共享。招收人权法研究方向硕士博士研究生。多途径支持高校专家学者开展中国特色人权理论研究。设立了人权研究重大专项课题 40 余项。

指标 150: 支持和鼓励企事业单位加强人权教育、培训,培育人权文化,在境内外投资中将尊重和保障人权作为决策的重要考虑因素。

2016—2020 年,举办多期针对大型企业人员的人权知识培训班。中国纺织工业联合会与缅甸中国企业商会等机构合作,在缅甸、柬埔寨等国举办多场对管理者的人权教育与培训。中国五矿化工进出口商会举办系列培训,系统学习国际负责任商业行为规则,掌握工商业与人权重点议题和供应链合规管理要点。

指标 151: 规范国家人权教育与培训基地工作。到 2020 年,再增加 5 家人权教育与培训基地。规范基地管理,创新基地运作模式,加强人才队伍建设,建设中国特色新型高端人权智库。

2020年，北京理工大学科技与人权研究中心、华中科技大学人权法律研究院、吉林大学人权研究中心、西北政法大学人权研究中心、中南大学人权研究中心、东南大学人权研究院入选第三批国家人权教育与培训基地。中国现共有14家国家人权教育与培训基地。将国家人权教育与培训基地纳入教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地管理序列，给予重大项目支持。

指标152：开展设立国家人权机构必要性与可行性研究。

委托相关高校和智库单位针对人权机构的模式选择、职责范围、实施步骤等方面开展设立符合中国实际的国家人权机构的必要性与可行性研究。

指标153：支持新闻和网络媒体设立人权专题频道或栏目，普及人权知识，传播人权理念。

中央和地方新闻媒体积极开展人权报道，中国人权研究会、中国人权网大力宣传普及人权知识，依法保障人权观念深入人心。《人权》《人权研究》《中国人权评论》《残障权利研究》等人权刊物及人权专著、译著质量不断提升。

五、国际人权条约履行和国际交流合作

2016—2020年，中国政府认真履行已加入的国际人权条约，积极开展国际人权交流与合作，推动了国际人权事业健康发展。同时，在批准《公民及政治权利国际公约》的准备工作方面还需进一步加强。

指标 154：撰写《经济社会文化权利国际公约》第三次履约报告，并提交联合国经济、社会和文化权利委员会审议。

2019年12月，向联合国经济、社会及文化权利委员会提交了《中国执行〈经济社会文化权利国际公约〉第三次履约报告》。

指标 155：撰写《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》第七次履约报告，并提交联合国禁止酷刑委员会审议。

2019年，启动了《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》第七次履约报告撰写工作，但尚未提交审议。

指标 156：撰写《消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约》第十四次至第十七次合并履约报告，并提交联合国消除种族歧视委员会审议。

2017年1月，向联合国消除种族歧视委员会提交了《中国执行〈消除一切形式种族歧视国际公约〉第十四至十七期合并履约报告》。2018年8月，与联合国消除一切形式种族歧视委员会展开履约审议对话。

指标 157: 撰写《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》第九次履约报告, 并提交联合国消除对妇女歧视委员会审议。

2020年3月, 向联合国消除对妇女歧视委员会提交了《中国执行〈消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约〉第九次履约报告》。

指标 158: 撰写《儿童权利公约》第五次履约报告, 包括《〈儿童权利公约〉关于买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题的任择议定书》《〈儿童权利公约〉关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》相关内容, 并提交联合国儿童权利委员会审议。

2019年, 启动了《儿童权利公约》第五次、第六次合并报告(包括两个任择议定书相关内容)的撰写工作, 但尚未提交审议。

指标 159: 撰写《残疾人权利公约》第二次履约报告, 并提交联合国残疾人权利委员会审议。

2018年8月, 向联合国残疾人权利委员会提交了《中国执行〈残疾人权利公约〉第二、三次合并履约报告》。2020年9月至12月, 根据联合国残疾人权利委员会提出的履约报告问题清单, 撰写提交答复材料。

指标 160: 继续推进相关法律准备工作, 为批准《公民及政治权利国际公约》创造条件。

全面推进依法治国, 建设社会主义法治国家。一批重要法律和有关法律问题的决定相继出台, 进一步加强相关方面工作, 为批准《公民及政治权利国际公约》创造条件。

指标 161: 全面参与联合国人权机制工作, 推动联合国人权理事会等机制同等重视经济、社会、文化权利和公民、政治权利, 以公正、客观和非选择性方式开展工作。

参加联合国人权理事会第 31 至 45 次会议、第 71 至 75 届联合国大会第三委员会会议等重要多边人权会议, 倡导以和平促人权、以发展促人权、以合作促人权、以公平促人权, 反对将人权问题政治化和采取双重标准, 推动构建更加公平公正合理包容的全球人权治理体系。人权理事会多次通过中国提出的“发展对享有所有人权的贡献”“在人权领域促进合作共赢”等决议。

指标 162: 认真落实中国在人权理事会第一轮、第二轮国别人权审查中接受的建议, 积极参与第三轮国别人权审查。

顺利通过联合国人权理事会第三轮国别人权审议, 中国人权事业的发展进步得到 120 多个国家肯定。接受各国提出的建议 284 条, 占建议总数的 82%。

指标 163: 与人权理事会特别机制开展合作。认真答复特别机制来函。根据接待能力, 邀请有关特别机制访华。继续推荐中国专家竞聘特别机制。

及时答复人权理事会特别机制来函, 接待了人权理事会极端贫困与人权问题特别报告员、老年人权利问题独立专家访华。积极参与人权理事会下属的发展权工作组、社会论坛、工商业与人权论坛等机制工作, 推荐中国专家竞聘特别机制, 李月芬女士于 2020 年 5 月 1 日就任联合国外债与人权问题独立专家。

指标 164: 与联合国人权高级专员办公室开展交流与合作。

同联合国人权事务高级专员及其办公室保持建设性接触。2018 年起, 每年向联合国人权高级专员办公室捐款 80 万美元。

指标 165: 在平等和相互尊重基础上与有关国家开展人权对话。加强与金砖国家、发展中国家、发展中国家集团人权磋商与合作, 向有需要的发展中国家提供人权技术援助。

2016 年 9 月以来, 与欧盟、英国、德国、瑞士、新西兰、荷兰等举行了近 20 次人权对话, 与澳大利亚开展人权技术合作。与俄罗斯、古巴、巴基斯坦、巴西、南非、马来西亚、非盟、上海合作组织等开展 10 余次人权磋商与交流。

指标 166: 参与亚欧非正式人权研讨会等区域、次区域人权交流活动。主办 2016 年亚欧非正式人权研讨会。办好北京人权论坛、中欧人权研讨会、中德人权研讨会、中美司法与人权研讨会。

2016 年, 主办了第 16 次亚欧非正式人权研讨会暨指导委员会会议。2016 年, 举办了纪念《发展权利宣言》通过 30 周年国际研讨会。2017 年、2019 年, 举办了两届“南南人权论坛”。举办了“2018·北京人权论坛”, 举办了 4 次中欧人权研讨会, 举办了 4 次中美司法与人权研讨会。

指标 167: 推动中国海外企业在对外经贸合作、援助、投资中遵守驻在国法律, 履行社会责任。

国家发展和改革委员会、商务部等部门自 2016 年以来推出了一系列要求海外投资企业履行社会责任的政策，包括倡导“一带一路”的参与企业遵循联合国全球契约提出的十大原则，中国的纺织、矿业、海外承包工程、通讯等行业也陆续推出了行业层面的指导海外投资企业履行社会责任以及开展负责任投资的行业标准与指引文件。

指标 168：支持和推动民间组织参与国际人权交流与合作，为推动国际人权事业健康发展作出民间贡献。

2018 年，中国民间组织国际交流促进会接待突尼斯人权联盟代表团访华，举办工作座谈、专题研讨会，进行实地参观，开展人权交流。中国残联、全国妇联等相关组织在金砖国家民间社会论坛、二十国集团民间社会会议、亚欧人民论坛等多边活动中积极开展人权交流合作。

中国扶贫基金会、中国国际交流协会、中国民间组织国际交流促进会、北京青少年法律援助与研究中心、北京致诚农民工法律援助与研究中心等中国社会组织代表多次出席联合国人权理事会会议并发言，举办多场主题边会，积极宣介中国人权理念和进步实践。

The Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020)

Introduction

In September, 2016, the Chinese government released the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020) (Hereinafter referred to as “the *Action Plan*”), which was the third national plan with human rights as the theme and laid out the objectives and tasks of respecting, protecting and promoting human rights in China from 2016 to 2020.

Commissioned by the Joint Meeting Mechanism of the National Human Rights Action Plan, the China Society for Human Rights Studies and the Human Rights Institute of Southwest University of Political Science and Law conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the *Action Plan*. The evaluation trustees formed a working group and an expert group to verify and analyze, article by article, the implementation, execution and completion of the tasks of relevant departments and entities against the various targets and tasks in the *Action Plan*. The expert group organized human rights experts to visit a number of representative regions in the east, central and western regions to conduct research and study on the implementation of the *Action Plan*. The Evaluation Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020) was finalized after listening to the

evaluation, feedback, opinions and suggestions of people from all walks of life and the public through a combination of online and offline methods.

Generally speaking, from 2016 to 2020, China adhered to the people-centered development concept, earnestly implemented the constitutional principle of “respecting and protecting human rights”, and took practical measures to actively promote the implementation of the objectives and tasks of the *Action Plan*. China strives to solve the most concerned, direct and realistic rights and interests of the people, protecting and improving people’s livelihood, focusing on protecting the rights and interests of people with financial difficulties, the poor and the weak, and achieving fairness and justice. The protection of the Chinese people’s economic, social and cultural rights has reached a new level; civil and political rights have been more effectively guaranteed; measures to safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and the disabled have been fully implemented; the dissemination of human rights information and human rights education are deeply rooted in the hearts of the people; international exchanges and cooperation in the field of human rights have made remarkable achievements. In particular, China has completed the task of eliminating absolute poverty and built a moderately prosperous society in all respects. China’s level of human rights protection has been significantly promoted and the Chinese people’s sense of gain, happiness and security has significantly increased. The *Action*

Plan has been fully implemented and 168 objectives and tasks have been completed, many of which have been completed ahead of time or above the goals set in the *Action Plan*.

Meanwhile, as the largest developing country, China still faces the problems of unbalanced and inadequate development in its human rights cause. To satisfy the overall development requirements of the national human rights cause and the expectations of the people, the protection of some rights needs to be promoted persistently due to their long-term nature; there is still room for further strengthening and upgrading the protection and implementation of some other rights. We hope that the Chinese government will do a good job in the implementation of the fourth National Human Rights Action Plan in an all-round way and strive to promote the comprehensive development of the human rights cause in China.

I. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

From 2016 to 2020, the Chinese government has continued to deepen reforms, implement the Outline of the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development in the economic, social and cultural fields, implement targeted poverty alleviation and eradication, compile the Civil Code, and take a series of major initiatives to promote development and benefit people's livelihoods, thus safeguarding the economic, social and cultural rights of the Chinese people at a higher level. At the same time, there is still room for further improvement in the implementation of the paid annual leave system, protection of the basic rights and interests of workers in flexible employment.

(1) Right to work

Indicator 1: Ensuring a fuller rate of employment and quality employment. Programs of employment promotion and entrepreneurship shall be introduced for college graduates, and surplus rural labour shall be encouraged to seek employment in other areas, and migrant workers shall get help in starting businesses back in their home villages. People with difficulties in finding jobs shall be registered so that the government can keep track of their employment situation and give them help according to defined categories, with particular attention being paid to families with no one holding a job. Counties and townships in poverty-stricken

areas shall be given support in building employment and social security services platforms. It is planned for a minimum of 50 million new jobs to be created in urban areas.

The urban registered unemployment rate was maintained at a low level of below 4.2% from 2016 to 2020. The employment structure was optimized, with the employment size of the tertiary sector rising from 43.5% in 2016 to 47.7% in 2020.

The Circular on the Implementation of the Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Plan for College Graduates was issued and implemented, and the employment level of graduates remained stable against the backdrop of successive years of growth in the number of college graduates.

The total number of migrant workers increased from 281.71 million in 2016 to 285.6 million in 2020, an average annual increase of 970,000. The number of workers in the central and western regions who were employed close to home and return to their hometowns to start their own businesses has increased, and the regional employment structure has become more reasonable.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of 27.2 million unemployed people have been re-employed, and 8.73 million people with employment difficulties have been employed. The “Thousands of Schools, Ten Thousand Jobs” campaign has been implemented to provide precise employment assistance to

college and university students, targeting graduates from families with financial difficulties, urban graduates with difficulties in living and graduates from zero-employment families, and helping 227,200 students to find employment.

A total of 65.64 million new jobs were created in urban areas, an annual average of over 13 million.

Indicator 2: Pursuing a lifelong vocational skills training system for workers. Free vocational training shall be offered to young people from needy families, people with junior or senior middle-school education, migrant workers, people having lost their jobs, workers with reassigned jobs, ex-service people and people with disabilities. By 2020, it is expected that 40 million migrant workers shall have received such training, and the goal is to equip every worker with relevant occupational skills.

The Reform Program for Building the Industrial Workforce in the

New Era, the Action Program for Enhancing Vocational Skills (20192021) and the Guidance on Enhancing the Basic Capacity of Public Vocational Skills Training have been formulated.

In February 2020, the “Skills Power-National Industrial Workers’ Skills Learning Platform” was launched, and as of December 31, 2020, the platform had trained a total of 107.5 million workers, with 13.047 million logged-in users and a total of over 17.75 million training hours.

The “Spring Tide Program”, “Study for Dreams Program”, vocational skills upgrading for new generation of migrant workers, entrepreneurship training for returning migrant workers, skills training for deeprooted poverty-stricken areas, and labour training for the poor have been launched for key groups such as rural migrant workers, unemployed college graduates, poor labourers, and workers of enterprises with excess production capacity.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of about 100 million person-times of various types of subsidized vocational skills training were conducted, of which over 40 million person-times of training for migrant workers and about 10 million person-times of training for poor labourers.

Indicator 3: Further improving the wage and benefits system. Efforts will be made to improve the wage-setting mechanism, the normal wage increase mechanism and payment guarantee mechanism, and the minimum wage adjustment mechanism. The collective wage negotiation mechanism shall be continuously implemented for enterprises; a salary system shall be improved for highly skilled professionals, the salaries of skilled workers be increased, and the paid vacation system be implemented.

Sound mechanisms for wage-setting, reasonable wage increases and payment guarantees have been improved. The minimum wage adjustment mechanism was improved, and a

comprehensive mechanism for assessing the impact of the minimum wage was established, and the coordination between the minimum wage adjustment and economic and social development and the regional balance were continuously improved.

Thirty provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have formulated 41 local laws and regulations or government rules to promote enterprise collective wage negotiation, and 20 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have incorporated collective wage negotiation into the local party and government target assessment system. A three-level collective negotiation instructor system at the provincial, municipal and county (district) levels has been established. By the end of September 2019, there were 6538 full-time collective negotiation instructors in China. Twenty-two provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and the Federation of Trade Unions of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have established collective negotiation evaluation systems and carried out collective negotiation employee satisfaction evaluation in many places.

A system of enterprise salary surveys and information release has been established. At present, a three-tier system of enterprise salary surveys at national, provincial and municipal levels has basically taken shape to provide information reference for guiding enterprises to reasonably determine the salary level of their employees.

The Opinions on Improving the Treatment of Skilled Workers was released by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council, making it clear that the wage distribution system of enterprises in line with the characteristics of skilled workers should be improved and the level of treatment of skilled workers should be comprehensively improved.

The Guidelines for Salary Distribution of Skilled Talents have been formulated to guide enterprises to establish multi-level career development trajectories for skilled talents, and improve the salary distribution system reflecting the incentive orientation of skill value.

The basic data of human resources and social security in 60 cities showed that about 60% of the employees whose employers have implemented the paid annual vacation system and who have the conditions could enjoy the paid annual vacation.

Indicator 4: Improving the labour security supervision and law enforcement system and labour dispute settlement mechanism. Employment discrimination of any form shall be strictly prohibited. Measures will be taken to address arrears of wage payment for migrant workers, regulate layoffs by businesses, guarantee the rights and interests of workers informally employed, strictly regularize the application by enterprises of the special working-hour

system, and strengthen supervision over labour dispatch pursuant to the law.

By improving the employment policy system, increasing employment support in different forms and establishing a long-term guarantee mechanism for employment support, China has effectively guaranteed the equal employment rights of specific groups such as women, the disabled, ethnic minorities and drug addicts.

The Opinions on Further Strengthening the Mediation and Arbitration of Labour Disputes and Improving the Multi-dimensional Handling Mechanism, the Opinions on Further Strengthening the Construction of the Mechanism for the Interface between Arbitration and Litigation of Labour Disputes and the Opinions on Strengthening the Work of Legal Aid in Mediation and Arbitration of Labour Disputes have been formulated, and the Rules for Handling Arbitration of Labour Disputes and Rules for the Organization of Arbitration of Labour Disputes have been revised. The legal and policy system, relying on labour disputes mediation and arbitration law and complemented by regulations and policies and local laws and regulations, has been gradually improved.

The Regulations on Ensuring the Payment of Migrant Workers' Wages, the Opinions on Comprehensively Tackling the Problem of Arrears of Migrant Workers' Wages, the Three-Year Action Plan for Combating Arrears and Ensuring Expenditure

(2017-2019), the Assessment Measures to Ensure the Payment of Migrant Workers' Wages, the Interim Measures for the Management of the "Blacklist" of Arrears of Migrant Workers' Wages, the Memorandum of Cooperation on Joint Punishment for the Company and its Relevant Personnel of Seriously Arrears of Migrant Workers' Wages and the 2019 Action Plan for Eradicating the Problem of Salary Arrears have been formulated. The State Council and all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have established leading groups to eradicate wage arrears of migrant workers, strengthened the crackdown on illegal acts of wage arrears, further unblocked the channels for migrant workers to report and complain, implemented territorial regulatory responsibilities, strengthened joint punishment for wage arrears and dishonesty. Notice on the Implementation of the "Wage Protection" Campaign to Handle with Disputes over Defaulted Migrant Workers' Wages were formulated, and it established a long-term mechanism for the settlement of wage disputes of migrant workers, and unblocked the "green channel" for the settlement of wage disputes of migrant workers. From 2016 to 2020, trade unions at all levels cooperated with relevant departments to recover RMB 53.251 billion of wages owed to 5.0986 million migrant workers.

The Labour Contract Law and other laws and regulations were fully implemented, regulating the employment and layoffs of enterprises in accordance with the law, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of labour dispatch. Policies to safeguard the

rights and interests of workers in new employment patterns were formulated.

The examination and approval service for enterprises to implement the special working hour system has been optimized.

Indicator 5: Strengthening safety in production. By 2020 the death toll caused by industrial accidents of various types shall fall by 10 percent cumulatively, and the death rate from industrial accidents per RMB 100 million of GDP shall drop by 30 percent.

In 2020, the death toll caused by industrial accidents of various types was 27,412, down 38.8% compared to 2015; the death rate from industrial accidents was 0.027 per RMB 100 million of GDP, down 58.5% compared to 2015.

Indicator 6: Strengthening the prevention and treatment of occupational diseases. In industries with high risks of occupational diseases, 90 percent and above of relevant workers shall receive special health checkups, and 95 percent and above of persons in charge of businesses and occupational health managerial staff shall receive the required training.

The special health checkup rate for workers in key industries such as coal mines, non-coal mines, metallurgy and building materials during their employment was 97.0%; the training rate for the main person in charge was 97.9% and the training rate for occupational health managerial staff was 98.0%.

(2) Right to basic living standards

Indicator 7: Ensuring the increase of rural and urban residents' income in step with economic growth. By 2020 China's GDP and the per-capita income of urban and rural residents shall both double that of 2010. Efforts shall be made to increase the income of low-income earners, and enlarge the ranks of middleincome earners.

In 2020, China's GDP reached RMB 101.5986 trillion, up 93.7% from RMB 41.2119 trillion in 2010; the per-capita disposable income of urban and rural residents reached RMB 32,189, up 144% from RMB 13,192 in 2010, and the growth rate basically in step with economic growth. According to the income grouping of the national residents by quintiles, the per-capita disposable income of the low-income group was RMB 7,869, up 50.7% from RMB 5,221 in 2015; the per-capita disposable income of the middle-income group was RMB 26,249 up 35.9% from RMB 19,320 in 2015.

Indicator 8: Implementing the Decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Eradicating Poverty in China, and implementing the strategy of precision poverty-reduction and poverty-eradication. By 2020 some 30 million people shall be lifted out of poverty by way of developing specialty industries, 10 million by way of transfer employment, 10 million by relocation to other areas, and the remaining 20 million, who have partially or completely lost

the ability to work, shall be covered by social security. In this way the whole of the impoverished rural population according to the current standards shall be lifted out of poverty and no county will be called a “poverty county” by then.

The strategy of targeted poverty reduction and eradication has been fully implemented, and the target of eradicating extreme poverty has been fully accomplished; 98.99 million rural poor people have all been lifted out of poverty, and 832 poor counties and 128,000 poor villages have all been removed from the list of “poverty counties”. Employment to reduce poverty was made a major channel for the poor to increase their income, and the size of the labour force in poverty increased from 12.27 million in 2015 to 32.43 million by 2020. Adhering to the principle of voluntariness, more than 9.6 million poor people have been relocated from their homes to alleviate poverty, and some 35,000 new resettlement communities have been built. Implementing the social security policy, 17.92 million poor people were covered by the low-income social security policy, and 1.44 million poor people were included in the scope of special hardship assistance and support.

Indicator 9: Ensuring housing security. A total of 20 million units of housing in rundown urban areas shall be rebuilt, support strengthened to poor areas, and holders of residence permits ensured equal basic housing rights with locally registered residents. Efforts shall be made to press forward

with renovation of dilapidated housing in rural areas, carry out anti-earthquake reinforcement projects for rural housing, and basically complete the renovation of registered dilapidated housing.

From 2016 to 2020, more than 23 million units of various types of housing in rundown urban areas were started to rebuild nationwide, helping more than 50 million rundown urban residents to improve their housing conditions.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of 5.224 million rural dilapidated houses of families with financial difficulties have been completed rebuilding, and 2.424 million low-income households, scattered-support special hardship cases, families with disabilities and other poor groups have been supported at the same time to renovate their dilapidated houses, so that poor people can fully realize housing security.

By 2020, 9.13 million eligible migrant workers in stable employment were covered by public rental housing. Since the end of 2019, pilot work to improve the housing security system has been carried out in 13 cities, including Guangzhou, Nanjing and Hangzhou, and the policybased rental housing system has been developed. By 2020, more than six million new urban residents enjoyed the public rental housing.

Indicator 10: Ensuring access to safe water. A total of 27 billion cu m of water supply capacity will be added nationwide on the current basis, and all urban water-supply

sources shall meet the required standards. Efforts shall be made to improve drinking water security in rural areas, where 80 percent of the population shall have access to tap water, and 85 percent to centralized water supply.

Through the project on reinforcing and enhancing drinking water quality in rural areas, 17.1 million poor people's drinking water safety problems, 9.75 million rural people's over-fluoride in drinking water and 1.2 million rural people's bitter and salty water problems have been solved. By 2020, the centralized water supply rate for rural areas reached 88%, and 83% of the rural population have access to tap water, raising the level of water supply security for 270 million rural people.

Indicator 11: Ensuring food safety. The Food Safety Law shall be strictly enforced, and supervisory organs shall be held responsible for food safety in areas under their respective jurisdiction. Food safety supervision shall be strengthened on imported foodstuffs, and through the building of a professional team of food-safety inspectors, the supervision shall be made more effective. The system of foodsafety credit shall be improved, so shall the mechanisms of protection of consumers' rights and interests.

The Food Safety Law and its implementing regulations were strictly enforced. Supporting documents such as the Measures for the Administration of Food Production Licensing, the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Salt

Quality and Safety, and the Measures for the Administration of Food Safety Supervision and Inspection were formulated, and an operation manual for on-site supervision and inspection of key food products was prepared, and the construction of the food production supervision system was continuously promoted.

A clear list of food production supervision and inspection authority at all levels was established, key food supervision and inspection was strengthened, key food quality and safety enhancement actions were carried out, and various food safety issues were seriously investigated and dealt with.

The “Guarding the Gate” campaign for imported food was launched.

Through promoting dynamic management of food sales risk grading, by 2020, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Anhui and Chongqing had achieved full coverage of risk grading, and 29 provinces had completed the target of 70% coverage. Online training for food production supervisors and enterprise food safety managers, food business supervision training courses and food production inspector training were conducted to improve the food safety management of primary-level supervisors and frontline managers, basically achieving full coverage of food production inspector training in food-related industries.

To improve the food-safety credit system and consumer rights protection mechanism, non-food operators engaged in

refrigerated and frozen food storage business has been required to file with the local market supervision department at the county level. As of 2020, a total of 8,656 third-party cold storage facilities have been filed nationwide. In 2020, special rectification campaign on counterfeit and substandard food products in rural areas has been carried out, and rural food risks and hazards have been reduced.

Indicator 12: Improving the transportation network. A network of national trunk expressways shall be basically put in place. Where conditions permit, county seats shall have access to highways of Grade II and above, and townships and administrative villages have tarmac or cement roads and complete access to bus services.

The network of national trunk expressways has been fully completed, and the mileage of expressways nationwide has reached 161,000 km. From 2016 to 2020, about 17,000 km of national expressways and 53,000 km of ordinary national highways have been renovated and constructed in poor areas, and poor counties have basically been covered by highways of Grade II and above, with some poor counties connected to expressways. As of 2020, towns and established villages with the necessary conditions have been connected to tarmac or cement roads, and complete access to bus and postal services.

(3) Right to social security

Indicator 13: Implementing full coverage of social

insurance, and steadily raising the level of social security pooling. A more convenient social insurance transfer and renewal mechanism shall be established, and the system of social security card shall be implemented to ensure that 90 percent of the population enjoys social security coverage.

A national database on universal coverage covering the basic data of 1.39 billion people was built, fully implementing full coverage of social insurance, basically achieving full coverage for statutory persons. Social insurance transfers and renewal mechanism became more convenient.

By 2020, the number of social security card holders nationwide reached 1.335 billion, covering 95% of the population. The number of electronic social security card applications reached 367 million.

Indicator 14: Improving the basic old-age insurance system that combines social pooling and personal accounts for urban workers and endeavoring to materialize nationwide pooling for basic old-age pensions for urban workers, and introducing tax-deferred retirement insurance. By 2020 some 95 percent of eligible urban and rural residents shall be covered by the basic old-age insurance.

A central transfer system for the basic old-age insurance fund for enterprise workers was established in 2018, with the transfer ratio starting at 3% and increasing to 4% in 2020. The provincial pooling for basic old-age insurance for enterprise

workers was further standardized, with all provinces launching the implementation of unified provincial pooling and appropriation. By 2020, the number of urban workers' basic old-age insurance and urban and rural residents' basic old-age insurance participants nationwide reached 456 million and 542 million respectively.

By the end of April 2020, the tax-deferred commercial old-age insurance pilot program had achieved a cumulative premium income of RMB 300 million with 47,600 participants.

By 2020, the participation rate of urban and rural residents eligible for coverage by the basic old-age insurance reached 90%.

Indicator 15: Improving the medical insurance system. The coverage of medical insurance in urban and rural areas shall be stabilized at above 95 percent. A critical illness insurance system shall be continuously carried out for urban and rural residents, and mechanisms for steady and sustainable financing of the medical insurance and for adjusting medical care reimbursement rates shall be improved. Steps shall be quickened to promote the establishment of a nationwide network for basic medical insurance and trans-regional settlement of medical insurance accounts, so in-patient and outpatient medical expenses can be settled in the place of treatment if the patients meet the requirements for referral, despite having local coverage. The state shall integrate

maternity insurance with basic medical insurance.

By 2020, the coverage of medical insurance in urban and rural areas was stabilized at above 95%, covering 1.361 billion people.

In October 2020, a critical illness insurance system was established upon the basis of medical insurance for urban and rural residents, covering 1.02 billion people.

The mechanism for steady and sustainable financing of medical insurance and for adjusting medical care reimbursement rates has been continuously improved. From 2015 to 2020, the annual per-capita subsidy standard at all levels of finance has increased year by year, from RMB 380 to no less than RMB 550.

By 2020, the number of designated medical institutions for crossprovince settlement of inpatient expenses was 44,400. A total of 7,248,300 direct settlements were made on the national platform. Twelve pilot municipalities and provinces such as Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and in Yangtze River Delta have opened 10,200 connected medical institutions and 11,800 connected designated pharmacies for direct settlement of outpatient expenses, with a total of 3.02 million direct settlements of outpatient expenses across provinces.

From January 2020, the maternity insurance fund was integrated

into the basic medical insurance fund for accounting purposes.

Indicator 16: Further expanding the coverage of unemployment insurance, and ensuring that eligible unemployed persons receive unemployment insurance benefits in full and in a timely manner, and that they have access to relevant re-employment services.

At the end of 2020, 217 million people were covered by unemployment insurance, an increase of 44 million compared to the end of 2015. In 2020, 13.37 million people received unemployment insurance benefits, an increase of 192% compared to 2015, reaching the maximum since the establishment of the unemployment insurance system. Actively providing re-employment services, a total of 27.2 million unemployed people were re-employed and 8.73 million people with employment difficulties were employed.

Indicator 17: Implementing provincial-level unified pooling of funds for work-related injury insurance, guaranteeing that the insured receive compensation when applicable, formulating regulations on the use and management of funds for prevention of workrelated injury, and improving the system of rehabilitation services for work-related injuries. By 2020 work-related injury insurance shall be extended to cover all eligible workers as prescribed by the law.

The Interim Measures on the Use and Management of Funds for Prevention of Work-Related Injury were implemented. By 2020,

31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps across the country have fully realized the provincial-level unified pooling of funds for work-related injury insurance, and the efficiency of the use of funds for work-related injury insurance and their ability to contribute to the common good have been enhanced. By 2020, the number of people covered by work-related injury insurance nationwide reached 267.63 million, basically achieving the goal of full coverage of the statutory population by work-related injury insurance.

The construction of a rehabilitation service system for work-related injuries has been promoted and given full play to the role of the first batch of regional demonstration platforms for work-related injury rehabilitation in the construction and standardisation of the rehabilitation system.

Indicator 18: Pressing forward in coordinated manner the building of an urban-rural social relief system. All eligible families shall be brought into the coverage of the subsistence allowance system. The relief and support system for people living in dire poverty shall be further improved and the level of relief and support shall be raised. The system of temporary rescue shall be comprehensively implemented to provide timely help to those in urgent needs. Building of service facilities for the protection of minors shall be strengthened, so shall organs for the relief and management of vagrants and beggars, both at the grassroots.

By 2020, there were 8.053 million urban and 36.215 million rural subsistence allowance receivers nationwide, and all families eligible for subsistence allowance were covered.

The relief system for the “three have-nots” in urban areas and the “five guarantees” in rural areas have been merged into a relief and support system for people living in dire poverty, and urban and rural areas have been unified in terms of fund raising and support standards. By 2020, there were 311,000 urban residents living in extreme difficulty nationwide, with an average basic living standard of RMB 11,257.1 per person per year, and 4,465,000 rural residents living in extreme difficulty, with an average basic living standard of RMB 8,568.8 per person per year.

The system of temporary rescue has been fully implemented, and comprehensive pilot projects have been carried out in 300 units nationwide to provide timely help to those in urgent needs, with a total of 13.411 million people receiving temporary rescue in 2020, with an average assistance level of RMB 1,114 per person.

The building of service facilities for the protection of minors has been continuously strengthened, and county-level protection facilities for minors were generally built in counties (cities and districts) with suitable conditions, relying on existing social welfare facilities to provide temporary guardianship care and family services for children. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 9.024

million people/time were rescued from vagrants and beggars, including 414,000 people/time for minors.

Indicator 19: Improving the natural disaster relief system, and adjusting and improving the relief policies in the wake of natural disasters. A national natural-disaster relief supplies reserve system shall be launched.

The Regulations on Natural Disaster Relief and the National Emergency Plan for Natural Disaster Relief have been amended, and the central government policy on subsidies for living in natural disasters has been improved, with a significant increase in the central subsidy standards for emergency relief, transitional living assistance, restoration and reconstruction of damaged houses and compensation for the families of those killed in disasters. Municipal and county-level natural disaster relief supplies reserves have been built in disaster-prone areas. In all kinds of serious natural disasters, the national disaster relief emergency response was activated in a timely manner, central natural disaster relief funds were allocated, central relief materials were dispatched, and the affected people were properly resettled.

Indicator 20: Improving the social welfare system with focus on supporting the elderly, disabled, children, and needy, and strengthening the building of welfare facilities.

The Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly was modified to improve the system of elderly care

services and enhance the quality of elderly care services.

The Circular on the Implementation of the Policy Interface between the Two Subsidy Systems for Persons with Disabilities was issued to determine the principles and operational methods for the interface between the two subsidy policies at the national level.

All children aged 0-6 years old who were raised in children's welfare institutions and orphans in the social diaspora were included in the rehabilitation assistance system for children with disabilities. The "Fu Cai Yuan Meng-Orphan Schooling Project" and the "Orphan Medical Rehabilitation-Tomorrow Project" were implemented.

By 2020, the total number of elderly institutions and facilities nationwide reached 319,000, the number of various types of elderly-care beds reached 8.238 million, and there were 1,217 children's welfare institutions and 144 mental health welfare institutions for minors nationwide.

Indicator 21: Enacting the Charity Law, and supporting the development of charities.

The Charity Law was effectively implemented. Relevant incentive policies and measures were optimised, such as allowing the part of corporate public welfare donations exceeding 12% of total annual profits to be deducted backwards against income tax from one year to be carried forward for pre-tax deduction within three years, simplifying the conditions

for charitable organizations to qualify for pre-tax deduction of tax benefits for public welfare donations, improving the review process, and clarifying that donated materials meeting the relevant conditions enjoy tax exemption on imports.

Indicator 22: Implementing the State Council’s reform program of the household registration system, and establishing a unified urban-rural household registration system featuring the removal of difference between agricultural and non-agricultural household registration. The Interim Regulations on Residence Permits shall be implemented, and the system of residence permit shall be extended to cover all permanent urban residents that have not yet had their household registration. Equal development shall be promoted for citizens, making them share the benefits of development equally and have equal access to social security.

Thirty-one provincial level regions nationwide have introduced programs to reform their household registration systems, generally abolishing the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural household registration, and establishing a unified urban and rural household registration system. The residence permit system has been further improved. By 2020, the target of 100 million non-household population settling in cities and towns has been successfully achieved. Localities have been pushed to gradually explore the establishment of a policy of two-way urban-rural migration of household registration.

(4) Right to property

Indicator 23: Forging ahead with the compilation of the Civil Code in an orderly manner and improving the system of property protection.

The Civil Code was adopted on 28 May 2020, further improving the system of property security, including ownership, usufruct and security rights and completing the combing of relevant administrative regulation, local regulation and judicial explanation.

Indicator 24: Pressing forward with the amendment of the Land Administration Law and enactment of supporting laws and regulations. Proactive exploration shall be conducted on such systems as expropriation of rural collectively owned land, marketization of collectively owned rural profit-oriented construction land, management of homestead land, and the adjustment and handling of real estate ownership, and studies on legislation be started at the right time.

The Land Management Law and the Urban Real Estate Management Law were amended. The land expropriation system was improved, the scope of land expropriation was narrowed, land expropriation procedures were standardised, and the protection mechanism for farmers whose land was expropriated was improved; the market entry system for collectively owned rural profit-oriented construction land was

established, and the conditions, requirements, rights and obligations, and management measures for the entry of collectively owned rural profit-oriented construction land into the market were clearly stipulated, so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of land owners and users; the management system for homestead land was improved, further delegating the authority to approve homestead land, rationalising the layout of homestead land, allowing rural villagers who have settled in cities to withdraw their homestead land voluntarily and for compensation in accordance with the law, and encouraging rural collective economic organizations and their members to revitalise and utilise unused homestead land and unused dwellings.

Indicator 25: Completing the confirmation and registration of rural land contracted for productive use, homesteads, housing and collectively owned construction land. Reform of the land expropriation system shall be implemented continuously, the land-contracting relationship shall be made stable in the rural areas, measures for separating the rights of land ownership, contracting and management shall be improved, and orderly transfer of land-management right shall be introduced pursuant to the law. Methods for confirming membership of collective economic organizations shall be improved, and so shall the forms of expression of collective economic assets ownership. The productive assets of collective economic organizations shall be converted into

shares for distribution among their members.

By 2020, a total of 2,838 counties (cities and districts) and development zones nationwide had basically completed the confirmation, registration and certification of contracted land in rural areas, and the area of contracted land nationwide had reached 1.5 billion mu, granting 200 million farming households contracted land management right certificates.

From 2015 to the end of 2019, pilot projects were carried out in 33 counties (cities and districts) to reform the land expropriation system with the objectives of “narrowing the scope of land expropriation, standardising land expropriation procedures and improving a reasonable, standardised and diversified protection mechanism for farmers whose land has been expropriated”.

The State clarified that the second round of land contracting will be extended for another 30 years after its expiry. The land management rights were added to the Property Rights Section of the Civil Code. In 2018, the Law on Rural Land Contracting was amended to provide for a special chapter on the right to contract for land management. The management and services for the transfer of land management rights were strengthened, and by 2020, 1,474 counties (cities and districts) and 22,000 townships nationwide had established service centres for the transfer of rural land management rights, the land-management right of contracted land (farming land) transferred in rural area nationwide reached 532 million mu in 2019.

A Model Charter for Rural Collective Economic Organizations (for Trial Implementation) has been formulated to safeguard farmers' rights to shares in collective assets. By 2020, more than 900 million collective members were confirmed nationwide, more than 530,000 villages had completed reform of the shareholding cooperative system for collective business assets, and 500,000 villages had received registration certificates for rural collective economic organizations.

Indicator 26: Defining the property right of enterprises in accordance with laws and regulations, and ensuring enterprises' right of operation.

In order to uphold the principle of leniency in the criminal law, the threshold of criminalisation for economic crimes such as fraudulent loans, acceptances of bills and financial instruments has been revised, so that irregularities committed by private enterprises due to “high financing threshold” and “difficulty in financing”, without the intention of fraud and without causing significant losses to banks, are generally not treated as crimes. By 2020, there were 138 million actual market entities nationwide, an increase of 12.2% compared to the end of 2019. Of these, 43.314 million were enterprises, an increase of 12.3%, and 92.872 million were individual businesses, an increase of 12.4%. The average daily number of new market entities increased from 31,000 before the reform to 68,000, and the average daily number of new enterprises increased from 6,900 before the reform of the commercial system to 22,000.

Indicator 27: Implementing unified system of registration for immovables.

In 2017, all cities and counties nationwide were connected to the national information platform, and the reform goal of “four unified” registration institutions, registration books, registration bases and information platforms was fully achieved. By 2020, a total of 183 million new real estate certificates and 136 million real estate registration certificates had been issued nationwide.

Indicator 28: Taking steps to quicken the enactment of a natural resource assets ownership system, deciding the owners of such assets, and innovating the forms of realizing the ownership. The rights and interests of the owners of natural-resource assets shall be protected, and proceeds from such assets shall be shared fairly. Further reform shall be carried out of the mining right system, and a system and platform shall be established for trading of ecological and environmental rights and interests.

The Interim Measures for Uniform Natural Resources Rights Registration were formulated, a preliminary framework for the natural resources rights registration system was built to promote in an orderly manner the work on natural resources rights registration in key areas. The main work of natural resources titling and registration was completed for 10 pilot areas of the national park system, including the Hainan tropical rainforest, as well as key areas such as the main stream of the Yangtze

River (below Yibin) and Taihu Lake. Five forest areas launched the registration of natural resources rights, including the Zhangwei South Canal section of the Haihe River Basin and the midstream section of the Huai River Main Stream.

The Reform Program of the Mineral Resources Equity Payment System and Opinions of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Certain Matters Relating to the Promotion of Mineral Resources Management Reform (for Trial Implementation) were issued. The implementation of the reform of the mineral rights grant system was promoted to comprehensively encourage the competitive granting of mineral rights and strictly regulate the granting through agreement.

The Measures for the Administration of Carbon Emissions Trading (for Trial Implementation) was adopted in December 2020. It clarifies various definitions regarding the national carbon market and provides comprehensive regulations on the inclusion criteria for key emission units, the setting and allocation of total allowances, trading entities, verification methods, reporting and information disclosure, supervision and penalties for non-compliance.

Indicator 29: Implementing a rigorous intellectual property right (IPR) protection system. The IPR ownership system shall be improved to encourage innovation, and an IPR trading and services platform shall be built.

The Copyright Law was amended to expand the scope of

protected works and improve the provisions on copyright infringement liability. The Patent Law was amended to promote the implementation and application of patents. The Trademark Law was amended to effectively regulate malicious application and stockpile registration, strengthening the protection of trademark owners, safeguarding the interests of consumers, manufacturers and business-owners and building a sound pro-business environment. Amendment (XI) to the Criminal Law improved the provisions relating to intellectual property offenses.

The establishment of a mechanism for the distribution of proceeds from the conversion of patents by universities and institutes with reciprocal rights and obligations was promoted, and the monitoring of patent licensing and transfer filings were carried out to improve the conversion rate of patents. During the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 20 IPR Trading and Services Platforms (Centres) were established nationwide to expand the channel for IPR transaction and services.

By 2020, 40 IPR protection centres and 22 speedy rights protection centres were established, and a national guidance centre for overseas IPR dispute response and 10 local sub-centres were established. Over 51 million pieces of domestic trademark data, 34 categories of patent fundamental data were released to public domain. The National IPR Public Service Network was in operation on Internet, primarily realizing “one network solution” to all IPR-related affairs. The

updated local patent search and analysis system provided free information service for innovators, start-ups and public use.

(5) Right to health

Indicator 30: Promoting equal access to basic public health services. Improvements shall be endeavored of the basic public health service programs and key public health service programs, the quality and efficiency of health services shall be improved and equal access to them ensured, and adjustments made to the funds for basic public health service programs at the right time while continuing to give preference to primary-level health services when it comes to the allocation of funding. Private capital shall be encouraged to go to health services, and equal treatment be offered to non-profit private hospitals as well as public hospitals.

The equal access to basic public health services has been continuously promoted, with the per-capita subsidy standard for basic public health services raised from RMB 45 in 2016 to RMB 74 in 2020, and the 12 categories of national basic public health services and 19 service items such as prevention and treatment of endemic diseases merged into basic public health services, with the corresponding funding transferred on an equal per-capita basis. Taking hypertension and diabetes as a starting point, the integration of medical and preventive services for chronic diseases was explored on a pilot basis in seven provinces (municipalities), including Shanxi, and integrated

services such as treatment and prevention were provided. The vaccination rate for school-age children under the National Immunization Program was maintained at over 90%, and over 100 million people with hypertension, over 35 million people with type 2 diabetes and over 100 million elderly people aged 65 or above enjoyed health services. Life expectancy per-capita rose to 77.3 years in 2019, achieving the target of a one-year increase in life expectancy percapita.

In 2020, RMB 5 per-capita increase in basic public health service funds were all implemented in rural and urban communities, mainly used for primary-level COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control.

From 2016 to 2019, the number of socially run medical institutions grew from 441,000 to 471,000, and the number of consultations grew from 1.76 billion to 1.98 billion person/time; the number of private hospitals grew from 16,000 to 22,000, and the number of consultations grew from 420 million to 570 million person/time, initially forming a pattern of socially run hospitals and forming the pattern of differentiated development between socially run hospitals and public hospitals.

Indicator 31: Enhancing the capacity of primary-level medical and health services. Focusing on the central and western regions, each county shall be helped to run well at least one to two public hospitals (including hospitals of Traditional Chinese Medicine), and 95 percent of

primary-level medical and health institutions shall be expected to reach the required standards. Endeavors shall be made to develop a primary-level medical care sphere that ensures all patients receive help within 30 minutes. A contingent of resident doctors shall be developed and offered standardized training. Two general practitioners shall be ensured for every 10,000 persons and 2.5 practitioners/assistants for every 1,000 persons.

From 2016 to 2020, the State has arranged a total of RMB 141.5 billion of investment within the central government budget (with over 92% of the investment in the central and western regions), and the construction of more than 5,200 medical and health institutions at county level and below has been effectively supported nationwide.

By 2020, there were 36,000 township health centres, 35,000 community health service centres (stations) and 609,000 village health rooms, basically realizing that every township had a public health centre, every street had a community health service institution, and every administrative village had a health room.

In 2018, 89.9% of households were able to reach the nearest health service within 15 minutes. The proportion of households in rural areas in the west that could reach the nearest medical point within 15 minutes increased from 69.1% in 2013 to 82.6% in 2018. The training of general practitioners was provided

through a variety of means, including residency training in general practice, training of assistant general practitioners, transfer training in general practice, and free training through contractual orientation. By 2019, there were 2.61 general practitioners for every 10,000 persons. By 2020, the number of practitioners/assistants for every 1,000 persons reached 2.9.

Indicator 32: Strengthening prevention and control of major illnesses. Intensified efforts shall be made to accelerate the building of national- and provincial-level demonstration areas for chronic disease prevention and control, and the rate of premature deaths from major chronic diseases shall be reduced by 10 percent. The incidence of TB shall be reduced to 58/100,000; the infection rates of HBV in all groups be reduced; AIDS be controlled at a low-epidemic level; schistosomiasis be basically eliminated; and malaria and leprosy be eliminated. China shall improve the diagnosis, reporting and followup service of serious mental disorders, and register 85 percent of persons with serious mental disorders for health management. Primary attention shall be given to the prevention and control of endemic diseases, improving the capabilities of public health emergency response and the prevention and treatment of acute infectious disease epidemics. Health quarantine capacity of land border crossings and sea ports shall be strengthened to prevent the spread of major infectious diseases from outside China. The supply of medicines for the

prevention and control of AIDS and some other diseases shall be increased free of charge, and medical relief shall be provided for all those suffering from severe or major illnesses.

By 2020, 488 national demonstration areas for chronic disease prevention and control have been completed building, covering 17% counties (districts) nationwide. The rate of premature deaths from major chronic diseases in 2019 was 16.5%, down 10.8% comparing the year of 2015.

The incidence of TB was reduced from 70.6/100,000 in 2012 to 55.6/100,000 in 2019.

The transmission of HIV through blood transfusions has basically been stopped, mother-to-child transmission and transmission through injecting drugs have been reduced to the lowest level in history, the detection rate has increased significantly, the proportion of antiretroviral treatment and the success rate of treatment have both reached over 90%, and the AIDS epidemic was controlled at a low epidemic level nationwide. Implementing the “Four Free and One Care” policy for AIDS patients and providing them with free anti-HIV treatment drugs. In 2020, a balanced approach to the prevention of COVID-19 and AIDS was carried out, preventing people infected with HIV from being denied timely access to antiviral drugs due to traffic control and home isolation, and ensuring that treatment was not interrupted.

No local primary malaria cases have been reported since 2017, and the national malaria elimination target has been achieved on schedule. By the end of 2020, 98% or more of counties (cities) nationwide had a leprosy prevalence rate of less than 1/100,000, and all schistosomiasis endemic counties have met transmission control, interruption or elimination standards.

By 2020, all key endemic counties nationwide achieved the target of control and elimination.

In the course of combating the COVID-19 pandemic, the capacities for public health emergencies and the prevention and control of sudden acute infectious diseases were further strengthened.

Indicator 33: Ensuring medication safety. The system of basic medicines shall be improved, so shall the mechanism of medicine supply and system of drug inspection and testing, as well as the monitoring of adverse effects of drugs.

The National Shortage Drug List Management Measures (for Trial Implementation) were issued, a national shortage drug list and a key monitoring list of clinically necessary drugs prone to shortage were formulated, and the monitoring network and direct reporting of information at the national, provincial, prefectural/municipal and county levels were improved.

In 2019, the Law on Basic Health Care and Health Promotion and the Law on Vaccine Management were enacted, and the Law on Drug Management was amended. The National Vaccine

Inspection Centre was established. The Guidance on Assignment of Inspectors to Vaccine Manufacturers was issued, providing 100% coverage of safety inspections in the approval, issuance and distribution process of vaccines. For some vaccines prone to supply disruptions, simultaneous approval, issuance and distribution and other measures were adopted to shorten the time for vaccines to be supplied from the factory. A task force was set up to evaluate the National Regulation Assessment (NRA) and strengthen cooperation and communication with the World Health Organization.

A national inspection of the production of blood products was carried out, and supervision and management of the production and distribution of drugs selected through national centralized procurement was strengthened. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 101,000 national drug sampling tests were completed, with an overall pass rate of 97.7%. Illegal practices have been cracked down, the special rectification of traditional Chinese medicine tablets and malpractice of licensed pharmacists continued, and the special inspections of the production and operation of narcotic drugs and Class II psychotropic substances were carried out to prevent them from flowing into illegal channels. A campaign on illegal on-line sale of medicines has been carried out to ensure the order of online sale of medicines.

Indicator 34: Implementing the National Fitness Program (2016-2020). Fitness facilities shall be made accessible to urban communities within a 15-minute radius, and

permanent residents in rural towns and townships shall be ensured access to basic public sports services and farmers in rural administrative villages shall be guaranteed access to sports and fitness facilities. By 2020 some 700 million people shall take part in physical exercises at least once a week, and 435 million people shall do it on a regular basis, with percapita sports or exercise area being 1.8 sq m or more.

The Planning and Design Standards for Urban Residential Areas were issued to clarify the planning and construction requirements for residential elderly service facilities and related sites, and to co-ordinate the planning of residential elderly service facilities, sports and fitness facilities and cultural facilities.

In 2020, per-capita sports or exercise area reached 2.2 sq m and 37.2% of the population aged 7 years and over took part in regular physical exercise nationwide.

(6) Right to education

Indicator 35: The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Education (2016-2020) shall be implemented, the quality of education be enhanced comprehensively and equality in education be promoted. By 2020 the average years of schooling for the working-age population shall reach 10.8 years.

The Outline of the National Medium- and Long-term Education

Reform and Development Plan (2010-2020) and the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Education were pushed forward, and the common national language was promoted, with the national penetration rate of the common national language reaching 80.72%, guaranteeing the right to education, especially those of ethnic minorities. By 2020, the average number of years of schooling for the working-age population reached 10.75 years, 0.52 years higher than in 2015.

Indicator 36: Making three-year pre-school education universal. Pre-school educational resources bringing universal benefits shall be expanded, and 85 percent of eligible children shall be enrolled in kindergartens. The support to the central and western regions and to weak links shall be strengthened, and a well-balanced network of pre-school education public service that covers both urban and rural areas shall be established.

Pre-school education program has been fully implemented starting from the county-level nationwide. From 2016 to 2020, the central government has invested a total of more than RMB 70 billion in special funds for pre-school education development in central and western regions, focusing on supporting the expansion of pre-school education, improving protection mechanisms and subsidizing the enrolment of children from economically disadvantaged families. By 2020, there were 291,700 kindergartens nationwide, with 48.1826 million children in school, and the national gross preschool

enrolment rate for eligible children reached 85.2%.

Indicator 37: Promoting balanced and high-quality development of compulsory education. Urban-rural integration of compulsory education shall be accelerated, so shall the standardized construction of public schools of compulsory education. The conditions of disadvantaged schools of compulsory education in poverty-ridden areas shall be improved overall. Greater attention shall be paid to ensure equal access to compulsory education at local schools for the children of migrant workers. The system of education service for children left behind by their migrant-worker parents shall be improved.

The problem of out-of-school dropouts was historically solved, and more than 200,000 dropout students from families with financial difficulties returned to school. Nationwide, 99.8% of compulsory education schools met the “20 bottom lines” requirements, and 96.8% of county-level units achieved basic balance in compulsory education.

During the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan period, the central government has arranged a total of RMB 163.85 billion in subsidies for the renovation of weak schools in rural compulsory education and for the improvement and capacity enhancement of weak links in compulsory education. RMB 38.08 billion of investment from the central budget was arranged to support the construction of compulsory education

schools, with a focus on supporting infrastructure construction in counties of special poverty-ridden areas, key counties for national poverty alleviation and development, counties in old revolutionary areas, ethnic autonomous counties, border counties and other areas. From 2016 to 2020, the “Special Post Program” recruited 425,000 teachers, and the rural living allowance policy benefited nearly 1.3 million teachers in more than 80,000 rural schools in central and western China.

In 2020, 85.5 percent of children of migrant workers at the compulsory education age were enrolled in public schools or enjoyed government purchase of school places. A nationwide unified school registration system for primary and secondary schools has been established, and the entire process of transferring children with their parents across provinces has been carried out online; all children with their parents were included in the average public expenditure for students and the “two exemptions and one subsidy” scope.

In 2016, 9.02 million children were left behind in rural areas for the first time survey, including 5.89 million children left behind in compulsory education age. The nutrition improvement plan for rural compulsory education students was implemented, covering all key counties in the country for poverty alleviation and development, benefiting 38 million students, and the problem of stunted growth of rural children was fundamentally tackled.

Indicator 38: Making senior high school education universal. Diversified development shall be encouraged of general high schools. Support shall be continuously enhanced to the development of senior high school education in poverty-stricken areas of central and western China. Students from families with financial difficulties shall be exempt from tuition and other fees during senior high school. By 2020 some 90 percent of junior high school students shall enter senior high schools.

Documents such as the Plan for Universal Access to High School Education (2017-2020), Guidance on Promoting Reform of the Education Approach in General High Schools in the New Era and Several Opinions on Further Stimulating the Vitality of Primary and Secondary Schools were issued to promote the diversified and distinctive development of high schools.

During the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, the central government budget arranged RMB 24.8 billion to improve high school conditions and facilities. A central budgetary investment of RMB 12.91 billion was arranged to provide focused support for the construction of general high school infrastructure in counties with relatively low gross enrolment rates in senior high school, such as counties in concentrated areas with special difficulties, counties in old revolutionary areas, ethnic autonomous counties, border counties and other counties with weak educational bases. Students from families with financial difficulties were exempted from tuition and other fees during

senior high school. In 2020, the number of senior high schools nationwide reached 24,400, with 41.278 million students enrolled, and the gross enrolment rate in senior high school reached 91.2%.

Indicator 39: Improving the vocational education system.

The Vocational Education Law shall be amended. Integrated development of industry and education shall be promoted, and the system of cooperation between schools and enterprises shall be improved. So shall the diversified channels conducive to the development of students receiving vocational education. Support shall be extended to the development of vocational education in less-developed areas. A program shall be implemented gradually and by category to exempt students receiving secondary vocational education from tuition and other fees. A national basic vocational training package shall be implemented.

In 2020, the twelfth meeting of the CPC Working Group on Education reviewed and adopted the Law on Vocational Education (Revised Draft).

The Measures for the Promotion of School-Enterprise Cooperation in Vocational Schools were released, establishing a system of schoolenterprise cooperation in vocational schools. RMB 23.8 billion of investment from the central budget was arranged from 2016 to 2020, focusing on supporting the construction of 968 practical training bases for the integration of

industry and education. Focusing on both education and training, vocational colleges were promoted to carry out comprehensive vocational training. Vocational colleges and universities trained an average of 23.76 million people of all types annually, roughly the same scale as the number of students enrolled. Continuing efforts have been made to create national-level model counties for rural vocational and adult education; as of 2019, 261 model counties (cities and districts) have been built. Vocational education was provided for members of the two committees in villages, new agricultural operators and leaders of rural social service organizations, and other groups, with a view to nurturing new types of professional farmers and practical rural talents.

Starting from the autumn semester of 2020, all students of opera performance and secondary vocational schools in ethnic areas were included in the scope of the tuition fee exemption policy.

In 2016, the Notice on Promoting Vocational Training Packages was published. Two batches of vocational training packages were developed in 2017 and 2018, including 25 occupations from the Occupational Catalogue. A third batch of 26 vocational training packages started to be developed. The training packages clarified the training content and training methods, standardized the training process and were highly relevant and practical. They had a catalytic effect on standardizing and improving the quality of training, and improving the quality of workers and their ability to find

employment and start a business.

Indicator 40: Boosting higher education. A program shall be implemented to enhance the innovation capacity of institutions of higher learning. So shall a program for rejuvenation of higher education of central and western regions, and key institutions of higher learning shall be made to enlarge their enrollments in central and western China, and rural areas.

The total number of students enrolled in higher education was 41.83 million, and the gross enrollment rate in higher education reached 54.4%.

The first round of “Double First-Class” construction has been carried out, and the “Everest Plan” for scientific research, the “Double Ten Thousand” plan for undergraduates and the “Strong Foundation Plan” for universities have been implemented. A total of 8,031 national-level first-class undergraduate programs and 5,118 first-class courses have been selected.

Under the plan to revitalize higher education in central and western China, 106 universities under the Ministry of Education and high-level universities in the east have provided support to 85 universities in central and western China, achieving full coverage in 12 western provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. A number of universities in central and western China

have made a breakthrough in the number of leading talents such as academicians of the “Two Academies”, “Changjiang Scholars”, “Outstanding Young Talents” and “Thousand Talents Program”. By 2020, 2,082 doctoral students and 552 master’s degree students were enrolled in universities through separate enrollment programs.

Indicator 41: Making great efforts to develop continuing education. A personal education account and number of credits system shall be established, and the channels for continuing education and lifelong education shall be expanded. Institutions of higher learning, enterprises and public institutions, and various agencies providing educational training are encouraged to engage in continuing education.

A learning achievement mutual recognition alliance consisting of 32 ministries, industries, universities, enterprises and other institutions was formed. A credit bank information platform capable of supporting hundreds of millions of users was developed. A learning achievement certification service system covering 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and 23 industries, and spanning both urban and rural areas, has been established. Actively promoting the construction of a national credit bank for vocational education, it has opened 84,447,720 accounts for social members and 1+X-certificate (1 school certificate plus several professional skill certificates) training and assessment personnels, stored 106,700

1+X-certificate learning outcomes, and established 4,463 credit bank accounts for pilot institutions and training and assessment organizations and other organizations.

“Lifelong Learning Week for All” was launched. In 2016, the Opinions on Further Promoting the Development of Community Education was issued to integrate various educational resources and promote lifelong learning for all.

The National Open University has joined hands with five local open universities and relevant industries, colleges and training institutions to launch a pilot scheme for the certification, accumulation and conversion of learning outcomes in continuing education.

Indicator 42: Improving the training of teachers in rural areas. Life subsidies shall be provided to all teachers working in rural areas hit hard by poverty, and differentiated amounts of subsidies shall be implemented on the basis of the location and degree of poverty where the teachers work. Unified standards shall be adopted for faculty and staff of elementary and high schools in both urban and rural areas. So shall the exchange of teachers working in urban and rural areas. Greater efforts shall be made in training of teachers working in rural areas of central and western China.

There were 725 counties in 22 central and western provinces in concentrated areas hit hard by poverty that have achieved full

coverage of the life subsidy policy for teachers, benefiting some 1.3 million teachers working in more than 80,000 rural schools. In 2020, 2,056 counties in non-concentrated areas hit hard by poverty across the country have implemented the rural teacher life subsidy policy.

More teachers were added by adopting a combination of studentteacher ratio and class-teacher ratio, implementing additional staffing, exploring mobile staffing, establishing a staffing turnover pool and other measures. Unified standard for faculty and staff strength of elementary and high schools in both urban and rural areas was implemented.

The “National Training Program” has been implemented. The Central and West Program and the National Training Program for Kindergarten Teachers have been implemented to train rural teachers and headmasters. Professional training for primary, high school and kindergarten teachers in rural areas of central and western China was carried out by means of exchanging posts, sending teachers to the countryside, online training, short-term intensified training, expert guidance and schoolbased training. From 2016 to 2020, a total of RMB 10.2 billion has been invested by the central financial transfer funds to train teachers and headmasters in the central and western regions, with a total of 8,226,000 people/time trained.

The exchange and rotation of headmasters and teachers in compulsory education schools within the county (district) area

has gradually become normalized. Efforts were made to promote the “county (district) management and school employment” management reform of the compulsory education teaching force, and a total of 49 “county (district) management and school employment” management reform model districts were announced in two batches.

Indicator 43: Improving state financial aid policies, and ensuring full coverage of financial aid to students with economic difficulties.

The full coverage of the financial aid system consisting of scholarships and national student loans, tuition fee loan repayment and other means has been improved. The central government has arranged a total of RMB 225.8 billion in subsidies for financial aid to students from 2016 to 2020.

China mapped out five categories of special hardship students, such as those from families with financial difficulties and students with disabilities, and issued the Guidelines on the Identification of Students in Families with Financial Difficulties. In the autumn semester of 2019, 1.249 million new students from economically disadvantaged families enrolled in colleges and universities through the “green channel”. The special program for students from rural and poverty-ridden areas at key universities continued to be implemented, enrolling a total of nearly 520,000 students.

(7) Cultural rights

Indicator 44: Quickening the pace of enactment of laws on public libraries, the promotion of the cultural industry, the provision of public cultural services, and promotion of the movie industry. The Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Copyright Law and supporting administrative regulations shall be amended.

The Law on Public Libraries, the Law on the Provision of Public Cultural Services and the Law on the Promotion of the Movie Industry were formulated, and the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics was amended. The revised draft regulations on the protection and management of underwater cultural relics completed legislative review; the draft law on the promotion of cultural industries (draft for review) was submitted to the State Council; the Copyright Law was amended in 2020.

Indicator 45: Promoting the standardization of and equal access to basic public cultural services. The public cultural facilities network shall keep to be improved, and the building of primary-level cultural service capacity shall be strengthened. Support shall be strengthened for cultural development in former revolutionary base areas, ethnic-minority areas, border areas and impoverished areas. Public digital culture development shall be accelerated. Cultural products and services should suit the public's cultural needs. All social sectors are encouraged to take part in the provision of public cultural services. Free access to public cultural installations shall be further encouraged.

From 2016 to 2020, the central government arranged RMB 108.125 billion for the development of public cultural service system, supporting the implementation of the National Basic Public Cultural Services Guideline Standards (2015-2020) and local standards for basic public cultural services. By 2020, there were 3,212 public libraries, 5,788 museums, 3,321 cultural centres, 32,825 township integrated cultural stations and 575,384 village-level cultural service centres, initially forming a network of public cultural facilities covering both urban and rural areas. Among them, 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in central and western China and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have built a total of 351,510 village-level comprehensive cultural centres, and a total of 1,847 counties (autonomous regions and municipalities) have built a general/branch library system for cultural centres and 1,690 counties (districts and cities) have built a general/branch library system, realizing the common sharing of public cultural resources within the county.

Radio and television were upgraded from village to household access, and the national combined population coverage of radio and television programs increased from 98.17% and 98.77% in 2015 to 99.38% and 99.59% in 2020 respectively.

From 2016 to 2020, the central government arranged RMB 1.58 billion per year to select and train cultural workers for impoverished border areas, border ethnic-minority areas and former revolutionary areas.

From 2016 to 2020, the central government arranged subsidies totaling RMB 2.944 billion to purchase basic cultural service equipment for cultural activity rooms in more than 113,000 villages in impoverished areas, and equipped mobile stage vehicles for 916 county-level cultural centres in impoverished areas and 850 primary-level state-owned arts and cultural troupes in central and western regions.

The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Cultural Tourism Enhancement Project has been implemented, with a total investment of over RMB 6 billion from the central budget to support the construction of production and broadcasting capacity of county-level radio and television broadcasters in impoverished areas, the second phase of radio and television broadcasting station infrastructure, the second phase of the East Wind Project for ethnic-minority press and publishing, and other press, publishing, broadcasting and film infrastructure. Since 2016, subsidies have been provided for the purchasing of broadcasting equipment in 32,000 administrative villages in impoverished areas. Since 2018, support has been given to 442 deeply poverty-ridden counties to build emergency broadcasting platforms, improving transmission coverage networks and arranging emergency broadcasting terminals.

A national public culture cloud platform was built and local cultural clouds were promoted. The Digital Library Promotion Project was promoted, with services reaching 2,760 county-level libraries. The Public Digital Culture Project was

implemented, and a total of 1,274 TB of digital resources were gathered for sharing nationwide.

In 2019, the “Qunxing Award” competition was launched, and 12,500 performances were held around the country, reaching an audience of 12.83 million people. The activities of local opera in villages have become increasingly institutionalized, normalized and popularized, supporting the distribution of about 78,000 opera-based performances to 13,000 towns and villages each year. In many places, modern digital technology was used to effectively match the cultural needs of citizens and provide them with “tailor-made” cultural services.

The Opinions on Further Promoting the Government’s Efforts to Purchase Public Cultural Services from Social Forces were issued. Pilot projects on socialized operation of public cultural facilities were carried out. A national procurement conference on the cloud for public cultural and tourism products was held, and regional procurement conferences in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the Guangdong, Hongkong and Macau Greater Bay Area and the Chengdu-Chongqing region were held as well in 2020.

Libraries, cultural museums (stations) and art galleries managed by cultural administrative agencies at all levels have been opened to the public for free. Since 2016, urban community cultural centres (street cultural stations) have been officially included in the list for free opening subsidies. A total of 5,788 museums were recorded nationwide, with a free opening ratio

of 89.1%.

Indicator 46: Promoting the development of emerging cultural industries. Innovation shall be encouraged in the forms of cultural operations, and great efforts shall be made to boost the development of creative culture. The cultural market entry-and-exit mechanism shall be improved, and the cultural resources shall be encouraged to flow nationwide.

The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Strategic Emerging Industries was released. The central government's cultural industry development special fund for "Integrated Development of Cultural Creativity and Design Services and Related Industries" supported new cultural industries such as animation, games, online culture, digital equipment and digital art display as well as the work of cultural heritage units in developing cultural and creative products.

Administrative approval matters were significantly reduced, intermediary services were comprehensively cleaned up and standardized, the "Internet + Government" was promoted and market access services were optimized. The scope of approval of the Internet Culture Operation License and other matters was adjusted, the conditions for approval were clarified and the market exit mechanism was further improved.

Indicator 47: Establishing a dissemination system of China's fine cultural traditions. Protection and development of

world cultural heritages, cultural relics protection units, archaeological parks, and historic and cultural cities, towns and villages shall be strengthened, and so shall work support to non-state-owned museums. Efforts shall be made to press forward with the building of facilities for protecting and utilizing state intangible cultural heritages, and implement a research and training program for the inheritors of intangible cultural heritages. Traditional craftsmanship shall be further developed, and the project to collate Chinese classics and records shall be launched.

The Regulations on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages were amended, and the Model Charter for Non-State Owned Museums and the Opinions on Further Promoting the Development of Non-State Owned Museums were issued. The inclusion of non-state museums in the national museum quality evaluation system was supported to participate in the national first-, second- and third-tier museum grading assessment and operational assessment. Collection filing was carried out to regulate the management of the collections of nonstate museums, and training courses for curators of non-state museums were held.

From 2016 to 2020, RMB 1.053 billion of investment from the central budget was arranged to subsidise the construction of 140 national projects for the protection and utilization of intangible cultural heritage facilities. The intangible cultural heritage recording project was promoted, and records were carried out

for 1,044 representative inheritors of national intangible cultural heritage. It has launched the training and research program for the inheritors of China's intangible cultural heritage, supporting 121 participating institutions. It held more than 850 research and training sessions and trained 33,000 participants. With extended training in various regions, a total of more than 100,000 inheritors were trained.

The China Traditional Craft Revitalization Program was implemented. Enterprises, universities and relevant units with strong design capabilities have set up 18 workstations in places where traditional craft projects are concentrated, forming a virtuous cycle of training, research and development and income generation.

The National Plan for the Protection of Ancient Books for the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan was published. Six batches of 13,026 national precious antiquities and 203 national key antiquities protection units were announced. The national census of ancient books covered over 2.7 million Chinese books. The publication of the Chinese Reproduction of Precious Books (continued version) was completed, including a total of 583 titles from the Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and ethnic minority antiquities. A total of 87 titles and 598 volumes were published in the Series of Basic Texts of Chinese Studies and 31 titles and 29 volumes in the Series of Historical Tales of Precious Chinese Texts.

Indicator 48: Launching a nationwide reading project.

The Nationwide Reading Project was comprehensively implemented and the institutional design was improved. The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Nationwide Reading was published and the Opinions on Promoting Nationwide Reading was issued. It has also implemented key publication plans and major publishing projects, and organized the selection and recommendation activities for the China Publishing Government Award and the China Good Books Award. It has also strengthened reading services, promoted the construction of infrastructure for nationwide reading, including public libraries, rural bookstores, community bookstores and physical bookstores. It launched a nationwide reading promotion campaign entitled “Books in China”. The overall national reading rate rose from 79.9% in 2016 to 81.3% in 2020.

Indicator 49: Strengthening the development of the Internet and cyber culture. Fiber-optic networks shall cover all urban areas and provide a connection capacity of 1,000 Mbps, allowing home users of the Internet in medium-sized and large cities to choose from a variety of plans with speeds above 100 Mbps; fiber-optic networks shall cover 98 percent of rural administrative villages, an Internet connection capacity of 100 Mbps shall be available for areas where conditions allow, allowing more than half of rural home users to choose from a variety of plans with speeds above 50 Mbps. An Internet content development project shall be implemented, support shall be extended to the digitalization

of traditional publishing resources, the knowledge-services capacity shall be enhanced, and encouragement shall be given to the creation of outstanding original works on the Internet.

The universal telecommunications services, network speed enhancement and fee reduction actions were promoted continuously. In 2020, the family fixed broadband penetration rate and mobile broadband user penetration rate were 96% and 108% respectively. Compared with 2015, the average network speed improved 7 times, the fee for fixed broadband and mobile Internet down more than 95%. The proportion of administrative villages and poor villages connected to optical fibre and 4G rose to more than 98% nationwide. The world's largest fibre-optic network and 4G networks were built, with the proportion of 100 megabit broadband users, 4G users and fiber-optic users reaching 89.4%, 81% and 94% respectively. 5G commercialization was officially launched, with over 718,000 5G base stations completed and over 200 million 5G terminal connections. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the wide coverage and high capacity network infrastructure ensured smooth network access during the concentrated traffic outbreak.

Internet content construction projects were implemented. Major projects such as the Digital Publishing Excellence Selection Program and the National Audio Book Excellence Publishing Project were organized to support the digitalization of traditional publishing resources. Promoting activities for

outstanding original works on the Internet were carried out. Through the exemplary effect of outstanding works, online literature was guided to adhere to the correct orientation and to innovate and create continuously outstanding original works that were organically unified in terms of ideology, artistry and readability.

(8) Environmental rights

Indicator 50: Effectively implementing the Law on Environmental Protection and the Law on Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control, and improving environmental public interest litigation and other supporting mechanisms. The pace of legislation for water and soil pollution prevention and control, and nuclear safety shall be promoted in an orderly manner.

The Law on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the Law on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste, the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and the Law on Marine Environmental Protection have been amended, and the Law on Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution, the Law on Nuclear Safety and the Law on Biological Safety have been enacted. Amendment (XI) to the Criminal Law amended and improved the crime of polluting the environment, added crimes related to environmental pollution such as the crime of damaging nature reserves, and increased the punishment for direct and indirect pollution of the environment.

The application of new and clean energy in the water transport industry has been enhanced. By 2020, more than 7,500 shore power berths were built nationwide, with 75% coverage of shore power facilities for containers, cruisers, passenger roll-on/roll-off, passenger transport above 3,000 tons and specialized berths above 50,000 tons. More than 290 inland LNG-powered vessels were built.

In 2020, the procuratorates nationwide filed more than 80,000 public interest litigation cases in the field of ecological environment and resource protection, up 20.9% comparing with 2019.

Indicator 51: Sparing no effort to curb air pollution. By 2020 the ratio of days with good air quality in cities above the prefecture level shall exceed 80 percent, the density of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in such cities that have not yet met the required standards shall drop by 18 percent, and the total emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitric oxides shall drop by 15 percent.

In 2020, the ratio of days with good air quality in cities above the prefecture level nationwide was 87%, the average density of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in such cities that have not yet met the required standards dropped by 28.8% compared to 2015, and the total emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitric oxides dropped by 22.5% and 19.7% respectively compared to 2015.

Indicator 52: Strengthening water pollution prevention and control. Efforts shall be intensified for pollution prevention and control in water-head areas and river basins, and a list of priority pollutants shall be screened and established for the country's seven major river basins. By 2020 bodies of water at or above the Grade-III level shall surpass 70 percent, with bodies of water at the Grade-V level reduced to 5 percent or less, and black and odorous bodies of water in built-up areas of cities above the prefecture level shall be limited to 10 percent or less. The chemical oxygen demand amount and total emission of ammonia nitrogen shall drop by 10 percent, and excessive exploitation of groundwater shall be brought under strict control.

A total of 2,804 county-level zones nationwide completed pollution prevention and control in water-head areas, improving the level of environmental safety of drinking water involving 770 million residents. In 2020, the proportion of good water bodies (Grade I-III) in 1,940 national surface water assessment sections was 83.4%, the proportion of bodies of water at Grade V was 0.6%, and total chemical oxygen demand amount and total emission of ammonia nitrogen dropped by 13.8% and 15.0% respectively compared to 2015.

By 2020, the proportion of eliminated black and odorous bodies of water in cities at prefecture level and above (excluding autonomous prefectures) has reached 98.2%. All industrial parks at or above the provincial level have built centralized

sewage treatment facilities.

Supervision was provided to prefecture-level administrative regions where there were problems of groundwater overdrawal and where the rate of groundwater level decline was large by means of consultation and so on. Special rectification actions were carried out for the management of water extraction nationwide to regulate groundwater extraction and use in accordance with the law and promote the reasonable development and use of groundwater resources. Full use was made of the water transfer from the South-North Water Transfer East-China Line Project to replace groundwater extraction in urban areas in the receiving areas.

Indicator 53: Formulating and implementing the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan. By 2020 200 pilot programs shall be completed for the application of soil-pollution control and remedy technologies; six pilot areas of soil-pollution prevention and control shall be built; and area of polluted farmland treated and restored shall reach 10 million mu (less than 700,000 ha), with the area of lightly and moderately polluted farmland treated for safe utilization being 40 million mu (less than 3 million ha).

The Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan was implemented. More than 200 pilot programs for the application of soilpollution control and remedy technology have been completed. The construction of six pilot areas of soil-pollution

prevention and control has achieved remarkable results. The goals of safe utilization of about 90% of the polluted farmland and more than 90% of the polluted land have been achieved.

Indicator 54: Improving hazardous waste pollution prevention and control. Special programs shall be carried out in hazardous waste pollution control, and efforts shall be intensified for the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution in key areas and key industries such as nonferrous metals. Capacity building shall be strengthened in environment and health risk assessment of toxic and harmful chemicals. Further efforts shall be made to promote the security improvement of nuclear facilities and prevention and control of radioactive contamination, and strengthen the security supervision system and capacity of nuclear and radioactive materials.

A special program for hazardous waste pollution control was carried out to enhance the capacity of hazardous waste environmental supervision, utilization and disposal and environmental risk prevention. The safe disposal of medical waste nationwide was guaranteed during the COVID-19 pandemic. A full-caliber survey of enterprises in key industries involving heavy metals was carried out, and the implementation of heavy metal emission reduction projects was promoted, with key industries and key heavy metal pollutants falling by 10%. Operating nuclear power units have maintained good safety performance, with no incidents or accidents of International

Nuclear Event Scale 2 or above, and the quality of the surrounding radiation environment has always been at a normal level. One hundred percent of radioactive sources and radiation devices were included in the licensing management, 100% of used radioactive materials were safely stored, no major or above radiation accidents occurred, and the annual incidence of radiation accidents with radioactive materials was kept below 1 per 10,000 units.

Capacity building for environmental and health risk assessment of toxic and hazardous chemical substances needs to be further improved.

Indicator 55: Improving the protection of marine resources and environment. Strict control shall be enforced on the scale of sea reclamation, and protection and restoration of coastal belts, seeing to it that at least 35 percent of the country's shorelines remain in their natural conditions. A system shall be implemented under which terrigenous pollutants shall be treated and meet required standards before they are discharged into the sea and the total amount of waste discharge shall be capped. An early-warning mechanism shall be established in relation to marine resources and environment carrying capacity. Strict control shall be imposed on fishing intensity; protection of rare marine species shall be enhanced; and a marine supervision mechanism shall be implemented.

The Measures for the Control of Sea Reclamation and the Circular of the State Council on Strengthening the Protection of Coastal Wetlands and Strictly Controlling Sea Reclamation were formulated. Local annual planning targets for sea reclamation were abolished and the authority to approve new sea reclamation for major national projects was all transferred to the State Council. The scale of sea use for new land reclamation projects was controlled to the maximum extent possible, and ecological protection and restoration were strengthened at the same time, with restoration taking place while construction was underway. A comprehensive management campaign for the Bohai Sea have been launched. China implemented the “Blue Bay” remediation campaign, and strengthened the protection and restoration of the coastal zone.

The Measures for the Management of Coastline Protection and Utilization were adopted, establishing a control system for the retention rate of the natural shoreline and decomposing the control targets to the coastal provinces. Preliminary statistics show that the national natural shoreline retention rate is in line with the 35% control target.

The 126,885 tons of solid waste, 332,287 cu m of rubbish and 426 illegal farms on coastal beaches have been cleaned up; the investigation and rectification of outfalls into the sea has been carried out for the retrospective rectification of 18,886 outfalls into the sea in the Bohai Sea area; the Grade-V level bodies of water in 195 rivers into the sea included in the assessment

nationwide were basically eliminated; the average proportion of good (level 1 and 2) water quality in near-shore waters nationwide in 2020 was 77.4%, exceeding the target value of about 70% in the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan by 7.4%, with an overall trend of improvement; 25.3 km of coastline and 168 km of rivers were rehabilitated; 134.36 million tails of fish were reproduced and released.

Several Opinions on Establishing a Long-Term Mechanism for Monitoring and Early-Warning of the Carrying Capacity of the Resources and Environment was issued to improve the level of monitoring and early-warning by adhering to land and sea integration for different types of resource and environmental overload.

The National Plan for Sustainable Agricultural Development (2015-2030) has been implemented, efforts to protect the ecology of fisheries have been increased, and fishing intensity has been strictly controlled.

Indicator 56: Promoting the improvement and upgrading of the energy structure. By 2020 the energy consumption per unit of GDP shall drop by 15 percent, water usage per RMB 10,000 of GDP shall drop by 23 percent, non-fossil energy resources shall make up 15 percent of primary energy consumption, and carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP shall decrease by 18 percent.

During the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan period, energy

consumption per unit of GDP fell by a cumulative 13.2%. Water consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP fell by 23.7% in 2019 compared to 2015. Nonfossil energy resources already accounted for 15.3% of primary energy consumption in 2019. Between 2016 and 2020, cumulative carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP decreased by 18.8%.

Indicator 57: Promoting ecological conservation. The pace of delimiting the “red lines” for ecological conservation shall be accelerated, and efforts shall be made to forge ahead with the establishment of a negative list of industries that are not allowed in key eco-function zones. By 2020 the country’s forest coverage shall be raised to 23 percent of its land; the wetland inventory shall be stabilized at 800 million mu (over 53 million ha); and nature reserves shall remain steady at 17 percent of the country’s total land area, in addition to another 10 million ha of improved desert land and another 270,000 sq km of land of which soil erosion control has been completed. In addition, the number of national “forest cities” shall increase to 200, and the ratio of green land shall reach 25 percent in over 80 percent of the administrative villages nationwide. A biosafety inspection mechanism shall be set up at land and sea ports to prevent the spread of plant and animal epidemics and diseases across borders, as well as invasion by alien species.

The assessment and adjustment of delimiting the “red line” for ecological conservation nationwide has been basically

completed.

The Opinions on the Establishment of a Territorial Spatial Planning System and Supervision of Implementation, Negative Market Access List (2019 Version) and Measures for the Preparation and Implementation of the Negative List of Industries that are not Allowed in Key EcoFunction Zones have been issued, and the “Three Fixed” program has been formulated.

A total of 545 million mu of forestation has been completed, with the forest coverage increasing to 23.04% and the forest stock exceeding 17.5 billion cu m, maintaining “double growth” for 30 consecutive years. A special campaign was launched to protect and restore mangrove forests, adding more than 3 million mu of wetlands, with the wetland protection rate reaching over 50%. The number of nature reserves nationwide increased by more than 700 and their area by more than 25 million hectares, reaching a total of nearly 10,000 sites. A total of 180 million mu of sandy and rock-deserted land was treated, and a new 306,000 sq km of comprehensive soil erosion control was added. The number of sandstorms and dust storms has been significantly reduced, and the number of sandstorms and dust storms in the north has been reduced by nearly 30% compared to the 12th Five-Year Plan period. A total of 194 national forest cities have been built.

The Program for Further Strengthening the Prevention and

Control of Invasive Alien Species and the Master Plan for the National Major Project for the Protection and Restoration of Important Ecosystems (2021-2035) have been prepared to make overall plans for the prevention and control of invasive alien species.

Indicator 58: Improving environmental monitoring and supervision mechanisms. A trans-regional governance model shall be enforced for joint environmental prevention and control that covers all river basins and integrates urban and rural efforts. A system for paid use and trading of emission rights shall be established. So shall a system of environmental credit records for enterprises and a blacklist system of illegal waste discharge. The environmental damage compensation system shall be improved.

The networking of environmental protection reporting by individuals was promoted, 2.627 million environmental pollution issues were accepted and handled through the networking platform, with a 100% completion rate on schedule.

The Regulations on the Work of Central Ecological Environmental Protection Inspectors and the Guidance on the Pilot Reform of the Vertical Management System for Monitoring, Supervision and Law Enforcement of Sub-Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies were issued to improve the institutional mechanism for environmental monitoring and regulate the work of ecological environmental

protection inspectors. By 2018, the first round of inspections covered fully 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and among them 20 provinces (autonomous regions) were reviewed again in two batches. In July 2019, the second round of inspections was launched, and by 2020, nine provinces (municipalities), four enterprises directly under the central government and two departments were inspected in two batches. More than 208,000 reports from the public were received and referred by the inspectors, and more than 176,000 ecological and environmental problems around the public were promoted to solution. Since 2018, a warning film on the ecological environment of the Yangtze River Economic Zone has been produced for three consecutive years. As of 2020, the 484 problems disclosed in the warning film have been rectified and 309 completed.

The Pilot Program for Setting up Environmental Supervision and Administrative Law Enforcement Agencies by River Basin and the Pilot Program for Setting up Cross-Regional Environmental Protection Agencies were issued, and the Leading Group for Air Pollution Prevention and Control in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and Surrounding Regions was established. In conjunction with institutional reform, the Yangtze River, Yellow River, Huaihe River, Haihe River, Pearl River, Songliao and Taihu Lake Basin Ecological and Environmental Supervision Administration was set up, and

adding the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas Atmospheric Environment Administration to the Department of Atmospheric Environment of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment to achieve unified planning, unified standards, unified EIA, unified monitoring and unified enforcement of ecological environmental protection in regional basins.

The research on legislation on environmental credit evaluation was carried out to standardize the basis for evaluation, evaluation criteria, grading and application of results. The special inspections of the quality of environmental impact assessment documents were carried out, a star rating system for third-party monitoring agencies and other treatment work was established. The technical specifications such as the Environmental Credit Information Sharing Catalogue was formulated. Building environmental credit data management systems and other systems, establishing a sub-portal for environmental credit sharing, and upgrading information sharing and exchange with the national credit information sharing platform were all new measures. Hebei, Henan and Fujian were guided to apply environmental credit evaluation results to green credit, listing and financing, enterprise tax rebates, honorary title evaluation, scientific research project applications and other areas.

The Reform Plan for the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System was issued, the Opinions on Some Specific Issues on Promoting the Reform of the Ecological and

Environmental Damage Compensation System was introduced, six technical standards for ecological and environmental damage appraisal and assessment were issued, and a system of ecological and environmental damage compensation with clear responsibilities, smooth channels, technical specifications, strong safeguards, compensation in place and effective restoration was initially constructed, providing a new legal framework for the comprehensive protection of public environmental rights and interests. By 2020, more than 4,300 compensation cases had been handled nationwide, involving a compensation amount of over RMB 7.8 billion. The milestone targets have been fully achieved.

II. Civil and Political Rights

From 2016 to 2020, the Chinese government continued to increase its efforts to protect people's civil and political rights, further promoted law-based governance and judicial impartiality, and effectively safeguarded people's freedom of religious beliefs, rights to be informed, to participate, to express views, and to supervise the exercise of power. The building of socialist democracy and the rule of law has been carried out in an orderly manner, and the position of the people as masters of their own has been further consolidated and enhanced. In terms of the protection of civil and political rights, the protection of citizens' personal freedom in accordance with the law, the improvement of the protection of lawyers' rights to practice law, the improvement of the speedy processing mechanism for minor criminal cases and the speedy adjudication procedure for criminal cases, the improvement of the legal system for religious affairs, the improvement of disclosure of information of government affairs, the promotion of the disclosure of information on law enforcement and justice, and the protection of the right to be informed and democratic participation of employees in enterprises and institutions, have seen marked progress. At the same time, there is still room for further improvement in the full implementation of the principle of adjudication of evidence.

(1) Rights of the person

Indicator 59: Improving laws and regulations concerning administrative bodies and procedures. Administrative bodies shall not extend their power beyond the law, and not impose any coercive measure or punishment that restricts personal freedom in the absence of Constitutional basis or legal basis.

In 2019, the Decision on the Abolition of the Legal Provisions and System of Internment Education was adopted, whereby internment education measures were no longer applied to prostitution. Amendment (XI) to the Criminal Law amended the institutionalization of minors under the legal age of non-criminal punishment to specialized correctional education. The Community Corrections Law came into effect on 1 July 2020. As of 2020, more than 1.2 million community corrections subjects were listed throughout the year, with a reoffending rate of less than 0.2% during the correction period, and the vast majority of community corrections subjects returned to society normally after correction.

Indicator 60: Improving law enforcement procedures. A system of archiving shall be established of the entire law-enforcement process, and the system of judicial supervision shall be improved over coercive administrative measures involving rights of the person.

The Ministry of Public Security has promulgated a special document to clarify the requirements for archiving of the entire

law-enforcement process, fully equipping police with various types of law enforcement recording equipment to comprehensively record all aspects of law enforcement and case handling, including the registration of reported cases, on-site law enforcement, the use and management of premises, the investigation and collection of evidence in cases, the management of property involved in cases and the issuance of legal documents, to create a chain of archiving. The relevant system was further improved to monitor the practice of coercive administrative measures involving rights of the person.

Indicator 61: Improving judicial oversight over judicial and investigation means that restrict personal freedom. Efforts shall be strengthened to prevent at source interrogation by torture and illegal collection of evidence, and improve the mechanism for preventing and redressing unjust, false and erroneous cases in a timely manner. The system of synchronous video and audio recording shall be implemented for the entire process of questioning criminal suspects, while the scope of its application is being gradually expanded. Trial implementation shall be made of the system of transferring major cases together with the relevant synchronous video and audio recordings.

The Regulations on Several Issues Concerning the Strict Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in the Handling of Criminal Cases and the Regulations on the Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in the Handling of Criminal Cases by the People's Courts (for Trial

Implementation) were formulated.

The Opinions on Certain Issues Concerning the Verification of the Legality of Interrogation before the End of Investigation of Major Cases was issued.

The Technical Specification for the Implementation of Synchronous Video and Audio Recording of the Interrogation of Suspects of Official Offenses by People's Procuratorates was issued, and the Rules of Criminal Procedure for People's Procuratorates were revised. Public security organs at all levels nationwide have now generally implemented video and audio recording of the entire interrogation process in major crime cases.

Indicator 62: Improving the mechanism of consulting lawyers at the stage of investigation. Where the defense lawyer entrusted by a criminal suspect provides written opinions, materials and evidence that prove the suspect's acts do not constitute a crime, arrest is unnecessary, detention is unsuitable or investigation is illegal, the procurator shall state clearly in the relevant written report on investigation and arrest the conditions and reasons for whether or not adopting the lawyer's opinions.

The Rules of Criminal Procedure of the People's Procuratorate have been amended to stipulate that "the hearing of the defence shall be recorded or transcribed, and the written opinions of the defence shall be attached to the file" and that "in handling cases

for examination and prosecution, the defence or the on-duty lawyer, the victims and their legal representatives shall be heard, and the written opinion shall be attached to the file. If written opinions are presented, they shall be attached to the file. If a defense lawyer makes multiple submissions during the arrest or prosecution stage, the submissions shall be recorded” “If a defense lawyer makes a written submission that the suspect does not constitute a crime, is not socially dangerous, is unsuitable for detention or the police allegedly has committed a crime during investigation, the procurator shall review it and state in the relevant working documents whether it is adopted and the reasons therefore”.

Indicator 63: Seriously implementing the system of residential surveillance at designated places. Tight control shall be enforced on the conditions and duration of residential surveillance, as well as the places and means of enforcement, in addition to improvement of the pertinent review and approval system.

The building of an information-sharing platform between the procuratorate and other judicial organs was strengthened, and the channels of supervision sources were made more open. A number of procuratorates across the country have formulated working details or implementation rules for the supervision of the implementation of residential surveillance at designated places. Roving procuratorial supervision has been introduced, and various forms of correction have been proposed in

accordance with the law in cases where the law has been violated.

Indicator 64: Imposing rigid constraints on law-enforcing and case-handling activities of public security organs. Efforts shall be made to reform and improve the systems of acceptance and hearing of cases, appraisal of law-enforcement effectiveness, and accountability for mistakes in law-enforcement. Management shall be strengthened of the use of case-handling sites and areas for law enforcement, and improvement shall be made of the IT application in law enforcement for public security bodies.

The Ministry of Public Security has promoted the reform of the systems of acceptance and hearing of case and established a sound system of source control with clear deadlines, system connection and inspection and return visits as the main elements.

Appraisal of law enforcement effectiveness has been made an important part of the performance appraisal, and unreasonable case-handling assessment indicators and various unnecessary rankings have been notified. The assessment and evaluation of key aspects of law enforcement, law enforcement capability, law enforcement safety and social evaluation have been strengthened.

Strictly implementing the system of lifelong responsibility for the quality of cases and accountability for the responsibility of

mistakes in law-enforcement, the investigation of law enforcement quality was not affected by the transfer, departure or retirement of case officers.

Public security organs at all levels have strictly implemented the Ministry of Public Security's "four requirements" (after being brought to the public security organs, all suspects shall be brought directly into the case area, all suspects shall be checked first, all suspects shall be guarded, and all suspects shall be under video surveillance and recording). Law enforcement case management centres nationwide have generally achieved "zero accidents" in law enforcement safety.

The public security organs generally applied the unified provincial law enforcement case handling information system. The IT application in law enforcement case-handling was deepened, and automatic warning and process control functions were generally strengthened, so that problems such as overdue coercive measures and unprocedural collection of evidence could be detected and corrected in a timely manner.

Indicator 65: The public security organs generally applied the unified provincial law enforcement case handling information system. The IT application in law enforcement case-handling was deepened, and automatic warning and process control functions were generally strengthened, so that problems such as overdue coercive measures and unprocedural collection of evidence could be detected and

corrected in a timely manner.

The Supervision Law was promulgated, the Measures on the Interface between the State Supervision Commission and the Supreme People's Procuratorate in Handling Cases of Functional Offenses were implemented, and the Provisions on Certain Issues Concerning the Investigation of Judicial Staff-related Functional Offenses by People's Procuratorates were issued, stepping up efforts to investigate and punish functional offenses. In 2020, 1,421 cases of judicial staff-related functional offenses were investigated by procuratorates nationwide.

(2) Rights of the detainees

Indicator 66: Formulating the Law on Detention Houses. The level of legislation for protecting the rights of detainees shall be raised, in addition to enacting related supporting laws, regulations, provisions and rules.

In 2017, comments on the Detention Centre Law (Draft for Public Consultation) were publicly solicited from the society, and the Ministry of Public Security submitted to the State Council the Opinions on the Treatment of the Public's Suggestions for Amendments to the Detention Centre Law (Draft for Public Consultation), and the Detention Centre Law is now in the legislative review process.

Indicator 67: Improving the system of examining and approving the necessity of criminal custody. Where custody

is deemed unnecessary or unsuitable due to severe illness, the criminal suspects or defendants shall be released or the coercive measures be changed.

The Rules of Criminal Procedure for People's Procuratorates have been amended to improve the procedure for reviewing the necessity of criminal custody. In cases such as those suffering from mental illness or acute infectious diseases, those with illnesses listed in the "Scope of Serious Diseases for Medical Treatment on Parole", those whose lives may be in danger while in custody or who are unable to take care of themselves, and women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, the authorities in charge of the case shall be promptly notified to review them. In 2020, 34,324 cases of review of the necessity of criminal custody were accepted during the investigation and trial stages. After review, 24,198 proposals were made to the relevant units to change compulsory measures or release the detainee.

Indicator 68: Enhancing supervision over the duration of criminal custody. Efforts shall be made to prevent and settle prolonged detention of suspects without concluding the case, and strictly implement the systems of changing custody, reporting overdue custody and accountability for detention beyond the legally prescribed time limit.

The Regulations on the Prevention and Correction of Overdue Custody and Prolonged Detention of Suspects without Concluding the Case in the Criminal Enforcement Departments

of the People's Procuratorates (for Trial Implementation) were strictly enforced. The procuratorates have been working on a regular basis to clean up and correct cases of prolonged detention, effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of detainees. The 367 persons who had been detained for more than five years in the investigation and trial process were verified on a case-by-case basis in 2019, and 189 persons have been cleared in accordance with the law.

Indicator 69: Strictly implementing the rules and regulations on places of surveillance. The mechanism to handle detainees' complaints shall be improved, and channels of right relief be unblocked for them. IT application in relation to procuratorial work shall be strengthened for places of surveillance, and dynamic oversight be realized in such places.

Roving procuratorate has been set up for the supervision activities in places of custody, a telephone and mailbox for reporting on the activities of supervision and law enforcement was in place. It has followed up and supervised the key cases found. Since the strict implementation of "one reply for one petition letter and visit" system, 2,293 complaints and representations have been received from detainees and their close relatives, of which 2,238 have been replied, ensuring that detainees receive appropriate relief in accordance with the law.

Measures were taken to combine special activities with daily

inspections, and to combine stationed inspections with roving inspections. Violations of the law in prisons and detention centres and other supervisory activities were supervised and corrected, with a correction rate of 98.6%.

The detention centre has strengthened the publicity, study and training on the supervision and regulation system, and has adopted field supervision and inspection, stationed assistance and three-tier online video inspection to supervise the implementation of the system. A system of appointments for detainees to meet with the resident prosecutors was introduced, and mailbox to procuratorate was set up for detainees to facilitate complaints, reports and accusations.

Indicator 70: Promoting procedure-based enforcement, medical care, management and supervision of compulsory medical treatment, and protecting the rights of those receiving compulsory medical treatment.

Promoting the building of compulsory medical clinics and cooperation with social medical institutions has improved the standard of medical treatment. Rehabilitation of persons under compulsory medical treatment was carried out in strict accordance with the law. The procuratorate supervised the delivery and execution activities of the courts and public security organs and the admission, medical treatment, supervision and discharge of compulsory medical institutions in accordance with the law, and proposed corrections to the

relevant units where violations were found in accordance with the law. A total of 1,724 cases of illegal practices in the execution of compulsory medical treatment were supervised and corrected from 2016 to 2020.

Indicator 71: Implementing the Anti-Drug Law and the Regulations on Drug Rehabilitation. Standard rules shall be implemented for decision-making on compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation, early termination or extension of the terms of such drug rehabilitation. The effectiveness of medical treatment and rehabilitation in relation to drug addiction shall be improved, and the lawful rights of drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation shall be protected.

The diagnostic assessment of drug addicts was improved, and the daily behavioral performance of drug addicts was directly linked to the early termination or extension of the terms of compulsory isolation from drug addiction. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 1.327 million drug addicts were ordered by law to undergo compulsory isolation from drug addiction and 448,129 were released early from compulsory isolation. Specialised medical institutions have been set up in compulsory isolation and drug rehabilitation centres. Around the education and rehabilitation of drug addicts, social professionals were invited to assist in the psychological correction of drug addicts.

The compulsory isolation from drug addiction centres have launched an open door campaign to the community. Different

initiatives were taken such as informing drug addicts of their rights in a variety of ways and increasing the number of video meetings and online appointments for visitation meetings. Specialized compulsory isolation from drug addiction treatment facilities or special brigades were set up for women and minors to ensure that minor drug addicts completed the nine-year compulsory education program on the premises.

An integrated drug rehabilitation treatment mode consisting of medical treatment, psychological correction, help and assistance, and employment support has been adopted to provide vocational skills training and employment support for drug addicts.

(3) Right to fair trial

Indicator 72: Strictly observing the conditions applicable to death penalty. The procedure of checking and verification shall be strengthened for death sentence, and the procedure of oversight over death sentence checking and verification shall be further regularized.

The highest standards for the application of the death penalty were strictly observed, and maximum leniency was shown for those with statutory or discretionary mitigating circumstances such as surrender and significant merit; judicial standards of adjudication were unified, and guidelines were formulated to refine the standards for the application of the law and rules of

procedure in death penalty cases.

Several Provisions on Safeguarding the Lawful Rights and Interests of Parties in the Death Penalty Checking, Verification and Execution Procedures were formulated.

The supervision cases for death penalty checking and verification have been handled in strict accordance with the law. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court have established a joint meeting mechanism to strengthen guidance on the handling of the supervision cases for death penalty checking and verification, compile and distribute typical cases, and held at least one nationwide training course on supervision for death penalty checking and verification work every year.

Indicator 73: Ensuring the people's courts exercise adjudicative power independently and in accordance with the law. The system that archives leading officials' intervention in judicial activities and in the handling of particular cases shall be improved, making them known to the public, and holding them accountable. The limits of authority at all levels within the judicial bodies shall be clearly defined. The mechanism of internal checks and oversight shall be improved, so shall the recording and accountability systems regarding judicial personnel who intervene in case handling.

A system has been established to prevent leaders and insiders

from interfering in cases by recording, informing and holding them accountable, a special database and direct reporting system for information on interfering in cases by internal and external personnel, a monthly report and a “zero report” system for interfering in cases, and a protection and incentive mechanism for case officers to record irregularities in interfering in cases also established.

The Opinions on Implementing the Judicial Accountability System and Perfecting the Trial Supervision and Management Mechanism (for Trial Implementation), the Implementation Opinions on Furthering the Comprehensive Implementation of the Judicial Accountability System, and the Implementation Opinions on Deepening the Comprehensive Supporting Reform of the Judicial Accountability System were issued, making it clear that judges are responsible for the quality of the cases they handle for life within the scope of their duties.

Indicator 74: Standardizing judicial interpretation and case guidance, and unifying the criteria for the application of the law.

From 2016 to 2020, the Supreme People’s Court issued 129 judicial interpretations and 89 guiding cases. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate issued 18 batches of a total of 70 guiding cases. In order to implement the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues in Comprehensively Promoting the Rule of Law and the

Organization Law of the People's Procuratorates of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Case Guidance Work were revised in 2019.

Indicator 75: Implementing the principle of evidentiary adjudication. The principles of testimony and trial in court shall be implemented, so shall the system of court appearance of witnesses and authenticators.

The Opinions on Promoting the Reform of the Trial-centred Criminal Procedure System and the Implementation Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Reform of the Trial-centred Criminal Procedure System were issued. To promote the substantiation of court trials, mechanisms such as the appearance of investigators, experts and witnesses to testify in court were improved. Shanghai and Guizhou high courts formulated guidelines on the standard of evidence for common crimes to improve the quality of handling criminal cases.

Indicator 76: Implementing the principle of presumption of innocence, and the rule of exclusion of illegally obtained evidence, and specifying the scope and exclusion procedures of illegal evidence.

From 2016 to 2020, the people's courts at all levels acquitted 5,479 defendants in accordance with the law. The procuratorates at all levels have carried out a special clean-up campaign of "pending cases" in criminal proceedings involving private enterprises. A total of 2,870 cases were identified in 2019 and

2,423 cases have been supervised and concluded, and a new round of “pending cases” clean-up campaign is currently being carried out.

The Opinions on Promoting the Reform of the Trial-Centred Criminal Procedure System, the Provisions on Several Issues Concerning the Strict Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in Handling Criminal Cases, and the revision of the Rules of Criminal Procedure of the People’s Procuratorates were issued to clarify the scope of the exclusion of illegal evidence, verification of the legality of interrogation at the end of investigation in major cases, and relief for handling the legality of evidence taken in the first instance.

Indicator 77: Enhancing institutional guarantee for lawyers’ rights to know, apply and appeal throughout the course of litigation, ensuring their access to criminal suspects or defendants, and rights to review files, collect evidence, raise questions, conduct cross-examinations and debate, and ensuring lawyers exercise their rights of defense and procuration in accordance with the law. The mechanism of valuing lawyers’ defense and procuration opinions in investigation, prosecution and trial shall be improved, and the system of listening to their opinions shall be observed. Discriminatory security checks of lawyers are prohibited, in order to provide convenience for them to perform their duties in accordance with the law.

The Provisions on the Effective Protection of Lawyers' Rights in Litigation in accordance with the Law were strictly implemented, and lawyers' rights to practice such as the right to know, the right to review files and the right to appear in court were safeguarded in accordance with the law. The Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Lawyer System, the Notice on Establishing and Improving the Rapid Coordinated Disposal Mechanism for Safeguarding Lawyers' Practice Rights, the Notice on Safeguarding Lawyers' Litigation Rights and Regulating Lawyers' Participation in Court Activities in accordance with the Law, and the Opinions on Providing Lawyers with One-Stop Litigation Services were issued, improving the mechanism for safeguarding lawyers' practice, facilitating lawyers' participation in litigation and the mechanism for relief of practice rights.

Special inspections were carried out to strengthen the protection of lawyers' rights to practice in investigation, review and arrest, review and prosecution, litigation supervision, case management, complaints and appeals, and other aspects of prosecution.

The Opinions of the Supreme People's Court on Comprehensively Deepening the Reform of the People's Courts—Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Reform of the People's Courts (2014-2018) was implemented, strengthening the mechanism for judicial protection of human rights and explicitly prohibiting discriminatory security checks on lawyers.

Indicator 78: Enhancing institutional guarantee for the rights of litigants and other parties involved in the lawsuit to know, present views, debate and defense, apply and appeal, and implementing regulations on legal aid prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Law and related rules and regulations.

The Measures for Launching Pilot Work on Full Coverage of Lawyers' Defence in Criminal Cases was formulated. A duty lawyer system was improved to support duty lawyers in providing a variety of legal assistance to criminal suspects and defendants, and it was made clear that the authorities handling the cases should facilitate the duty lawyers in performing their duties. Since 2018, the total number of legal aid cases defended by lawyers carrying out the expanded pilot reached more than 590,000, and the number of cases in which duty lawyers provided legal assistance reached more than 480,000.

Indicator 79: Improving the practice of leniency to those who confess their crimes and submit to punishment in criminal proceedings. The judicial proceedings, penalty standards and handling means shall be clarified for cases where defendants plead guilty, accept punishment, surrender ill-gotten gains or pay compensation, all of their own accord.

The pilot practice of leniency to those who confess their crimes and submit to punishment was launched in 2016, and as of September 2017, 251 pilot courts had concluded 69,000 such

cases involving 78,000 people, accounting for 42.7% of all criminal cases in the same period. The year 2018 saw the incorporation of the practice of leniency to those who confess their crimes and submit to punishment and expedited procedures into the Criminal Procedure Law. The Guidance on the Application of the Practice of Leniency to those who Confess their Crimes and Submit to Punishment was issued in 2019. In 2020, procuratorates nationwide applied the leniency practice to 1,550,451 people to conclude cases, accounting for 86.8% of the number of cases concluded in the same period for review and prosecution, an increase of 37.5% year-on-year.

Indicator 80: Pressing further forward with standardization in meting out punishment, regularizing the judges' sentencing discretion, improving sentencing procedures, and enhancing openness and impartiality in sentencing.

In 2017, the Guidance on Sentencing for Common Crimes (II) (for Trial Implementation) was issued, adding sentencing norms relating to eight common crimes, including dangerous driving offenses. The Opinions on Certain Issues Relating to the Regulation of Sentencing Procedures was issued to ensure that sentencing is open and impartial.

Indicator 81: Prohibiting defendants who are held in custody or appellants from appearing in court wearing clothing that bear the logo of their organs of custody.

The Supreme People's Court amended the Rules of the People's

Court in 2016 to explicitly require criminal defendants or appellants in custody to appear in court for trial wearing formal or casual attire and not wearing clothing that bear the logo of their organs of custody.

Indicator 82: Improving the mechanism for fast-track handling of minor criminal cases, and reforming fast-track trial procedures for criminal cases in an orderly manner.

The Criminal Procedure Law was amended to clarify the scope of application, specific procedures, trial period and procedural transformation of the fast-track trial procedure. The Rules of Criminal Procedure of the People's Procuratorates were amended to provide detailed provisions on how the fast-track trial procedure is to be applied. A total of 224,996 cases, or 25.6% of the cases tried under the leniency system to those who confessed their crimes and submitted to punishment were subject to the fast-track trial procedure in 2020.

Indicator 83: Formulating the Law on Assistance for Victims of Crime, and establishing a unified, procedure-based relief system for victims of crime.

The Opinions on Regulating the Work of Judicial Assistance to Petition Letters and Visits in Relation to Lawsuits (for Trial Implementation) and the Opinions on Strengthening and Regulating the Work of National Judicial Assistance in the People's Courts were issued, and judicial assistance committees were established to promote the interface between judicial

assistance and social assistance and legal aid. A total of 205,600 cases of judicial assistance were handled by courts nationwide from 2016 to 2020, of which 37,852 cases were handled in 2020, with 44,350 people receiving assistance and a total of RMB 910 million put into the assistance.

(4) Freedom of religious belief

Indicator 84: Amending the Regulations on Religious Affairs, regularizing in accordance with the law the conduct of the government in managing religious affairs, and protecting the lawful rights and interests of religious believers.

The Regulations on Religious Affairs were amended in 2017 and came into effect on 1 February 2018. The corresponding supporting measures have been improved and the conduct of the government in managing religious affairs in accordance with the law has been promoted.

Indicator 85: Supporting the efforts of the religious circles for self-improvement to enhance their capabilities for self-regulation, self-discipline and self-management. Necessary support and assistance shall be provided for religious groups to hold activities. Encouraging religious circles to organize charity activities in accordance with the law.

The Regulations of the Chinese Christian Churches were

revised and the Code of Conduct for Chinese Christian Pastors and other rules and regulations were formulated.

Religious texts were translated and published in a variety of languages, with 1.76 million copies of the Qur'an and the Bukhari Hadith in Chinese, Uighur, Kazakh and Kirgiz. The Islamic community deepened its work on the interpretation of the scriptures and prepared and published model sermons such as the New Collection of Wolz Speeches. The Islamic Society's website and WeChat account continued to grow in influence.

The Buddhist community edited and published publications such as *The Voice of Dharma*, conducted sutra exchanges and various Dharma activities, and held 69 preceptorship pujas. A new campus of the China Buddhist Academy, a sermon exchange base of the China Buddhist Association and a research base for the study of humanistic Buddhist thought were built. Buddhist cultural and artistic exhibitions were organized and training in the conservation of ancient texts was conducted.

The Islamic community in China raised over RMB 100 million to carry out charitable activities such as helping the needy, donating to schools, and serving the elderly. The National Committee of Three-Self Patriotic Movement of the Protestant Churches in China and the China Christian Council donated more than RMB 25 million in cash and goods. The Chinese Buddhist community participated in poverty alleviation and carried out a number of social welfare charities.

Indicator 86: Making efforts to run the religious institutes well, improving the training of religious professionals, and improving the qualities of faculty and staff of the religious institutes.

From 2016 to 2020, 12 religious institutes were approved in accordance with the law nationwide, bringing the total number to 95, including 44 Buddhist, 11 Taoist, 10 Islamic, 9 Catholic and 21 Christian, with more than 20,000 full-time students in religious colleges. A total of more than 50,000 religious professionals were trained.

Xinjiang has now built 10 Islamic colleges and schools, including the Xinjiang Islamic Scripture College and the Xinjiang Islamic Scripture School, and has expanded the scale of enrollment and started to enroll in postgraduate courses, training a new generation of religious professionals of nearly 1,000 people every year.

There are Buddhist associations in the Tibet Autonomous Region and its seven prefecture-level localities. A total of eight Tibetan language Buddhist colleges are planned to be built across China, with 1,950 students enrolled. Seven colleges have already been put into operation, with a total investment of RMB 920 million. Tibetan Buddhism has established a three-tier system of academic ranks, with 273 students being awarded the senior rank of “Tuoranpa”.

The Taoist community has carried out research on

contemporary Taoist doctrinal thinking, compiled and codified the Chinese Continuing Taoist Collection project, organized Xuanmen lecture activities, etc., trained a number of outstanding young and middle-aged Taoist talents, explored the construction of special talent training bases, and conducted rotational training for existing religious professionals to improve their overall quality.

The Christian community raised the level of its theological institutions and organized numerous training courses for in-service religious professionals, including a training course for bilingual preachers from ethnic minority churches.

Indicator 87: Halting investments in and commercial use of venues for religious activities, and prohibiting the “contracting” of Buddhist monasteries and Taoist temples.

The legitimate rights of religious communities were safeguarded in accordance with the law, the fake Taoist priests were cleaned up and cracked down, and such act as enrichment in the name of Buddhism was punished in accordance with the law.

Indicator 88: Improving organization and services for the Islamic Hajj.

The Measures for the Administration of Islamic Hajj Affairs was implemented to support the annual Hajj pilgrimage for Chinese Muslims organized by the Islamic Association of China, and providing support and assistance in the areas of

document processing, medical examination and inoculation, transportation, entry and exit, epidemic prevention and control, and medical services for Hajj pilgrims.

Indicator 89: Actively engaging in religious exchanges with the outside world.

The World Buddhist Forum, the International Taoist Forum and the International Symposium on Middle Way Thought in Islam were held, and a number of meetings of international religious organizations such as the World Council of Churches were hosted. The Three-Self Patriotic Movement of China (TSPM) and the China Christian Council (CCC) received 233 visiting groups from abroad and sent out 72 visiting groups abroad. Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association and Bishops Conference Of Catholic Church in China sent members to participate in international conferences such as the “World Conference of Bishops” and the “Joint Conference of Asian Bishops”, and organized delegations to visit Germany, Italy, Korea and the United States.

(5) Rights to be informed and to participate

Indicator 90: Further pressing forward with making public the lists of powers and responsibilities for easier supervision by the public. The people’s governments at all levels and their subordinate departments shall make public their functions, responsibilities, powers, administrative

procedures and means of accepting public supervision.

The Pilot Program for the Preparation of Departmental Lists of Powers and Responsibilities under the State Council was implemented, and pilot work on the preparation of lists of powers and responsibilities in seven departments was launched. A column on the list of government powers and responsibilities was opened on the Chinese government website, providing comprehensive coverage of 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

Indicator 91: Introducing the system of publicity for administrative law enforcement. Improving the construction of online administrative information data platform and public service platform, and promoting IT application to make governmental affairs more open and easier to access. Improving the information disclosure system for emergencies.

The requirements for the full implementation of a public disclosure system for administrative law enforcement in the Outline for the Implementation of the Rule of Law Government (2015-2020) has been implemented, with pilot work being carried out in 32 localities and departments in 2017 and full implementation nationwide starting in 2019.

The national government services platform has been built, and it connected 31 provinces (autonomous regions and

municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and 46 ministries and administrations under the State Council. It has provided 3.6 million items of service and more than 1,000 high-frequency services were provided through “one network”. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the “health code” was mutually recognized across provinces, with a total of 50 billion visits. Innovative applications of citizen-friendly services were continuously offered in various regions, with a number of services realized through “no meeting for approval”, “one-stop processing”, “one-pass processing” and “one-day completion “.

The Ministry of Emergency Management’s Emergency Response Workbook for Particularly Major Disasters (Press and Publicity Protection Sub-book) was formulated, as well as the Preliminary Plan for Press Releases on Particularly Major Disasters. The system-wide information resources were coordinated and a rapid reporting mechanism was established.

Indicator 92: Disclosing information about police, prison, adjudicative and procuratorial affairs. Information shall be released in time about the basis, procedures, processes and results of judicature and law enforcement in accordance with the law, and a system of unified online announcement and open inquiry shall be established for effective legal documents.

Four major public platforms for trial processes, court activities,

adjudication documents and execution information have been fully completed and in operation. By 2020, about 10 million court hearings were broadcasted live on the China Open Court website, with about 34 billion views; more than 100 million documents were made public on the China Judgment Documents website, with browsers covering more than 210 countries and regions.

The Regulations on the Disclosure of Case Information of People's Procuratorates (for Trial Implementation) have been implemented. By 2020, the People's Procuratorate's Case Information Disclosure Website had extracted procedural information on more than 13.75 million cases, and it released information on more than 1.03 million important cases, and accepted more than 500,000 online appointments for defence and representation. The national portal coverage rate of the four levels of procuratorates exceeded 95.2%, and the total number of new media accounts exceeded 11,000.

The Regulations on Public Security Organs' Law Enforcement Disclosure were revised to strictly enforce the requirement that the basis and process of law enforcement be open to the whole society. As of August 2020, 25 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) had established a unified public platform for law enforcement, and 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) had achieved online disclosure of administrative penalty decision instruments.

The Opinions on Further Deepening the Disclosure of Prison Affairs has been implemented, innovating the use of new media and new means to disclose to the public 22 items of the results of sentence reduction, parole and provisional release from prison. And 10 additional items of graded treatment, assessment, rewards and punishments for close relatives of offenders were made public to society.

Indicator 93: Enlarging public involvement in legislation. Exploration shall be made for the establishment of a mechanism in which the state organs, social groups, specialists and scholars provide argument and consultation for the adjustment of major interests in the process of legislation, thus expanding the channels for the public's orderly participation in legislation, and improving the mechanisms of soliciting public opinion for the drafting of laws, regulations and provisions, and giving feedback to the public.

The provisions of the Legislative Law on making draft laws and their amendments available to the public for comments and the Code of Practice on the Publication of Draft Laws to the Public for Comments have been implemented. Since 2018, more than 90 draft laws have been made available to the public for comments, with more than 930,000 members of the public participating and more than 2.6 million comments and suggestions made.

The CPPCC organized CPPCC members, democratic parties, the

Federation of Industry and Commerce, people without party affiliation, people's groups and social organizations to put forward proposals for the formulation and amendment of more than 30 laws and regulations, including the National Anthem Law, the Supervision Law and the Regulations on the Protection of Minors on the Internet.

The draft Civil Code (including the draft General Provisions of the Civil Code and the draft sub-particles) has been publicly consulted on the website of the National People's Congress of China for 14 times, with a total of 425,762 people making 102,834 comments.

Indicator 94: Implementing the plan of doubling the number of people's jurors, expanding the channels and scope of their selection and appointment, and specifying their functions and powers.

The People's Jurors Law was enacted and the Measures for the Selection of People's Jurors and the Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of the People's Jurors Law of the People's Republic of China were issued. A pilot reform program of the people's juror system was implemented in 50 courts, and the total number of people's jurors in the pilot courts reached 13,740, 9,220 more than before the reform, with people's jurors participating in 77.4% of first instance ordinary

procedural cases. By 2020, the number of newly elected people's jurors nationwide exceeded 240,000, bringing the number of people's jurors to over 330,000 nationwide.

Indicator 95: Improving the mechanism of having specially-invited procurators, and taking effective measures to ensure they perform their duties in accordance with the law and involve in the deliberation of procuratorial affairs.

The Regulations of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on the Work of Specially-Invited Procurators were formulated, specifying the conditions and procedures for the appointment of specially-invited procurators, and requiring that specially-invited procurators be provided with guarantees for the performance of their duties, such as notification of their work, invitations to attend meetings and organization of training.

Indicator 96: Improving the people's supervisor system. The selection, appointment and management of people's supervisors shall be improved, their rights be fully protected, and the channels be expanded for the public's orderly participation in judicial affairs.

The Measures for the Administration of the Selection and Appointment of People's Supervisors and the Provisions on the Acceptance of Supervision by People's Supervisors in the Case Handling Activities of People's Procuratorates were formulated to clarify 10 types of situations in which people's supervisors

can exercise supervision in accordance with the law. In 2020, the procuratorates invited 49,990 people's supervisors to supervise the activities of procuratorates in handling cases on 27,796 occasions.

Indicator 97: Ensuring public participation in judicial mediation and hearing, and addressing petition letters and visits in relation to legal proceedings.

The Regulations on Hearing of People's Procuratorates in Reviewing Cases were formulated. As of 2020, 20 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have achieved full coverage of procuratorial hearings at all three levels in the past three years; 6,719 public hearings on petition letters and visits were conducted, with 96.2% of cases in which the parties agreed with the procuratorates' opinions after the public hearings, and 61.6% of cases in which the parties clearly indicated that they would withdraw their complaints and petitions.

The Opinions on the Comprehensive Implementation of Lawyers' Participation in the Petition Letters and Visits were issued to guide the establishment of a mechanism for lawyers' participation in the petition letters and visits in all regions.

The People's Court mediation platform was fully applied, with 33,000 mediation organizations and 165,000 mediators stationed on the platform. Since 2018, the number of successful pre-litigation mediation civil cases has increased year-on-year

to 568,000, 1,455,000 and 4,240,000 respectively, including an increase of 191% in 2020 compared with previous year.

Indicator 98: Bringing into play the positive role of citizens' code of conduct, village regulations and folk conventions, and statutes of trades and social groups in social governance, and advancing self-governance of society.

By 2020, urban communities have generally formulated citizens' codes of conduct or self-governance charters, village regulations and folk conventions and villagers' self-governance charters have achieved full coverage.

Indicator 99: Supporting social organizations to participate in the provision of social services. Efforts shall be made to develop social work service agencies and voluntary service associations, promote the separation of trade associations from administrative bodies, facilitate the orderly development of charity organizations, and improve the systems of registration and management of social organizations and of government buying services from them.

The central government has set up projects to support the participation of social organizations in social services, and as of 2020, the projects have allocated a total of about RMB 1.54 billion, driving matching funds of about RMB 1.084 billion, establishing 3,428 projects and directly benefiting more than 13 million people. According to incomplete statistics, from 2018 to 2020, more than 900,000 social organizations nationwide have

participated in the fight against poverty, with RMB 124.518 billion invested in various types of funding and 90,124 projects implemented. The number of social work professional positions has increased by 143% compared with the end of 2015, the number of social work service organizations has increased by 179% and social work industry associations have increased by 153% similarly.

The Regulations on Voluntary Service were formulated, the Measures for Issuing Voluntary Service Records and Certificates (for Trial Implementation) were issued, the Opinions on Supporting and Developing Voluntary Service Organizations were issued, and the National Standard for Basic Norms for Voluntary Service Organizations was under study and compilation. By 2020, there were more than 14,000 marked voluntary service organizations nationwide.

By 2020, 728 national trade associations and chambers of commerce and 67,491 local trade associations and chambers of commerce have basically completed the separation reform, with completion rates of 92% and 96% respectively.

More than 400 central and local supporting laws, regulations and normative documents have been issued in the charity sector. By the end of September 2020, 8,076 charity organizations (1,961 with public fund-raising qualifications) had been registered and recognized nationwide.

The dual registration and management system was reformed,

and direct registration of four types of social organizations was promoted. The Guidance on Supporting the Cultivation and Development of Social Organizations through Government Buying Services was issued to promote various types of social organizations to actively undertake government transfer of functions and services buying.

Indicator 100: Revising the Organic Law on Urban Residents' Committees, and accelerating the pace of formulating or amending supporting laws and regulations of the Organic Law on Villagers' Committees. Efforts shall be made to forge ahead with transparency of the work of urban residents' and villagers' committees, and encourage democratic participation by urban and rural residents.

The Organic Law on Urban Residents' Committees and the Organic Law on Villagers' Committees were amended to change the term of office of neighborhood committees and village committees from three years to five years. Nationwide, the renewal of village (neighborhood) committees has achieved a unified term, unified deployment, and unified guidance and unified implementation, and urban and rural residents have elected nearly 2.8 million members of village (neighborhood) committees in accordance with the law. Flexible and diverse deliberative and consultative activities were generally carried out in various places in the form of village (residents) councils, village (residents) councils and village (residents) hearings. The system of village (neighbourhood) people's meetings and

village (neighbourhood) people's representative meetings has been gradually improved, and the channels for urban and rural residents to participate in democratic decision-making have been further broadened. The village regulations and folk conventions and the citizens' code of conduct have achieved full coverage, and urban and rural residents have become more disciplined in their selfrestraint. Village (neighbourhood) affairs supervisory committees have been fully established, village (neighbourhood) affairs openness has continued to deepen, with 95% of villages achieving openness in village affairs and urban communities generally promoting openness in neighbourhood affairs; democratic appraisal and economic responsibility audits have been widely carried out, with approximately 1.7 million village officials reporting on their duties and integrity each year, and over 230,000 village officials undergoing economic responsibility audits; villagers have democratically appraised village officials nearly 2.09 million times.

Indicator 101: Improving the system of democratic management of enterprises and public institutions in the form of employees' congresses. Efforts shall be made to press forward with institutionalization and normalization of information disclosure in enterprises and public institutions, and ensure employees' right to know and to participate in democratic management.

As of September 2019, 4.193 million enterprises and institutions with established trade unions nationwide had

established a system of employee's congress, covering 217 million employees; 4.071 million enterprises and institutions with established trade unions had established a system of openness and transparency, covering 211 million employees.

(6) Rights to be heard and to exercise public scrutiny

Indicator 102: Protecting the citizens' freedom of speech on the Internet in accordance with the law. Services shall be further improved for netizens to express their opinions, and great store shall be set on social sentiments and public opinions as expressed on the Internet.

In 2020, the mobile phone penetration rate was 93.5 units per 100 people and the number of websites was 4.43 million. The scale of Internet users grew from 688 million at the end of 2015 to 989 million at the end of 2020, and the Internet penetration rate increased from 50.3% to

70.4%. By 2020, the proportion of poor villages connected to fibre optics increased from less than 70% before the universal telecommunications service pilot to 98%, and the proportion of poor villages in deeply impoverished areas connected to broadband increased from 25% to 98%. Adequate platform protection for citizens' freedom of expression on the Internet was provided.

The Rules on the Administration of Internet News and Information Services and the Regulations on the Ecological

Governance of Network Information Content were formulated to promote the healthy and orderly development of Internet news and information services, building good network ecology and create a clear cyberspace.

A system of reporting on non-payment of wages and a feedback system for Internet public opinion information on cases involving nonpayment of wages has been established in the trade union system to keep abreast of hidden dangers and hints of non-payment of wages and to promote proper settlement of non-payment cases. From 2016 to 2020, trade unions at all levels cooperated with relevant departments to recover a total of RMB 53.251 billion in back-paid wages for 5.0986 million migrant workers.

Indicator 103: Establishing a registration system for complaints about and reports of unlawful acts by state organs at all levels, smoothing out such supervisory channels as informants' letterbox, complaint e-mail and hotline, so as to give full play to public supervision.

The Outline for the Implementation of the Rule of Law Government (2015-2020) has been strictly implemented and the mechanism of social supervision and public opinion supervision have been improved. A registration system for complaint and reporting was generally established, and informants' letterboxes, hotlines and other supervision channels were set up.

In 2020, the online government service platform of the Beijing

Municipal Government received nearly 300,000 letters from the public and solved nearly 260,000 of them. The Shenzhen government's online service platform received 55,332 messages from the public and solved 45,024 of them.

Indicator 104: Improving the regulations regarding the people's complaints and promoting law-based handling of such complaints. Mechanisms shall be improved to separate litigations from complaints, and bring to conclusion all petitions relating to legal proceedings lodged by way of letters or personal visits to relevant government departments. A platform integrating accusation, offence reporting, appeal, complaint, consultation and search shall be built, online processing of complaints shall be encouraged, and complaints shall be classified and handled in accordance with the law. Citizens' rational and lawful appeals shall be resolved in accordance with legal provisions and procedures.

The Provisions on the Articulation and Co-operation of Law-related Letters and Visits in accordance with the Law and the Opinions on Effectively Solving Prominent Problems of Law-Related Letters and Visits have been formulated, and the Notice on Further Standardizing the Finalization of Letters and Visits, and the Notice on Correcting Errors and Defects in Law Enforcement through the Handling of Letters and Visits were implemented, so as to effectively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the petitioners and uphold the authority of the

law.

The National Information System for Letters and Visits was established, and a mobile phone APP and WeChat Letters and Visits function were opened. The National Information System for Letters and Visits has been connected to 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and 42 ministries and commissions of the central state organs, with access to more than 130,000 functional departments and townships (streets) at all levels nationwide. An open, transparent, fast, efficient and easy-to-monitor online petition platform has been established and improved, making it more convenient for the public to quickly reflect information, actively contribute ideas and make complaints and requests, and achieving “all-weather, zero-distance” communication between the people and the Party and the government. Since 2020, a large number of petition issues related to epidemics have been resolved in a timely and local manner, and special efforts have been deployed to focus on repeated petitions and resolve the backlog of petition cases. A large number of backlog cases of letters and petitions were effectively resolved and solved.

Indicator 105: Amending the Administrative Reconsideration Law, and protecting citizens’ and social organizations’ rights to supervise administrative bodies by applying for administrative reconsideration. Oversight shall be strengthened on civil servants’ violations of law and

discipline.

The Administrative Reconsideration Law was amended in September 2017. The Civil Service Law was amended and the Law on Administrative Sanctions for Public Officials was enacted, giving authorities and units responsible for appointing and dismissing public officials the authority to suspend the performance of their duties.

Indicator 106: Giving full play to supervision by newspapers, magazines, radio, television and other types of traditional media, increasing the interaction between traditional media and new media like the Internet, and highlighting law-based online supervision. Protection in accordance with the law shall be extended to the rights of news agencies and their staff to information, interview, publication, criticism and supervision.

The Rules on the Administration of Internet News and Information Services was formulated to regulate the supervision of news and public opinion.

The Civil Code established provisions to safeguard the supervision of the press and media and the supervision of public opinion. The China Journalists Association revised the Measures for Receiving Complaints on the Protection of Rights of the China Journalists Association and has received a total of more than 60 calls, letters and visits on the protection of rights since 2016, with a 100% completion rate. The year 2019 saw

the launch of a group insurance scheme for Chinese journalists in war zones abroad, donating life insurance to a total of 101 journalists from news organizations. The year 2020 saw the launch of an epidemic insurance scheme for frontline journalists, donating life insurance to nearly 4,000 journalists and 1,216 foreign correspondents. The China Journalists Assistance Program was implemented, providing a total of RMB 14.97 million in assistance to 314 journalists who were injured, sick or killed on duty nationwide.

Indicator 107: Improving the system of constitutional supervision by the National People’s Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee, and the mechanism of procedures for the interpretation of the Constitution. The legislative recording and review system and capability building shall be improved, and all normative documents shall be brought into the scope of such recording and review. All normative documents that violate the Constitution or laws shall be abrogated or corrected. Systems shall be improved by which the people’s congresses discuss and decide on major issues, and governments at all levels report to the people’s congresses at the same level before making major policy decisions.

The 2018 constitutional amendment renamed the Legal Committee of the NPC as the Constitutional and Legal Committee. The Decision on the Duties of the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the National People’s Congress was

adopted, clarifying the duties of the Constitutional and Legal Committees to “promote the implementation of the Constitution, carry out constitutional interpretation, promote constitutional review, strengthen constitutional oversight and cooperate with constitutional publicity”. It has also improved the constitutional review system and established a sound system for prior review and consultation on constitutional issues.

The Measures for Reviewing the Filing of Regulations and Judicial Interpretations were formulated; supervision regulations were included in the scope of filing and review by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, and the normative documents of local courts and procuratorates were included in the scope of filing and review by the local people’s congresses at the same level; the channels for citizens and organizations to submit review proposals were broadened, and 7,689 review proposals were reviewed one by one.

Indicator 108: Building a platform of consultation for the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and enriching the contents and forms of consultation. Targeting issues bearing on overall social and economic development and the people’s immediate interests, CPPCC will conduct extensive consultation. The mechanisms of organizing democratic supervision, safeguarding related rights and interests, providing feedback, and facilitating communication and coordination shall be improved.

From 2016 to 2020, the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce put forward nearly 1,800 proposals and submitted more than 20,000 pieces of information on social opinion. The CPPCC held 10 thematic standing committee meetings on political issues and 77 fortnightly consultation talks. Sixty-four inspections and researches were conducted on supervisory issues, more than 220,000 letters were received from the public, and more than 970 visits were received from CPPCC members at all levels, people of united front and the public. A total of 10 tele-consultation meetings have been held since 2018.

Indicator 109: Improving auditing supervision. The auditing management system conducive to exercising the right of auditing supervision independently and in accordance with the law shall be improved, and an auditing personnel management system with distinctive professional features shall be established, so as to form a system of auditing supervision commensurate to the modernization of a national governance system and capacity. Full coverage of auditing shall be endeavored over public funds, state-owned assets and resources, as well as leading officials' performance of economic duties.

Several Opinions on Deepening Audit Supervision of State-Owned Enterprises and State-Owned Capital, Provisions on the Outgoing Audit of Natural Resources Assets of Leading Officials (for Trial Implementation) and Provisions on the

Economic Responsibility Audit of Major Leading Officials of the Party and Government and Major Leaders of State-Owned Enterprises and Institutions were issued. The audit management system was reformed and the Central Audit Commission was formed.

From 2016 to 2020, more than 500,000 units were audited nationwide, contributing to more than RMB 2.2 trillion in revenue savings and loss recovery, and promoting the establishment of more than 37,000 sound regulations and systems.

III. Rights of Specific Groups

From 2016 to 2020, the Chinese government has taken a series of effective initiatives to guarantee the rights of specific groups in favorable manner, raising the level of protection of the rights of ethnic minorities, women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Taking all factors into account, major progress has been achieved in the elimination of absolute poverty in ethnic minority areas, effectively preventing and legally combating crimes of trafficking in women and children, fully completing the elderly care system, improving the social welfare system and assistance system for the elderly, and providing rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. At the same time, further improvements are needed in the implementation of a leave system for male workers to accompany their wives during childbirth with pay, the development of childcare institutions for children aged 0-3, and the development of social organizations for the elderly.

(1) Rights of ethnic minorities

Indicator 110: The right of ethnic minorities to participate in the management of state and social affairs on an equal footing shall be guaranteed by the state. Their ability to participate in the deliberation and administration of state affairs shall be improved. The state will make sure that minority groups have a proportionate number of representatives in organs of state power and administrative,

judicial and procuratorate organs at both the central and local levels. It will improve the work to build up the ranks of ethnic-minority civil servants, and ethnic-minority citizens shall enjoy favorable treatment in accordance with the law when they take the national civil service examination.

From 2016 to 2020, more than 50 autonomous regulations and more than 240 individual regulations were enacted and amended in 155 ethnic autonomous areas across the country, providing legal support for safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of ethnic-minority citizens in accordance with the law. The 55 ethnic minorities all have their own NPC deputies and CPPCC members. Among the deputies to the Thirteenth National People's Congress, 438 are ethnic-minority delegates, accounting for 14.7%; among the members of the Thirteenth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, 244 are ethnic-minority members, accounting for 11.3%; the standing committees of the people's congresses of the 155 ethnic autonomous areas all have citizens of the ethnic groups practicing regional autonomy as their chairpersons or deputy chairpersons; the heads of the governments of the ethnic autonomous regions, prefectures, counties or banners were all citizens of the ethnic groups practicing regional autonomy.

The building of a civil service team of ethnic minorities was strengthened. The Law on Regional National Autonomy and the Civil Service Law were further implemented.

Indicator 111: The right of ethnic minorities to economic development shall be guaranteed. The state will continue to help boost the economy of ethnic-minority areas by improving infrastructure and supporting competitive industries and economic endeavors with distinctive features of minority areas, to see to it that absolute poverty in these areas shall be basically eliminated by 2020 and that the major indicators of economic development of these areas shall be higher than the national average.

From 2016 to 2020, the central government arranged RMB 30.4 billion of special poverty alleviation funds (in the direction of ethnic minority development expenditure) to strongly support the reform and development of ethnic-minority areas.

By 2020, the total road network in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the three multi-ethnic provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai reached 1,239,800 km, with 38,000 km of expressways open to traffic, 149,000 km of secondary and higher roads and a further optimised road network. In 2019, the five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces had 100% direct access to postal services in their established villages and 100% coverage of courier outlets in townships. By July 2020, the proportion of administrative villages in the five autonomous regions connected to fibre optics and 4G exceeded 98%, autonomous

counties were fully connected to fibre optics and 4G networks, and all autonomous prefectures built “optical network cities”. The availability problem of the last group of people without access to electricity has been effectively resolved.

From 2016 to 2020, the regional GDP of the five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces increased from RMB 7.3911 trillion to RMB 10.4492 trillion, with an average annual growth rate of 6.6%, 0.8 percentage points higher than that of the whole country during the same period; the per-capita regional GDP increased from RMB 38,000 to RMB 52,000. In 2020, the five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces strived to overcome the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and achieved a regional GDP of RMB 10.4 trillion, up 3.2% year-on-year, 0.9 percentage points higher than that of the whole country. Between 2016 and 2020, the poverty population in the five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces reduced by a total of 15.6 million, and all 28 less populous ethnic groups were able to lift themselves out of poverty as a whole; all 420 poverty-stricken counties in ethnic autonomous areas have been lifted out of poverty.

Indicator 112: The right of ethnic minorities to enjoy equal access to public services shall be guaranteed. Efforts shall be made to channel public service resources to the ethnic autonomous areas, and strengthen trans-provincial/regional pair-up assistance to further narrow the gaps in the incomes of urban and rural residents, as well as in compulsory

education, medical care, and social security between ethnic autonomous areas and the national average.

Between 2016 and 2020, the per-capita disposable income of rural residents in the five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai increased from RMB 18,000 to RMB 24,534, with an average annual growth rate of 8.0%, 0.2 percentage points higher than the national average. By 2020, the gap between the average urban and rural minimum living standards and the national average standard had narrowed in all five autonomous regions and the three multi-ethnic provinces. Among them, the urban minimum living standard in Inner Mongolia, Guangxi and Tibet is higher than the national average, and the rural minimum living standard in Inner Mongolia is higher than the national average. All indicators of medical and health care were equal to or better than the national average.

Indicator 113: The right of ethnic minorities to education shall be guaranteed. Efforts shall be made continuously to transfer more public education resources to ethnic-minority areas and strengthen pair-up assistance in education; to support ethnic-minority areas in standardized construction of compulsory-education schools, so as to realize the balanced development of compulsory education in each county by 2020; and to help ethnic-minority areas train teachers who will go and work in the rural areas. The proportion of students enrolled from ethnic-minority areas

to vocational schools in central and eastern provinces and cities shall be raised appropriately. Renewed efforts shall be made to run well special classes for ethnic minority students in hinterland areas. Importance shall be attached to the training and utilization of skilled people of ethnic minority origin in all professions.

Educational equity has been further implemented. From 2016 to 2020, a total of about 150,000 students graduated from universities directly under the National Ethnic Affairs Commission, including about 90,000 ethnic minority graduates. A total of more than RMB 790 billion has been invested nationwide, with a focus on poor areas such as ethnic minority areas; 260 million sq m of new school buildings and 250 million sq m of sports grounds have been renovated and expanded nationwide; more than RMB 110 billion worth of facilities and equipment have been purchased; school conditions in rural compulsory education schools have improved significantly; urban-rural, regional and inter-school gaps have been further narrowed; and 2,767 counties nationwide have passed the National Supervisory Assessment of Balanced Development of Compulsory Education, accounting for 95.32% of the total.

A series of documents were issued, including the Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Comprehensively Deepening the Reform of the Teacher Corps in the New Era, and the Rural Teacher Support Program (2015-2020). The Special Rural Teacher

Posting Program was implemented, recruiting 950,000 teachers, covering more than 1,000 counties in central and western China and more than 30,000 rural schools, and fully allocating teachers to boarding schools in rural towns. Publicly-funded education for teacher-training students has been promoted, and the training of “multidiscipline” teachers for rural schools has been strengthened, attracting about 45,000 college graduates to teach in rural schools each year.

Indicator 114: The right of ethnic minorities to learn, use and develop their own spoken and written languages shall be respected and guaranteed. The language education level of ethnic minorities is constantly being raised and bilingual teaching increased in ethnic minority areas. Their right to litigate in their own languages is protected.

In 2019, the first phase of the China’s Language Resources Protection Project was successfully completed. A research centre for the protection of minority languages was set up, and 20 volumes of the Chinese Endangered Languages Journal were edited and published on minority languages.

An online translation network for ethnic languages has been built. China successfully developed three major systems for intelligent translation, speech recognition and synthesis, and image recognition in seven ethnic languages, including Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Kazakh, Korean, Yi and Zhuang. More than 50 ethnic language applications with independent

intellectual property rights, such as seven ethnic languages mobile phone input methods, ethnic languages-national language translation softwares, were developed.

The right to legally use minority spoken and written languages was effectively guaranteed in the areas of administration and justice, press and publication, culture and education.

Indicator 115: The cultural rights of ethnic minorities shall be guaranteed. The state shall protect and pass on the traditional culture of ethnic minorities, and step up efforts to protect, rescue, sort out, publish and research ancient books of ethnic minorities. It shall encourage the creation of literary works of ethnic minorities, and support innovative realistic works featuring integration of ethnic cultures. It shall increase support for the ethnic-culture industry with distinctive features.

The first national industry standard for the work on minority antiquities, the Classification of Minority Written Antiquities (GB/T 367482018) was formulated, providing an important basis for the standardization of the protection, rescue and census of minority antiquities. Work was launched on the compilation and publication of the Atlas of China's Minority Cultural Relics and the General Catalogue of China's Minority Antiquities, a volume on 17 ethnic groups. Five autonomous regions and three multi-ethnic provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai listed 1,940 villages in the fourth and fifth batches of traditional

Chinese villages and implemented listing and protection, creating a total of 11 famous Chinese historical and cultural towns, 27 famous Chinese historical and cultural villages, more than 170 historical and cultural districts, more than 4,400 historical buildings and 932 “China’s Minority Characteristic Villages”. The traditional culture of ethnic minorities has been protected and inherited.

The National Ethnic Minority Cultural and Art Performances, the National Ethnic Minority Traditional Sports Meet, and the National Ethnic Minority Literature and Creative Writing Junma Awards were regularly organized to promote the development of ethnic cultural and sports undertakings and support the development of cultural industries in ethnic-minority areas.

The Guidance on Further Strengthening the Work of Traditional Minority Sports and Several Opinions on Strengthening the Work of Ethnic Minority Medicine in the New Era have been formulated, and the cause of traditional minority sports and ethnic medicine is developing rapidly.

Indicator 116: Urban work regulations concerning ethnic minorities shall be revised to protect the legitimate rights and interests of ethnic minorities in urban areas.

The revision of the Urban Work Regulations concerning Ethnic Minorities was initiated and open to public comments, the process of amending the law has not yet been completed.

The voluntary services such as the national language training,

policy promotion and legal awareness education have been provided for ethnic-minority migrant workers and businessmen continuously, benefiting more than 100,000 ethnic-minority people.

(2) Rights of women

Indicator 117: Efforts shall be carried on to promote equal participation of women in the management of state and social affairs. The proportion of women delegates to the people's congresses and CPPCC committees at all levels shall be gradually increased, so shall the proportion of women in the leadership of the people's congresses, governments and CPPCC committees at all levels. By 2020, women members shall make up over 30 percent of total members of villagers' committees, over 10 percent of the villagers' committee chairpersons, and about 50 percent of the members of urban residents' committees.

Women delegates to the Thirteenth NPC accounted for 24.9% of the total delegates, an increase of 1.5 percentage points over the previous term. Women members of the Thirteenth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) accounted for 20.4% of the total number of members, an increase of 2.6 percentage points over the previous term. In 2019, the proportion of female officials in the leading teams of provincial, municipal and county governments was 9.7%, 7.5% and 9.2% respectively, with the proportion at

the provincial level remaining the same as in 2018 and the proportion at the municipal and county levels increasing by 1.4 and 2.3 percentage points respectively. The proportion of officials at the provincial and municipal levels of government with women was 51.2% and 53.4% respectively, an increase of 0.6 and 1.4 percentage points over 2018.

The proportion of women among the heads of villagers' committees in 2019 was 11.9%, 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2015; the proportion of women among members of urban residents' committees was 50.9%, 1.7 percentage points higher than in 2015.

Indicator 118: Efforts shall be made to eliminate gender discrimination in employment, payment and career development. Special labour protection for women workers shall be made an important content in labour security and safety supervision. Annual assessment shall be conducted in this regard.

The Circular on Further Regulation of Recruitment Practices to Promote Women's Employment was issued, specifying the six types of gender discrimination in employment that must not be practiced.

The proportion of female employees in society as a whole was 43.2% in 2019, up 0.3 percentage points from 2015. The number of female employees in urban units reached 66.842 million, 1.57 million more than in 2015.

The percentage of enterprises implementing the Special Provisions on Labour Protection for Female Employees was 69.6%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points over 2018, which needs to be further strengthened.

Indicator 119: Women’s right to health shall be protected. Efforts shall be made to improve the maternity service system in urban and rural areas, and provide basic medical and health services for pregnant and lying-in women. By 2020, the mortality rate of pregnant and lying-in women shall drop to 18 per 100,000; an additional 89,000 obstetric tables and 140,000 obstetricians and midwives be added. The screening of common gynecological diseases shall be raised, and the scope of free check-ups for cervical and breast cancers be expanded for rural women. Healthcare services for migrant women shall be improved.

Universal access to the national free pre-pregnancy eugenic health screening program was carried out, providing free screening for 8.67 million couples planning to become pregnant in 2020, with an average coverage rate of 96.4% of the target population, 99.9 % of maternal institutional deliveries, and 92.7% of systematic maternal management. The maternal mortality rate fell from 20.1 per 100,000 in 2015 to 16.9 per 100,000 in 2020. Cervical and breast cancer screening for rural women has covered all poor counties nationwide. The screening rate for common diseases among women has increased significantly, reaching 86.6% in 2020, 25 percentage points

higher than in 2015.

Indicator 120: Women’s rights of marriage and the family shall be protected. A system of paid maternity leave for male workers to accompany and attend to puerperal wives shall be introduced. Great efforts shall be made to develop nurseries for kids under three years old to help women balance work and family duties. Women’ s property rights and interests in marriage and the family shall be protected.

The leave for male workers to accompany and attend to puerperal wives with pay (paid paternity leave) is provided for in the family planning regulations and related documents of three provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) nationwide.

Guidelines on Promoting the Development of Care Services for Infants and Toddlers under the Age of three were issued to provide essential care services for families or infants and toddlers with care difficulties.

The Civil Code makes it clear that the debts of a husband and wife are to be signed jointly, so that one of the spouses will not be “indebted”, and it improves the system of compensation for domestic work and financial assistance for divorce. The Application of the Interpretation on the Marriage and Family Part of the Civil Code of the People’s Republic of China (I) was issued to provide guidance on the proper adjudication of marriage and family disputes and to protect women’s property

rights and interests in accordance with the law.

Indicator 121: The Anti-Domestic Violence Law shall be enforced. The multi-departmental cooperative mechanism for the prevention and prohibition of domestic violence shall be improved, so shall an integrated working mechanism that combines prevention, prohibition and assistance. Social organizations shall be encouraged and helped to take part in the work against domestic violence.

More than 60 judicial interpretations, regulations and policy documents have been issued to implement the Anti-Domestic Violence Law, and a mandatory reporting system for cases of assault against minors has been established. As of 2019, courts at all levels nationwide have issued a total of 5,749 personal safety protection orders; public security organs have participated in mediating and resolving more than 8.25 million family conflicts and disputes, effectively preventing and stopping more than 6.17 million acts of domestic violence. The Opinions on Strengthening Regular Anti-Domestic Violence Work was issued, and women's federations at all levels have carried out more than 270,000 law-promotion activities against domestic violence, involving nearly 50 million women.

Indicator 122: China's Action Plan Against Human Abduction and Trafficking (2013-2020) shall be implemented and effective efforts shall be made to prevent and crack down on such crimes in accordance with the law.

China's Action Plan Against Human Abduction and Trafficking (2013-2020) was implemented. An inter-ministerial joint meeting system has been established to combat human trafficking, led by the Ministry of Public Security with the participation of 32 ministries and commissions. China has also signed agreements with Myanmar, Vietnam and Laos to strengthen cooperation in combating human trafficking, and has established eight liaison offices for law enforcement cooperation in combating human trafficking. From 2016 to 2020, courts at all levels nationwide concluded 3,245 cases of trafficking in women and children, and 452 cases of buying trafficked women and children.

Indicator 123: Steps shall be taken to prevent and stop sexual harassment of women.

The Civil Code explicitly includes sexual harassment in its scope of regulation, stipulating that where sexual harassment is committed against another person's will by means of words, texts, images or physical acts, the victim has the right to request the perpetrator to bear civil liability in accordance with the law. The Guidance Manual on Promoting Gender Equality in the Workplace and the Guidance Manual on Eliminating Sexual Harassment in the Workplace have been formulated, and the establishment of sound institutional mechanisms related to gender equality by employers has been further promoted.

(3) Right of children

Indicator 124: The Law on the Protection of Minors shall be amended.

The newly amended Law on the Protection of Minors was adopted in 2020.

Indicator 125: The children guardianship system shall be improved, and a social network for the care of minors shall be established. A guardianship system, which is based on family guardianship, guaranteed by supervision of relevant institutions and persons such as the neighborhood and school, and supplemented by state guardianship, shall be established in due course. The legal system shall be improved to remove the guardianship status of parents or other custodians who fail to perform their responsibilities or seriously infringe upon the rights and interests of children under their guardianship.

The Civil Code stipulates the conditions that guardianship shall be revoked, that temporary guardianship measures shall be arranged during the revocation of guardianship, and that after the revocation of guardianship, a guardian shall be appointed in accordance with the principle of what is most favourable to the person under guardianship, in accordance with the law. A “three-in-one” network of school, family and society for the protection of minors has been established.

Indicator 126: Children’s right to health shall be effectively protected. The state shall establish a service system to

prevent and treat birth defects, covering the pre-pregnancy, pregnancy and neonatal stages, and accessible to both urban and rural residents. The state shall also enhance the prevention and treatment of childhood diseases and injuries. By 2020 the mortality rate of infants and kids under the age of five shall be no higher than 7.5 per 1,000 and 9.5 per 1,000, respectively. The vaccination rate under the national immunization program, calculated by taking the rural township as the basic unit, shall be kept above 95 percent. The nutrition-enhancement program for students receiving compulsory education in rural areas shall be carried on. Physical education in schools shall be given great priority in order to constantly improve the students' physical health. More guidance shall be given to improve the mental health of minors.

A system of services to prevent and treat birth defects has been improved. Some 6 million families receive free pre-pregnancy eugenics screening every year, with an annual coverage rate of over 80% of the target population. The prenatal serology for Down's syndrome, genetic metabolic diseases and hearing impairment screening rates reached 81.1%, 97% and 86.5% respectively.

The assistance program for congenital structural malformations and genetic metabolic diseases has been carried out, helping 41,000 children with birth defects. In 2020, the national infant mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate was 5.4 per

1,000 and 7.5 per 1,000 respectively, down 33.3 percent and 29.9 percent respectively from 2015. By 2020, the vaccination rate under the national immunization program remained above 90% on a township basis, and the rate of hepatitis B virus surface antigen positivity among people under five years of age has been reduced to 0.32%.

The Regulations on the Management of Food Safety and Nutrition and Health in Schools were issued. The nutrition-enhancement program for students receiving compulsory education in rural areas was carried out, covering all national-level poverty-stricken counties and providing nutritional meal subsidies for almost 38 million students. The coverage of nutrition-enhancement program for children in poverty-stricken areas was expanded, achieving full coverage in all 832 national-level poverty-stricken counties and benefiting a total of 11.2 million infants and children aged 6-24 months. In 2019, the average anaemia and growth retardation rates for infants and toddlers aged 6-24 months in areas continuously monitored by the program decreased by 50.5% and 68.3% respectively compared to 2012, and the program has effectively improved the nutritional status of children in poverty-stricken areas, effectively improving the nutritional status of children in poverty-stricken areas.

The Opinions on Strengthening School Sports for the Overall Development of Students' Physical and Mental Health, the Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Prevention and

Control of Nearsightedness among Children and Youth, and the Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening and Improving School Sports in the New Era were issued. Collective sports such as football, basketball and volleyball were vigorously promoted, basic sports such as athletics, swimming and gymnastics and special sports such as ice and snow sports were actively promoted, advantageous sports such as table tennis, badminton and martial arts were widely carried out, and the construction of school sports policies and systems was strengthened.

The Guideline for Mental Health Education in Primary and Secondary Schools was revised and the Guideline for Moral Education in Primary and Secondary Schools has been formulated, strengthening the mental health guidance for minors by incorporating mental health education into the content of moral education work.

Indicator 127: Protection of children’s rights and interests in property shall be improved. Protection shall be extended, in accordance with the law, to the children’ s rights to proceeds generated by property, bequests, intellectual property right, right of inheritance, and independent right of property dominion within certain limits.

The Civil Code affirms and protects the validity of civil legal acts performed independently by minors with restricted civil capacity for pure gain or civil legal acts that are appropriate to

their intellectual or mental health status. The Civil Code provides for the protection of the interests of the foetus, such as inheritance and acceptance of gifts, the subrogation system, and the fact that a will shall reserve the necessary share of the inheritance for an heir who lacks working capacity and has no means of subsistence, providing a legal basis for the protection of the rights and interests of children.

Indicator 128: Comprehensive maintenance of public security on and around school premises shall be strengthened, school bus safety management shall be enhanced, and violence on campus shall be prevented and stopped.

The Three-Year Action Plan to Accelerate the Construction of Safety Precautions in Primary and Secondary Schools and Kindergartens Nationwide was further implemented. The “peak duty” and “school guard” mechanisms around primary and secondary schools were further improved. In response to the lack of security forces at primary and secondary schools in remote rural areas and urban-rural areas, village officials, school staff and students’ parents were mobilized to form school protection teams to maintain law and order at school gates. The awareness campaign of “National Primary and Secondary School Students’ Safety Education Day” was carried out. The number of school-related criminal cases nationwide fell for eight consecutive years.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of 153,000 applications for school bus driving qualifications were examined and approved nationwide, and 132,000 special school buses obtained valid school bus placards nationwide, with a 100% inspection rate, eliminating potential school bus hazards from the source.

The Guidance Opinions on Prevention and Control of Bullying and Violence among Primary and Secondary School Students, the Program for Strengthening Comprehensive Control of Bullying among Primary and Secondary School Students, and the Circular on Strictly Prohibiting the Entry of Dangerous Goods such as Control Knives into Schools were issued, and the departmental responsibilities and handling procedures for preventing and stopping violence in schools premises were clarified, and the relevant education and disciplinary systems, coordination mechanisms and preventive measures were further improved. The Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency was implemented, security management around schools was tightened, regular patrols for prevention and control were strengthened, and school-related bullying cases were detected and dealt with promptly at the first sign of trouble. Students who were violent were reprimanded, and education and correction were continuously improved in cases of violence against students suspected of committing offenses. The police regularly helped schools to carry out anti-bullying, anti-violence and other rule of law publicity and education to enhance safety knowledge and awareness of the rule of law.

Indicator 129: A social environment conducive to the involvement of children shall be created. Encouragement and support shall be given to children to participate in family, school and social affairs, and channels shall be opened up for children to get involved and express themselves.

The Eighth National Congress of the China Young Pioneers was held, with 415 pioneers from across the country attending, including representatives of pioneers from 56 nationalities, disabled pioneers and pioneers who are children of returned overseas Chinese. The demands of children and youth for growth were widely listened to and promptly reflected, and children and youth were guided to understand and participate in the political life of the country in an orderly manner.

The motivational role of the Pioneer Corps posts was fully exploited to exercise and cultivate the awareness of democratic participation and independent practical ability of the pioneers. Based on the existing posts of the pioneer brigade committees, squadron committees and junior captains, the school was the main venue for the creation of a variety of Pioneer service posts according to the characteristics of different age groups. Every school year, the brigade committee, squadron committee, captains were re-elected for the purpose of regular rotation of service positions, creating more opportunities for “everyone can serve, everyone are growing”, letting pioneer leaders independently practice ability, guiding the pioneers in charge of

their own organization, independent construction of positions, independent activities under the guidance of counselors.

Indicator 130: Children’s right to leisure and recreation shall be guaranteed. Efforts shall be enhanced in the construction of facilities for children’s activities and services in communities. By 2020 there will be “children’s homes” in over 90 percent of urban and rural communities. At least one full-time or part-time social worker in relation to children shall be employed in each urban sub-district and rural township. The schoolwork load shall be lessened by addressing both the root cause and symptoms.

By 2020, more than 320,000 “children’s homes” have been built, providing children with a safe space for play and education.

The construction of grass-roots children’s work teams has been strengthened. By 2020, there were 56,000 township (street) children’s supervisors and more than 675,000 village (community) children’s directors nationwide, achieving full coverage. A Guide to the Work of Children’s Supervisors (guidance version) and a Guide to the Work of Children’s Directors (guidance version) has been compiled to strengthen training for children’s supervisors and children’s directors, with an effort to enhance their ability to handle matters related to minors and provide care services.

Indicator 131: Deprived children shall be taken care of.

Children's welfare and service systems at city, county, township (subdistrict) and community levels shall be established, in addition to the implementation of a plan for the construction of children's welfare institutions and institutions for the protection of minors at the county level. The system of welfare for deprived children shall be improved. The security system for orphans shall be perfected. The level of guarantee for the rights to life, education, healthcare and other rights of AIDS-affected children and prisoners' children under 18 years old shall be improved. Greater protection and care shall be extended to children of migrant workers left behind in the countryside.

The children's protection and service system was further improved.

By 2020, there were a total of 1,217 children's welfare institutions nationwide. Children's welfare institutions have expanded their centralized foster care from orphans to de facto unsupported children, and have actively expanded their outreach services to groups such as children with disabilities, children affected by AIDS, and children of people serving prison sentences and forced drug rehabilitation.

From 2019 onwards, the central financial subsidies for orphans in the east, middle and west of the country were raised to RMB 300, 450 and 600 per person per month respectively, an increase of 50%. By 2020, there were a total of 194,000 orphans

nationwide, of which 60,000 were raised in institutions, accounting for 30.9% of the total number of orphans nationwide. The Opinions on Further Strengthening the Protection of De facto Unsupported Children were issued. By 2020, 253,000 de facto unsupported children had been brought under the scope of protection, at an average protection subsidy of RMB 1,140 per person per month. The orphan protection system was further improved.

The Opinions on Strengthening the Care and Protection of Children Left Behind in Rural Areas and Opinions on Further Improving the Care and Service System for Children Left Behind in Rural Areas and Children in Difficult Situations were issued to build a care and service system for children left behind in rural areas and children in difficult situations. By 2020, there were 6.436 million children left behind in rural areas nationwide, down 28.6% from 2016.

Indicator 132: A working mechanism against violence to children shall be in place, which will prevent, monitor, report, investigate, evaluate, and handle cases of violence to children and provide necessary assistance. Great store shall be set on punishing the abduction, maltreatment and abandonment of children, forcing children into begging and other illegal criminal activities, including all forms of sexual abuse of children. Severe punishments shall be meted out to criminal activities, such as employment of child labour and exploitation of children.

The Anti-Domestic Violence Law, Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law and Amendment (XI) to the Criminal Law were passed to intensify the punishment for crimes of child abuse, abduction and trafficking, and the institutional protection of children's personal rights and interests was further improved. The Opinions on Establishing a Compulsory Reporting System for Cases of Assault on Minors (for Trial Implementation) was issued, stipulating nine categories of compulsory reporting situations, including sexual assault, abuse, bullying, abandonment and abduction and trafficking. A system for family tracing and adoption of children rescued from abduction and a fast-track mechanism for locating missing children has been established, and penalties for the purchase of abducted and sold women and children have been increased. Acts such as manipulating minors to engage in vagrancy and begging and manipulating and coercing deaf and mute youths to engage in theft were combated. The crime of child abduction and trafficking has been effectively curbed. The "Internet + anti-trafficking" campaign has been working increasingly well, and in May 2016, the Ministry of Public Security completed an emergency release platform for information on missing children, recovering 4,707 children, with a recovery rate of 98%.

The Opinions on the Establishment of a System for Access to Information on Sexual Assault Offenses and Crimes for Teaching Staff was issued. A national database of information

on sexual assault offenses has been established and improved, with a total of more than 410,000 cases of sexual assault offenses entered. The Ministry of Public Security, in collaboration with a number of departments, has actively promoted the pilot “one-stop evidence collection” program for sexual assault cases against minors, establishing more than 300 “one-stop evidence collection” points nationwide.

The effective implementation of Regulations on the Prohibition of Child Labour increased enforcement of labour security supervision, enhanced supervision and inspection of employers, and increased investigation and punishment of illegal use of child labour by employers in accordance with the law.

Indicator 133: Every attention shall be paid to reducing the number of arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of juvenile suspects. Reform shall be made of the working mechanism in relation to the trial of minors and children-related family cases, and a mechanism shall be established to link up judicial and administrative protection of children. Efforts shall be made to do well in communitybased correction of juvenile delinquents.

From 2016 to 2020, the non-arrest rates for juvenile suspects were 31.7%, 33.6%, 34.1%, 34.4% and 39.1% respectively, and the application rates for conditional non-prosecution were 8.0%, 10.1%, 12.2%, 12.5% and 20.9% respectively.

At the end of 2020, the National People’s Congress amended

the Law on the Protection of Minors and the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency to establish a coordination mechanism at the national level on the interface between judicial and administrative protection of children.

In 2019, the Law on Community Corrections was passed, with a special chapter on community-based corrections for minors. In 2020, the Measures for the Implementation of the Law on Community Corrections were implemented to further refine the work on community-based corrections for minors.

(4) Rights of the elderly

Indicator 134: An old-age service system, which is based on individual families, backed by the communities, supplemented by different institutions, boasts a more complete range of functions, is of an appropriate scale, covers both urban and rural areas and combines medical treatment with endowment care, shall be established. The old-age service market shall be open fully, and various market players shall be encouraged to increase the provision of oldage services and products by multiple means such as buying services and equity cooperation. By 2020 the old-age service facilities shall appear in over 90 percent of urban communities and 60 percent of rural communities.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of RMB 18.6 billion of investment from the central budget has been arranged for the construction

of the elderly service system; RMB 5 billion has been arranged to support 203 regions in promoting pilot reform of home and community-based elderly services. By 2020, the total number of elderly care institutions and facilities nationwide reached 319,000, and community elderly care services basically covered urban communities and more than half of rural communities.

Indicator 135: A system of old-age medical care service combining prevention with treatment and boasting diversified development shall be improved. The accessibility of healthcare services to the elderly and their health management rate shall be improved. A guardianship system for the elderly shall be set up and improved.

The Guidelines on Establishing an Improved Health Service System for the Elderly were issued. Health promotion actions for the elderly have been carried out, psychological care programs for the elderly have been implemented, and the supply of basic public health services for the elderly has been strengthened. As of 2019, the number of people aged 65 and above under health management nationwide exceeded 100 million. The Civil Code further clarified the system of legal guardianship for adults and the system of intended guardianship for adults.

Indicator 136: Preferential treatment for the elderly shall be strengthened, and the social welfare system and assistance system geared toward the elderly shall be improved. A

subsidy system for the elderly advanced in age, in straitened circumstances, and incapacitated shall be put in full shape.

The people's governments at all levels have comprehensively established and improved policies on preferential treatment for the elderly, and the elderly have enjoyed preferential and convenient services in areas such as health care and transport. Full provincial coverage of the subsidy system for elderly people in financial difficulties, such as those at advanced ages and the disabled, has been achieved.

By the end of 2020, the number of urban and rural residents covered by basic pension insurance exceeded 542 million, including 68.7 million formerly registered poor rural residents, low-income recipients and people in special hardship. Since the implementation of the policy of paying basic pension insurance premiums on behalf of urban and rural residents in 2017, a total of RMB 12.9 billion has been paid on behalf of 119 million people in difficulty, basically realizing that the poor population was fully insured. There were 160.68 million elderly people receiving monthly basic pension insurance benefits for urban and rural residents, including 30.14 million poor elderly people.

Indicator 137: Policies, regulations and normative standards in relation to livable environment for elderly people shall be established and improved. Continuous efforts shall be made to increase the barrier-free rate in newly-built public facilities and facilities geared toward elderly people, and

press forward with the development of an environment friendly to the elderly people. Efforts shall be made to forge ahead with the construction of public cultural facilities for the elderly, and encourage public cultural institutions to make more free programs available to elderly people and to increase the supply of public cultural products to this group. Efforts shall be made to integrate the functions of community old-age service facilities with those of sports facilities, encouraging communities to organize physical activities appropriate for the elderly by using public service facilities and other venues.

Public cultural facilities of all kinds at all levels have basically been opened to the elderly free of charge. As of 2019, there were 3,196 public libraries and 44,073 cultural institutions across the country, which generally offer services that were easy for the elderly to participate in.

The Planning and Design Standards for Urban Residential Areas, the Planning Standards for Urban Elderly Facilities, the Fire Prevention Code for Building Design, and the Architectural Design Standards for Elderly Care Facilities were issued. The age-appropriate renovation of public cultural facilities was further promoted, and the construction of public cultural facilities for the elderly, such as cultural stations and schools for the elderly, was strengthened, with the proportion of towns (streets) with schools for the elderly reaching 50%.

Indicator 138: Greater encouragement shall be given to the development of social organizations for elderly people, the coverage of grassroots elderly people's associations shall be further expanded in urban and rural communities, and their will and level of participation in social development shall be enhanced.

By 2020, there were more than 70,000 universities, schools and learning stations for the elderly at all levels, 29 provincial-level open universities for the elderly have been built, and the membership of the Third Age University Alliance of Universities has included 221 institutions. Learning stations for elderly education have been set up in 46,698 villages (communities) nationwide. There were about 550,000 grassroots associations for the elderly and more than 16 million senior volunteers registered nationwide.

(5) Rights of the disabled

Indicator 139: A system shall be fully implemented to provide living allowances to financially-challenged disabled people and nursing allowances to the severely disabled population. Families with disabled members that meet certain requirements, and the jobless and severely disabled adults who rely on their families for support are eligible for subsistence allowances. More medical rehabilitation services shall be brought into the scope of basic medical insurance. A system shall be established to provide rehabilitation and

assistance to disabled children. Places where the conditions permit shall subsidize the financially-challenged and severely disabled people in their purchase of basic assistance devices. The basic housing needs of the disabled shall be first guaranteed. Break-even security shall be offered for the basic livelihood of the disabled.

Full coverage of the policy on two subsidies for persons with disabilities was achieved nationwide. The Circular on Further Improving the Basic Livelihood Security for the Financially-challenged was issued, clarifying that people with severe disabilities, serious illnesses and other special difficulties in low-income families are included in the subsistence allowance with reference to single-person households upon their application. The Opinions on Reforming and Improving the Social Assistance System was issued to establish a tiered, categorised and urbanrural co-ordinate social assistance system with Chinese characteristics, and to guarantee the basic livelihood of persons with severe disabilities from financially-challenged families.

The Notice on the Inclusion of Some New Medical Rehabilitation Items in the Scope of Payment for Basic Medical Insurance was issued. All 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) nationwide have formulated local policies to add 20 medical rehabilitation items in the scope of payment of basic medical insurance on the basis of the original 9 items.

The Opinions on the Establishment of a Rehabilitation Assistance System for Disabled Children and the Implementation Measures for the Tomorrow Plan for the Medical Rehabilitation of Orphans were issued to establish and implement a nationwide rehabilitation assistance system for children with disabilities. Since 2018, rehabilitation assistance has been provided to 677,000 children with disabilities and medical rehabilitation services have been provided to orphaned children. All children aged 0-6 years old raised by children's welfare institutions and orphans in the social diasporas have been included in the rehabilitation assistance system for disabled children.

By 2020, 12 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), including Beijing, have developed a provincial-level subsidy system for the adaptation of basic assistive devices for the disabled, and 13 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), including Hebei, have piloted the construction of a subsidy system for the adaptation of basic assistive devices for the disabled in some cities or counties.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of 5.224 million rural dilapidated houses for families with financial difficulties were renovated, and 2.424 million financially-challenged households, scattered-support special hardship cases and poor disabled households have been supported to renovate their dilapidated houses.

Indicator 140: The state shall carry out rehabilitation services for the disabled. It shall promulgate and put into force the Regulations on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation. Basic and targeted rehabilitation services shall be provided to the disabled, with the focus on disabled children and the identified disabled population. The development of professional rehabilitation institutions at provincial, city and county levels shall be improved. The state shall support second-grade general hospitals in their efforts to transform themselves into general hospitals mainly focusing on rehabilitation treatment or specialized rehabilitation hospitals. A two-way referral system shall be set up between medical institutions and specialized rehabilitation institutions for the disabled. Community-based rehabilitation services for the disabled shall be extensively carried out. The state shall build rehabilitation colleges to train professional rehabilitation personnel.

The Regulations on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Disabled was formulated. The Implementation Plan for the Action on Precise Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled and the Catalogue of Basic Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled (2019 Edition) were issued to provide basic rehabilitation services for disabled children and licensed persons with disabilities. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 43.3 million people/time of basic rehabilitation services were provided for

the disabled.

The Standards for Community-based Rehabilitation Work for the Disabled were released. By 2020, a total of 2,726 counties (cities and districts) across the country have provided community-based rehabilitation services for the disabled.

In June 2019, the University of Rehabilitation (Preparatory) was officially inaugurated. From 2016 to 2020, a real-name training program for rehabilitation professionals in the National Disabled Persons' Federation system was organized, training a total of over 18,000 rehabilitation professionals at national level.

Indicator 141: Community-based rehabilitation services shall be promoted for mental patients. By 2020 there will be one mental health social welfare center at each prefecture-level city, over 70 percent of counties (cities and districts) will have a community-based rehabilitation institution for mental disorders or entrust social organizations to carry out rehabilitation services through services purchased by the government.

The Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Communitybased Rehabilitation Services for Mental Disorders were issued. Fundraising through multiple channels was carried out to support new construction, relocation and expansion projects of local psychiatric hospitals.

Indicator 142: The education level of the disabled shall be

raised. Improvement shall be made of the planning and distribution of special education schools, as well as the support system that enables children with disabilities to study in regular classes, so as to provide inclusive education for them, i.e., 12-year free education covering nine-year compulsory education and three-year high-school education. A system shall be established in which home teaching is offered to severely disabled children.

The Regulations on Education for the Disabled was amended to clarify the principles of education for the disabled with a focus on integrated (inclusive) education. The Special Education Enhancement Plan (2014-2016) and the Second Special Education Enhancement Plan (2017-2020) were implemented. Twelve years of free education for disabled students from economically disadvantaged families, and 15 years of free education for disabled students in some provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have been achieved. A total of 57,500 disabled students were enrolled in general higher education institutions from 2016 to 2020.

Indicator 143: Policies to support the disabled to find jobs and start-up businesses shall be improved, so shall the system of providing jobs for the disabled by public institutions. Policy support shall be strengthened to the disabled in starting up their own businesses, or getting jobs in flexible ways, getting supported employment or getting Internet-based employment. Efforts shall be intensified to

strengthen employment training and services for the disabled, providing practical technical training to 500,000 impoverished disabled people in the rural areas of central and western China, and ensuring that an additional 500,000 disabled people get employed in the urban areas.

The Circular on Preferential VAT Policies for Promoting the Employment of the Disabled was issued, providing a VAT rebate in accordance with the number of the disabled employees by tax authorities to eligible employers who centrally place the disabled. The General program on Improving the Employment Guarantee Fund System for the Disabled to Better Promote the Employment of the Disabled was issued, and by 2020, flexible employment (including community and home-based employment) for the disabled had reached 2.388 million. The Guidance on Solidly Ensuring the Basic Livelihood of the Disabled in the Context of the Normalization of Covid-19 Pandemic Prevention and Control was issued, supporting various types of enterprises that place the disabled in employment, and increasing support for the resumption of production and stable employment of the disabled.

A team of more than 50,000 grassroots instructors for the employment of the disabled has been established. From 2016 to 2020, federations of the disabled at all levels served a total of nearly 80,000 disabled graduates, with an employment rate of more than 60%. From 2016 to 2020, a total of more than 1.42 million people with disabilities who had been registered as

unemployed were visited, and more than 16,000 job fairs of various types were held, helping almost 200,000 employed. From 2016 to 2020, the scale of employment for the disabled remained stable, with 1.808 million people with disabilities newly employed in urban and rural areas. Vocational skills training have been provided for 3.736 million persons with disabilities in urban and rural areas.

Indicator 144: Protection of cultural rights and interests of the disabled shall be strengthened. Efforts shall be made to beef up investment in cultural and entertainment equipment appropriate for the disabled in the public cultural centers. Public libraries where conditions permit shall all have reading areas or reading rooms for the disabled. The publication of reading materials for the visually handicapped and books about the disabled people shall be encouraged. The National Sign Language and Braille Standardization Action Plan (2015-2020) shall be implemented.

A total of 19,660 intelligent book listening machines were equipped for 404 public libraries to provide free circulation lending services to blind readers. Business training was conducted for 1,436 public libraries in 26 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and prefectures and counties, including Tibet, Xinjiang and Ningxia, and for 3,989 chairpersons of blind associations in 20 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and prefectures and counties. The

inclusion of cultural services for the disabled in the construction of “Farmhouse Libraries” was promoted. By the end of 2020, public libraries at provincial, municipal and county levels have built 1,258 Braille and audio-visual reading rooms for the blind, with 28,000 seats, a collection of over 1 million Braille books and 1,266,000 discs of audio-visual literature.

From 2016 to 2020, a total of 5,016 titles of Braille books were published in 14,904,000 prints; a total of 3,519 titles with 9,939 hours of audio books, 599 titles with 3,503 hours of multimedia audio books and 53 titles with 910 hours of DAISY audio books were published; a total of 1,158 titles with 1,490,000 copies of 16,968,800 prints of large print books were published. A total of 610 barrier-free film and television productions were produced; 46 titles of books on disability topics were supported for translation and publication.

A List of Words Commonly Used in National Common Sign Language and a National Common Braille Scheme were released, language and writing norms such as the Chinese Finger Alphabet Scheme were revised, a sign language and Braille corpus was built and sign language information collection was carried out.

Indicator 145: All-around endeavor shall be made in the building of barrier-free environments for the disabled. Barrier-free facilities shall be constructed on newly-built (renovated or expanded) roads, and in buildings and

residential districts, or be added to existing facilities. Renovation shall be carried out to make barrierfree facilities available in the websites of government and public service agencies, make food and drug information identifiable without obstruction, add subtitles or sign language to movies and TV programs, and urge telecommunication service operators and e-commerce enterprises to provide barrier-free information to the disabled. Measures shall be taken to improve the driving experience of the disabled. In addition, efforts shall be stepped up to carry out renovation of barrier-free facilities for impoverished families with members suffering from severe disabilities.

Twenty provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) nationwide issued measures for the implementation of the Regulations on the Construction of Barrier-Free Environment, and a total of 674 regulations, government orders and normative documents on barrier-free environment and management were enacted by provinces, prefectures (cities) and counties nationwide. Comprehensive standards and norms were issued, such as the Barrier-Free Design Code and the Code for the Construction, Acceptance and Maintenance of Barrier-Free Facilities. In national and industry standards such as the Uniform Design Standards for Civil Buildings, the Residential Design Code and the Park Design Code, the requirements for the construction of barrier-free facilities were further clarified. Support for lift retrofitting and barrierfree environment

construction in towns and cities was carried out. Accessibility retrofitting project for poor and severely disabled households nationwide benefited 650,000 people.

The Guidance on Enhancing the Capacity Building of Website Accessibility Services, the Guidance on Supporting Information Consumption of Persons with Visual, Hearing and Speech Disabilities, the Guidance on Promoting Information Accessibility, and the Special Action Plan for Internet Application Ageing and Accessibility Modification have been issued. Since 2016, a total of more than 800 government units have completed the construction of public service platforms for information accessibility, and more than 32,000 government affairs and public service websites have achieved accessibility. The basic telecommunication enterprises has been promoted to offer appropriate discounts to the disabled for using mobile phones and broadband network services. Domestic e-commerce enterprises were encouraged to help the disabled in employment and provide a variety of online jobs for the disabled, including cloud customer service. A number of national standards for information accessibility, including the Technical Requirements and Testing Methods for Barrier-free Access to Information Technology Internet Content, were issued.

The Regulations on the Application for and Use of Motor Vehicle Driving Licences were amended, and the Notice on the Effective Implementation of Work Related to Driving Cars by Persons with Visual Impairment in One Eye and Persons with

Disabilities of the Upper Limbs was issued, enabling persons with hearing disabilities who wear hearing aids, persons with visual impairment in one eye, persons with loss of one hand and persons with disabilities of the lower limbs to drive cars. The accessibility of driving for the disabled was promoted.

Indicator 146: The system by which the disabled get legal aid and services and judicial relief shall be improved. Illegal or criminal activities encroaching upon their legitimate rights and interests shall be seriously dealt with. Channels through which the disabled make their voices heard about their rights and interests shall be smoothed out.

The Opinions on Strengthening Public Legal Services for the Disabled in the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan were published. From 2016 to 2020, legal aid agencies nationwide provided 270,000 persons with disabilities with legal aid and 1,075,000 persons with legal advice. The Supreme People's Court published 10 typical cases on the protection of the rights and interests of the disabled, exerting the role of judicial decisions as a model for society. The Opinions on Effectively Safeguarding the Lawful Rights and Interests of the Disabled in Trial and Judgement Enforcement was issued. In 2019, procuratorial organs at all levels nationwide prosecuted 5,928 persons for crimes against the rights and interests of the disabled. All 345 cities above prefectural level nationwide opened 12385 service hotlines for the disabled. An information system for letters and petitions from the disabled was established, and the opening of the

information system for letters and petitions from the disabled to counties was promoted to achieve full online flow of letter and petition matters.

IV. Human Rights Education and Research

From 2016 to 2020, the Chinese government has taken major initiatives such as strengthening human rights education and adding new human rights research platforms to effectively raise society's awareness of respecting and protecting human rights. At the same time, the spread of human rights knowledge in society needs to be further improved.

Indicator 147: China shall implement the Opinions on Improving the System of Study and Use of the Law of State Functionaries, and make human rights education a key part of the work of enhancing the performance of state functionaries in this regard. The state shall include human rights knowledge in the education of Party committees (leading Party groups). It shall make human rights part of the curricula of Party schools, officials' colleges and administration institutes at all levels, and a required course for government employees, including judges, prosecutors and police officers, at the beginning of their careers or during training.

Human rights knowledge has been incorporated into the study content of CPC committees (CPC groups), included in the curriculum of party schools, officials' colleges and administrative colleges, and listed as a compulsory course for the induction and training of judges, prosecutors, police officers and other public officials. From January 2016 to December

2020, the Information Office of the State Council and eight national human rights education and training bases have held 220 nationwide training programs on human rights knowledge, targeting more than 31,000 people. The judicial organs have invited human rights experts to give lectures in their professional training nearly 200 times.

Indicator 148: China shall include human rights knowledge in the content of national education. The state shall make sure that human rights knowledge is integrated into the teaching activities of elementary and middle schools in flexible and diverse ways. It shall also provide human rights training for preschool, and elementary and secondary school teachers.

Education on human rights for primary and secondary school students was strengthened by incorporating human rights into the curriculum, including a special chapter on respecting and safeguarding human rights in junior and senior secondary school textbooks.

In 2016, teaching materials and reading materials on human rights for primary and secondary schools, such as the *Teaching Manual on the Protection of Children's Rights* (Secondary School Edition), the *Teaching Manual on the Protection of Children's Rights* (Primary School Edition), *the Story of Nan Nan and Kai Kai* (Secondary School Edition) and the *Story of Nan Nan and Kai Kai* (Primary School Edition), were

published, and training sessions for primary and secondary school teachers on human rights were held.

Indicator 149: China shall continue to support education in human rights in institutions of higher learning. The state shall further strengthen the development of human rights-related disciplines, and postgraduate enrollment and training. It shall improve the abilities of institutions of higher learning and research institutes to carry out studies on important theories and practical problems concerning human rights, and establish a national scientific research project on human rights theories.

China has supported universities to develop and offer courses related to human rights education, more than 60 universities nationwide offer special human rights courses. Southwestern University of Political Science and Law and other universities actively promote the sharing of high-quality human rights curriculum resources by relying on online platforms. Masters and doctoral students in human rights law studies were enrolled. Experts and scholars in universities are supported to carry out research on human rights theory with Chinese characteristics in many ways. More than 40 major special projects for human rights research have been set up.

Indicator 150: China shall support and encourage the enhancement of human rights education and training in enterprises and public institutions. The state shall develop a

human rights culture, and take respecting and guaranteeing human rights as an important factor in decisions concerning both domestic and foreign investment.

From 2016 to 2020, several training sessions on human rights knowledge for personnel of large enterprises were organized. The China Textile Industry Federation, in cooperation with the Myanmar Chamber of Chinese Enterprises and other organizations, organized a number of human rights education and training sessions for managers in Myanmar, Cambodia and other countries. The China Chamber of Commerce of Minerals, Metals and Chemicals Importers and Exporters organized a series of training sessions to systematically learn about the International Code of Responsible Business Conduct and to master key topics on business and human rights and key points on supply chain compliance management.

Indicator 151: China shall standardize the work of national human rights education and training bases. It plans to add five bases to the current ones by 2020. The state shall standardize management and make innovations in the operation mode of these bases. It shall train more personnel and invest more money in building a new-type and high-end human rights think tank with Chinese characteristics.

In 2020, the Research Centre for Science, Technology and Human Rights of Beijing University of Technology, the Institute of Human Rights Law of Huazhong University of

Science and Technology, the Human Rights Research Centre of Jilin University, the Human Rights Research Centre of Northwest University of Political Science and Law, the Human Rights Research Centre of Central South University and the Human Rights Research Institute of Southeast University were selected as the third batch of national bases for human rights education and training. There are now 14 national human rights education and training bases in China. The national human rights education and training bases are included in the management sequence of the Ministry of Education's Key Research Bases for Humanities and Social Sciences, and are given major project support.

Indicator 152: China shall study the necessity and feasibility of establishing a national human rights institution.

Relevant universities and think tanks have been given the task to carry out a feasibility study on the need and feasibility of establishing a national human rights institution in line with China's reality, with regard to the choice of model, scope of responsibilities and implementation steps for a human rights institution.

Indicator 153: China shall support the opening of special channels or columns on human rights by news media to publicize human rights knowledge and raise awareness.

The central and local news media have been actively reporting on human rights affairs, and the China Society for Human

Rights Studies and the China Human Rights Network have been vigorously promoting and popularizing knowledge of human rights, with the concept of safeguarding human rights in accordance with the law gaining popularity. The quality of human rights publications, such as *Human Rights*, *Human Rights Research*, *China Human Rights Review and Disability Rights Research*, as well as human rights books and translations, has continued to improve.

V. Fulfillment of Obligations to Human Rights Conventions and International Exchanges and Cooperation

From 2016 to 2020, the Chinese government has conscientiously implemented the international human rights treaties it has acceded to, actively carried out international human rights exchanges and cooperation, and promoted the healthy development of the international human rights cause. At the same time, the preparatory work for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights needs to be further strengthened.

Indicator 154: China shall complete the third report on implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and submit it to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for consideration.

In December 2019, the Third Compliance Report on China's Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was submitted to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Indicator 155: China shall complete the seventh report on implementing the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and submit it to the United Nations Committee Against Torture for consideration.

In 2019, work on the seventh compliance report for the

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was initiated but has not yet been submitted for consideration.

Indicator 156: China shall complete the 14th-17th combined report on implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and submit it to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for consideration.

In January 2017, the Consolidated Report on China's Implementation of the 14th to 17th Periods of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). In August 2018, China engaged in a dialogue with the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the review of compliance.

Indicator 157: China shall complete the ninth report on implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and submit it to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women for consideration.

In March 2020, the Ninth Compliance Report on China's Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against

Women.

Indicator 158: China shall complete the fifth report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and submit it to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child for consideration.

In 2019, work on the combined fifth and sixth report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (including the relevant parts of the two Optional Protocols) was initiated, but has not yet been submitted for consideration.

Indicator 159: China shall complete the second report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and submit it to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for consideration.

In August 2018, the Second and Third Combined Report on China's Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. From September to December 2020, response materials were prepared and submitted based on the list of questions raised by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the

compliance report.

Indicator 160: China shall continue to advance related legal preparations and pave the way for ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

China comprehensively promoted the rule of law and built a socialist state under the rule of law. A number of important laws and decisions on relevant legal issues were introduced one after another to further strengthen work in related areas and create conditions for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Indicator 161: China shall fully participate in the work of the UN's human rights mechanisms, and promote the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) and other mechanisms to attach equal importance to economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, and function in a fair, objective and nonselective manner.

Participating in important multilateral human rights meetings such as the 31st to 45th sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Council and the 71st to 75th sessions of the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, China has advocated the promotion of human rights through peace, development, cooperation and fairness, opposed the politicization of human rights issues and the adoption of double standards, and promoted more just, fair, reasonable and inclusive international human rights governance. The Human

Rights Council has repeatedly adopted resolutions such as “Contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights” and “Promoting win-win cooperation in the field of human rights” proposed by China.

Indicator 162: China shall implement the related proposals offered during the HRC’s first- and second-round Universal Periodic Review for China, and is actively participating in the third round.

China successfully passed the third round of country-specific human rights reviews by the UN Human Rights Council, and the progress of China’s human rights cause was affirmed by more than 120 countries. 284 recommendations from various countries were accepted, accounting for 82% of the total number of recommendations.

Indicator 163: China shall cooperate with the Special Procedures of the HRC, answer letters from it, and invite representatives of that body to visit China, as appropriate. China will continue to recommend Chinese experts for the posts in the Special Procedures.

China responded promptly to the letters sent by the special mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and received the visits of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extreme poverty and human rights and the independent expert on the rights of the elderly to China. China actively participated in the work of the working group on the right to

development, the social forum, the forum on industry and commerce and human rights under the Human Rights Council, recommended Chinese experts to compete for the special mechanism, and Ms. Li Yuefen became the independent expert on foreign debt and human rights of the United Nations on May 1, 2020.

Indicator 164: China shall conduct exchanges and cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

China maintains constructive contacts with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its office. Since 2018, China has donated USD 800,000 to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights every year.

Indicator 165: China shall hold dialogues on human rights with relevant countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It shall also increase consultation and cooperation on human rights with the other four BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa), developing countries and the G77 (group of developing nations), and provide technical assistance in human rights field demanded by other developing countries.

Since September 2016, nearly 20 human rights dialogues have been held with the European Union, the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, New Zealand and the Netherlands, and

human rights technical cooperation has been carried out with Australia. More than 10 human rights consultations and exchanges were held with Russia, Cuba, Pakistan, Brazil, South Africa, Malaysia, the African Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Indicator 166: China shall participate in the Informal Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Seminar on Human Rights and other regional and sub-regional activities on human rights. In 2016 China will host the 16th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights. It shall make due contribution to the holding of Beijing Forum on Human Rights, Sino-European Forum on Human Rights, Sino-German Human Rights Dialogue and Sino-American Dialogue on Rule of Law and Human Rights.

In 2016, China hosted the 16th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights and a session of ASEM Steering Committee. In 2016, an international seminar was held to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development. In 2017 and 2019, two sessions of “South-South Human Rights Forum” were held. The “2018 Beijing Human Rights Forums” was held, four China-EU Human Rights Seminars were held, and four China-US Judicial and Human Rights Seminars were held.

Indicator 167: China shall urge its overseas enterprises to abide by the laws of the countries in which they are

stationed, and fulfill their social responsibilities in the process of conducting foreign economic and trade cooperation, providing assistance and making investment.

Since 2016, China's National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry of Commerce issued a series of policies requiring Chinese enterprises investing overseas observe social responsibility, including advocating the enterprises involving in the Belt & Road Initiative following the ten principles of the United Nations' Global Compact. China's textile, mining, overseas contracting projects, telecommunications and other industries have also successively launched industry standards and citations to guide overseas investment enterprises to fulfill their social responsibilities and carry out responsible investment.

Indicator 168: China shall support and promote the participation of non-governmental organizations in international exchanges and cooperation in the field of human rights to make their contributions to the healthy development of human rights around the world.

In 2018, the China Association for the Promotion of International Exchanges of Non-governmental Organizations received the delegation of the Tunisian League for Human Rights, and held work seminars, special seminars, and field visits. Relevant organizations such as the China Disabled Persons' Federation and the All China Women's Federation

have actively carried out human rights exchanges and cooperation in multilateral activities such as the BRICs Civil Society Forum, the G20 Civil Society Meeting and the Asia-Europe People's Forum.

Representatives of Chinese social organizations such as China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, China Association for International Exchanges, China Association for the Promotion of International Exchanges of Non-governmental Organizations, Beijing Youth Legal Aid and Research Center and Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers Legal Aid and Research Center attended and spoke at the meetings of the United Nations Human Rights Council for many times, held several thematic side meetings, and actively promoted China's human rights concept and progressive practice.