

# **Assessment Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2021-2025)**

China Society for Human Rights Studies  
National Human Rights Education and Training Bases

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## **Note**

The National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2021-2025) was the fourth national human rights plan released and implemented by the Chinese government. It prescribed a joint meeting mechanism to coordinate its implementation, supervision, and assessment.

The joint meeting mechanism requires the departments concerned to submit implementation reports and commissioning an assessment team consisting of the China Society for Human Rights Studies and 20 national human rights education and training bases to evaluate its outcomes. Based on the targets, the assessment team presents the Assessment Report on the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2021-2025) following extensive research. It has collected, collated, and studied comments and suggestions from all sectors of society, and has verified the implementation reports submitted by all concerned departments on an item-by-item basis.

## Preface

Respecting and protecting human rights is an enduring commitment of Chinese Communists. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to human rights and has worked to ensure that they are respected and protected throughout the entire process of state governance. This has led to historic achievements in China's human rights development.

On February 25, 2022, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the 37th group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee, during which he pointed out that in promoting human rights in China, the CPC has integrated the Marxist outlook with China's realities and the best of its traditional culture, reviewed the successful experience of the Party in respecting and protecting human rights, and learned from the outstanding achievements of other civilizations. This has enabled China to chart a course of human rights protection that follows the tide of the times and suits its own realities.

The defining features of this course include upholding the CPC's leadership; respecting and ensuring the principal status of the people; proceeding from China's realities; focusing on basic human rights, primarily the rights to subsistence and development; protecting human rights in accordance with the law; and taking an active part in global governance on human rights.

Having reviewed the implementation of the previous three human rights action plans and summarized the experience gained, the Chinese government released the National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2021-2025) in September 2021, which defined the objectives and tasks

of promoting human rights in China across the 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025). Our assessment shows that the Action Plan has been fully implemented, with all 181 tasks successfully completed and 20 of the 44 binding targets fulfilled ahead of schedule or exceeding the specified requirements. As a result, China's human rights protection has advanced on all fronts.

**First, China has promoted human rights through development and met people's growing needs for various rights.** The country has achieved moderate prosperity in all respects and brought about a historic resolution to the problem of absolute poverty. It has effectively responded to a pandemic on a scale unseen in a century and safeguarded the lives, safety, and health of the people to the largest extent. It has coordinated economic development, social progress, and cultural prosperity, and established the world's largest education, social security, and medical and healthcare systems. Solid progress has also been made in advancing common prosperity for all, laying a stronger material foundation for further development of China's human rights.

**Second, China has advanced whole-process people's democracy and strengthened legal protection for human rights.** The country has comprehensively improved the institutions, standards, and procedures of socialist democracy and the systems to ensure the people's position as masters of the country. It has diversified forms of democracy, expanded channels for democracy, and ensured that the people enjoy more extensive, adequate and comprehensive democratic rights. It has further advanced the Peaceful China initiative, strengthened the rule of law, and delivered solid results in protecting the lives and property of the people and safeguarding social fairness and justice. As a result, the legal safeguards for human rights have been substantively improved and the society has enjoyed lasting stability.

**Third, China has pursued green development to build a Beautiful China.** The country has prioritized ecological protection, conserved resources and used them efficiently, and pursued green and low-carbon

development, reinforcing ecological conservation and environmental protection across the board, in all regions, and at all times. It has compiled an eco-environmental code, marking a new stage in the legal protection for the eco-environment. China has secured continued improvement in eco-environmental quality, effectively safeguarded people's environmental rights, and facilitated harmony between humanity and nature through various measures.

**Fourth, China has safeguarded the rights and interests of different groups on an equal basis and promoted shared development for all.** The country has continued to uphold equality between all ethnic groups, respecting people's religious beliefs and protecting the lawful rights and interests of all ethnic groups. It has fostered an inclusive and harmonious social atmosphere and ensured that people from various sectors participate in economic and social development, exercise their democratic rights, and benefit from the outcomes of modernization on an equal basis. The rights and interests of women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities have also been better safeguarded.

**Fifth, China has promoted a clear understanding of human rights and continued to foster a culture of respecting and protecting these rights.** The country has incorporated both the Marxist perspective and contemporary Chinese outlook on human rights into the national education system, conducted extensive human rights education and training, and promoted in-depth research on human rights. Educational campaigns on human rights awareness and knowledge have been carried out, effectively boosting public awareness of respecting and protecting human rights.

**Sixth, China has promoted global human rights governance and the building of a community with a shared future for humanity.** The country has continued to champion the common values of humanity, embracing the principles of equality, mutual trust, inclusiveness, mutual learning, win-win cooperation, and common development. It has worked to build the broadest international consensus and expand international

communication and exchange on human rights. It has been a responsible country in fulfilling its international human rights obligations, and has played a constructive role in United Nations (UN) human rights affairs. It has advanced more just, fair, reasonable, and inclusive global governance on human rights, contributing Chinese solutions to worldwide progress in human rights.

# I. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

## 1. Right to Basic Standard of Living

**Target 1: Connecting poverty alleviation with rural revitalization.** Assistance mechanisms for low-income rural populations and underdeveloped areas will be improved, and major alleviation policies and financial input will remain steady. Follow-up measures will be taken to help people relocated from inhospitable areas, and large resettlement sites will be improved based on new urbanization standards.

**Outcomes:** China has issued documents relating to poverty alleviation, including the Guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Consolidating and Expanding upon the Outcomes of the Fight Against Poverty to Facilitate Rural Revitalization, and the Guidelines of the Central Leading Group for Rural Work on Improving Dynamic Monitoring and Assistance Mechanisms to Prevent People from Relapsing into Poverty. Through ongoing monitoring, China has identified and assisted over seven million people at risk of relapsing into poverty by 2025, effectively mitigating this risk, and has provided targeted assistance measures to the rest. The central government has allocated RMB850.5 billion in subsidies for advancing rural revitalization. The Guidelines on Integrating Large-Scale Resettlement Sites for People Relocated from Inhospitable Areas into the New Urbanization Drive for High-Quality Development have been issued, and the employment rate among the workforce relocated from inhospitable areas across the country has remained above 90 percent.

**Target 2: Strengthening food security.** The government will secure the supply of major farm produce, including grain, cotton, edible oil, sugar, meat, and dairy products. The strictest controls will be put in place

to keep the country's farmland above the 120-million-hectare redline. The government will create 71.7 million hectares of contiguous high-standard farmland, establishing agricultural belts for national food security.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated and implemented the Food Security Law and the Law on Food Waste. Grain output has exceeded 700 million tonnes, and the per capita amount of grain has exceeded 500 kilograms, well above the international food security threshold. As of 2024, China had a total of 129.33 million hectares of arable land, with over 66.67 million hectares of high-standard farmland.

**Target 3: Promoting food safety.** Crucial work will be done to implement the Program for Ensuring Food Safety, focusing on smart supervision throughout food processing from farm to table.

**Outcomes:** China has revised the Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law and the Food Safety Law, formulated and implemented the Food Safety Standards and Monitoring and Evaluation for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, and issued the Measures for the Administration of Certificates of Commitment to Quality and Safety Compliance for Agricultural Products. A total of 2.26 million food safety violations have been investigated, and the pass rate for spot checks of agricultural products stood at 98 percent throughout 2024 and 2025. China has achieved the comprehensive advancement of "internet + AI" supervision, including "internet + visual supervision" in food production and sale and "internet + see-through kitchens" in the catering industry. Close to 1.03 million food production and operation entities have been connected to the national smart supervision platform, and 99 percent of primary and secondary schools in the country have benefitted from "internet + see-through kitchens".

**Target 4: Ensuring access to safe and clean water.** China will construct new irrigation facilities with a water supply capacity of 29 billion cubic meters. By implementing the Program of Water Supply Security for Rural Areas and the Program of Safe Drinking Water for Rural Areas, it will raise the tap water coverage in rural areas to 88 percent or higher.

**Outcomes:** China has constructed new irrigation facilities with a water

supply capacity of 31.8 billion cubic meters and raised the tap water coverage in rural areas to 96 percent.

**Target 5: Improving housing security.** Housing security will be improved by providing more government-subsidized rental housing and joint-ownership housing. Households in receipt of subsistence allowances or with low incomes facing difficulties in finding housing will be provided with public rental homes and/or housing subsidies. More subsidized rental housing will be built to help groups with housing difficulties, such as new urban residents and young people. The joint house ownership scheme will be further developed to help those who cannot afford to buy commercial homes to own a share in a property.

**Outcomes:** China has established a multilevel housing security system covering public rental homes, government-subsidized rental housing, and allocated affordable housing. More than 11 million units of government-subsidized housing and resettlement housing from the redevelopment of urban villages and dilapidated urban housing have been constructed or procured, benefitting over 30 million people. All eligible households in receipt of subsistence allowances facing difficulties in accessing housing have received support; in addition to that, city-specific policies have been introduced to meet the basic housing needs of disadvantaged families in urban areas.

**Target 6: Securing safe housing.** China will continue with the renovation of dilapidated homes, identifying and closing all safety loopholes affecting rural houses in the next three years, and supporting seismic retrofitting in high seismic zones.

**Outcomes:** China has renovated dilapidated homes and supported seismic retrofitting for nearly 1.79 million low-income households in rural areas. It has identified and addressed category-specific safety loopholes affecting 224 million rural households across 500,000 administrative villages, eliminating potential risks and effectively preventing major safety incidents.

**Target 7: Improving transport facilities.** Measures will be taken to

build more trunk railway lines, improve nationwide highway connectivity, accelerate the construction of border highways, and expand the traffic capacity of busy highways. More efforts will be made to build or renovate highways connecting towns and townships with other places, and to build paved roads for villages.

**Outcomes:** Ninety-seven percent of cities with a population of 500,000 or above have been connected to the high-speed railway network; 99 percent of cities with a population of over 200,000 have been connected to expressways; and the trunk lines of 33 national expressways have been largely completed. More than two-thirds of provinces now have expressways providing access to all of their counties. Accessibility of transport in rural and border areas has been significantly increased, and all 500,000-plus administrative villages now have access to paved roads.

**Target 8: Bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas.** China will coordinate efforts to build smart cities and villages, promoting integrated development of IT application in cities and the countryside and improving digital literacy and skills for all.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated and implemented the Action Plan for Digital Rural Development (2022-2025). A total of 4,838,000 5G base stations have been built, providing 5G access for all towns and townships and 95 percent of administrative villages. The internet penetration gap between urban and rural areas has narrowed by 8.2 percent compared with 2020, and over 60 percent of citizens now have entry-level or above digital literacy and skills.

## **2. Right to Work**

**Target 9: Increasing employment.** China aims to achieve high-level and high-quality employment, with a surveyed urban unemployment rate below 5.5 percent. Efforts will be made to increase non-full-time employment, support and develop new forms of employment, and provide startup services for returned rural migrant workers. Action will be taken to train innovation and entrepreneurship leaders, and guide them to establish

demonstration zones and incubation bases for rural startups. Lawful rights and interests relating to work and employment will be better protected, in particular for groups such as young migrant workers and young people in flexible employment. Measures will be taken to increase subsidized jobs, and help women seeking to return to work after maternity leave, people with disabilities, members of zero-employment households, and other disadvantaged groups to find jobs.

**Outcomes:** From 2021 to 2025, the surveyed urban unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. China has issued the Guidelines on Improving the Entrepreneurship Support System and Quality, launched initiatives to foster entrepreneurship, supported over 15.1 million people who had returned to their hometowns to start businesses, and strengthened the incubation of rural startups.

**Target 10: Securing employment for people lifted out of poverty.** Efforts will be intensified to organize people recently lifted out of poverty to find employment outside of their home regions. Work-relief programs will be expanded in the construction and management of agricultural projects in formerly impoverished areas. Preferential policies will be continued to support factory workshops for poverty alleviation. The policies for forest rangers will be adjusted and improved. Rural subsidized jobs will be put to better use through improved coordination.

**Outcomes:** The number of formerly impoverished people in employment has remained above 30 million for five consecutive years. China has issued the National Measures for the Management of Work-Relief Programs and refined policies for forest rangers, with their number remaining stable at over 1.7 million. The annual average number of people lifted out of poverty in rural public welfare posts also remained stable at more than 4 million.

**Target 11: Improving vocational training for rural migrant workers.** China will introduce upskilling initiatives and specialized vocational training programs such as those for rural migrant workers, young people, and professional caregivers. Some seven million rural migrant

workers will receive employability training every year. Support will be provided to help enterprises to organize pre-employment training, new-type apprenticeship training, and on-the-job training.

**Outcomes:** China has launched a plan for vocational training during the 14th Five-year Plan period and has offered more vocational training to rural migrant workers, university graduates, and other young people, as well as in areas such as health and eldercare services. It has rolled out subsidized vocational training, providing more than 98 million training opportunities for eligible individuals nationwide.

**Target 12: Providing reasonable remuneration.** China will improve the mechanisms for setting, raising, and ensuring regular payment of wages/salaries, refine the mechanisms for setting minimum wage levels and wage guidelines, and continue to implement the collective wage bargaining system. Employment agencies will be better regulated to ensure equal pay for equal work. Labor Protection policies for online jobs will be introduced. Long-term mechanisms will be improved to eliminate the practice of withholding wages/salaries and punish violations in accordance with the law.

**Outcomes:** China has issued multiple documents on labor protection, including the Guidelines on Protecting the Labor Rights and Interests of Workers in New Forms of Employment, the Guidance on Protecting the Rights of People in New Forms of Employment to Rest and Remuneration and the Guidance on Publicizing Labor Rules for People in New Forms of Employment. Thirty provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government have issued 41 local regulations and government rules on collective wage negotiation in enterprises. The country has also issued the Guide on Credit Rating Assessment of Labor Dispatching Agencies and strengthened credit supervision of such agencies.

China has fully implemented laws and regulations, including the Regulations on Ensuring Wage Payment to Migrant Workers, and strengthened measures to tackle wage arrears. It has rolled out the Worry-Free Wage

Project and leveraged a monitoring and early warning platform to curb the practice of wage arrears. Additionally, it has imposed joint punitive actions in accordance with laws and regulations against entities running payroll in arrears, released major cases of illegal wage arrears, and strengthened coordination between administrative law enforcement and criminal punishment, thereby effectively curbing malicious wage arrears.

China has improved the mechanism for adjusting minimum wage standards, and all localities have reasonably adjusted their minimum wage standards to effectively protect workers' basic right to remuneration. The country has issued the Guidance on the Distribution of Remuneration to Skilled Professionals and the Guidance on the Classified Minimum Wages of Skilled Professionals to guide enterprises in improving skill-oriented internal distribution systems.

China has encouraged collective wage bargaining and guided enterprises to set reasonable salary levels and salary increases based on their business performance and consultation with employees, to encourage both parties to jointly create and share the benefits. Between 2021 and 2024, the annual average remuneration for urban employees in private and non-private sectors increased steadily from RMB62,884 and RMB106,837 to RMB69,476 and RMB124,110, respectively.

**Target 13: Punishing forced labor.** China will redouble its efforts to protect workers' rights and interests, and punish cases of forced labor according to law.

**Outcomes:** In 2022, China approved the Forced Labor Convention (1930) and the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (1957) of the International Labor Organization. It has continued to improve labor protection supervision, regulated corporate employment practices in accordance with the law, made active efforts to eliminate employment discrimination, and effectively prevented forced labor.

**Target 14: Improving the safety management system (SMS).** China will amend the Law on Work Safety, and enact a law on safe production of hazardous chemicals and a regulation on coal mine safety. The

SMS will be enhanced throughout the entire operation of enterprises, and the work safety accountability system will be enforced. The Five-Year Action Plan on Workplace Injury Prevention (2021-2025) will be implemented, aiming to reduce key industries' workplace injury incidence rate by around 20 percent.

**Outcomes:** China has amended the Law on Work Safety and formulated the Law on the Safety of Hazardous Chemicals and the Regulations on Coal Mine Safety. It has established and improved the production safety accountability system covering all employees, along with the rules and regulations governing production safety, and has strengthened work on standardization and informatization to ensure production safety. Legal instruments have been employed to strengthen safety in key industries such as hazardous chemicals and mining, and the Five-Year Action Plan on Workplace Injury Prevention (2021-2025) has been put into practice.

### **3. Right to Social Security**

**Target 15: Improving the systems and mechanisms for social security.** For rural and non-working urban residents facing financial difficulties, the government will cover part or all of their premiums to the basic pension scheme. The mechanism for adjusting basic pension rates for urban employees will be established. Enterprise annuity (a supplemental retirement savings program for employees of enterprises) and occupational annuity (a supplementary pensions program for employees of government agencies and public institutions) will be improved, and private pension plans will be encouraged. Policies will be enacted on bereavement compensation for family dependents of deceased employees and for people with non-work-related illnesses and disabilities under the basic pension scheme for urban employees.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Guidelines on Promoting the Development of Private Pension Plans, which was piloted in select cities and regions at the end of 2022 and rolled out nationwide at the end of 2024. The Guidelines on Furthering the Work on Enterprise Annuities have also

been issued, and the role of enterprise annuities as a supplement to the basic pension scheme has become increasingly salient, with steady increases in the number of participants and the size of accumulated funds. China has subsidized part or all of the contributions to the basic pension scheme for 125 million people facing financial difficulties, including those receiving subsistence allowances, in extreme difficulty, or with severe disabilities. The country has also introduced interim measures for bereavement compensation for family dependents of deceased corporate employees and for corporate employees with non-work-related illnesses and disabilities under the basic pension scheme.

**Target 16: Improving the system for social assistance.** The state will provide special assistance funds on health care, education, housing, and employment to people with financial difficulties, in a timely and targeted manner. It will improve financial aid and support for severely impoverished rural residents through higher-quality services. It will provide a tiered and categorized social assistance program, improve the subsistence allowance scheme, and extend the eligible age of minors covered by the assistance scheme for severely impoverished people from 16 to 18. Households and individuals eligible for temporary relief will be provided with interim emergency subsistence allowances.

**Outcomes:** In June 2025, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) held the first deliberations on the draft law on social assistance. China has issued the Measures for the Review and Confirmation of Subsistence Allowance, which relaxed the eligibility criteria for identifying recipients of the allowance as appropriate and expanded its coverage. The country has also issued the Measures for Identifying Families Experiencing Difficulties due to Obligatory Expenditures, and provided special relief funds on health care, education, and housing to eligible families. Documents such as the Guidelines on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Serious and Critical Diseases have been issued to guide local governments in implementing medical assistance policies for patients with critical diseases who are eligible

for subsistence allowances, and to provide support for persons in extreme difficulty, families just outside the margin of eligibility for subsistence allowances, and families experiencing difficulties due to obligatory expenditures. A total of RMB974.5 billion has been spent on urban and rural subsistence allowances, and RMB279.7 billion on relief and support for people in extreme difficulty. The Measures for Identifying People in Extreme Difficulty were revised, stipulating that minors in extreme difficulty may be covered by the relief and support scheme until the age of 18. Additionally, it has issued the Guidelines on Further Improving the Temporary Relief System and rolled out small-sum emergency assistance across the country.

#### **4. Right to Property**

**Target 17: Improving institutions for the protection of property rights.** China will amend the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Management Law. Institutional guarantees will be put in place to protect property rights in data, knowledge and the environment. Institutions, laws and regulations concerning property rights in natural resource assets will be improved.

**Outcomes:** China has amended the Mineral Resources Law and improved systems governing mineral rights. The country has also revised the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Management Law and issued the Guidelines on Building Basic Systems for Data and Boosting the Role of Data as a Factor of Production and the Implementation Plan for Building the Intellectual Property Rights Protection System. More than 2,100 key resource areas across China's mainland have completed tenure confirmation and registration, covering an area of over 340,000 square kilometers and including natural resources such as nature reserves, forests, grasslands, and wetlands.

**Target 18: Strengthening protection of property rights in judiciary and law enforcement.** China provides equal protection by law for the property rights of enterprises under diverse forms of ownership,

including state-owned enterprises, private businesses, and foreign-owned companies. It protects the property rights and innovation revenues of entrepreneurs, and punishes in accordance with the law crimes that encroach on the lawful property rights and interests of individuals, enterprises, and organizations, including theft, robbery, forcible seizure, fraud, racketeering, and infringement on intellectual property. A mechanism for regular identification and rectification of wrongful cases concerning enterprises will be set up. A modern judicial regulatory system for enterprises suited to China's needs will be piloted.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated and enacted the Private Sector Promotion Law, the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law, and Amendment (XII) to the Criminal Law.

Public security agencies have launched special actions to regulate law enforcement concerning enterprises. They have improved the jurisdictional rules for cross-provincial cases involving enterprise-related crimes, closely monitored key enforcement areas such as sealing, seizure, or freezing of property, and carried out review and rectification of profit-driven law enforcement and law enforcement in violation of regulations in a different jurisdiction. As a result, the number of cross-provincial investigations conducted outside jurisdiction has fallen by over 50 percent.

Procuratorial offices have carried out specialized judicial supervision targeting profit-driven or unlawful cross-jurisdictional law enforcement. In 2025, they handled a total of 19,900 cases, supervised the withdrawal of 2,471 cases by investigation authorities, decided not to prosecute 3,539 individuals, and secured the removal of wrongfully decisions and the return of illegally sealed, seized, or frozen property worth RMB2.63 billion.

The people's courts nationwide have concluded more than 1.27 million cases involving property infringement, and identified and rectified 160 wrongful criminal cases concerning the property rights of 422 entrepreneurs and their private enterprises. The Supreme People's Court has issued two batches of 23 typical retrial cases involving enterprises.

A total of 4,218 regulations that impeded the development of a uni-

fied national market and fair competition have been abolished. China has issued the Guidelines of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Improving the Modern Corporate System with Distinctive Chinese Characteristics and the Guidance for Executive Corporate Members of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to Establish and Improve the Modern Corporate System with Distinctive Chinese Characteristics (Trial).

**Target 19: Protecting farmers' property rights.** The current round of rural land contracts will be extended for another 30 years upon expiration, and the system of separating the ownership rights, contract rights and management rights of contracted rural land will be improved. Research will be conducted on the specific ways of separating ownership, entitlement, and the right to use of rural residential land. The government will ensure that people from rural areas who have become permanent urban residents can continue to enjoy their rights to contract farmland, to secure a residential plot, and to share earnings from collective operations. It will advance the reform of collective forest tenure, ensure procedure-based grassland use and transfer based on contract, and proceed with the confirmation, registration and certification of grassland tenure.

**Outcomes:** China has made steady progress in extending, on a trial basis, rural land contracts for a further 30 years upon the expiration of the current round. The country has formulated the Law on Rural Collective Economic Organizations and safeguarded farmers' rights to contract farmland, to secure a residential plot, and to share earnings from collective operations in accordance with the law.

The reform of forest tenure has delivered significant results. A total of 300,000 new forms of business entities have been developed nationwide, and the output of per-unit collective forests is now more than three times higher than before the reform. The balance of forestry rights-collateralized loans has exceeded RMB200 billion, and the annual output value of forestry and grassland sectors has approached RMB11 trillion.

**Target 20: Tightening the protection of intellectual property**

**rights (IPR).** China will refine the litigation system for IPR cases, improve the mechanisms for punitive damages from IPR violations, and increase the compensation amount. It will reform the ownership and proceeds distribution mechanisms for state-owned IPR to give research institutes and higher education institutions greater autonomy in IPR assignment.

**Outcomes:** China has amended the Seed Law to strengthen the protection of rights to new plant varieties. In December 2025, the draft amendment of the Trademark Law was submitted to the NPC Standing Committee meeting for deliberation for the first time. The Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Patent Law of the People’s Republic of China have been revised.

The Supreme People’s Procuratorate and the Supreme People’s Court have formulated an interpretation on handling criminal cases involving infringement upon intellectual property rights. In 2025, procuratorial offices nationwide prosecuted 19,000 individuals for crimes relating to trademark and copyright infringement, trade secret misappropriation, and patent counterfeiting, and handled 3,658 civil, administrative, and public interest litigation cases involving intellectual property.

The Interpretation of the Supreme People’s Court on the Application of Punitive Damages in the Trial of Civil Disputes Involving Intellectual Property Infringement has been issued. In 2024, punitive damages awarded by courts nationwide in cases involving willful infringement with serious circumstances increased by 44.2 percent year-on-year.

China has, for the first time, completed the inventory count and value analysis of 1.35 million patents in higher education institutions and research institutes nationwide. In 2025, higher education institutions and research institutes registered 89,700 patent transfers and licensing, up by 16.6 percent year-on-year.

## **5. Right to Health**

**Target 21: Building a strong public health system.** Following the principle of putting people and lives first no matter the cost, China will

continue to take effective measures to contain the spread of Covid-19. China's disease prevention and control system will be reformed, with better monitoring, early warning, risk assessment, epidemiological investigation, testing, and emergency response. Measures will be enacted to improve public health colleges and cultivate more professionals. The national immunization program will be expanded to strengthen the prevention and control of major infectious diseases and the prevention, early screening and intervention of chronic diseases. The healthcare system for mental health will be improved. Twenty national bases for the prevention, control, and treatment of major infectious diseases will be renovated and upgraded. Around 15 regional healthcare centers will be built by making use of the resources of existing centers for disease control and prevention, and 20 national bases for emergency medical rescue will be upgraded and renovated.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated the Medical Practitioners Law and the Law on Public Health Emergency Response, amended the Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases and the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law, and formed the National Health Plan for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period. A total of 3,439 centers for disease prevention and control have been put in place nationwide, and public health institutions across the country employ 1,012,000 professionals. The Guidelines on Promoting High-Quality Development of Disease Prevention and Control have been issued, a nationwide network to monitor infectious diseases has been established, and a pilot system of disease control supervisors has been expanded to all provinces, with further plans to build 15 regional public health centers across the country.

China has formulated the National Plan for HIV/AIDS Containment, Prevention and Control (2024-2030), the Sustainable Development Plan for the Complete Elimination of Leprosy (2024-2030), and the Action Plan for Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Control (2025-2030). Tuberculosis incidence rates have seen a steady decrease nationwide. The national immunization program has been implemented, the strategy for the program

has been adjusted, and the immunization schedule for DTaP vaccines has been optimized.

Funds have been earmarked in the central government budget to support the construction of 29 national bases for emergency medical rescue and the development of 25 national bases for the prevention and treatment of major infectious diseases, 31 key clinical specialties in psychiatric disorders, and 22 provincial-level mental health projects. China has established 488 national demonstration areas for comprehensive prevention and control of chronic diseases, covering 17.1 percent of counties, county-level cities, and districts across the country.

**Target 22: Improving the healthcare system.** Services provided by town, township, and community healthcare centers will be raised to national standards by improving public hospitals and medical service networks for urban and rural areas. Provincial and city hospitals will be encouraged to share quality medical resources with their county-level peers. More progress will be made in expanding the tiered diagnosis and treatment model and medical consortia. Private healthcare providers and experienced practicing physicians will be encouraged to set up and run clinics.

**Outcomes:** China now has about 10,000 community healthcare centers, 27,000 community healthcare stations, 34,000 town and township healthcare centers, and 56,000 village clinics, achieving near-full coverage of medical and health services for both urban and rural residents. Over 94 percent of town, township, and community healthcare centers have met the basic or recommended service capacity standards. A total of 1,173 tertiary hospitals have provided paired-up assistance to 1,496 county-level hospitals in 940 counties.

Through the development of medical consortia, China has basically established a tiered diagnosis and treatment system entailing first diagnosis at the grassroots-level hospitals, the introduction of a two-way referral system, the separate treatment of acute and chronic diseases, and coordination between primary and tertiary hospitals. Today, 2,199 counties, county-level cities, and districts are promoting the development of county-

level medical consortia. Over 80 percent of counties have established resource-sharing centers for imaging, electrocardiogram, and laboratory testing, enabling more people to benefit from the convenience of undertaking examinations at grassroots-level medical institutions, receiving diagnoses at county-level ones, and obtaining mutually recognized test results.

**Target 23: Increasing the scale and quality of medical training.**

The number of pediatricians and general practitioners will be increased to address the current shortfall, and the number of registered nurses per 1,000 people will be increased to 3.8. Training programs will be carried out and the number of general practitioners will be raised to 3.93 per 10,000 people.

**Outcomes:** In 2024, the number of pediatricians and assistant pediatricians across the country stood at 243,900, while the number of general practitioners reached 674,800, equivalent to 4.54 per 10,000 people. In the same year, the number of registered nurses per 1,000 people was 4.16.

**Target 24: Upgrading the universal medical insurance system.**

The state will improve the general support mechanism for covering outpatient medical bills under basic medical insurance, and put in place a better system of medical insurance and assistance for major diseases. Qualified online medical services will be covered by medical insurance with due procedures, and real-time settlement of medical expenses for treatment incurred outside the province where the patient resides will be implemented. An insurance system for long-term care will be established.

**Outcomes:** In June 2025, the NPC Standing Committee held the first deliberations on the draft of the Healthcare Security Law. As of 2025, basic medical insurance schemes had covered 1.33 billion people, or 95 percent of the total population. In 2025 alone, the total number of outpatient visits by people enrolled in the basic medical insurance schemes reached nearly 7.22 billion, an increase of 25.51 percent year-on-year. From 2021 to 2025, the medical assistance fund enabled about 400 million people to enroll in basic medical insurance schemes and provided subsidies for 750 million outpatient and inpatient services. Across the same year in 2025, a

total of 310 million instances of real-time settlement of medical expenses for treatment occurred outside the administrative area of insurance registration, and more than 308.54 million people were enrolled in long-term care insurance schemes, with over 1.88 million beneficiaries.

**Target 25: Improving medical services for mental health.** The society-wide service system for mental health will be improved to alleviate academic, professional, emotional, and life pressure, as well as other societal pressures. Post-traumatic care and better diagnosis reporting and follow-up management will be improved for people with severe mental disorders. The rate of patients with severe mental disorders under standard management will reach 90 percent.

**Outcomes:** All provinces and equivalent administrative units on China's mainland have opened the "12356" national mental health support hotline. Over 98 percent of registered patients with severe mental disorders have received standardized management. China has issued the Guidelines on Promoting High-Quality Development of the "12355" Youth Service Platform on the New Journey in the New Era to establish a system that provides one-stop, comprehensive, and localized services to the young. More than four million young people have received services such as psychological counseling and guidance.

**Target 26: Improving young people's health and physical fitness.** Young people will be encouraged to follow a healthy lifestyle and pay attention to eye care, follow a balanced diet, and engage in regular exercise. At least 90 percent of them should reach the physical fitness standard, and the rate of myopia should not exceed 65 percent in junior high schools and 75 percent in senior high schools.

**Outcomes:** In 2025, 55.3 percent of people in China between the ages of 7 and 18 reported engaging in regular exercise. In 2024, the overall rate of myopia among students fell to 50.3 percent from 52.7 percent in 2020, meeting the goal of an average annual decrease of 0.5 percent. In 2024, the rate of myopia among six-year-old children and among students of elementary, junior high, and senior high schools were 11 percent, 34.3

percent, 69.7 percent, and 81 percent, respectively. In 2024, 90.9 percent of elementary and secondary school students reached the physical fitness standard. China has launched the National Food Safety Standard – General Rules for Nutrition Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (GB28050-2025), requiring warning labels reminding young people to avoid excessive intake of salt, oil, and sugar. Education campaigns have been launched nationwide on healthy diets and balanced meals to promote reasonable dietary habits among children.

**Target 27: Ensuring food and drug safety.** Risk monitoring on food and drug safety, spot checks, supervision, and law enforcement will all be strengthened, rapid reporting and response will be accelerated, mechanisms will be put in place to manage drugs and vaccines throughout their life cycles, and the electronic traceability system for drugs will be improved. Illegal and criminal acts in the field of food and drugs will be severely punished in accordance with the law, and punitive damages in public-interest civil litigation concerning food and drug safety will be applied.

**Outcomes:** China has amended the Food Safety Law. In 2025, China's sampling pass rate for bulk foods such as rice, flour, oil, meat, eggs, and milk was 99.37 percent, and the drug sampling pass rate remained above 99 percent. As of December 31, 2025, the National Healthcare Security Information Platform had collected nearly 112.77 billion drug traceability codes from designated medical institutions and more than 45 billion drug traceability codes from pharmaceutical and medical consumables manufacturers and distributors. The traceability system has been connected to 99 percent of the designated medical and pharmaceutical institutions and 3,619 pharmaceutical and medical consumables manufacturers and distributors nationwide.

China has cracked down on food- and drug-related criminal acts in accordance with the law, and public security agencies across the country have solved over 70,000 criminal cases concerning the production and sale of toxic or harmful food, food that does not meet food safety

standards, and counterfeit or substandard medicine, as well as obstruction of medicine administration. The Supreme People's Procuratorate has launched a campaign of procuratorial oversight over public interest litigations concerning food and drug safety, including the release of typical cases. In 2025, procuratorial offices nationwide filed and handled 27,000 public interest litigation cases concerning food and drug safety. Documents such as the Interpretation on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Involving Disputes over Punitive Damages for Food and Medicinal Products have been issued, and courts across the country have concluded over 25,000 first-instance criminal cases related to food safety and over 9,000 first-instance criminal cases related to drug safety nationwide.

**Target 28: Promoting traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).** Equal importance will be attached to TCM and Western medicine, with a more vigorous effort to promote TCM so that the two can complement each other. Around 30 national centers for TCM practice and innovation will be built and new TCM specialty and leading disciplines will be developed.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Policies and Measures for Accelerating the Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine with Distinctive Characteristics, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Development Plan for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, and the Implementation Plan for Major Projects for Revitalizing and Developing Traditional Chinese Medicine, and supported 321 high-level key TCM disciplines. By 2024, 103,700 TCM medical and healthcare institutions had been set up across the country, and 46 national centers for TCM practice and innovation had been established. As of 2024, 92.5 percent of public general hospitals at or above the secondary level have TCM clinical departments. A national survey of the medicines of minority ethnic groups has been carried out.

**Target 29: Promoting intelligent medical service.** Efforts will be made to improve electronic health archives and databases such as medical records and e-prescriptions, and speed up data sharing among medical institutions. Application of telemedicine will be promoted, including

computer-aided detection in medical imaging and computer-aided clinical diagnosis. Big data will also be used to better supervise medical institutions and medical services.

**Outcomes:** China has issued documents such as the Guidelines on Promoting and Regulating the Application and Development of “Artificial Intelligence + Health Care”. The telemedicine service network now covers every city and county, and 70 percent of health centers and higher-level hospitals have established telemedicine collaboration partnerships. As of September 2025, the intelligent healthcare statistical cloud platform had covered more than 1.09 million public and private medical and health institutions nationwide.

**Target 30: Carrying out a nationwide fitness campaign.** In order to improve the public service system for fitness and physical activity, efforts will be made to build public sports fields and facilities, open school sports venues to the public, build more community sports facilities such as fitness trails, and build sports parks in line with local conditions.

**Outcomes:** Public sports venues have opened over 26 million square kilometers of area free of charge or at a low cost, covering more than 1,400 county-level administrative units and providing services to the local people for more than 800 million times. Since the launch of the initiative to promote table tennis in communities and parks in 2023, a total of 469,000 table tennis tables and 168,800 fitness facilities have been installed across communities and parks nationwide. A total of 1,555 sports parks with a minimum area of 40,000 square meters have been constructed, renovated or expanded across the nation.

## **6. Right to Education**

**Target 31: Increasing educational investment in areas formerly classified as extremely poor.** Special plans for educational investment in the central budget will continue, to build a national platform for paired-up assistance among colleges and universities in the eastern, central and western regions, and to support areas formerly classified as extremely

poor in consolidating their achievements in poverty alleviation through education, so as to end generational poverty.

**Outcomes:** More than 93 percent of the central budget's special plans for educational investment have been allocated to the central and western regions, and 96 top-level universities listed under the national program for developing world-class universities and first-class disciplines (the Double First-class Program) have provided paired-up assistance to 116 colleges and universities in these regions. China has trained 4.7 million teachers and school and kindergarten directors in rural areas across the two regions, and financial aid policies now provide approximately 150 million opportunities annually to students in need.

**Target 32: Promoting full coverage of preschool education.** Efforts will be made to increase the coverage of preschool education, develop public kindergartens, and support the development of privately-run public interest kindergartens. The gross enrollment rate of preschool education will be raised to over 90 percent.

**Outcomes:** The Preschool Education Law has been issued, providing a strong guarantee for the protection of children's right to education through systematic regulations on its positioning, management, resource allocation, funding, team building, and standardization.

In response to challenges to pre-school education brought by demographic changes and urbanization, China has worked to develop a well-distributed urban-rural preschool public service system by improving the distribution and structure of kindergartens at the county level, increasing the supply of public resources in urban areas with net population inflows, and developing township-level public central kindergartens and village-level kindergartens where necessary under integrated management.

As of 2025, the gross enrollment rate for three years of preschool education has reached 92.9 percent, with public interest kindergartens admitting 91.5 percent of all children in kindergartens across the country. A total of 881 counties and county-level cities and districts have passed the national supervision, assessment, and accreditation for county-wide uni-

versal coverage of public interest preschool education.

**Target 33: Promoting high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education.** Measures will be taken to promote quality, balanced compulsory education development and urban-rural integration, and to speed up the growth of schools for compulsory education under uniform requirements. A responsibility system will be improved to prevent school dropouts and increase the completion rate of compulsory education. Conditions of small village schools and town/township boarding schools will continue to be improved.

**Outcomes:** A total of 572 counties and county-level cities and districts nationwide have passed the national supervision, assessment, and accreditation for high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education in county-level areas. The subsidy policies for teachers in rural areas of the central and western regions have benefited more than 1.3 million teachers.

The Notice on Establishing and Improving the Regular Reporting Mechanism for Preventing School Dropouts and Increasing the Completion Rate of Compulsory Education has been issued to consolidate the principal responsibility of county-level authorities and guide the formulation of school- and county-specific plans for preventing school dropout and increasing compulsory education completion rates. Dilapidated school buildings and shared beds in school dorms have been largely eliminated from compulsory education institutions in rural areas.

**Target 34: Increasing the coverage of senior high school education.** The government will improve regular senior high schools countywide, and encourage regular senior high schools to pursue diversification and develop distinctive strength. Support will be increased for senior high school education in impoverished areas of central and western China and high-altitude regions. The gross enrollment rate for senior secondary education will reach 92 percent or higher.

**Outcomes:** China has strengthened financial support for building senior high schools countywide and carried out projects to improve the

conditions of regular senior high schools. The central government has invested more than RMB48.42 billion primarily in improving the basic school conditions of counties with weak educational foundations in the central and western regions. China has promoted the development of distinctive strengths for senior high schools and established a number of high schools specializing in science, as well as some comprehensive high schools. Higher education institutions directly under the Ministry of Education have provided managerial and teaching assistance to 115 county-level senior high schools across 23 provincial-level administrative units in the central, western, and northeastern regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The gross enrollment rate for senior secondary education has now reached 92 percent.

**Target 35: Improving vocational education.** A system with coordinated development of secondary and higher vocational education and integrated development of vocational and general education will be established. The integrated development of industry and education will be promoted, and the system of school-enterprise cooperation will be improved. Students receiving secondary vocational education will be exempted from tuition and other fees on a phased and categorized basis. The average length of schooling for new entrants to the labor force will be no less than 14 years.

**Outcomes:** The Vocational Education Law has been amended, and the Implementation Plan for Improving Vocational Education Through Industry-Education Integration (2023-2025) has been released. Vocational education now covers 41 divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, formulated by the United Nations, supplying 70 percent of the new entrants to the high-quality, highly-skilled workforce in modern industry. The central government has invested RMB151.7 billion in the program for improving the quality of modern vocational education, and more than 90 percent of students have received tuition-free secondary vocational education. The average length of schooling for new entrants to the working-age population has exceeded

14.35 years.

**Target 36: Boosting high-quality higher education.** China will continue to implement programs to increase innovation in institutions of higher learning, to develop world-class universities and first-rate academic disciplines on a categorized basis, and to raise the gross enrollment rate of higher education to 60 percent. It will implement the program to revitalize higher education in central and western regions, and encourage institutions of higher learning listed under the Double First-class Program to increase their enrollment from central and western China, ethnic minority areas, and rural areas.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated the Academic Degrees Law and made solid effort to develop its second round of world-class universities and first-rate disciplines. The 147 institutions of higher learning on the list have produced more than 50 percent of the country's master's and 80 percent of its doctoral graduates. Dozens of Chinese universities and academic disciplines have reached world-class level, with a number of them ranking among the world's best. The gross enrollment rate for higher education has reached 61.3 percent. A dedicated enrollment scheme for students in rural areas and areas that have been lifted out of poverty has been implemented, admitting 1.38 million students to key universities since 2012.

**Target 37: Ensuring the right of disadvantaged children to education.** Care and protection for children of migrant workers left behind in the countryside will be strengthened, as will the education services for these children. The expansion of urban schools will be accelerated to ensure equal access to basic public education services for children of rural migrants. The policy of financial aid to students from impoverished families and the nutritional improvement plan for rural students receiving compulsory education will continue.

**Outcomes:** Across the country, the Partnership Project in 1,354 communities has provided tutoring and emotional guidance to more than 1.24 million teenagers. More than 97 percent of children living with their migrant-worker parents at the compulsory education stage are studying

in public schools and schools with government subsidies. Between 2021 and 2024, around 630 million instances of financial assistance totaling more than RMB1.2 trillion have been provided across the country. Since September 2021, the national basic subsidy standard for daily nutritious meals for each student in rural compulsory education has increased by 25 percent compared with the previous period.

**Target 38: Guarding against sexual assault and harassment.** A system of measures will be instituted to prevent sexual assaults and harassment, give minors proper sex education suited to their age, raise their awareness of and ability to protect themselves against sexual assault and harassment, and report any such crimes to the public security bodies and educational administration departments in a timely manner. Relevant institutions and government departments should provide minors that are victims of these crimes with protection and legal assistance.

**Outcomes:** Amendment (XI) to the Criminal Law has been enacted to improve provisions on crimes involving minors, lower the age of criminal responsibility in certain cases, and severely punish crimes involving sexual assault against minors. The Regulations on the Protection of Minors in Schools have been issued, stipulating that schools should organize specialized training sessions for staff on the protection of minors and offer education for students on preventing sexual assault and harassment. The Guidelines on Severely Punishing and Preventing Sex Crimes Against Minors in Accordance with the Law have been released to strengthen efforts to detect and punish such crimes.

**Target 39: Curbing school bullying.** Under the Law on the Protection of Minors and the Regulations on the Protection of Minors in Schools, systems will be established and educational campaigns will be carried out on a regular basis to prevent and control bullying and protect the mental and physical health of every young student.

**Outcomes:** The Ten Requirements for the Special Action on Preventing and Handling School Violence and Bullying and other related documents have been issued. Bullying in school settings has been includ-

ed in the revised Law on Penalties for Administration of Public Security. Special campaigns have been carried out to improve campus security, including the introduction of school safety patrol posts.

Diversified legal education activities concerning major issues such as school bullying have been organized. Greater efforts have been directed towards strengthening legal education for key groups and in key areas, including remote rural schools, schools in towns and peri-urban zones, vocational and special educational schools, and schools with large numbers of children who remain in rural areas while their parents work in cities, disadvantaged children, and children of migrant workers.

**Target 40: Preventing digital divide in online education.** Necessary information technology equipment will be provided for students from impoverished families to ensure equal access to quality online education for all students.

**Outcomes:** More than 10,000 hours of quality online courses have been provided to 252 rural schools, benefiting over 60,000 students. Every elementary and secondary school in the country, including teaching centers, now has access to the internet, which is guaranteed by a dynamic monitoring system. Of these, 99.37 percent are equipped with multimedia classrooms, and 90.44 percent have multimedia facilities in every classroom. Nationwide, there are 13.5 million teacher terminals and 22.5 million student terminals.

## 7. Cultural Rights

**Target 41: Improving the infrastructure for public cultural services.** Efforts will be made to plan and build more public libraries, cultural centers, museums, art galleries, comprehensive cultural stations in towns, townships, and sub-districts, as well as comprehensive cultural service centers in urban and rural communities. Public cultural infrastructure of all types and at all levels will be improved.

**Outcomes:** China now has 3,253 public libraries, 3,517 cultural centers, 7,046 museums, 44,000 public cultural centers, and more than

40,000 new-type public cultural spaces.

**Target 42: Addressing shortcomings in public cultural services.**

In line with the requirements specified in national standards on basic public services, the state will promote cultural development at the grassroots level, increase the total supply, optimize the supply structure, and direct more high-quality cultural resources to rural areas, old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, and border areas, to narrow the gap in public cultural services between urban and rural areas and between different regions. Radio and TV projects in the public interest will be carried out, and the network of rural cultural infrastructure will be improved.

**Outcomes:** The central government has invested RMB122.19 billion to support local governments in meeting the national standards on basic public cultural services and implementing relevant local standards, improving public cultural service infrastructure, and making up for the shortcomings in public cultural services. Local communities have carried out activities including village song contests and village galas, with the 91,300 village galas held in 2025 attracting a combined audience of 692 million.

The government has also allocated subsidies for building county-level emergency broadcast systems in 685 old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, remote and border areas, and underdeveloped areas. Using RMB1.64 billion from the central government's cultural talent fund, cultural workers have been selected, dispatched, and trained for areas that have been lifted out of poverty, remote areas, and old revolutionary base areas. A service network of cultural centers in counties, cultural branches in towns, and cultural workers in villages has been established.

**Target 43: Promoting the application of digital technology in the cultural sector.** The state will coordinate major projects in digitizing public cultural services, such as a national smart library system and a public culture cloud platform.

**Outcomes:** China has integrated cultural digitization into the Overall Plan for the Digital China Initiative and issued the Guidelines on Advanc-

ing the Implementation of the National Cultural Digitization Strategy. The National Art Popularization Repository holds 1,584 TB of digital resources, with 637,000 items and 249,000 hours of audio-video data in various fields.

**Target 44: Upgrading reading services.** Community libraries will be promoted, the allocation of reading resources at the grassroots level will be optimized, the reading environment in public places and reading accommodations for people with dyslexia will be improved, and rural libraries will be digitalized. Efforts will be made to raise the overall reading rate among adults to 83 percent.

**Outcomes:** China has enacted the National Reading Promotion Regulations and built more than 580,000 rural libraries, 177,000 workers' libraries, and more than 100,000 brick-and-mortar bookstores nationwide. For visually impaired people, there are special reading rooms for them with 35,000 seats, 150 million Braille books, 2.29 billion audio-visual books, and more than 16.7 billion hours of audio and video resources. The overall reading rate among adults reached 82.3 percent in 2025.

**Target 45: Establishing a system to carry forward fine traditional Chinese culture.** More efforts will be made to record and conserve the knowledge and skills of the bearers of the intangible cultural heritage items on the national representative list, and to advance the research and training program for bearers at all levels. As the project to collate Chinese classics and records proceeds, 300 Chinese classic titles will be compiled and published. The national digitization project of ancient books will also be implemented.

**Outcomes:** The 31 provinces and equivalent administrative units on China's mainland have all promulgated local laws and regulations on the protection of intangible cultural heritage. More than 270 national and provincial cultural preservation areas have been established to protect intangible cultural heritage and the humanistic and natural environments that sustain them. China has announced 325 intangible cultural heritage items for the fifth batch of the national representative list and 942 bearers

for the sixth batch of the list. It has also supported the training of 42,400 bearers across more than 200 institutions, with the number of participants in extended training reaching 10,000.

It has carried out a series of major protection, collation, and publication projects, including *The Great Encyclopedia in the Reign of Emperor Yongle* and literature for Dunhuang studies, and published more than 300 Chinese classic titles. A total of 107,000 volumes and items of digitalized images of ancient books and special collections have been released, and platforms including the Ancient Chinese Books Digital Image Archive have been launched.

**Target 46: Strengthening systematic protection of cultural heritage.** Protection and development of key cultural and natural heritage sites, major ruins, key cultural relics sites, and historical and cultural cities, towns and villages will be strengthened, as will the support for non-state-owned museums. The Yin Ruins in Anyang and other historical sites will come under more stringent protection, and national archaeological parks will be built at these sites where appropriate. There will be a program to build 20 national archaeological specimen repositories in key areas, 30 national cultural preservation areas, and 20 national intangible cultural heritage museums. The protection list of traditional villages at all levels will be expanded.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Cultural Relics Protection and the Regulations on the Administration over the Protection of Underwater Cultural Relics have been revised. The fourth national survey of cultural relics has reexamined the 767,000 items registered in the third national survey, and discovered more than 130,000 cultural relics. More than 7,700 proactive archaeological excavations and archaeological projects in capital construction sites have been approved and implemented.

Nationwide, there are now 143 state-level historical and cultural cities, 312 towns, 487 villages, and more than 1,300 streets and districts, as well as 68,900 registered historical buildings. National archaeological parks have reached 65.

The central government has invested RMB513 million in building 20 archaeological specimen repositories, RMB1,083 million in building 23 national cultural preservation areas, and RMB864 million in building 27 facilities for the protection and utilization of national intangible cultural heritage.

A total of 1,336 traditional villages of significant value have been included in the sixth batch of the state protection list. 8,155 traditional villages have been listed on the national protection list, and a further 5,078 villages have been added to the protection lists of 18 provinces. Additionally, 110 counties have carried out demonstration projects for the protection and utilization of contiguous traditional villages.

**Target 47: Building state cultural parks.** Major cultural resources along the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, the Long March routes and the Yellow River will be integrated, and cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage will be preserved and passed on in their true and complete form as important symbols of Chinese culture.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated the Yellow River Protection Law and published a series of plans for the construction of cultural parks along the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, the Long March routes, the Yellow River, and the Yangtze River, strengthening the systematic protection of cultural parks.

**Target 48: Promoting emerging cultural industries.** Innovation will be encouraged in the forms of cultural operations, and greater efforts will be made to boost creative culture. Positive and healthy cyber culture will be developed to promote robust and orderly growth of online art and literature.

**Outcomes:** The number of cultural enterprises above the designated size has reached 82,000, with an operating revenue of RMB15.2 trillion. The cultural industry's 16 sub-categories in distinct new cultural business forms have generated a total revenue of RMB6.8 trillion, and the 640,600 commercial performances held across the country, excluding those in entertainment venues, have earned a box office revenue of nearly

RMB61.66 billion. The 198,700 large and medium-sized performances of theatrical productions in tourist destinations have generated more than RMB17.44 billion with a cumulative audience of nearly 88 million.

The Live Arts Broadcasting Initiative has been implemented to encourage excellent content on quality platforms, and by 2025, 499 state-owned art troupes and 6,183 performers had signed up, reaching 4.59 billion views over 819,000 live-streaming sessions. The Spotlight Initiative has been introduced to help grassroots art troupes expand their online business models, promoting the preservation and dissemination of local cultural traditions.

## II. Civil and Political Rights

### 1. Right to Life

**Target 49: Strengthening overall capacity for safeguarding public security.** China will improve and better implement the responsibility system for workplace safety, strengthen supervision and law enforcement in this field, and effectively curb major and serious accidents. It will bring workplace safety to a higher level and prevent and control biosafety and biosecurity risks.

**Outcomes:** China has launched a three-year drive to address the root causes of workplace accidents and ensure production safety, and established 67 criteria for identifying major accident risks. An integrated, whole-chain rectification campaign has been further advanced in sectors such as gas and hazardous chemicals. The number of major and serious accidents dropped to single digits in 2024 for the first time. The Biosecurity Law has been revised to prevent and respond to biosafety and biosecurity risks.

**Target 50: Improving guarantees for the right to life in emergencies.** China will revise the Emergency Response Law, and put in place a comprehensive, procedure-based and effective legal system for disaster management. It will enhance the standardization of emergency response management. In addition, it will improve the emergency aid system, the standards of natural disaster prevention projects, and the system for guaranteeing emergency supplies, to ensure a higher level of disaster response and a greater capacity for securing essential supplies.

**Outcomes:** China has enacted the Law on Public Health Emergency Response and amended the Emergency Response Law, the Law on Work Safety, the Law on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases,

and other related laws and regulations. The National Emergency Response Master Plan has been issued, and various targeted contingency plans have been introduced. The share of mandatory standards for workplace safety within the purview of the Ministry of Emergency Management has been above 90 percent. Compared with 2020, emergency reserves directly under the central government have increased by 39.6 percent, and emergency supply facilities at the provincial, city and county levels have largely achieved full coverage. The average annual number of disaster-affected population fell by 36 percent year-on-year; the number of disaster-related fatalities and missing persons dropped by 22.6 percent; and the proportion of direct economic losses from disasters in GDP fell by 38.7 percent.

**Target 51: Strictly controlling and prudently applying the death penalty.** China will enforce more rigorous procedures for reviewing capital sentences with standardized procedures for supervising this review, and strictly implement a mechanism for reporting and reviewing death penalty cases. The application of laws, procedures and rules for capital sentences will be specified further to ensure the death penalty applies only to a very limited number of those guilty of extremely serious crimes.

**Outcomes:** The Legal Aid Law has been formulated and enacted, and the Rules on Providing Legal Aid to Defendants in Death Penalty Review Cases in Accordance with the Law (Trial) have been issued, ensuring that legal aid is provided throughout the litigation process in death penalty cases. The Supreme People's Procuratorate has established a three-tier integrated supervision system to further standardize legal supervision over death penalty reviews, and the Supreme People's Court has set up a mechanism for procuratorial bodies to supervise such reviews, under which certain categories of death penalty review cases are required to be reported to the Supreme People's Procuratorate for their opinions. In handling foreign-related death penalty cases, sentencing commitments made in extradition proceedings have been strictly observed, and the Extradition Law, relevant international treaties, and bilateral agreements have been complied with. While safeguarding its judicial sovereignty, China actively

fulfills its international obligations. Where a commitment has been made in advance not to impose the death penalty, it is not applied to any alleged perpetrator extradited to China for trial.

## **2. Personal Rights**

**Target 52: Protecting personality rights.** China will implement a system of injunction against infringement of personality rights, and provide relevant guidance or judicial interpretations, so that citizens' personality rights are protected in a timely and effective manner.

**Outcomes:** The Guidelines on Punishing Illegal and Criminal Acts of Cyberviolence and the Interpretation (II) of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Marriage and Family Section of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China have been issued, further specifying the implementation of injunction against infringement of personality rights. A total of 804,100 cases concerning disputes of personality rights and 746 cases involving injunction against infringement of personality rights have been tried and concluded.

**Target 53: Punishing soft violence, a form of crime.** It is forbidden in China to infringe upon personal rights by acts of soft violence such as stalking, harassing, and gathering a crowd to create pressure.

**Outcomes:** China has enacted the Anti-Organized Crime Law, revised the Law on Penalties for Administration of Public Security, and amended the Criminal Law to include the crime of collecting illegal debts. The Guidelines on Some Issues Concerning the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Soft Violence have been implemented to ensure that criminal gangs involved in acts of soft violence are punished in accordance with the law. The number of people prosecuted in cases involving criminal gangs and organized crime decreased by 43 percent in 2025 compared with 2021.

**Target 54: Strictly prohibiting illegal detention.** Those who repeatedly engage in organized short-term detention of others will be convicted of and penalized for the crime of illegal detention. More efforts

will be made to investigate and punish civil servants who violate citizens' personal rights by abusing their powers to engage in actions such as illegal detention.

**Outcomes:** The protection of human rights has been made more effective through law enforcement and administration of justice. The working mechanisms for ex ante review, in-process oversight, and ex post redress have been refined, and coercive measures affecting the personal rights of citizens have been improved. Efforts have been intensified to strengthen oversight of case filing and investigative activities, with a specific focus on supervising deep-seated, substantive violations that infringe upon the rights and interests of the parties concerned. The Guidelines on the Sentencing of Common Crimes (Trial) were issued in 2021 to clarify the sentencing standards for the crime of illegal detention. In 2022, the Supreme People's Court released the 33rd group of exemplary cases involving the crime of illegal detention, among others.

**Target 55: Reducing the rate of pretrial detention.** China implements a system to categorize criminal suspects based on the threat they pose to society. Those who pose no threat to society and those who present a level of risk that is preventable by non-detention measures will not be arrested. The state will improve the mechanism for reviewing the necessity of detention, promote substantive review over the extension of the detention period, and regulate and improve non-detention supervisory measures such as release on bail pending trial.

**Outcomes:** China has amended the Rules on Some Issues Concerning the Criteria for Assessing Social Danger in Arrest Cases (Trial) and improved the mechanism to assess the threat posed to society. It has implemented the Rules on Some Issues Concerning Release on Bail Pending Trial, the Rules of the People's Procuratorates and Public Security Agencies on the Review and Assessment of the Necessity of Detention, the Measures of the People's Procuratorates on Detention Hearings, and the Code of Practice on the Exclusion of Illegal Evidence in Criminal Case Handling. In addition, release on bail pending trial and other non-detention supervisory

measures have been further regulated and improved, the review and assessment mechanism for the necessity of detention has been refined, the extraction of confession by torture has been effectively prevented, and the human rights of criminal suspects have been better protected.

**Target 56: Strictly prohibiting the extraction of confession by torture.** It is strictly forbidden in China to extract confession by torture, collect evidence by threat, inducement, deception, or other illegal means, or coerce anyone into proving their guilt. A mechanism is in place to ensure the whole process of all law enforcement activities is recorded by different means, and all records are kept under closed-loop management.

**Outcomes:** The Provisions on the Procedures for Handling Criminal Cases by Public Security Authorities have been revised to clarify that it is strictly prohibited to extract confession by torture, collect evidence by threat, inducement, deception, or other illegal means, or otherwise coerce anyone into self-incrimination. More than 3,200 law enforcement and case adjudication management centers have been established, providing one-stop case handling services, intelligent management, and whole-process oversight. These centers adopt round-the-clock full-coverage video surveillance, and the examination and interrogation of criminal suspects, as well as whole-process oversight in case handling, are conducted through centralized and professional procedures. The system of whole-process audio and video recording during the interrogation of suspects is strictly implemented, and suspects are fully guaranteed food and necessary rest time in adjudication areas. In 2021, China implemented the revised Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, which clearly stipulated that defendant confessions, victim statements, witness testimonies, and any other evidence obtained through illegal means, including the extraction of confession by torture, must be excluded.

**Target 57: Improving the supervision mechanism.** China will strengthen supervision over criminal case filing and investigation, and over compulsory measures for deprivation or restriction of personal freedom.

It will improve the supervision mechanism for criminal execution.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Guidelines on Improving the Mechanisms for Investigation Supervision and Collaboration to strengthen comprehensive, whole-process supervision over criminal prosecution. An investigation supervision platform has been established and upgraded for smarter operation, big data-based supervision models have been popularized, and a “resident + circuit + technology-driven” mechanism for criminal enforcement supervision has been put in place and further improved. The Guidelines on Strengthening Resident Procuratorial Work in Detention Facilities have been issued to strengthen supervision by resident procuratorial offices. Efforts are now underway to provide such offices with full access to the surveillance systems and enforcement information networks of prisons and detention facilities, and an online case-handling platform for commutation and parole remains under development.

**Target 58: Protecting the lawful rights of detainees and criminals.** Regulations on detention house management will be improved to better protect detainees’ rights. Corporal punishment, torture, abuse, and beating of criminals or connivance in beatings by a third party are strictly banned. Medical and health care facilities and teams in prisons will be improved to better protect the lives and health of detainees.

**Outcomes:** China has revised the Rules for Law Enforcement in Detention Houses to further standardize law enforcement and management procedures. It has implemented the system of categorized detention and improved psychological counseling and correctional education. Law enforcement oversight and daily management have been strengthened to ensure detention is conducted in a lawful and disciplined manner. The country has included construction of public security detention facilities into development plans, with increased investment in financial and material resources to improve the living conditions of detainees. Efforts have been made to improve healthcare services at detention facilities. Nearly all public security detention facilities nationwide now have designated professional medical personnel on-site to deliver routine medi-

cal services. The Work Procedures of Detention Houses on Safeguarding Lawyers' Rights to Meet and Correspond with Detainees in Accordance with the Law and the Requirements for Lawyer Meetings in Detention Houses have been formulated to regulate the procedures and requirements for meetings and correspondence with lawyers. Standards and norms in prisons have been strictly implemented, and dietary standards and food safety regulations have been formulated. China has established a three-tier medical system comprising prison infirmaries, Prison Administration Bureau central hospitals, and external partner hospitals. It has put in place food safety management systems, including food sample retention, procurement traceability, and quantitative grading of food safety supervision. The development of prison infirmaries and central hospitals has been advanced. Medical collaboration between prisons and external partner hospitals has been deepened, improving healthcare capacity and preventing and reducing illness-related deaths among prisoners.

**Target 59: Enforcing the Community Correction Law.** China safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of persons under community correction. Social forces will be mobilized to strengthen education and assistance for these people.

**Outcomes:** China has implemented the Measures for the Implementation of the Law on Community Corrections jointly released by multiple departments, provided assistance in accordance with the law for persons under community correction through measures such as social assistance, vocational training, employment guidance, and the improvement of their social connections, enabling the eligible ones to better adapt to society. For individuals facing difficulties, targeted education and support have been provided. Enterprises, public institutions, and social organizations have provided job opportunities and vocational training for those under community correction. By 2025, a total of 55,924 social workers and 631,376 volunteers had helped with community correction work in accordance with the law.

**Target 60: Safeguarding the legitimate rights of people on drug**

**rehabilitation.** China will implement the Narcotics Control Law and the Regulations on Drug Rehabilitation. It will refine the mechanism for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, which consist of voluntary rehab, community-based rehab, compulsory isolation for drug rehab and/or community-based recovery. It will strengthen the system of education, rehabilitation and treatment, and improve correction through education, medical treatment, sanitation, and safety management.

**Outcomes:** China has leveraged the complementary strengths of diverse measures, including voluntary rehab, community-based rehab, compulsory isolation for drug rehab, and community-based recovery. At the same time, it has improved the whole-process drug rehabilitation framework that integrates detoxification, psychological recovery, employment, and social reintegration. The number of rehabilitated drug users who have remained drug-free for at least three years has reached 4.4 million nationwide. China has improved management of drug rehab services, ensuring that persons in drug rehabilitation are protected from discrimination in school enrollment, employment, and access to social security. The country has supported the establishment of more than 100 medical institutions for voluntary rehab, and set up more than 700 methadone maintenance clinics. It has also set up more than 36,000 offices for community-based rehab and recovery in subdistricts, towns, and townships, with more than 200,000 full-time and part-time staff members providing services such as psychological counseling, vocational training, and assistance in education, employment, and medical care. These offices provide training to more than 330,000 rehabilitated drug users every year on average, and have helped more than 800,000 rehabilitated drug users to find jobs. China has protected the legitimate rights and interests of those undergoing compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation. A three-year initiative to improve medical treatment and rehabilitation capacity has been rolled out, ensuring timely treatment for individuals suffering from withdrawal symptoms or routine illnesses.

### **3. Individuals' Information Rights and Interests**

**Target 61: Improving the legal system for protecting personal information.** China will introduce a law on protecting personal information. It will define the principles and improve the rules of personal information processing, set strict limits on the processing of sensitive personal information, clarify the rights of individuals in such activities, strengthen the compliance management obligations of personal information processors, and define strict legal responsibilities. It will formulate and issue supporting regulations, standards, and judicial interpretations for protecting personal information, in a bid to perfect the institutions in this regard.

**Outcomes:** China has enacted the Personal Information Protection Law and implemented the Regulations on Network Data Security Management, the Measures for the Management of Personal Information Protection Compliance Audit, the Security Management Measures for the Facial Recognition Technology, the Measures on Security Assessment of Cross-Border Data Transfer, the Measures for the Standard Contract for the Outbound Transfer of Personal Information, the Rules on Promoting and Standardizing Cross-Border Flows of Data, the Measures for the Certification of Outbound Personal Information Transfer, and the Measures for the Administration of National Public Services for Online Identity Authentication to strengthen the legal foundations for personal information protection. It has revised the Law on Penalties for the Administration of Public Security, which specifies that it is illegal to infringe upon citizens' personal information. It has issued the Rules on Some Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Cases Involving Personal Information Processing via Facial Recognition Technology, and local governments have introduced supporting data regulations and other relevant rules. The Notice on Further Improving the Services of Mobile Internet Applications has been issued to strengthen personal information protection in mobile applications.

**Target 62 Supervision, law enforcement, and awareness raising of personal information protection.** China will strengthen supervision

and law enforcement of personal information protection by launching targeted actions to investigate and punish illegal collection and use of personal information, establishing a system for reporting personal information infringements, and building a strong contingent of law enforcement personnel with improved work efficiency. Publicity and education campaigns to enhance legal awareness of personal information protection will be launched in different forms and through different media channels, including China Cybersecurity Week, newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, the internet, and new media.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Guidelines on Further Strengthening the Reporting of Online Infringements, and established diverse reporting platforms, both online and offline. It has formulated the Provisions on Administrative Law Enforcement Procedures for Cyberspace Administration Departments to regulate law enforcement procedures and the imposition and supervision of administrative penalties. In 2025, a special initiative to protect personal information was launched, making in-depth efforts to tackle the collection and use of personal information in violation of laws and regulations for daily products and services and in everyday life scenarios. More than 1,100 apps and SDKs were reported for breaking laws and regulations. More than 1,500 cases of illegal or rule-breaking collection and use of facial recognition information in public places, and over 8,300 cases of illegal or rule-breaking collection and use of personal information in offline consumption scenarios were identified and handled. China requires all regions and relevant departments to conduct online publicity of laws and regulations, online analysis of typical cases, offline distribution of promotional materials, and on-site lectures to disseminate knowledge of the laws and regulations surrounding personal data, as well as skills for personal information protection. Particular support is provided for minors and the elderly to promote a society-wide atmosphere conducive to the protection of personal information.

**Target 63: Safeguarding cyber and data security.** China will intensify efforts to apply the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, and

other relevant laws, and implemented related institutional measures for ensuring cyber and data security. Measures will be taken to protect networks from interference, destruction, or unauthorized access, and prevent network data leakage, theft, and tampering. Security risk monitoring of networks and data will be strengthened; security incidents will be handled promptly; and robust action will be taken against illegal and criminal activities including theft of network data and selling and buying of personal information. All these will effectively secure network data and personal information.

**Outcomes:** China has enacted the Data Security Law, revised the Cybersecurity Law, and released the Regulations on Network Data Security Management, and the Guidelines on Some Issues Concerning the Application of Criminal Procedures in Handling Cybercrime Cases to regulate the handling of criminal cases involving data-related offenses. Over 400 national cybersecurity standards have been established, and nearly 1.74 million telecom and online fraud cases have been investigated and prosecuted nationwide. Courts across China have concluded 349,100 first-instance criminal cases involving cybercrime, with the number of people subject to legally effective judgments reaching 533,900. A total of 20,500 cases involving the infringement upon citizens' personal information have also been concluded, with the number of people subject to legally effective judgments reaching 40,300.

#### **4. Freedom of Religious Belief**

**Target 64: Implementing policies on freedom of religious belief.** China will improve systems for religious affairs management, and formulate and issue more supporting rules for the Regulations on Religious Affairs to regulate government management of religious affairs by law and protect the legitimate rights and interests of religious leaders and believers. More education campaigns will be carried out to improve legal awareness of religious leaders and believers, protect their legitimate rights and interests, and guide them to keep their activities within the scope prescribed by law. Venues for religious activities must be registered under

their legal persons to better protect the legitimate rights and interests of such venues. More support will be given to religious organizations in running religious schools to improve the system for cultivating religious professionals.

**Outcomes:** China has revised Rules for the Implementation of the Provisions on the Administration of Religious Activities of Aliens Within the Territory of the People's Republic of China and the Measures on the Management of Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries. Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government have issued supporting rules and regulations under the Regulations on Religious Affairs, as well as measures for its implementation in succession. The Notice on the Registration of Legal Person for Venues for Religious Activities has been implemented. The Law on Publicity and Education on the Rule of Law has been enacted, which stipulates that religious figures and believers should be guided to consciously uphold the authority of the Constitution and laws, and to conduct activities within the scope prescribed by laws and regulations. The Measures for the Conferment of Academic Titles in Religious Schools have taken effect, with 94 religious schools of various types now in operation.

**Target 65: Safeguarding and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of religious circles.** China safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of the Buddhist and Daoist circles, supporting their efforts to heighten their commitment, build on their cultures, and maintain a clean and sacrosanct atmosphere at their venues. China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Muslims, supporting the China Islamic Association in organizing Muslims to travel to Saudi Arabia on pilgrimage. It provides growing support for and protection of theological development in Catholicism and Christianity, as well as the application of their achievements. It supports and encourages all religions to carry out charitable activities in accordance with laws and regulations.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Measures on the Management of Venues for Religious Activities to protect the legitimate rights and inter-

ests of religious groups. The Measures for the Administration of Islamic Hajj Affairs have been implemented, and the Measures for the Management of Religious Information Services on the Internet have been issued to regulate online religious activities.

**Target 66: Carrying out international exchanges in the field of religion.** China supports and encourages all religions to conduct international exchanges on the basis of independence, equality, friendship, and mutual respect, and to establish, develop, and consolidate friendly relations with overseas religious circles.

**Outcomes:** China has supported the translation and international publication of numerous classical texts, including the *Chinese Daoist Canon (Zhong Hua Dao Zang)* and the *Chinese Tripitaka (Zhong Hua Da Zang Jing)*. Domestic religious scholars actively participate in international exchanges, while overseas sinologists and religious scholars are invited to China for visits and academic research. Events such as the Sixth World Buddhist Forum, the First Pilgrimage Ritual to Ancestral Home of Laozi, and the Chinese Islamic Culture Exhibition 2024 have been held.

**Target 67: Resisting religious extremism.** China opposes extremist religious thought, and helps to protect religious believers against the encroachment of extremist thought. It punishes, in accordance with the law, those engaging in illegal and criminal acts such as violent terrorist and ethnic separatist activities in the name of religion.

**Outcomes:** The Measures for the Management of Religious Information Services on the Internet have been enacted to contain extremism and combat related crimes. Illegal and criminal acts such as terrorism and ethnic separatism committed in the name of religion are punished in accordance with the law. China supports all religious groups in strengthening their institutional building and internal governance.

## **5. Rights to Vote and to Stand for Election**

**Target 68: Organizing elections for people's congresses at five levels.** In implementing the Electoral Law, the state will mobilize over 1

billion constituents, to the greatest extent possible, to cast votes for more than 2 million deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels. These deputies will then elect deputies to people's congresses at the municipal, provincial and national levels.

**Outcomes:** In June 2022, more than 2.62 million deputies were directly elected to people's congresses at the county and township levels, up 6.11 percent from the previous term. These deputies, in turn, elected deputies to people's congresses at the municipal and provincial levels. In January 2023, 2,977 deputies were elected to the 14th National People's Congress.

**Target 69: Increasing grassroots representation in people's congresses at all levels.** The electoral system ensures that every people's congress reserves a proper proportion of deputies from workers, farmers, and professional groups. In accordance with the Electoral Law amended in 2020, the numbers of deputies to people's congresses at county and township levels will be adjusted, with an emphasis on increasing grassroots representation.

**Outcomes:** The Electoral Law amended in 2020 has come into force. At the 14th National People's Congress, the share of deputies from frontline workers and farmers went up by 0.99 percentage points compared with the 13th National People's Congress, while the proportion representing professional groups increased by 0.73 percentage points. At the county and township levels, the share of grassroots deputies from frontline workers and farmers increased by 1.47 percentage points, and that of professional groups rose by 0.21 percentage points compared with the previous term.

**Target 70: Ensuring the migrant population's rights to vote and to stand for election.** The state will facilitate their participation in elections, and allow more migrant workers, especially those with residence permits in their current location to vote and stand for election locally.

**Outcomes:** In areas with large concentrations of migrant populations, appropriate deputy quotas have been allocated to ensure their rep-

resentation. For migrant workers who travel in organized groups, voter qualification certificates have been uniformly issued, enabling direct voter registration in their current place of residence. During the 2021 elections at the county and township levels, the numbers of migrant voters in Guangdong Province who voted in their current places of residence stood at 1.6 million and 506,900, respectively. In Shenzhen, four electoral districts for migrant workers were established in the districts of Bao'an, Longgang and Longhua. A total of 2,240 deputies were elected to Shenzhen's district-level people's congresses, 161 of whom do not hold Shenzhen household registration, including 12 migrant workers.

## **6. Rights to Be Informed and to Participate**

**Target 71: Standardizing and regulating government transparency at the grassroots level.** The state is building a unified nationwide system of standards for grassroots government transparency, and promotes transparency in decision-making, enforcement, administration, services, and work results. The state will make information more accessible throughout society, and make additional efforts to ensure online access to government information and public services for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Guidelines for Government Transparency at the Grassroots Level, and grassroots governments are encouraged to formulate corresponding standards and guidelines in this area.

**Target 72: Improving information transparency in public emergencies.** The state will improve mechanisms for reporting public security incidents, major epidemics, natural disasters, and serious accidents to provide accurate information and respond to public concerns in a timely manner.

**Outcomes:** A system for releasing public emergency information has been established and improved in compliance with the Emergency Response Law and the Law on Public Health Emergency Response, the National Emergency Response Master Plan, and other related regulations.

Governments and departments now provide timely emergency-related information to the public, including response decisions, orders and measures. A system for news reporting and interviews has been put in place to support news media in reporting and exercising public oversight.

**Target 73: Increasing judicial transparency.** The state will refine the mechanisms and processes for making court and prosecution proceedings more transparent, and adjust them as required. Procuratorial bodies at all levels have public spokespersons in place. They will implement and improve the systems for holding regular press conferences and for publishing information on major cases.

**Outcomes:** Nearly 50.44 million legal documents have been published by courts nationwide on China Judgments Online, 12.77 million trial videos have been made available on China Court Trial Online, and 7.55 billion items of trial process data have been released on China Judicial Process Information Online. Spokespersons have been appointed for procuratorial bodies at all levels, and a mechanism of regular press conference has been established. A total of 4,322 spokespersons have been designated across China's four-tier procuratorial system, forming a comprehensive news release network.

**Target 74: Optimizing public participation in legislation and oversight.** The state will improve the mechanisms for public participation in making laws, regulations and rules, in formulating national plans for economic and social development, and in other major decision-making processes. In soliciting public opinions on draft laws, the NPC will improve the feedback mechanism. The Legislative Affairs Commission and the Budgetary Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee will continue to solicit public views and suggestions regarding their work through their grassroots offices.

**Outcomes:** The Legislation Law has been revised. The Law on National Development Planning has been formulated, stating clearly that China carries out whole-process people's democracy in national development planning, and that China should integrate top-level design with

solicitation of public suggestions, improve mechanisms for public participation, and encourage full participation of its citizens in formulating national development plans. The NPC Standing Committee has solicited public opinions on 151 draft laws on its website, attracting over 460,000 participants and receiving over 1.36 million suggestions. The Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee has set up 60 community-level legislative outreach offices, while standing committees of provincial and municipal people's congresses have established over 7,800 such offices. The Budgetary Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee has established 15 community-level outreach offices, through which it receives over 200 suggestions annually on budgets, state assets, and debt supervision.

**Target 75: Advancing extensive, multilevel, and institutionalized development of consultative democracy.** The state takes a coordinated approach to promoting consultation carried out by political parties, people's congresses, government departments, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) committees, people's organizations, communities, and social organizations. The CPPCC national committee is expanding consultative democracy in an all-round way through biweekly consultative forums, consultations on the handling of proposals, online deliberation of state affairs, remote consultations, and consultations with relevant Party and government departments and specific social sectors. The state will further institutionalize grassroots consultation and broaden the channels for public participation in community-level governance.

**Outcomes:** The CPPCC National Committee has convened 419 various consultative sessions and organized 462 inspection, study and research activities. In this process, 25,061 proposals have been filed, and over 250,000 public opinions have been received. Central committees of non-CPC political parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce put forward more than 1,800 proposals, gathering and submitting over 64,000 pieces of information reflecting public opinion.

**Target 76: Enhancing the system for community-level self-**

**governance.** The state will improve the institutions, standards, and procedures of direct democracy at the grassroots level, and encourage urban and rural communities to draw up their own rules and regulations on self-governance. The state will step up efforts to implement the system for making community affairs more transparent.

**Outcomes:** China has revised the Organic Law of the Villagers Committees and the Organic Law of the Urban Residents Committees. Virtually all villages and communities have achieved full coverage of village rules and conventions, community codes, and self-governance regulations, and fully put in place the systems for ensuring transparency in village and community affairs.

**Target 77: Improving democratic management of enterprises and public institutions.** The state will continue to provide open access to the affairs of enterprises and public institutions and improve procedures for democracy. In doing so it will guarantee the rights of employees to be informed, to participate, to be heard, and to exercise public scrutiny, and facilitate their effective participation in the democratic management of their enterprises and institutions. The positive role of employee congresses will be reinforced in the implementation of policies concerning welfare and social security for employees. When formulating, revising or determining rules, regulations, or major programs concerning the immediate interests of employees, enterprises must bring the issues to employee congresses for deliberation and keep the employees informed.

**Outcomes:** China has revised the Company Law to stipulate that enterprises with more than 300 employees must include employee representatives on their boards of directors. It has promulgated the Guidelines on Strengthening Democratic Management in Enterprises and Public Institutions and the Operation Guidance for Employee Congresses. As of 2024, employee congresses had been set up in over 2.38 million enterprises with established trade unions, about 2.22 million of which were non-public enterprises, accounting for 93.22 percent. The rate of established collective bargaining mechanisms among key enterprises with trade unions in nor-

mal operation has remained consistently above 80 percent.

**Target 78: Encouraging nongovernmental actors to participate in social governance.** The state gives full play to the role of people's organizations and social organizations in the governance of society. It supports and properly regulates the channels for market entities, new social groups, social workers, and volunteers to participate in social governance.

**Outcomes:** There are 835,000 registered social organizations nationwide. More than 1.35 million volunteer teams have engaged in social governance and provided services to the public. More than 10,000 communities have participated in the pilot project that integrates professional social work and volunteer services, and about 2.03 million people have obtained certificates as social workers.

## **7. Rights to Be Heard and to Exercise Public Scrutiny**

**Target 79: Protecting and regulating online expression of views.** The state will make full use of the internet in accordance with the law to facilitate citizens' expression of concerns, complaints and suggestions, and employ big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and other technologies to collect and respond to public opinions and proposals in a timely manner.

**Outcomes:** The online government services have recorded 940 million user visits, enabling widespread access to one-stop online services, including searching for information and giving feedbacks. Since 2023, over 180,000 people have submitted more than 300,000 suggestions on 68 draft laws via the NPC website. More than 20,000 Party and government bodies have responded to and addressed over 5.8 million messages submitted by the public and enterprises through the Leaders' Message Board of People's Daily Online.

**Target 80: Better addressing public complaints.** The state will improve the system for handling people's complaints, and take prompt action to address their legitimate concerns in situ in accordance with the law. Greater efforts will be made to separate litigation from complaints,

and establish a legal framework for managing them. To understand the people's needs and concerns and pool their wisdom and strength, the state will build a platform for collecting public opinions and improve the system for soliciting public proposals. Online channels for receiving complaints will be improved, and public complaint information systems will be interconnected nationwide to strengthen information-sharing among the government departments concerned. The state will improve the long-term mechanism for solving prominent problems in handling public complaints and enforce accountability, to strengthen the protection of citizens' statutory rights and interests.

**Outcomes:** China has promulgated the Regulations on Handling Public Complaints and Proposals and the Regulations on the Work of People's Procuratorates in Handling Public Complaints, and Guidelines of the Supreme People's Court on Establishing and Improving the Work Mechanism for "Immediate Handling upon Receipt" of Cases Involving Public Complaints and Proposals for Enforcement. The country has formulated and revised documents including the Rules for the Categorized Handling of Public Complaints and Proposals and the Work Procedures for the Online Handling of Public Complaints and Proposals. A three-year campaign to address the root causes of public complaints has been launched, alongside special efforts to handle repeated public complaints. A total of 83 central Party and government departments have been interconnected with the National Complaint Information System. Leading officials at and above the county level nationwide have received visitors or visited communities in response to public complaints on 991,000 occasions, handling over 1.28 million cases. It has become standard practice for leading officials at all levels to receive visitors, conduct grassroots visits, and take charge of knotty cases and ensure their full resolution.

**Target 81: Strengthening supervision by the people's congresses.** The NPC and its Standing Committee will work harder to ensure the application of the Constitution, improve procedures and mechanisms for interpreting the Constitution, and reinforce constitutionality reviews. A

system for advance review and consultation concerning constitutional issues will be established, and the system for recording and reviewing normative documents will be improved.

**Outcomes:** The Legislation Law and the Law on Supervision by the Standing Committees of the People's Congresses at All Levels have been amended, and the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Improving and Strengthening the System of Recording and Review has been enacted. The NPC and its Standing Committee have conducted constitutionality review on draft laws, conducted prior review and consultation on issues related to the Constitution, and strengthened the examination and study of constitutionality issues concerning normative documents during the course of recording and review. To date, more than 8,700 normative documents submitted for record keeping have been reviewed, and over 26,000 review proposals raised by citizens and organizations have been examined and studied.

**Target 82: Increasing supervision over the exercise of administrative power.** An administrative procedure law will be drafted, and the Administrative Reconsideration Law will be amended, to intensify supervision over the exercise of administrative power and rectify administrative malpractices. The state will continue to protect the rights of citizens and social organizations to supervise administrative bodies by requesting administrative reconsideration and initiating administrative litigation.

**Outcomes:** The Administrative Reconsideration Law has been revised, online administrative reconsideration has been fully implemented, and more acceptance outlets for administrative reconsideration have been established. A total of 2.04 million administrative reconsideration cases have been handled, and in 2025 alone, authorities rectified 72,000 illegal or improper administrative acts. Procuratorial bodies nationwide have accepted more than 100,000 cases involving supervision over effective administrative judgments, and have lodged protests and submitted procuratorial recommendations for retrial in nearly 3,000 cases in accordance with the law.

**Target 83: Improving public scrutiny.** The state encourages media and citizens to exercise supervision through news reports and public opinion, and improves the system of people's supervisors. Relevant laws will be elaborated to better protect people who file reports or accusations of wrongdoing, and to make clear the legal consequences of retaliation against them.

**Outcomes:** The Regulations on Supervision over Administrative Law Enforcement have been formulated, stating clearly that journalists may be invited to participate in the supervision of administrative law enforcement. Public opinion supervision reporting has been added to the China News Award, with 98 works winning awards in this category to date. The Measures for the Selection and Appointment of People's Supervisors have been enacted, and as of May 2025, there were 25,000 people's supervisors nationwide. The Regulations on the Implementation of the Supervision Law have been revised, specifying the criteria for identifying retaliatory acts against informants and accusers, and the legal consequences of such acts.

**Target 84: Enhancing grassroots supervision.** Village supervision committees will be strengthened to ensure greater transparency, equity and justice in village affairs, and to protect the lawful rights and interests of villagers and the collective interests of the village as a whole. The introduction of a list of petty powers for village work will help to install a system for overseeing the exercise of power at the village level, and to form a complete, thorough and coordinated supervision network involving the villagers, village affairs committees, Party organizations at the next level up, accounting and auditing bodies, and other relevant authorities.

**Outcomes:** The Regulations of the Communist Party of China on Discipline Inspection Tours have been revised, and documents including the Notice on Promoting the Application of the List System in Rural Governance and the Provisions on the Honest Performance of Duties by Rural Grassroots Officials have been issued to strengthen supervision over the exercise of grassroots power. The state has accelerated the development

of the National Rural Collective Assets Supervision and Management Platform, and eight provinces are now directly using the national platform for bookkeeping.

## **8. Right to a Fair Trial**

**Target 85: Enforcing full judicial accountability.** The state is committed to ensuring that the people's courts exercise adjudicative power independently and impartially in accordance with the law, and is working to improve the mechanisms for guaranteeing the fulfillment of statutory judicial duties and enforcing accountability for unlawful judgment. To strengthen legal oversight by procuratorial bodies, the state is also building a mechanism for the impartial and efficient exercise of procuratorial powers and a mechanism for the fair determination of judicial liabilities and ensuing punishments.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Provisions on Working Procedures for Imposing Punishments on Judges (Trial) and the Notice on Improving the Establishment and Operation Mechanism of Provincial Judicial Disciplinary Committees for Judges and Prosecutors, and released the Guidelines on Strengthening Adjudication Work in the New Era. Deliberations are underway on drafting the Regulation of the People's Courts on Judicial Accountability. The Judicial Disciplinary Committee of the Supreme People's Court has been established. The country has also formulated and implemented the Decisions on the Comprehensive and Accurate Implementation of the Judicial Accountability System by the People's Procuratorates and the Regulation of the People's Procuratorates on Judicial Accountability, and established the Prosecutor Disciplinary Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

**Target 86: Reforming and improving checks and oversight of judicial and law enforcement activities.** Public security agencies will further reform the case filing system, and ensure accountability in law enforcement. The procuratorial bodies will increase oversight of the filing, investigation and prosecution of criminal cases.

**Outcomes:** Public security agencies have implemented institutional requirements including immediate registration of case reports, acceptance of evidence materials, and on-the-spot issuance of receipts for submitted materials, as well as the first-contact responsibility system<sup>1</sup>. In 2025, procuratorial bodies supervised the filing of 17,000 cases that had been wrongfully not filed, supervised the withdrawal of 44,000 cases that had been wrongfully filed, and issued 87,000 rectification proposals on unlawful investigative activities.

**Target 87: Advancing reform to establish a criminal procedure system with a focus on court proceedings.** The rights of all parties involved in court proceedings are protected. The mandatory procedures of pretrial hearings, exclusion of illegally obtained evidence, and court investigation will be strictly implemented, to ensure that court trials play the decisive role in judicial decisions. Measures for protecting witnesses, authenticators, victims, and those who report offences will be improved. Leniency will be better applied to those who confess their crimes and accept punishment in criminal proceedings.

**Outcomes:** The Guidelines on Strengthening Adjudication Work in the New Era have been issued to improve systems such as witness attendance in criminal cases and the exclusion of illegally obtained evidence. The Anti-Organized Crime Law explicitly safeguards the personal safety of witnesses, law enforcement and judicial personnel, and their family members. Deliberations are underway on revisions to the Guidelines on the Application of the System of Leniency for Admitting Guilt and Accepting Punishment.

**Target 88: Reinforcing protection of lawyers' right to practice.** Legal defense will be provided in all criminal cases, and defense lawyers' lawful rights are protected. Measures will be taken to better facilitate

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<sup>1</sup> This refers to the system under which the first person or department that receives a request or issue is responsible for following it through to resolution, including proper handover as needed.

meetings between lawyers and detainees at detention houses, including providing more meeting rooms, and improving the meeting appointment mechanism.

**Outcomes:** Numerous normative documents have been issued, including the Provisions on Lawfully Safeguarding Lawyers' Rights to Access Case Files, the Work Procedures of Detention Houses on Safeguarding Lawyers' Rights to Meet and Correspond with Detainees in Accordance with the Law, and the Ten Rules on Legally Protecting Lawyers' Practicing Rights. The Guidelines on Further Deepening Pilot Work on Full Coverage of Lawyers' Defense in Criminal Cases have been promulgated, and authorities have released four batches of 22 typical cases on safeguarding lawyers' rights to practice. The Notice Regarding Further Safeguarding and Regulating Lawyer Visitation in Detention Houses has been issued, requiring detention houses to launch online platforms for booking lawyer interviews and stipulating that newly built facilities must provide at least four lawyer interview rooms per 100 detainees based on design capacity. Nearly 6.9 million instances of online case-filing and document-review services have been provided to lawyers, and lawyers have participated in 6,713 hearings of public complaint appeal cases, accounting for 67.8 percent of the total.

**Target 89: Advancing and regulating legal aid.** A new law on legal aid is being formulated. Citizens in financial difficulties and others eligible for legal aid will be provided with legal advice, legal representation, criminal defense, and duty counsel services for free. Provisions on legal aid prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Law and related regulations will be better applied to raise the availability and effectiveness of legal aid in criminal cases.

**Outcomes:** The Legal Aid Law has been enacted, and a series of supporting documents including the Measures for the Application of the Law on Legal Aid have been promulgated. Legal aid institutions nationwide have handled over 12.14 million legal aid cases, including 3.35 million criminal cases. Legal aid stations have been widely established in

people's courts, people's procuratorates, and detention houses, providing legal assistance to criminal suspects and defendants in 4.57 million cases.

**Target 90: Improving the people's assessor system.** The state will strengthen the application of the People's Assessors Law and implement the new mechanism for selecting people's assessors. It will improve the administration and guarantee mechanism for people's assessors' participation in court trials and increase their capacity to perform their functions. The scope of cases for their participation will be better defined.

**Outcomes:** The People's Assessors Law and supporting document Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Issues Concerning the Application of the Law of the People's Republic of China on People's Assessors have been fully applied. The Reply on Some Issues Concerning the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on People's Assessors (II) has been promulgated. Nationwide, 340,000 people's assessors have participated in the conclusion of over 6.73 million cases.

**Target 91: Strengthening litigation services.** Litigation services will be made universally available, equally accessible, convenient, efficient, smart, and targeted. Processes for filing, court proceedings, settlement, and enforcement of rulings will be expedited for cases concerning vulnerable groups or infringements of citizens' fundamental rights and interests.

**Outcomes:** Litigation service halls have been constructed throughout the country, offering more than 50 service functions. A unified online platform offers services covering almost the entire process of legal proceedings, ranging from case filing, mediation to adjudication and enforcement. A pilot program for online case filing of second-instance civil and administrative cases has been implemented, reducing the case-filing time by more than two-thirds. Cross-regional case-filing service outlets now cover all four levels of people's courts nationwide, comprising over 10,000 courtrooms.

**Target 92: Developing smart litigation services.** To make litigation easier for the public, intelligent software will be developed to provide cit-

izens with litigation risk assessment, advice on pretrial mediation, information searching and counseling, and access to online judicial services.

**Outcomes:** A unified online platform that provides integrated services for courts nationwide has been advanced. As of 2025, the platform saw over 147 million visits and handled 182,000 cross-jurisdictional case filings. It boasts a round-the-clock self-service filing terminal, and has introduced green channels for expedited filing, in addition to bilingual, circuit, and door-to-door case filing services.

**Target 93: Optimizing public-interest litigation.** The scope of public-interest cases will be expanded. A punitive compensation system will be introduced into public-interest civil litigation concerning the eco-environment and food and drug safety.

**Outcomes:** In October 2025, the Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation Law (Draft) was submitted to the Standing Committee of the NPC for deliberation for the first time. Procuratorial bodies nationwide have handled over 1.22 million public interest litigation cases, and the scope of public interest litigation has been expanded to 14 sectors. The Interpretation on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Civil Public Interest Actions Involving Consumption and the Rules for the Handling of Public Interest Litigation Cases by People's Procuratorates have been promulgated. Procuratorial bodies across the country have filed civil public interest litigations that claimed over RMB300 million in punitive damages in the eco-environmental sector, and guiding and typical cases regarding punitive damages for eco-environmental violation have been released.

The Case Handling Guidance for Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation in the Field of Online Food and Drug Safety (Trial) have been issued, and in 2025, procuratorates launched the Campaign on Supervision over Food and Drug Safety Through Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation, during which they filed and handled more than 26,000 public interest litigation cases related to food and drug safety. Procuratorial bodies have explored and carried out public interest litigation for the protection of

workers' rights and interests, and have conducted public interest litigation procuratorial supervision activities to protect the rights and interests of workers in new forms of employment. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have jointly released typical cases under the 2025 "one letter, two documents" initiative of labor law supervision, wherein the "one letter" refers to the Reminder Letter on Labor Law Supervision, and the "two documents" refer to the Guidelines on Labor Law Supervision and the Recommendations on Labor Law Supervision.

**Target 94: Improving the state compensation and judicial assistance systems.** Greater efforts will be made to handle cases involving state compensation and to protect the lawful rights and interests of applicants for state compensation. A mechanism will be established to strengthen judicial assistance and better coordinate it with social assistance.

**Outcomes:** The revision of the Law on State Compensation has been included in the legislative plan of the Standing Committee of the 14th NPC, and the Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of State Compensation Cases on Determining Liability for Damages for Mental Distress has been formulated. Courts nationwide have accepted 36,190 state compensation cases and awarded compensation totaling over RMB1.26 billion. By providing immediate support through judicial relief and regular support through relevant social assistance mechanisms, they have established a comprehensive relief system that integrates the two channels. Nationwide, one-third of all higher people's courts, in collaboration with relevant local government departments, have introduced a mechanism to dovetail judicial relief with social assistance.

## III. Environmental Rights

### 1. Pollution Prevention and Control

**Target 95: Improving air quality.** The state will take further actions to prevent and control atmospheric pollution, and coordinate its commitments to reducing air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. It will continue to improve air quality across the country and largely eliminate heavy pollution. Specific targets include reducing the average PM2.5 intensity in cities at or above the prefectural level by 10 percent and the total emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds by more than 10 percent.

**Outcomes:** The Comprehensive Work Plan on Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction For the 14th Five-Year Plan Period and the Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality have been implemented, reducing the total discharge of major pollutants and improving the eco-environment. The average concentration of PM2.5 has fallen by 20 percent, and the number of days with heavy pollution has decreased by 25 percent over this period, both exceeding targets. By 2025, the national average concentration of PM2.5 had fallen to 28.0 micrograms per cubic meter, and the number of days with good or excellent air quality reached 89.3 percent, the highest level since monitoring began. The total emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in 2025 were down by 17.75 percent and 12.14 percent, respectively, compared with 2020, also exceeding targets.

**Target 96: Strengthening water treatment and protection.** China will continue the environmental protection campaign to treat black and malodorous water bodies in cities and largely eliminate such phenomena in urban built-up areas. More efforts will be made to treat sewage in

cities, towns, and industrial parks, and to designate township-level concentrated drinking water source protection areas. The state will carry out comprehensive environmental improvement projects in key waters and preserve and improve beautiful bays.

**Outcomes:** The proportion of surface water meeting Grade I to III (excellent to good) quality standards has reached 91.4 percent, and the trunk streams of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River have remained at Grade II for six and four consecutive years, respectively. The quality of the water environment has been further improved.

China has issued the Implementation Plan for the Campaign to Treat Black and Malodorous Water Bodies in Cities and the Action Plan for the Environmental Protection Campaign to Treat Black and Malodorous Water Bodies in Cities for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, largely eliminating such water bodies in all urban areas as planned. Standards have been established or revised for water contaminant discharge in more than 10 key industries, including pesticides, food, wine, slaughter, textiles, and urban sewage treatment plants.

The Technical Guidelines for the Demarcation of Drinking Water Source Protection Areas has been issued, and the Water Environment Quality Standard for Drinking Water Sources and the Environmental Protection Technical Requirements for Standardized Construction of the Centralized Drinking Water Sources have been formulated and revised. Environmental issues in township-level concentrated drinking water source protection areas have been identified and rectified, and new standards have been set for their designation and protection. By 2025, 19,660 of such protection areas had been designated, with relevant standards clearly outlined. Satellite remote sensing technology has been used to regularly monitor more than 3,000 concentrated drinking water source protection areas at the county level and above nationwide, with 96.7 percent of the water sources in these areas meeting the required quality standards.

The Plan for Marine Eco-Environmental Protection for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period has been formulated. In 2025, China's nearshore

sea areas with good to excellent water quality were 84.9 percent, up by 7.5 percentage points compared with 2020. China has become one of the few countries in the world where mangrove coverage has increased, with roughly 31,000 hectares of land now covered by mangrove forests. A total of 74 bays have met the basic requirements for beautiful bays, including the entire city of Xiamen.

**Target 97: Intensifying soil conservation.** China will consolidate and improve the safe use of agricultural land, reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and treat the pollution caused by agricultural plastic film. Major soil-polluting entities on the government supervision and regulation list will be urged to fulfill their obligations in soil pollution prevention and control.

**Outcomes:** The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution at Source has been formulated, establishing a comprehensive, end-to-end system for soil pollution control. Investigations into sources of heavy metal pollution in agricultural land have been completed in key counties. The category-based management of cultivated land has been promoted, raising the safe utilization rate of contaminated cultivated land to 93 percent. In 2024, the national application of agricultural fertilizers (in terms of pure nutrient content) and pesticide use in crop production (on a 100 percent active ingredient basis) were 2,625,000 tonnes and 3,800 tonnes lower, respectively, than in 2020. The utilization rate of livestock and poultry waste has reached 80.1 percent, the recycling rate of agricultural plastic film has exceeded 85 percent.

The Measures for the Administration of the Lists of Major Entities Under Environmental Supervision and Regulation has been formulated to identify soil-polluting entities subject to supervision and regulation, based on local soil pollution prevention and control needs and emissions of toxic and harmful substances.

**Target 98: Improving the treatment of sewage and solid waste.** China will achieve full coverage of sewage pipe networks in urban areas, and ensure that treatment to render sewage sludge harmless reaches 90

percent and that the rate of utilizing municipal sewage as a resource exceeds 25 percent in water-constrained cities at the prefectural level and above. Centralized hazardous waste reuse and disposal facilities will be built with major industrial bases as the main locations. Efforts will be made to speed up the construction of centralized medical waste disposal facilities in cities at the prefectural level and above, and improve the collection, transport and disposal system for medical waste in every county.

**Outcomes:** China has issued the Guidelines for Achieving Full Coverage of Sewage Pipe Networks in Urban Areas and Establishing a Long-Term Mechanism for Integrating Sewage Plants and Pipe Networks (First Edition). Urban sewage disposal capacity nationwide has increased to 235 million cubic meters per day, with the length of sewage pipes extending to 534,000 kilometers.

The General Implementation Plan for Developing Major Hazardous Waste Management Projects (2023-2025) has been formulated. In 2025, the national capacity for centralized hazardous waste reuse and disposal stood at nearly 250 million tonnes, and that for centralized medical waste disposal stood at around 3.2 million tonnes per year, up by approximately 76 percent and 71 percent, respectively, compared with 2020. All counties and county-level cities have established collection, transport, and disposal systems for medical waste, and a total of 14,700 administrative penalty cases related to hazardous waste has been handled nationwide.

**Target 99: Improving garbage disposal in urban and rural areas.** A basic system for dropping, collecting, transporting, and disposing of sorted household waste will be established in cities at the prefectural level and above. The national urban household waste recycling rate will exceed 35 percent. Rural household waste disposal will be advanced comprehensively, to realize extensive coverage of the waste collection, transport, and disposal systems.

**Outcomes:** A system for sorting household waste has been established in nearly all cities at the prefectural level and above. Domestic waste incineration capacity has increased by 62.2 percent compared with

2020, and the rate of safe domestic waste disposal in urban areas has exceeded 99 percent. The proportion of administrative villages that collect, transport, and dispose of household waste has remained above 90 percent.

**Target 100: Improving law-based environmental governance.**

China will improve its eco-environmental legal system. It will formulate and revise laws and regulations on harnessing of the Yellow River, noise pollution prevention and control, marine environmental protection, carbon emission trading management, and eco-environmental monitoring. It will steadily push forward the formulation and revision of eco-environmental standards, carry on the reform of comprehensive law enforcement for environmental protection, and take resolute action against illegal and criminal activities in the eco-environmental field in accordance with the law.

**Outcomes:** The Wetland Conservation Law, the Law on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution, the Black Soil Land Conservation Law, the Yellow River Protection Law, the Law on Ecological Protection of the Tibetan Plateau, the Energy Law, and the Law on National Parks have been enacted, while the Marine Environment Protection Law, the Law on Environmental Protection Tax, the Maritime Law, and the Mineral Resources Law have been amended. The Eco-Environmental Code is being drafted.

The Regulations on the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits, the Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emissions Trading, the Regulations on the Protection of Ancient and Famous Trees, the Regulations on the Water Source Protection of the Miyun Reservoir, the Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Monitoring, and the Regulations on Ecological Protection Compensation have been formulated. Revisions have been made to the Regulations on the Management of Ozone-Depleting Substances and the Interim Regulations on Express Delivery, among others. A total of 467 eco-environmental standards and 42 national standards for pollutant discharge have been formulated. Smart technologies, such as satellite remote sensing and infrared imaging, have been adopted to establish an integrated mechanism for identifying problems

in the field of eco-environmental protection. Eco-environmental authorities at all levels have handled 402,400 administrative penalty cases, and public security agencies have filed and investigated 13,000 criminal cases involving environmental pollution.

## **2. Eco-Environmental Information Disclosure**

### **Target 101: Strengthening government information release.**

Eco-environmental protection departments will disclose timely eco-environmental information to the public through government websites, bulletins, press briefings, the media, and other means that are convenient for the public.

**Outcomes:** The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) has held 53 regular news conferences to provide timely responses to public concerns on more than 500 issues. It has disclosed information to the public through official websites, bulletins, social media accounts, and *China Environment News*, handled and responded to government information disclosure applications in accordance with the law, and collected public opinions when formulating important eco-environmental policies.

**Target 102: Improving law-based disclosure of corporate information.** The state will formulate regulatory measures for law-based disclosure of environmental information, and advance reforms in this field. The responsibility for and content of mandatory disclosure will be clarified, the forms of disclosure will be improved, and major environmental information will be released in a timely manner. Relevant departments will standardize environmental information disclosure by listed companies and bond-issuing enterprises in accordance with the law, strengthen the sector-specific management of mandatory environmental information disclosure, and establish a mechanism for sharing environmental information.

**Outcomes:** China has implemented the Reform Plan of Law-Based Disclosure of Environmental Information and other regulatory documents. The Measures for the Administration of Law-Based Disclosure of Environ-

mental Information by Enterprises and the Rules for the Format of Law-Based Disclosure of Environmental Information by Enterprises have been enacted to define the entities responsible for the disclosure, as well as the content, time, channel, and format of the disclosure. The 31 provinces and equivalent administrative units on China's mainland have completed the disclosure systems at the provincial and municipal levels. Between 2022 and 2025, more than 90,000 enterprises and public institutions disclosed their environmental information as prescribed by the law.

### **3. Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making**

**Target 103: Encouraging public participation.** The state encourages the public to participate in the environmental impact evaluation of special plans that may cause adverse environmental impact and directly affect the environmental rights of the public.

**Outcomes:** China has advanced reforms on environmental impact evaluation and optimized the tiered approval and category-based management of environmental impact evaluation to align with the system of pollutant discharge permits, strengthening the quality of environmental impact evaluation. The Measures for Public Participation in Environmental Impact Evaluation has been implemented to protect the participation rights of affected individuals, and entities that infringe upon people's right to participate have been recorded in the environmental information and disclosed to the public.

**Target 104: Improving the supervisory mechanism.** Measures will be taken to support the integration of the 12369 hotline for reporting environmental problems and the 12345 government service hotline across the country. Complaints and reports of environmental problems via the WeChat platform will be handled promptly to help resolve prominent environmental problems affecting the immediate interests of the public.

**Outcomes:** By April 2024, the 12369 hotline has been phased out and fully integrated into the 12345 service hotline. The National Environmental Complaint and Report Management Platform has received more than

1.25 million reports of environmental problems via WeChat, and by 2025, the number of followers of the official WeChat account had exceeded 2.52 million.

#### **4. Public Interest Environmental Litigation and Eco-Environmental Damage Compensation**

**Target 105: Improving the litigation system.** China will explore the scope of preventative public interest environmental litigation, formulate rules on implementing environmental injunctions, and publicize exemplary cases of public interest environmental litigation.

**Outcomes:** China has advanced specialized legislation on procuratorial public interest litigation. It has formulated the Guidelines on Strengthening the Connection Between Eco-Environmental Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation and the Regulations on Issues in the Handling of Public Interest Litigation Cases Concerning Marine Natural Resources and the Ecological Environment. The Regulations of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of Injunctions as Preservation Measures in Environmental Tort Cases has been issued, and the scope of preventative public interest environmental litigation has been actively explored. More than 367,000 such cases have been handled. The people's courts nationwide have concluded 22,000 first-instance public interest environmental litigation cases and released 27 exemplary cases. In 2025, 208 environmental injunctions were issued by people's courts nationwide to prevent eco-environmental damage at the source.

**Target 106: Improving damage compensation system.** Provincial and prefectural governments, as the claimants of eco-environmental damage within their respective jurisdiction, will hold those who cause damage accountable in accordance with the law, restore the eco-environment, and safeguard ecological security of the nation.

**Outcomes:** The Regulations on Eco-Environmental Damage Compensation and some other documents have been formulated, and around 62,000 eco-environmental compensation cases have been initiated and

handled, involving a total value of some RMB26.9 billion. The Decisions on Specific Issues Concerning Deepening the Reform of the Eco-Environmental Damage Compensation System has been released to regulate, in accordance with the law, compensation consultation, judicial confirmation, and litigation in cases of eco-environmental damage. In 2025, the people's courts nationwide adjudicated nearly RMB4.37 billion in eco-environmental restoration and damage compensation.

The eco-environmental damage identification and assessment system has been improved through the enactment and implementation of a series of documents, including the Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Environmental Damage: Forest (Trial), the Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Environmental Damage – General Principles and Key Components – Part 3: Verification of Restoration, the Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Environmental Damage – General Principles and Key Components – Part 4: Investigation and Determination of Soil Environmental Baseline, and the Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Environmental Damage – Ecosystem – Part 1: Farmland Ecosystem.

## **5. Territorial Eco-Environmental Restoration and Protection**

**Target 107: Carrying out major projects for protecting and restoring key ecosystems.** China will move faster to build ecosystem shields including the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau ecosystem shields, the Yellow River and Yangtze River key ecosystem zones, the northeast forest belt, the north China sand control belt, the south China hilly and mountainous belt, and coastal belts (Three Eco-zones and Four Shelterbelts). It will strengthen the protection and improvement of wetlands in the basins of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River, and major lakes. The protection rate of wetlands will reach 55 percent. China will promote the rehabilitation of grasslands, forests, rivers and lakes, and improve the systems of crop rotation and fallowing. It will build an interconnected national-local platform for evaluating such projects and monitoring eco-environmental conditions.

**Outcomes:** The Master Plan for the Major Projects for the Protection and Restoration of National Key Ecosystems (2021-2035) has been released. In 2022, the delineation of about 3.19 million square kilometers of ecological conservation red lines was completed, establishing a solid system of shields for ecological security comprising the Three Eco-zones and Four Shelterbelts. Greening programs covering 36 million hectares of land have been completed, and the ecological conditions of key areas such as the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau have continued to improve. China has reinforced the protection and restoration of wetlands in the basins of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and major lakes, and the proportion of key rivers and lakes nationwide meeting established ecological flow targets has consistently remained above 90 percent. And 82 marine eco-environmental conservation and restoration projects have been implemented, restoring approximately 33,000 hectares of coastal wetlands and 530 kilometers of coastlines.

**Target 108: Building a system of nature reserves.** The government will rigorously control destructive activities within nature reserves. It will advance the building of national parks, including Sanjiangyuan (source of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers) and parks for protecting northeast China tigers and leopards, giant pandas and Hainan rain forests. National parks in the Qinling Mountains, the Yellow River Estuary, and other areas will be established through reorganization.

**Outcomes:** The Law on National Parks has been enacted to control ecologically damaging activities within nature reserves. China has established its first group of national parks, including the Three-River-Source (Sanjiangyuan) National Park, the Giant Panda National Park, the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park, the National Park of Hainan Tropical Rainforest, and the Wuyishan National Park. The Yellow River Estuary and Qinling Mountains, as national park candidates, have largely completed preparation work for the application.

**Target 109: Carrying out major projects of biodiversity protection.** China will build gene banks and rescue and breeding centers for rare

and endangered wild animal and plant species, and set up special programs to save 48 critically endangered wild animal species and 50 plant species with extremely small populations.

**Outcomes:** China has published the Guidelines on Further Strengthening Biodiversity Protection and China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030). Major projects of biodiversity protection have been carried out, covering 90 percent of terrestrial ecosystem types and 74 percent of major wildlife species in the country.

As the largest wild species germplasm bank in Asia, the Germplasm Bank of Wild Species preserves 27,000 varieties and 330,000 units of wild species germplasms. Research, monitoring, and evaluation of biodiversity has helped to upgrade the assessment of the status of 39,330 higher plant species and 4,767 vertebrate species.

A series of rescue projects have been launched for 48 critically endangered wild animal species, including in-situ protection, sheltering and care, captive breeding, and reintroduction into the wild. Continuous efforts have been made to rescue 50 critically endangered wild plant species and 100 plant species with extremely small populations, and to reintroduce nearly 40 rare and endangered plant species into nature.

China, as the first contributing party, has invested RMB1.5 billion into the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, which supports biodiversity protection in developing countries. The white paper *Biodiversity Conservation in China* has been published, and training courses on biodiversity protection and regulation and promotional events on the International Day for Biological Diversity have been held.

## **6. Response to Climate Change**

**Target 110: Peaking carbon emissions and achieving carbon neutrality.** To achieve the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) on climate change, China will formulate a document on the guiding principles for reaching peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality by fully applying the new development philosophy, and an action plan

for peaking its carbon emissions before 2030, to form a policy system for achieving these goals in various regions, sectors, and industries. It will improve the double control system over total energy consumption and energy intensity, with controlling fossil energy consumption as a major focus. A system will be implemented with carbon intensity control as the main target and total carbon emissions control as the secondary target. Localities with requisite conditions and key sectors and enterprises will be supported to peak carbon emissions first. China will raise the capacity of ecosystems to absorb carbon from the atmosphere. It will strengthen territorial planning and land use regulation, ensure that forests, grasslands, wetlands, seas, soil, and frozen ground play an effective role as carbon sinks, and boost the carbon sequestration of ecosystems. Comprehensive scientific investigation and research of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau will be intensified.

**Outcomes:** China has published the Decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Full, Accurate and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy to Achieve Peak Carbon Emissions and Carbon Neutrality and the Action Plan for Realizing Peak Carbon Emissions by 2030, putting in place a “1+N” policy framework for reaching peak carbon and carbon neutrality. In November 2025, China submitted its 2035 Nationally Determined Contributions Report to the United Nations. In 2025, non-fossil energy accounted for 21.7 percent of the country’s total primary energy consumption; total installed capacity of wind and solar power generation and forest stock volume reached 1.84 billion kilowatts and 20,988 million cubic meters, respectively, meeting the 2030 goal ahead of schedule.

The Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emissions Trading has been published to strengthen legal guarantees for the national carbon emissions trading market, and the Decision on Promoting the Transition Towards a Green and Low-Carbon Economy and Strengthening the Construction of the National Carbon Emissions Trading Market has been released. In July 2021, the national carbon emissions trading

market started online trading, and reached a total trading volume of 865 million tonnes and a total turnover of RMB57.66 billion as of December 31, 2025. In January 2024, the national market for voluntary greenhouse gas emissions reduction was launched, with 33 projects registered, which have reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 17.76 million tonnes. The total trading volume of China Certified Emission Reduction has reached 9.22 million tonnes, representing a value of RMB650 million.

The Implementation Plan for Consolidating and Enhancing the Carbon Sink Capacity of Ecosystems has been published to raise the capacity of ecosystems to absorb carbon from the atmosphere. In line with the construction of the national system of shields for ecological security comprising the Three Eco-zones and Four Shelterbelts, China has been promoting integrated conservation and restoration of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, grasslands, and deserts as well as ecological restoration in abandoned mining areas. The shelterbelt program in northeast, north, and northwest China has completed greening in more than 3.8 million hectares of land. China has become the first country to realize zero increase in land degradation, with its desertified and sandified land areas both shrinking. In 2024, the annual carbon sink capacity of the country's forests and grasslands exceeded 1.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. The country's wetlands have consistently stayed above 53.3 million hectares. Work remains ongoing to develop green and low-carbon circular agriculture and improve the capacity for agricultural emissions reduction and carbon sequestration.

The second comprehensive scientific investigation and research of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has been advanced, meteorological research on the plateau is continuing, and three atmospheric science experiments in the region have been conducted.

**Target 111: Increasing adaptability to climate change.** The state will formulate and implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035, better monitor and assess the impact of global climate change on vulnerable regions in the country, and improve the climate

adaptability of urban and rural development, agricultural production, and infrastructure.

**Outcomes:** China has formulated and implemented the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035, the Guidelines for the Formulation of Provincial-Level Action Plans for Climate Change, and the National Climate Change Health Adaptation Action Plan (2024-2030). In 2021, the inter-ministerial joint meeting mechanism on eco-environmental protection and climate change adaptation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau was established. The pilot list of 39 climate-adaptive cities has been determined. The utilization of agricultural climate resources has continued to be optimized, the agricultural disaster response and mitigation system has been further strengthened, and food security in response to climate change has been improved. The pre-disaster risk warning and post-disaster recovery in the power industry have also been enhanced, and capacities of disaster prevention and mitigation in the transportation sector and information and communication systems have been reinforced.

**Target 112: Strengthening international cooperation.** China will maintain its commitment to the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and constructively lead and participate in international cooperation on climate change. It will press ahead with the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, and actively carry out South-South cooperation on climate change.

**Outcomes:** China has played a constructive role in the climate change talks under the frameworks of the Conferences of Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC, the G20, BRICS, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It has signed 16 cooperation agreements with 15 countries across Africa, Pacific Island countries, Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, made progress in co-building five low-carbon demonstration zones with Laos, Cambodia, Seychelles, Papua New Guinea, and Nigeria, and implemented more than 30 projects for climate change mitigation and adaptation, covering clean energy, low-carbon transportation, environmental

monitoring, disaster warning, and some other fields. China has been actively carrying out capacity-building training programs on climate change response, including 38 South-South cooperation courses, which have trained over 1,000 government officials and climate change experts from developing countries.

## IV. Protecting the Rights of Particular Groups

### 1. Rights of Ethnic Minority Groups

**Target 113: Governing ethnic affairs by law.** China fully enforces the Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy. It will improve laws and regulations related to ethnic minorities and their affairs, and ensure citizens from all ethnic groups are equal before the law. China opposes any form of ethnic discrimination.

**Outcomes:** Fostering a stronger sense of the Chinese nation as one community has been enshrined in 15 laws, including the Legislation Law. The Ethnic Unity and Progress Promotion Law has been enacted, and relevant policies and regulations concerning ethnic minorities and their affairs have been steadily improved. China continues to uphold the principle that all citizens are equal before the law, and the legitimate rights and interests of all ethnic groups are safeguarded in accordance with the law.

**Target 114: Protecting the right to participate as equals in administering state and social affairs.** All ethnic groups have a certain proportion of deputies to the NPC. In areas with large ethnic minority populations, all ethnic minority groups are guaranteed to have deputies to local people's congresses. All 55 ethnic minority groups have deputies to the NPC, and those with very small populations have at least one deputy. More efforts will be made to train and select ethnic minority officials.

**Outcomes:** All 55 ethnic minority groups in China have deputies to the NPC and members of the CPPCC National Committee, with 14.85 percent of deputies to the 14th NPC belonging to ethnic minority groups. Each ethnic minority living in compact communities has its deputy or

deputies sit in the local people's congress at all levels. Autonomous offices in ethnic autonomous areas are staffed with ethnic minority officials in accordance with the law. Various forms of training programs have been organized for young ethnic minority officials, and two-way exchanges have been promoted between them and their counterparts from central departments and eastern provinces and cities.

**Target 115: Protecting the right to economic development.** The state will improve differentiated policies for supporting and helping ethnic minority areas to pursue faster growth, and make greater efforts to help border areas and their residents to achieve prosperity, so that people of all ethnic groups can enjoy better lives.

**Outcomes:** The central government has allocated RMB37.1 billion as follow-up rural revitalization assistance fund for consolidating the gains of poverty elimination in ethnic minority communities, of which RMB25.2 billion has been directed towards border provinces and regions to support industries with local characteristics, including agriculture, animal husbandry, and traditional handicrafts. Guiding and supporting funds through loan interest subsidies for trade in goods from ethnic minority areas has reached RMB10.6 billion.

**Target 116: Protecting the right to education.** The state will improve the quality of education and promote standard spoken and written Chinese in ethnic minority areas. Preschool education will be made accessible to more residents in these areas, compulsory education will develop more evenly, and paired-up assistance in education will be carried out more effectively, to cultivate talent of all kinds and at all levels.

**Outcomes:** The Outline of the Development Plan for Education (2024-2035) and the Three-Year Action Plan for Strengthening Education (2025-2027) have been issued. The Law on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language has been amended, requiring the state to strengthen the conditions and guarantees for promoting and popularizing standard spoken and written Chinese in ethnic minority areas, rural areas, and remote border areas.

Among the 829 counties, county-level cities, and districts nationwide that have achieved affordability and universal coverage of preschool education, ethnic minority areas accounted for 34.38 percent. Full coverage of nine-year compulsory education has been achieved in all ethnic minority areas, and 15 years of publicly-funded compulsory education has been realized across the entire Xizang Autonomous Region, as well as Hotan, Aksu, and Kashi prefectures and the Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture in southern Xinjiang.

**Target 117: Protecting the right of ethnic minorities to learn, use, and develop their own spoken and written languages.** The state protects by law the legitimate use of the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities in the areas of administration and judicature, press and publishing, radio, film and television, and culture and education. It will step up protection of the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities.

**Outcomes:** Documents including Guidelines on Comprehensively Strengthening Spoken and Written Language Work in the New Era have been issued, and the learning and use of the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities have been respected and protected.

Texts in seven ethnic minority languages – Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak, Korean, Yi, and Zhuang – are provided for the plenary sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee, as well as other meetings. Simultaneous interpretation is also made available. In many ethnic minority areas, laws, regulations, policies, and important documents issued by the government to the community level are presented in both standard Chinese and the languages of ethnic minorities.

The right of citizens of all ethnic groups to use their own spoken and written languages in court proceedings is protected, and translation and interpretation services are offered for any party to court proceedings who does not have a good command of the spoken or written languages commonly used in the locality. In ethnic autonomous areas where conditions permit, the judicial departments issue judgments, notices, and other docu-

ments in the written language commonly used in the locality.

A total of 1,266 titles of books have been published in the written languages of ethnic minorities. The *China's Endangered Languages* series has been published, with 30 volumes on endangered languages of ethnic minority groups. Across the country, nearly 100 radio and television channels broadcasting in the spoken languages of ethnic minorities have been established by radio and television stations at prefecture level and above. Local governments have set up special funds to support the compilation of textbooks in the written languages of ethnic minorities in ethnic minority areas, as well as the development of online platforms and learning resources for education and teaching in the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities.

**Target 118: Protecting cultural rights.** The state will further promote the continuation, protection, and innovative integration of ethnic cultures, and bring better public cultural services to ethnic minority areas. Traditional ethnic minority cultures will be better protected and passed on. Greater efforts will be made in preserving, rescuing, cataloguing, publishing, and studying ancient books of ethnic minorities, which will also be stored in digital form. China will hold the Sixth Ethnic Minority Art Festival of China. More domestically made TV series will be made available free of charge for dubbing into ethnic minority languages.

**Outcomes:** China has continued to hold regular national ethnic minority variety performances and other cultural activities, including showcases of outstanding *quyi* (miscellaneous show employing oral, vocal, or instrumental skills), vocal music, and dance. In 2021, the Sixth Ethnic Minority Art Festival of China was held. In 2024, the 12th National Traditional Games of Ethnic Minorities was held.

The 14th Five-Year Plan for the Preservation of Ancient Books of Ethnic Minorities in China has been issued, the *Bibliographic Compendium of Ancient Books of Chinese Ethnic Minorities* has been compiled, and the Research Library of Ancient Books in Ethnic Minority Scripts project has been launched. The Selected Readings of Ancient Documents in

Chinese Ethnic Minority Scripts series, the first national series of its kind, has also been launched, with 11 volumes published to date, covering scripts such as Tibetan and Manchu. The Database of Bibliographic Compendium of Ancient Books of Chinese Ethnic Minorities has been completed, the Digitalization Project of Tangut Ancient Books (Phase I) is underway, and the Chinese Ancient Books Resources Database built by the National Library of China has made available over 400 ancient books in ethnic minority scripts.

The project to donate the copyright of outstanding domestically produced TV series for dubbing into ethnic minority languages has been carried out, providing free access to source TV series for dubbing and broadcasting in ethnic minority languages in Xizang Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, among others.

## **2. Women's Rights**

**Target 119: Promoting women's participation as equals in administering state and social affairs.** China ensures women's equal political rights, and encourages their participation in social affairs and democratic management. The proportion of women deputies to people's congresses and women members of CPPCC committees at all levels will be increased gradually. China will train and select more women officials, and in particular increase the number of women on villagers/community committees steadily. Women will be encouraged to participate extensively in consultation and deliberation on grassroots affairs.

**Outcomes:** The proportion of women deputies to the 14th NPC and the proportion of women members of the 14th CPPCC National Committee have increased by 1.64 percentage points and 2 percentage points, respectively, compared with the previous term. Currently, the proportion of women members of provincial-level CPPCC committees stands at 27.36 percent, while the proportions at county- and township-level people's congresses reach 31.64 percent and 32.36 percent, respectively.

The outline of a plan for building leadership teams of the Party and

governments has been implemented, establishing quantitative and proportional requirements for the staffing of female officials and female principal leaders. By October 2025, over 440,000 women's councils had been established in urban and rural communities across the country.

**Target 120: Improving the legal framework for protecting women's rights and interests.** China will revise the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests. The procuratorial bodies will introduce public interest litigation in some areas on a trial basis. They can make procuratorial suggestions or initiate public interest litigation regarding acts that degrade or undermine women's dignity via mass media or other means, acts that infringe upon women's property rights, acts that discriminate against women in employment, failure to perform the duties to prevent and stop domestic violence, and other acts that undermine the legitimate rights and interests of a number of unspecified women and harm the public interest.

**Outcomes:** The Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests has been revised, with the number of articles expanded from 61 to 86. China has comprehensively strengthened the provisions on the protection of women's rights and interests, ensuring that women enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, social, and family life.

A system of procuratorial public interest litigation for the protection of women's rights and interests has been established, and by the end of 2025, procuratorial bodies at all levels have filed and handled 5,473 public interest litigation cases involving women's rights and interests. The Supreme People's Procuratorate, together with organizations including the All-China Women's Federation, has released two batches of 14 typical cases of procuratorial public interest litigation for the protection of women's rights and interests. Nationwide, legal aid institutions have handled a total of 1.47 million legal aid cases for women.

**Target 121: Protecting women's personal rights.** China advocates a family culture underpinned by gender equality and sharing of responsibilities. The state prohibits and acts to prevent all forms of domestic violence

against women. It issues personal protection orders and admonitions against domestic violence by law, and effectively prevents and combats sexual assaults on and trafficking of women. It will increase public awareness of sexual harassment, take effective measures to curb sexual harassment directed at women, and protect women from cybercrimes.

**Outcomes:** Documents including the Regulations of the Supreme People's Court on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Cases Involving the Personal Safety Protection Order, the Guidelines on Strengthening the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Admonition System, and the Guidelines on Strengthening the Implementation of the Personal Safety Protection Order System, have been issued, with a multi-sectoral cooperation and consultation mechanism against domestic violence established. Multiple batches of typical cases on combating domestic violence have been released. As of 2025, people's courts at all levels have issued over 30,000 personal protection orders under the Anti-Domestic Violence Law. The number of domestic violence-related criminal cases prosecuted by procuratorial bodies nationwide has shown a downward trend.

The China Action Plan Against Human Trafficking (2021-2030) and its implementation rules have been enforced, with sustained efforts made to continue the special campaign to crack down on the abduction and trafficking of women and children. In 2025, the number of abduction and trafficking crimes involving women and children had fallen 77.95 percent compared to its 2012 peak.

The official WeChat account of China Law Popularization has published 1,500 articles on the protection of the rights and interests of women and children, with over 161 million views.

**Target 122: Protecting women's property rights.** The state protects women's property and inheritance rights, and the rights to know about and dispose of community property on an equal basis in the family. Women in rural areas are guaranteed equal rights to contract and utilize farmland and secure a residential plot, among others, and to share in the

collective income of their villages and compensation for land expropriation and resettlement.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Rural Collective Economic Organizations has been formulated, setting out specific provisions for the protection of women's rights and interests and stating clearly that women enjoy equal rights with men. It stipulates that no woman shall have her rights and interests in rural collective economic organizations infringed on grounds such as marital status or having no male member in her household, ensuring that their rights are protected in accordance with the law when faced with issues surrounding membership status.

The Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests has been revised to explicitly prohibit village rules and regulations from infringing upon the land rights and interests of women or their entitlements and benefits as members of collective economic organizations. In addition, it establishes rights protection channels through procuratorial public interest litigation.

The Interpretation (II) of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Marriage and Family Section of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China has been issued, providing provisions on matters such as property transfers between spouses and parental contributions to children's home purchases after marriage.

The Outline for the Development of Women in China (2021-2030) has been implemented, strengthening the guarantee of equal rights for women in rural areas, including rights to contract and utilize farmland, to secure a residential plot, and other core rights and interests. Multiple batches of typical cases involving the protection of the legitimate land-related rights and interests of women in rural areas have been released.

**Target 123: Protecting women's equal right to education.** The state protects women's equal right to compulsory education, senior-high education, and higher learning in accordance with the law. More support will be given to cultivating women technicians and scientists, and to life-long learning for women.

**Outcomes:** The gender gap in compulsory education has been largely eliminated. Between 2021 and 2024, the net enrollment rate of school-age girls in primary education remained above 99.9 percent. The proportion of female students in general senior high schools stayed above 49 percent over the same period, while the proportion of female students in institutions of higher education remained between 49.9 percent and 50.8 percent. The number of projects led by female scientists under the national key research and development plan has reached almost 1,000. Nearly 10,000 training sessions of diverse types have been conducted nationwide, helping over 11.59 million women in rural communities master new agricultural technologies and new employment skills.

**Target 124: Protecting women’s equal right to employment.** Gender discrimination in employment will be eliminated. When recruiting, employers cannot select from male candidates only or show any preference for male candidates over female candidates, unless otherwise specified by the state. Gender discrimination in employment will come under the supervision of labor security. Those suspected of gender discrimination in employment will receive admonitions and warnings from relevant state departments.

**Outcomes:** As of 2024, female employees accounted for 43.4 percent of the national employed population. Local regulations on the labor protection of female employees have been adopted in various regions, further specifying and implementing protections for female employees’ rights and interests during the menstrual, pregnancy, puerperal, and breastfeeding periods. The newly revised Law on the Protection of Women’s Rights and Interests specifies acts constituting gender discrimination in recruitment and establishes a mechanism for jointly admonishing violators of women’s rights and interests in employment and social security. The Notice on Strengthening the Management of the Human Resources Market has been issued, leading to stronger supervision over employment discrimination practices.

**Target 125: Promoting gender equality in the workplace.** Em-

employers will formulate and improve mechanisms that ensure gender equality in terms of employment, salary, career development, and maternity protection, that support employees, particularly women, in balancing work and family responsibilities, and that prevent and stop workplace sexual harassment, making the workplace family-friendly.

**Outcomes:** Documents including the Rules on Special Labor Protection of Female Employees in the Workplace (Reference Text), the Rules for Eliminating Workplace Sexual Harassment (Reference Text), and the Guidelines on Preventing Sexual Harassment in the Workplace have been issued, and special law enforcement actions on maternity leave and other rights and interests of female employees have been carried out. In 2024, the proportion of enterprises implementing the Special Rules on the Labor Protection of Female Employees reached 75.3 percent, an increase of 4 percent since 2020. China has vigorously promoted the construction of nursing facilities. By the end of 2024, enterprises and public institutions across the country had set up 403,000 nursing rooms for female employees.

**Target 126: Alleviating women’s burden of childrearing.** Public-interest childcare services will be developed. Support will be given to developing private childcare services and community facilities in 150 cities. More resources will be channeled to rural areas as well as urban areas with large population inflows, and measures will be taken to increase access to public-interest preschool education. After-class services will be strengthened at elementary and secondary schools, and parental leave will be provided on a trial basis, so as to alleviate the burden of bearing, raising, and educating children.

**Outcomes:** In December 2025, the NPC Standing Committee held the first deliberation on the draft Law on Childcare Services. A series of policy documents has been issued, including Measures on Refining Policies to Boost Birth Rates and Promote the Building of a Childbearing-Friendly Society. The childcare subsidy system has been established and implemented, benefiting over 33 million households in the 2025 fiscal

year. China has improved the maternity insurance system and steadily expanded the coverage for childbirth-related medical expenses to ease the financial burden.

The central government has supported the construction of comprehensive childcare service centers and public-interest childcare service facilities. Support has been provided to 150 cities to encourage private entities to develop integrated childcare service institutions and community childcare service facilities, and there are now 126,000 childcare service institutions nationwide. The number of childcare slots per 1,000 people nationwide for children under three has reached 4.73.

A family education guidance service system covering both urban and rural communities has been established, drawing on over 400,000 parent schools and more than 20,000 online new media platforms. Parental childcare leave has been widely introduced across the country, and the policy of special additional deductions for individual income tax has been implemented for expenses related to care for children under three and the elderly, as well as children's education.

**Target 127: Protecting women's access to health services.** Efforts will be strengthened to prevent and treat common diseases in women, and the prevention and control mechanism for cervical and breast cancer and the policies for helping cancer patients will be improved. Pilot programs will be initiated to provide targeted health services for women in adolescence, pregnancy, childbirth, menopause, and old age, so that their health needs are covered throughout their life cycle. The five mechanisms for maternal and infant safety<sup>2</sup> will be consolidated to ensure a steady decline in maternal and perinatal mortality rates. More rooms for nursing mothers and family restrooms will be built.

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<sup>2</sup> This refers to the mechanisms of pregnancy risk screening and assessment, management of high-risk pregnancies and postpartum care, emergency treatment of critical and severe cases, maternal mortality case reporting, and admonition of underperforming health care providers.

**Outcomes:** Free screening for cervical and breast cancer among eligible women in rural areas has been integrated into the national program for basic public health services, providing more than 490 million free screenings nationwide as of 2025. HPV vaccination has been incorporated into the national immunization program. In 2024, the compliance rate of maternal and child healthcare institutions increased to 67.45 percent. The five mechanisms for maternal and infant safety have been fully implemented, and the national hospital delivery rate has remained stable at over 99 percent. The systematic maternal healthcare management rate in 2024 reached 94.9 percent, and the national maternal mortality rate in 2025 dropped to 13.4 per 100,000. More than 80 percent of public places were equipped with baby care facilities in 2025.

**Target 128: Supporting women in need.** Governments at all levels and relevant departments shall take necessary measures to ensure the rights of low-income or seriously ill women, women with disabilities, rural women staying behind to care for families while their husbands left for cities to work, single mothers, and other women in need, and provide them with necessary assistance and services.

**Outcomes:** The Action Plan to Provide Targeted Care and Assistance for Stay-Behind Rural Women in Difficulty has been issued, focusing on providing targeted assistance and support to stay-behind women in rural areas with low income or affected by serious illness or disability. The action plan covers employment and income generation, rights and interests protection, and intellectual and cultural enrichment, among others. Financial assistance or premium subsidies are provided for women from eligible disadvantaged groups, such as those receiving subsistence allowances or classified as in extreme conditions, to participate in basic medical and pension insurance schemes for rural and non-working urban residents.

From 2022 to 2024, 81,000 women in difficulty were granted assistance under a special campaign to strengthen judicial assistance to women in need, with aid funds totaling RMB890 million disbursed. Across the same period, an average of approximately 300,000 women in difficulty

received legal aid each year. From 2021 to 2025, a sustained flow of microcredit was provided to individuals recently lifted out of poverty, of which RMB86.02 billion were offered to nearly 1.28 million women.

### **3. Children's Rights**

**Target 129: Protecting minors' personality rights.** Faculties and staff of schools and kindergartens should respect minors' dignity. They must not use corporal punishment in any form against minors or degrade their dignity in any other way. Beatings, corporal punishment, maltreatment, and all other forms of domestic violence against children are prohibited. No organization or individual may degrade, defame, threaten, or maliciously damage the image of minors in the forms of text, picture, audio, or video via the internet. Minors' privacy and personal information should be protected. News media should report on events involving minors in an objective, prudent, and befitting manner, and must not infringe on the reputation, privacy, or other lawful rights of minors.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Family Education Promotion has been implemented, affirming the accountability of parents or other guardians who commit domestic violence against minors in the process of family education. The Regulations on the Protection of Minors in Cyberspace has been promulgated to regulate online content and comprehensively protect their rights to privacy and reputation. The Guidelines on Further Strengthening the Protection of Minors has been issued, advancing a protection framework comprising six pillars: the family, schools, society, the internet, the government, and the judiciary.

**Target 130: Protecting children's rights to be informed and participate.** Reasonable suggestions from children should be heard and adopted. Before making decisions concerning the rights and interests of minors, the parents or other guardians of minors should hear what they think and consider their wishes fully, with due consideration to their age and mentality.

**Outcomes:** The amended Law on the Protection of Minors, together

with the Regulations on the Protection of Minors in Schools, stipulates that before any decisions relating to the rights and interests of minors are made, the opinions of the minors concerned shall be fully heard. The Preschool Education Law requires that in implementing preschool education, the opinions of preschool children should be listened to and understood.

**Target 131: Improving the protection of children's right to health.** Measures will be taken to improve children's health services, prevent and control childhood illnesses, and reduce the incidences of child mortality and severe birth defects. Children should be guided to take healthy, balanced meals. Effective measures will be taken to control obesity and myopia among children, and nutritional improvement programs will be launched for preschoolers. Children should follow suitable daily schedules, and be exposed to natural sunlight and exercise with moderate or greater intensity for at least one hour a day. Mental health education and services for children will be strengthened, and there will be teachers to provide such services in all elementary and secondary schools.

**Outcomes:** The Action Plan for Child Health Improvement (2021-2025) has been implemented. Full coverage of pediatric services has been achieved by secondary and tertiary maternal and child health hospitals across the country. The national program for basic public health services has incorporated health management services for children aged 0-6, vaccination services covered by the immunization program, pre-pregnancy health check-ups, and folic acid supplementation to prevent neural tube defects. In 2024, the national infant mortality rate and under-5 mortality rate had fallen by 25.9 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively, compared with 2020. The Plan on Enhancing the Capacity for Birth Defects Prevention and Treatment (2023-2027) has been formulated, and the birth defect intervention and assistance project has been implemented, which has since provided around 98,000 instances of support. The vaccination coverage rate of the national immunization program for children of eligible age has been maintained at above 90 percent, while the incidence rates of most vaccine-preventable diseases, including epidemic encephalitis B,

epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and measles, have been reduced to a record low.

The state has implemented the Student Physical Fitness Enhancement Plan, extended recess activities to 15 minutes, and ensured that elementary and secondary school students engage in at least two hours of comprehensive physical activities every day. In 2025, the overall myopia rate among children and adolescents nationwide had decreased by 2.3 percent compared to 2020. The national nutrition improvement program for children in impoverished areas has been carried out on an ongoing basis, benefiting 15 million children. The overweight and obesity rate among children under six years old has dropped to 9.7 percent.

The number of maternal and child healthcare institutions with child mental health clinics has reached 2,022 nationwide. 45.6 percent of elementary schools and 67.4 percent of secondary schools employed full-time mental health teachers as of 2024. The Guidelines for Integrating Life Safety and Health Education into Elementary and Secondary School Curriculum and Textbooks has been issued to support students in developing a healthy, positive attitude, strong psychological wellbeing, and constructive outlook on life.

**Target 132: Protecting the rights of children with disabilities.** The mechanism for screening, diagnosing, and treating children with disabilities and for their rehabilitation will be improved, and a system of reporting and sharing information on disabilities will be established. The state will build designated rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities, aiming to provide universal access to basic rehabilitation services for such children. The state will ensure that no school-age child with disabilities who has the ability to learn is out of school. More efforts will be invested in training teachers and pooling resources for special education.

**Outcomes:** The Directives of the State Council on Establishing a Rehabilitation Assistance System for Children with Disabilities has been implemented, and policies governing designated rehabilitation service institutions for children with disabilities have been improved. Nationwide,

there are more than 11,000 contracted service institutions providing rehabilitation assistance for children with disabilities, and many regions have revised and improved local regulations and policies on rehabilitation and assistance for them. A total of 2.25 million instances of assistance have been provided, largely achieving the goal of ensuring that all those in need receive assistance. A monitoring system for enrollment of school-age children and adolescents with disabilities during the compulsory education stage has been established, ensuring appropriate educational arrangement under the “One Child, One Plan” approach. China has implemented a system of financial aid to students, providing free access to one year of pre-school education for children with disabilities and 12 years of education from compulsory education to senior high school for financially disadvantaged students with disabilities.

By the end of 2024, 915,900 students were enrolled in special education schools nationwide, served by 81,300 full-time special education teachers. China has launched a project to provide assistive appliances to students in need, and has offered assistive appliances to nearly 150,000 students since 2023, making their learning and daily life safer and more convenient. The Special Education Teacher Training Program has also been launched, providing training to more than 2,400 special education teachers since 2021.

**Target 133: Caring for children in need.** Children in need under different categories will be provided with more targeted care. The mechanisms for supporting orphans and de facto orphans will be improved. The state will continue to support the development of children’s welfare institutions, and help them to provide better foster care, education, and health services for orphans and abandoned children. Orphans and unattended children will receive allowances on par with the average local living standards or higher. Left-behind children in rural areas will receive better care and protection. Street patrols will be carried out to ensure that homeless children are cared for, identified, and escorted back home in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

**Outcomes:** The Directives of the General Office of the State Council on Further Strengthening the Welfare Support for Children in Need has been issued, and the Three-Year Action Plan for Improving the Quality of Care Services for Rural Left-Behind Children and Children in Need has been implemented. Activities such as 100 Lectures on Care and Protection for Left-Behind Children in Construction Sites have been continuously carried out, with a total attendance exceeding 10 million.

The Guidelines on Strengthening Mental Healthcare Services for Children in Need has been promulgated, institutionalizing the approaches to addressing children's mental health problems.

The Measures for the Administration of Child Welfare Institutions has been revised, and the Interim Measures for the Administration of Minors Assistance and Protection Institutions has been formulated to guide local authorities in strengthening relevant institutional development.

In 2025, the average support standards for orphans in welfare institutions, for orphans in families that provide temporary care, and for de facto orphans increased year on year by 4.5 percent, 5.6 percent, and 5.5 percent, respectively.

**Target 134: Strengthening the protection of minors by law.** In accordance with the revised Law on the Protection of Minors and the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, the state will improve the protection of minors at home, at school, in society, in cyberspace, and in the administrative and judicial systems. It will take strong measures to fight crimes against minors, prevent juvenile delinquency, and control the juvenile crime rate at a low level by global standards. The legal framework for affairs relating to minors will be improved. A one-stop mechanism for collecting evidence for cases involving underage victims will be adopted nationwide to better protect the victims' rights to reputation, privacy, and other lawful rights and interests. The legal aid system for underage victims in criminal cases will be improved.

**Outcomes:** Documents including the Guidelines on Strengthening the Trial of Cases Involving Minors in the New Era, and the Guidelines

on Comprehensively Strengthening the Judicial Protection and Crime Prevention of Minors have been released, detailing the requirements for the protection of minors across the family, school, society, cyberspace, government, and judicial domains.

From a global perspective, the juvenile delinquency rate in China remains relatively low. In 2025, the number of prosecutions for crimes against minors and the number of juvenile crimes accepted and reviewed for prosecution by procuratorial bodies nationwide decreased year on year by 2.2 percent and 9.8 percent respectively, with 11,876 minors involved receiving judicial assistance totaling RMB166 million.

The Chinese government has been actively exploring an approach of exclusive jurisdiction over criminal, civil, and administrative cases involving minors, and has issued the Guidance for People's Procuratorates on Evidence Review in Cases of Sexual Assault on Minors. A dedicated database of cases and incidents concerning the protection of minors' rights and interests has been established, collecting over 250 outstanding cases.

As of 2025, more than 2,800 juvenile courts and 2,384 specialized procuratorial institutions for minors have been established nationwide. In 2024, minors received legal aid on 196,000 occasions and judicial relief on 20,000 occasions. The Guidelines on Establishing and Improving the One-Stop Case Handling and Assistance Mechanism for Criminal Cases of Sexual Assault on Minors has been released, and more than 2,600 one-stop case handling zones have been set up.

**Target 135: Prohibiting the use of child labor.** No organization or individual shall recruit or employ minors under the age of 16. No entity or individual shall provide job placement services to minors under the age of 16. Minors under the age of 16 are prohibited from opening businesses. The use of child labor is illegal and will be investigated and punished.

**Outcomes:** The Regulations on Eliminating the Use of Child Labor in the Workplace and Strengthening Special Labor Protection for Minor Workers (Reference Text) has been issued, and various localities have

launched special operations to prevent the illegal practice of disguised child labor use.

**Target 136: Preventing and punishing sex crimes against minors by law.** Education on preventing sexual abuse for minors will be strengthened, with efforts to increase awareness and ability of families, schools, and communities to identify, prevent, and report sexual abuse. Mandatory reporting of sexual abuse against minors will be implemented more effectively. A national database with information on criminals guilty of sexual assault, abuse, human trafficking, and violence will be established, and the mechanisms for background checks will be improved to prevent people with such criminal records from engaging in certain occupations. Pilot programs will be launched to release information on criminals committing sexual offenses against minors. Provision of proof of no criminal record will be strictly required of foreigners seeking teaching positions in China.

**Outcomes:** The mandatory reporting provisions in the Law on the Protection of Minors have been implemented. Several related documents have been issued, including the Guidelines on Handling Criminal Cases of Sexual Assault on Minors, the Guidelines on Severely Punishing and Preventing Sex Crimes Against Minors in Accordance with the Law, and Interpretations on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Rape of and Indecency with Minors. Cross-departmental information reporting, feedback, and collaboration mechanisms have been established and improved.

The Guidelines on Implementing the Mechanism for Preventing People with Criminal Records from Engaging in Certain Occupations has been issued, and as of 2025, people's courts have sentenced more than 3,200 people to employment bans. In 2024, procuratorial bodies across the country urged units working closely with minors to implement pre-employment background checks, resulting in the disqualification of 1,361 people. In the same year, 12,000 cases of child molestation were solved nationwide.

**Target 137: Preventing and controlling violence against children.**

China upholds zero tolerance for violence against children. The responsibility for protecting children lies with the state, society, schools, and families. The mechanisms for identifying, reporting, and intervening in violence against children will be better executed. Institutions and individuals that work closely with minors have a mandatory responsibility to report any misbehavior or crime against minors. Members of the public are encouraged to dissuade, stop, and report incidents of violence against children. Crimes involving violence against children will be severely punished by law. The emergency response, medical assistance, and rehabilitation services for children harmed in accidents or by violence will be improved.

**Outcomes:** The Guidance for Medical Institutions to Identify and Report Domestic Violence has been issued. Criminal acts against children have been severely punished in accordance with the law. In 2025, procuratorial bodies across the country approved the arrest of 56,338 people for crimes against minors and prosecuted 72,807. Guidelines on Promoting the High Quality Development of Children's Medical and Health Services has been issued.

**Target 138: Preventing juvenile delinquency.** Emphasizing both education and protection, the state gives priority to the prevention, early intervention, and correction of misbehavior and serious misconduct of minors, adopting different measures for delinquencies of different severity. Family educational guidance will be given to parents or other guardians of minors on increasing legal literacy of minors and motivating them to abide by the law. The layered system for intervention in juvenile delinquency will be better implemented. Those who coerce, instigate, induce, or deceive minors into participating in organized crime will be severely punished by law.

**Outcomes:** The Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency has been amended. The Anti-Organized Crime Law stipulates that those who instigate or induce minors to commit organized crimes shall be subject to heavier criminal liability in accordance with the law. The Guidelines of

the Ministry of Public Security on Strengthening and Improving the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and the Guidelines on Strengthening the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in the New Era have been issued.

China has implemented a system of appointing judges, prosecutors, and police officers as part-time vice principals in charge of rule-of-law education, responsible for delivering the first class of the new semester to promote legal education in schools. Activities such as youth tours promoting rule of law in China and youth legal volunteers' tours promoting rule-of-law culture at the grassroots level have been carried out on a lasting basis to improve minors' awareness of the rule of law and their self-protection abilities.

The Guidelines on Carrying Out Family Education and Guidance has been released. Between 2022 and 2024, courts at all levels nationwide established more than 1,600 family education and guidance institutions, held 140,000 related sessions, and issued 37,000 orders. In addition, best practices of comprehensive family education and guidance in handling cases involving minors have been released in multiple batches.

**Target 139: Improving the guardianship system for minors.** Parents or other guardians of minors will be consistently reminded of their duties of upbringing, educating, and protecting their minor children. The act of entrusting minors to other people by parents or other guardians will be regulated by law. Village and urban community committees will take more responsibility for supervising parents or other guardians of minors in performing their duties. The head of the children's affairs section of village and urban community committees must identify, verify, and report potential risks in minors' guardianship or cases where minors are abused by their guardians. Minors falling under relevant legal provisions shall be placed in the care of civil affairs departments at or above the county level on behalf of the state, to ensure that unattended minors receive temporary care in a timely manner during emergencies.

**Outcomes:** Registration Measures for the Adoption of Children by Chinese Citizens has been revised, and documents such as the Adoption

Assessment Measures (Trial) and the Circular on Further Promoting the Adoption of Orphans with Disabilities have been issued. The number of approved juvenile assistance and protection institutions has increased by 60 percent. The numbers of child supervisors in townships and sub-districts and heads of the children's affairs section of village and urban community committees have reached 42,000 and 583,000 respectively, largely achieving full coverage.

#### **4. Rights of the Elderly**

**Target 140: Improving welfare for the elderly.** The state will gradually develop basic eldercare services and improve welfare for the elderly. It will increase support for elderly people in extreme difficulty who are partially or totally incapacitated. It will also build up the subsidy system for incapacitated seniors in financial distress, and the system of home visits for elderly people who live alone in rural areas, gradually realizing eldercare for all.

**Outcomes:** As of 2025, 40.93 million elderly people in China received advanced-age allowances, 916,000 received nursing subsidies, 5.73 million received eldercare service subsidies, and 5.29 million received general subsidies. The insurance schemes for long-term care covers more than 300 million people and has benefited more than 3.3 million persons suffering from functional impairment through fund expenditures exceeding RMB100 billion. Home visit services for elderly people with special difficulties have been included in the National Basic Eldercare Service List and provided nationwide.

**Target 141: Improving eldercare services.** An eldercare services network and a health support network will be formed to include home care, community-based care, and institutional care for the elderly, covering both medical and health care services. Cities will be encouraged to build eldercare facilities that also provide medical services by leveraging medical and health resources at the community level. A minimum of 55 percent of beds in eldercare institutions in urban and rural areas will be

used to provide care for functionally impaired elderly and people with dementia at an advanced age. A demonstration program will be rolled out in 500 districts and counties with chain operation and standardized management of community services for home-based eldercare that cover nursing services for the functionally impaired, day care, and assistance with meals, showering, cleaning, medical treatment, and travel. Eldercare facilities will be compulsory in new residential communities and newly developed urban areas in proportion to the population, and all such facilities must meet the required standard. Eldercare facilities will be made largely available in older urban districts and existing residential communities. Two million nursing attendants will be trained, and there will be at least one social worker for every thousand elderly people.

**Outcomes:** The government has issued the Guidelines on Furthering the Reform and Development of Eldercare Services, the Specifications for the Development of Eldercare Services and Management Information Systems, and the Guidelines on Promoting the High-Quality Development of Integrated Medical-Eldercare Services. Currently, there are over 8,000 institutions providing integrated medical-eldercare services.

More than 80 percent of public general hospitals at or above the secondary level have geriatric medicine departments. A total of 128 pilot TCM health centers for the elderly have been established. More than 95 percent of village clinics have been connected to the medical insurance system, providing elderly people with convenient medical treatment on their doorstep. The 394,000 eldercare institutions and facilities across the country provide a total of 7.68 million beds, 69.3 percent of which are nursing beds. A total of 500 model community service networks for home-based eldercare and 2,990 model elder-friendly communities have been built, along with 86,000 dedicated catering facilities, benefiting over 3 million elderly people daily. Rural areas nationwide are now home to over 140,000 mutual-assistance eldercare service facilities and over 16,000 nursing homes.

Progress in actively responding to population aging has been moni-

tored, including by collecting and evaluating the compliance rate of eldercare service facilities in newly built residential areas across different regions. In addition, more than 2.48 million professional qualification certificates or vocational skill certificates required for eldercare services have been issued.

**Target 142: Building elder-friendly homes.** The state will remodel the homes of families with elderly members who are either experiencing extreme difficulties due to advanced age, functional impairment or disability, and will provide assistive appliances for rehabilitation and tracking gadgets for the safety of the elderly. Assistive appliances for rehabilitation will be more readily available for use in residential communities.

**Outcomes:** The home remodeling project for elderly people with special difficulties has benefited 2.24 million households, while barrier-free home remodeling for individuals and elderly people with severe disabilities and special difficulties has benefited a further 1.47 million households and 746,700 households respectively. Human Ergonomics – Guidelines for Barrier-Free Residential Design has been compiled and released, representing China’s first national standard of its kind.

**Target 143: Helping the elderly seek self-fulfillment.** The state will continue to develop colleges for the elderly, increase the provision of elderly education resources, and create better conditions and provide more opportunities for the elderly to study and develop new skills.

**Outcomes:** The Guidelines on Supporting the Social Participation of the Elderly and Helping Them Seek Self-Fulfillment has been issued, improving policies, regulations, supporting measures, and social environments for facilitating social participation among elderly people. The Guidelines on Further Promoting the “Silver Age Action” in the New Era has also been released to expand and upgrade the initiative, improve its quality and efficiency, and encourage the elderly to contribute to economic and social development. As of 2024, the Seniors University of China had established 44 provincial-level branches and 68,000 grassroots learning centers. A national elderly education public service platform has now

been built, offering 441,000 courses with a total length of 4.26 million minutes and providing 170 million learning support services for over 10 million registered users to date.

**Target 144: Providing convenience in public transport.** Traffic light durations, signs, and markings will be improved, as well as pedestrian waiting areas and traffic islands, to ensure safety for the elderly and make public transport more convenient for them.

**Outcomes:** The Regulations on Urban Public Transport, the Accessibility Service Specifications for Urban Bus and Trolleybus Operations, and the Accessibility Service Specifications for Urban Rail Transit Operations have been formulated. At present, China has 136,000 low-floor and low-entry city buses and 4,600 age-friendly bus routes nationwide. A total of 222 cities have launched the “95128” car-hailing service hotline, and 325 cities have introduced “one-click car booking” services on major car-hailing platforms, which have provided a cumulative 200 million trips for more than 17 million people, mostly elderly individuals. Management of urban road intersections has been further improved, with traffic light durations, signs, and markings being optimized, and pedestrian waiting areas and traffic islands upgraded.

**Target 145: Providing intelligent services for the elderly.** Smart technologies will be employed to upgrade home care and community eldercare facilities, and medical and rehabilitation facilities and institutions, to make them more convenient for and accessible to the elderly. Big data, artificial intelligence, and 5G technology will be more widely applied in home care, food provision, health management, telemedicine, first aid services, transport, fire safety, and entertainment and recreation. Relevant government departments will provide guidance to basic telecommunication service providers to improve face-to-face services at their business outlets. Websites and mobile applications frequently used by the elderly population in daily life will also be urged to upgrade for their convenience, with increased supply of intelligent terminals tailored to their needs. The elderly will receive more help in using smart products and services.

**Outcomes:** The Special Action Plan on Transforming Internet Applications to Improve Accessibility for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities and the Work Plan for Promoting the High-Quality Development of Age-Friendly Digital Technology have been introduced. A total of 3,092 websites and apps have completed age-friendly and barrier-free upgrades, and the government has promoted free access to over 50 elderly-friendliness and accessibility patents. Over 100 million domestic brand smartphones and smart TVs have completed age-friendly transformation, and four versions of the Catalog for Promoting Smart Health and Eldercare Products and Services have been released, recommending a total of 308 products and 235 services and expanding the range of available options for seniors.

**Target 146: Strengthening legal protection of the rights and interests of the elderly.** Disputes concerning property, elderly support, and marriage that concern the rights and interests of elderly people will be addressed by law in a timely manner. More measures will be taken to prevent and punish fraud, illegal fundraising, and other crimes that severely undermine elderly people's interests.

**Outcomes:** The Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law has been formulated and implemented, and several related documents have been issued, including the Guidelines on Establishing and Improving the Mechanism for Safeguarding the Legitimate Rights and Interests of the Elderly, the Guidelines of the Supreme People's Court on Providing Judicial Services and Safeguards for Implementing the National Strategy for Actively Addressing Population Aging, and the Circular of the People's Courts on Combating and Rectifying Elder Fraud on a Regular Basis. The National Office for the Special Campaign to Combat and Rectify Elder Fraud has been set up, and actions such as "legal services to assist and protect the elderly" have been carried out.

In 2024, public security agencies across the country filed a total of 205,000 cases of fraud, theft and robbery victimizing elderly people, and apprehended more than 156,000 criminal suspects. Since 2021, six batches of typical cases involving the protection of the rights and interests of

the elderly have been publicized. In 2025, procuratorial bodies across the country handled more than 6,900 cases of procuratorial oversight over administrative misconduct affecting elderly people, and provided more than 400 oversight opinions.

## **5. Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

**Target 147: Ensuring the right to participate.** The opinions of persons with disabilities and their organizations shall be solicited for important legislation regarding their rights and interests. Persons with disabilities and associated organizations will have more channels to participate in democratic discussion and consultation, and their rights to information, participation, expression and supervision will be fully protected.

**Outcomes:** The Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled has been ratified. The Law on Deputies to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at All Levels has been amended, stipulating that necessary assistance and care should be provided to deputies with physical disabilities. In drafting the Law on the Development of Barrier-Free Environments, authorities solicited public opinions and suggestions extensively through the internet and other channels, particularly from persons with disabilities. In total, 4,325 suggestions were submitted by 2,268 people. In-person surveys and discussions were also carried out with persons with disabilities and their organizations, and some of the suggestions gathered from this process were incorporated into the law. People's congresses and CPPCC committees at all levels have conducted 3,287 inspections and fact-finding trips on the enforcement of the Law on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, and handled 8,497 NPC suggestions and CPPCC proposals related to persons with disabilities.

**Target 148: Improving welfare for persons with disabilities.** In implementing the policy of subsidizing the living expenses of persons with disabilities and the nursing costs of persons with severe disabilities,

a mechanism to dynamically adjust the standards of the subsidies will be introduced across the country, and regions and cities with adequate resources will be encouraged to expand the coverage to benefit more people. Persons with severe disabilities will have their premiums for basic old-age pension schemes paid by the government, among other measures. Eligible low-income rural households with members with disabilities are entitled to support from the government to renovate their dilapidated houses. Eligible urban families with members with disabilities have precedence in the allocation of public rental housing.

**Outcomes:** A dynamic adjustment mechanism for disability subsidies is now in place in every province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the central government, covering living expenses for persons with disabilities in financial difficulty and nursing costs for persons with severe disabilities. As of 2025, living expense subsidies had been provided to 11.98 million eligible persons, and nursing cost subsidies to over 16.61 million. As of 2024, around 27.49 million persons with disabilities were participating in the basic old-age pension scheme for rural and non-working urban residents, and 12.46 million were entitled to pensions. Premium assistance had been provided to around 7.04 million individuals with severe disabilities and to over 2.77 million individuals with non-severe disabilities. Additionally, 960,000 families with members with disabilities were entitled to public rental housing, and support had been provided to 11,000 low-income rural households with members with disabilities to make their houses barrier-free, as part of ongoing renovations and earthquake resistance work on dilapidated houses.

**Target 149: Raising quality of rehabilitation services.** Disability prevention and rehabilitation services will be developed side by side. The state will strengthen rehabilitation and medical services for persons with disabilities and provide assistance to children with disabilities for their rehabilitation. Targeted rehabilitation programs will be launched for persons with disabilities to ensure their basic services. The rehabilitation services and facilities will be improved, and communities will take more initiative

in this area. A university for rehabilitation sciences will be built. Training will be organized for professionals providing such services. A total of 100 mental health welfare facilities will be built in areas underequipped with such facilities, to care for poor people with mental disorders and help with their rehabilitation.

**Outcomes:** The National Disability Prevention Action Plan (2021-2025) has been implemented, advancing five major initiatives, including the prevention and control of disabilities caused by birth defects and developmental disorders, as well as those resulting from diseases. The Catalog of Basic Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities has been revised, offering around 38.18 million basic rehabilitation services and 7.26 million assistive device fitting services. In 2024, the University of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences was established. The number of specialized rehabilitation institutions for persons with disabilities has reached 13,596, training over 80,000 frontline rehabilitation professionals. There are currently more than 8 rehabilitation physicians and more than 12 rehabilitation therapists per 100,000 people. As of 2025, 148 mental health welfare institutions had been built nationwide.

**Target 150: Ensuring special education for those in need.** The state will ensure that school-age children with disabilities stay in school for compulsory education. Special education will be developed in the preschool stage with more vigor, in senior-high schools with a focus on vocational education, and in institutions of higher learning step by step. Inclusive education will receive more support. Effective measures will be taken to promote education for children with autism. Standard sign language and Braille will be introduced across the country. In education, any form of discrimination against disabilities is prohibited.

**Outcomes:** The Action Plan for the Development and Improvement of Special Education for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period has been implemented, and the enrollment rate of school-age children with disabilities in compulsory education has reached 97 percent. The Preschool Education Law has been formulated, which stipulates measures to ensure that

children with disabilities receive preschool education. The Standard for the Establishment of Vocational Secondary Schools for Persons with Disabilities and the Guidelines for the Evaluation of Special Education Quality have been developed. A national special education resource center for children with autism and a national digital resource center for special education have been established. National curriculum textbooks for compulsory education in special education schools for students with visual impairment, hearing impairment, or intellectual disabilities have all been put into use.

China has actively promoted the development of inclusive education and provided large-print textbooks for students with low vision. Policies have been continuously improved to facilitate students with disabilities in taking national education exams such as college and postgraduate entrance examinations. Every year, China provides large-print and Braille examination papers for more than 10,000 students taking the college entrance examination, and more than 30,000 students with disabilities are admitted to institutions of higher education. The number of students with disabilities receiving higher education continues to grow, with current enrollment now standing at 100,000.

The Second National Action Plan for the Standardization of Sign Language and Braille (2021-2025) has been implemented, which promotes the use of standard national sign language and Braille mainly in special education schools. China has conducted research on and published textbooks in sign language for nine subjects, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, meeting the educational needs of persons with disabilities.

**Target 151: Promoting employment for persons with disabilities.** The state will continue to implement policies to support employment for persons with disabilities in various forms and through multiple channels, helping them to find jobs and start businesses. Persons with disabilities who start their own businesses and companies employing persons with disabilities will receive more subsidies and continue to enjoy tax and fee

reductions. Efforts will be made to establish the practice of job placement advisors to help persons with disabilities find jobs, and more jobs suitable for persons with disabilities will be created. Vocational training will be provided for 2 million persons with disabilities in urban and rural areas, and an additional 500,000 persons with disabilities will find jobs.

**Outcomes:** The General Office of the State Council has issued two phases of the Three-Year Action Plan for Promoting Employment of Persons with Disabilities. To improve employment of persons with disabilities and increase their incomes, China has launched ten special initiatives, provided more support measures for persons with disabilities and their employers, and strengthened organization, implementation, and funding for this endeavor. Job placement advisor for persons with disabilities has been incorporated in the national occupational classification as a recognized profession. In addition, the country has introduced the Measures for Government Agencies, Institutions, and State-Owned Enterprises to Take the Lead in Employing Persons with Disabilities and implemented the Plan on Improving the Vocational Skills of Persons with Disabilities for the 14th Five-Year Plan Period.

The number of persons with disabilities employed under the quota system has increased from 818,000 to about 1 million. The number of persons with disabilities employed in public welfare positions has increased from 147,000 to 186,000. A total of 2.39 million persons with disabilities have been newly employed, and 2.17 million have participated in vocational skills training.

**Target 152: Building an accessible environment.** The state will formulate a set of rules for accessibility, and promote construction and upgrading to increase the accessibility of roads, public transport, residential communities, public service facilities, facilities for persons with disabilities, and workplaces with large numbers of employees with disabilities. The government will subsidize the remodeling of 1.1 million homes with members with severe disabilities to make residential communities more accessible. To speed up information accessibility, the state supports the

R&D and manufacturing of easier-to-use terminals and products, and will upgrade traditional barrier-free facilities and equipment with digital and smart technologies. The study and teaching of sign language and Braille will receive more support, and more professionals will be trained in these disciplines. The state will accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities to help them integrate and participate as equals.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Building Accessible Environments has been formulated and implemented, the General Codes for Accessibility of Buildings and Municipal Engineering Projects has been published. For individuals with severe mobility-impairing disabilities, disability assessment and certification procedures are now conducted through home visits. Over 240,000 persons with severe disabilities facing financial difficulties have received subsidies for disability assessment fees. The government has issued the Notice on Improving Age-Friendly and Accessible Travel Services and various related national standards, including the Accessibility Service Specifications for Urban Bus and Trolleybus Operations and the Accessibility Service Specifications for Urban Rail Transit Operations.

Age-friendly remodeling and construction of accessibility facilities have been carried out in combination with the renovation of old urban residential compounds, resulting in the installation of 134,700 elevators and the barrier-free remodeling of 60,600 residential compounds.

The state promotes the addition of subtitles and sign language to television programs. In 2024, a Braille version of the Government Work Report was released; in 2025, versions of the Spring Festival Gala for visually impaired or hearing-impaired people were launched. The Work Plan for Promoting the High-Quality Development of Age-Friendly Digital Technology has been formulated, and national standards such as the Information Technology – Internet Content Accessibility Technical Requirements and Conformance Testing, the Information Technology – Technical Requirements for MiniApp Accessibility, and General Specifications of Mobile Intelligent Terminal Information Accessibility have been implemented or developed. The special action to transform internet applications

for better accessibility for seniors and persons with disabilities has guided over 3,092 websites and mobile apps to complete accessibility transformations. A number of barrier-free functions have been launched for persons with disabilities, such as voice recognition, text conversion, full keyboard operation, and accessible cinema services, covering news, shopping, and other high-frequency living scenarios.

A pilot program to make drug instructions more accessible has been launched, covering 1,765 drugs across five batches. An information accessibility forum and a show of accessibility achievements has been organized. Measures to facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in exams for driver's licenses and the issuance of licenses thereafter have been implemented, helping a total of 175,000 people with physical disabilities and 46,000 people with hearing impairments obtain licenses nationwide.

**Target 153: Supporting the R&D and manufacturing of smart assistive devices.** Advanced smart technologies will be employed in the design of architecture, facilities, transportation vehicles, daily necessities, environments, plans, and services to improve existing assistive devices and develop new ones for persons with disabilities.

**Outcomes:** The Guidelines on Promoting Science and Technology in Support of Persons with Disabilities and the Catalog of Assistive Rehabilitation Devices in China (2023 Edition) have been issued, and the Work Procedures for the Dynamic Adjustment of the Catalog of Assistive Rehabilitation Devices in China has been formulated. More than 160 product and service standards have been released, and where local conditions permit, assistive rehabilitation devices have been covered under consumer goods trade-in programs and age-friendly home remodeling policies. A total of 49 assistive rehabilitation devices industrial parks have been established, hosting 739 enterprises. Over 400 pilot outlets for community rental services of such devices have been established, serving those in need on 8.7 million occasions.

## V. Education and Research on Human Rights

### 1. On-Campus Education

**Target 154: Strengthening human rights education during primary and secondary education.** China will include human rights issues, such as cherishing life, pursuing equality, protecting privacy, and safeguarding the rights and interests of minors, in courses for primary and secondary education. In spreading such information, primary and secondary schools will adopt new teaching methods and innovative approaches to engage the students.

**Outcomes:** In October 2021, *The Story of Nannan and Kaikai*, an extracurricular comic book on human rights intended for primary and secondary school students, was published in electronic format. In August 2024, the revised compulsory education textbook *Morality and Rule of Law* was published, introducing citizens' basic rights and special protection for young people, among other topics, in the volumes for the first semester of Grade 6 and the second semester of Grade 8. Editions in Braille, in large print, and for schools for hearing-impaired students have also been produced.

In October 2025, the Ministry of Education issued a new version of the regularly revised curriculum plans and standards for primary and secondary schools, incorporating contents in human rights education, including the rights and interests of minors, privacy protection, and cherishing life. The China Foundation for Human Rights Development has carried out the project of Sending Great Movies to Campus in hundreds of schools, donating film screening equipment and organizing screenings of

films to spread human rights knowledge.

**Target 155: Encouraging general education and professional training on human rights during higher education.** China will continue to support institutions of higher learning to offer professional courses and general education on human rights, and compile relevant textbooks. China will improve the structure of disciplinary subjects on human rights, and set up training centers for human rights teachers in normal universities on a trial basis.

**Outcomes:** Several dozen higher education institutions have introduced specialized courses and general education on human rights for undergraduate and graduate students. The national human rights education and training bases have actively advanced the development of human rights studies as a discipline. Jilin University has established China's earliest first-level discipline in human rights studies. Southwest University of Political Science and Law has established the country's first School of Human Rights. Renmin University of China, among a dozen others, have independently compiled core textbooks including *Human Rights Law*, *Introduction to Human Rights*, and *Approaching Human Rights*. China University of Political Science and Law and other national human rights education and training bases have launched training sessions for human rights teachers.

**Target 156: Supporting the establishment of national human rights education and training bases.** Six more bases will be added to the list, and pilot programs will be carried out to develop such bases into international education centers for human rights.

**Outcomes:** China has designated the fourth batch of national human rights education and training bases. The centers and institutes of human rights studies of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Minzu University of China, Zhejiang University, East China University of Political Science and Law, and Shanghai Jiao Tong University have been selected as national human rights education and training bases, and the Re-

search Center for Human Rights and the Economy of Central University of Finance and Economics, Institute for Global South Development and Human Rights of the University of International Business and Economics, Human Rights Education and Research Center of Nanjing Normal University, and the Xinjiang Human Rights Research Center of Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences have become candidate bases. A total of 70 research projects have been launched by national human rights education and training bases. With the support of these bases, the Research Center for Equal Development of Diverse Cultures has been established in Italy, and work is underway to establish the European Center for Cross-Cultural Research in Paris, France.

## **2. Specialized Research**

**Target 157: Conducting human rights research.** More support will be provided to higher education institutions and research institutes for research on human rights theories, institutions, and policies and for theoretical studies on human rights based on practical experience in China and elsewhere. China will continue to publish the blue book *Annual Report on China's Human Rights* on a regular basis.

**Outcomes:** In September 2023, the China Society for Human Rights Studies and the New China Research (NCR), Xinhua News Agency's think tank, jointly released a report titled "For the Common Value and Dignity of All Humanity – China's Practice of and Contribution to Global Human Rights Governance". Between 2022 and 2025, the China Foundation for Human Rights Development and the NCR jointly released four reports, including "For a Life of Contentment – The Rationale for China's Human Rights Development". In September 2024, the China Society for Human Rights Studies, the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University of China, and the School of Law of Fluminense Federal University of Brazil jointly released a research report titled "Common Goals: China-Latin America and the Caribbean Cooperation on Human Rights Development – the Present and the Future". To date, five editions

of the blue book *Annual Report on China's Human Rights* have been published.

**Target 158: Supporting human rights publications.** China will lend greater support to human rights journals and encourage human rights researchers to publish more high-quality academic papers. Government programs, including the National Social Science Fund of China (NSSFC), will increase funding for research on human rights theories and policies. Support will be provided for the publication of monographs and essay collections on human rights research and for awarding outstanding research achievements.

**Outcomes:** Journals in the field of human rights, including *The Journal of Human Rights*, the *Chinese Journal of Human Rights*, the *Journal of Human Rights Law*, and the *Journal of Human Rights*, have published 820 papers and more than 50 monographs and essay collections to date. The Marxist Theory Study and Development Project, the National Social Science Fund, and the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Project of the Ministry of Education have launched multiple major human rights-related projects.

**Target 159: Organizing human rights forums.** China will encourage efforts to organize diverse forums on human rights theories and policies to facilitate extensive academic exchanges in China and abroad.

**Outcomes:** China has hosted 12 overseas human rights conferences, including the China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights, the China-Latin American and Caribbean States Roundtable on Human Rights, the China-Africa Human Rights Seminar, the International Symposium on Human Rights Wisdom in Classical Civilizations, the International Symposium on Human Rights and Development, and the International Symposium on Human Rights Protection in the Digital Era. Domestically, the country has hosted more than 50 events on human rights, including the Forum on Global Human Rights Governance, the Beijing Forum on Human Rights, the South-South Human Rights Forum, the China-Central Asia Human Rights Development Forum, the Asian Forum on Human Rights, and the China Youth Forum on Human Rights. These forums and symposiums

have resulted in the publication of consensus documents including the Chongqing Consensus Statement of the Asian Forum on Human Rights, Human Rights in the Context of the Digital-Intelligent Era, the Sao Paulo Consensus on China-Latin American and Caribbean States Human Rights Communication and Cooperation, the Addis Ababa Consensus on the China-Africa Right to Development, and the Joint Initiative of the First International Seminar of Scholars of the China-Latin American and Caribbean States Human Rights Research and Cooperation Network.

### **3. Workplace Training**

#### **Target 160: Intensifying human rights training for civil servants.**

Human rights training will be made a key component of civil service entry exams, orientation training, and pre-promotion training, and will be integrated into annual on-the-job training based on actual needs. China will prioritize human rights in legal education for state functionaries, compile and publish textbooks on human rights training, and explore ways to select outstanding agencies for human rights training.

**Outcomes:** Efforts have been made to promote the inclusion of human rights knowledge in the education and training of civil servants. The State Council Information Office has held eight human rights-related training courses with a total attendance of over 1,000. The Supreme People's Court has incorporated human rights knowledge as a key part of the education and training programs of people's courts, integrated legal provisions related to human rights protection, such as the Personal Information Protection Law and the People's Assessors Law, into the education system for court leaders, and held the Training on Judicial Protection of Human Rights for courts across the country. Wuhan University has provided over 50 training sessions on human rights for Party and government officials in the forms of training courses and academic workshops. Southwest University of Political Science and Law has held 46 special training courses on human rights and its legal protection for the civil service and public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments. Northwest University of

Political Science and Law has held 27 special training courses on human rights and their legal protection, as well as on topics such as human rights in industry and commerce, for public security, procuratorial and judicial departments and state-owned enterprises.

**Target 161: Providing human rights training for employees of public institutions and enterprises.** China will encourage public institutions and enterprises to establish permanent mechanisms for human rights training, provide training on human rights issues to human resources staff, and create a workplace culture that respects and protects human rights. It will also strengthen human rights training in Chinese enterprises operating overseas, and explore ways to select model enterprises for human rights training.

**Outcomes:** The State Council Information Office, State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, China Society for Human Rights Studies, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, and other organizations have provided ongoing human rights training for enterprises, social organizations, and media practitioners on topics such as “promoting responsible business practices in overseas investment”. Southwest University of Political Science and Law has provided human rights knowledge training for media personnel, and training sessions on due diligence on human rights and overseas interest protection for enterprises such as Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. Ltd. (CATL) and China Chang’an Group. Nankai University has hosted a capacity-building training course on responsible overseas investment and due diligence management.

#### **4. Promotional Activities for the General Public**

**Target 162: Spreading human rights awareness through diverse means.** Themed exhibitions, lectures, and other events will be organized at cultural venues such as museums, science and technology centers, libraries, and cultural centers. Newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, the internet, and other new media coverage will be applied to popularize

awareness of human rights. The state supports humanrights.cn and other websites in presenting human rights developments in China, and publishing relevant documents and data.

**Outcomes:** Through sections such as “Documents” and “Books”, humanrights.cn has provided human rights knowledge and literature data to all sectors of society. “Renzhidian” and other official accounts on WeChat have regularly released human rights information, featured human rights stories, and popularized human rights knowledge. Columns including “Xi Jinping on Respecting and Protecting Human Rights” and “Human Rights” have been set up on the learning platform “xuexi.cn” to disseminate human rights knowledge to the public. The political commentary documentary *Human Rights in China’s New Era* produced by China Media Group has reached over 100 million viewers. *Stories of Human Rights in China’s New Era* and *Women in China’s New Era* have been published.

**Target 163: Improving news release on human rights.** China will hold more press conferences, briefings, and press receptions on its human rights progress and international human rights flashpoints. It will publish more white papers and reports on human rights to release authoritative information in a timely manner. It will also publicize useful cases on judicial protection of human rights.

**Outcomes:** The State Council Information Office has held four press conferences on human rights, and has organized 10 briefings, press receptions, and other human rights-related events in conjunction with the All-China Journalists Association and other organizations. Nine white papers on human rights have been published, including *Moderate Prosperity in All Respects: Another Milestone Achieved in China’s Human Rights* and *Human Rights in Xizang in the New Era*. Field trips have also been organized, including visits to various parts of the country to explore people’s happy and fulfilled lives and track China’s progress in its human rights actions. The Supreme People’s Court has released typical cases involving judicial protection of the rights and interests of women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The Supreme People’s Procuratorate

has released typical cases of procuratorial public interest litigation and administrative supervision involving the protection of the rights and interests of persons with disabilities. Since 2022, the *Journal of Human Rights Law* has released annual analyses of ten major cases concerning judicial protection of human rights in China.

## **VI. Participation in Global Governance on Human Rights**

### **1. Fulfilling Obligations Under International Human Rights Conventions**

**Target 164: Participating in the review by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of China's third report on implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.**

**Outcomes:** In February 2023, China participated in the review of its third report on implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**Target 165: Completing its seventh report on implementing the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and submitting it to the UN Committee Against Torture for review.**

**Outcomes:** In January 2025, China submitted its seventh report on implementing the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which is currently awaiting review.

**Target 166: Completing its combined fifth and sixth 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 submitting it to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child for review.**

**Outcomes:** In January 2023, China submitted its combined fifth and sixth report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (including two related optional protocols), which is currently awaiting review.

**Target 167: Completing its combined 18th-20th report on implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and submitting it to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for review.**

**Outcomes:** In 2024, China began to formulate its combined 18th-20th report on implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which remains in progress.

**Target 168: Participating in the review by the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of its combined second and third report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.**

**Outcomes:** In August 2022, China participated in the review of its combined second and third report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**Target 169: Completing the ninth report on implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and submitting it to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women for review.**

**Outcomes:** In May 2023, China participated in the review of its ninth report on implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

**Target 170: Encouraging domestic social organizations to take an active part in preparing for the review of China's implementation of the human rights conventions it has joined, and supporting their efforts.**

**Outcomes:** Domestic social organizations, including the China NGO Network for International Exchanges, the China Society for Human Rights Studies, the China Foundation for Human Rights Development,

the China Association of Persons with Visual Disabilities, the China Association of Persons with Hearing Disabilities, the Beijing New Life Service Center for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities, and the Chongqing Center for Equal Social Development, participated in preparations for the review of China's implementation of human rights conventions by submitting written reports and attending informal dialogues.

## **2. Substantive Engagement with UN Human Rights Bodies**

**Target 171: Putting forward proposals and viewpoints in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and other multilateral human rights bodies.** China will work to promote equal importance to economic, social, and cultural rights as to civil and political rights, apply impartiality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in their work, and oppose the politicization of human rights issues. It will campaign for 2024-2026 UNHRC membership. Chinese social organizations will be encouraged to play a greater role and actively participate in the activities of UNHRC and other multilateral human rights mechanisms.

**Outcomes:** China has attended the 46th-60th sessions of the UNHRC, the meeting of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly at its 76th-80th sessions, and other important multilateral human rights conferences, introducing its distinctive approach to human rights development and its milestone progress in the field. At these sessions, China advocated safeguarding human rights through security, promoting human rights through development, and advancing human rights through cooperation, and opposed the politicization of human rights issues and double standards, driving global human rights governance in a more just, fair, reasonable, and inclusive direction.

The UNHRC has adopted multiple times relevant resolutions initiated by China, including "Promoting Mutually Beneficial Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights", "The Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of All Human Rights", and "Marking the 30th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action". In October 2023,

China was reelected as a member of the UNHRC for the term 2024-2026. Domestic social organizations, including the China NGO Network for International Exchanges, the China Society for Human Rights Studies, the China Foundation for Human Rights Development, the China Federation of Internet Societies, and the United Nations Association of China have dispatched representatives to attend UNHRC sessions, held side events, and submitted thematic research reports and written speeches on multiple occasions.

**Target 172: Participating in the UNHRC’s human rights review.** China will implement the proposals it accepted during the UNHRC’s third round Universal Periodic Review for China. It will participate actively in the fourth round review. It will encourage Chinese social organizations to take part in relevant work in the fourth round, and support their efforts to do so.

**Outcomes:** In 2024, China participated in the UNHRC’s fourth round Universal Periodic Review for China, and its review report was adopted by the UNHRC. Domestic social organizations, including the China NGO Network for International Exchanges, the China Society for Human Rights Studies, the Beijing Children’s Legal Aid and Research Center, and the Chongqing Center for Equal Social Development, sent a joint open letter to the UNHRC president, submitted 40 shadow reports, and organized five side events.

**Target 173: Continuing to work for the reform of UN human rights treaty bodies.** China will urge them to work within the mandate of relevant treaties in an objective, fair, and independent manner.

**Outcomes:** China has submitted successive written proposals on the current state of human rights treaty bodies to the UN secretary-general. It has fully utilized the UN General Assembly’s Third Committee, meetings of States parties to human rights treaties, and the annual meeting of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies to articulate China’s position and views.

### **3. Participation in Constructive Dialogue and Cooperation on Human Rights**

**Target 174: Expanding exchanges and cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).** China will continue to cooperate with the Special Procedures of the UNHRC, answer their communications, and invite them to visit China, as appropriate. China will continue to recommend Chinese experts for special procedure posts.

**Outcomes:** In May 2022, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet Jeria visited China at the Chinese government's invitation. China and the OHCHR jointly held the Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogue on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and launched the UN Knowledge Hub for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. China has received Alena Douhan, UNHRC's special rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, and Ibrahima Guissé, member of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, during their visits to the country. Chinese experts have served as members and specialists in UN bodies including the UN Economic and Social Council, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the UN Committee Against Torture, and the UNHRC's Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls.

**Target 175: Pushing forward human rights dialogue and cooperation with other parties.** To improve understanding and mutual learning, China will continue to hold dialogues on human rights with relevant countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. It will increase consultation and cooperation on human rights with other developing countries and groups of developing countries, and provide technical assistance in the field of human rights at the request of other developing countries. It will continue to host the South-South Human Rights Forum, and participate in the Informal Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Seminar on Human Rights and other regional and sub-regional events on human rights. Based

on the principles of seeking common ground while reserving differences, mutual respect, and mutual learning, China will engage in exchanges with political parties from other countries on human rights issues.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Foreign Relations has been enacted, confirming China's adherence to the right approach to human rights. *Xi Jinping: On Respecting and Protecting Human Rights* has been published in multiple languages, and relevant international forums and readers meetings have been held. China has organized dialogues, consultations, and exchanges on human rights with nearly 30 countries and regional organizations, including Viet Nam, Egypt, and the European Union. It has invited Geneva-based diplomatic envoys from developing countries to visit Xinjiang, Xizang, and other parts of China. In 2024 and 2025, it hosted two workshops on economic, social and cultural rights, providing training courses for officials concerned from nearly 70 countries. China has also hosted the 2021 South-South Human Rights Forum, the Forum on Global Human Rights Governance, the International Symposium Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Asian Forum on Human Rights, and the German-Chinese Online Dialogue on the Prohibition of Discrimination in Employment Law. Through various inter-party exchanges, China has exchanged human rights governance practices with other political parties based on the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences and respecting and learning from each other.

**Target 176: Encouraging domestic social organizations to take an active part in international exchanges and cooperation in the field of human rights and supporting their efforts.** China will continue to hold the Beijing Forum on Human Rights, the China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights, the Sino-American Dialogue on the Rule of Law and Human Rights, and the China-Germany Seminar on Human Rights, among others.

**Outcomes:** The China Society for Human Rights Studies and the United Nations Association of China have attended and addressed multi-

ple sessions of the UNHRC, and hosted multiple side events. The China Society for Human Rights Studies and the China Foundation for Human Rights Development have organized delegations to visit multiple countries for exchanges, and invited relevant foreign organizations and scholars to visit China. China has hosted a series of exchange and cooperation events, including the 2022 Beijing Forum on Human Rights, five sessions of the China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights, four sessions of the Sino-American Dialogue on the Rule of Law and Human Rights, five sessions of the China-Germany Seminars on Human Rights, three sessions of the China-Central Asia Forums on Human Rights Development, two sessions of the International Symposiums on the Environment, Development, and Human Rights, and the first China-South Africa Human Rights Seminar.

#### **4. Contribution to Global Human Rights Progress**

**Target 177: Implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its full sense.** China will continue to incorporate the agenda into its mid- and long-term plans, and ensure these are implemented. It will make a greater contribution to protecting and promoting the right to development by sharing experience, expanding cooperation, and assisting other developing nations in implementing the agenda.

**Outcomes:** China incorporated the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025), and by 2024 it had implemented dynamic monitoring of 233 Sustainable Development Goals, comprising 92.8 percent of the total. Among these, 141 indicators (or 60.5 percent) had approached or reached their 2030 targets. China has increased the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund to US\$4 billion, prioritized investment in key areas such as poverty reduction and people's wellbeing, and channeled more funds into small but effective projects, with the goal of assisting developing countries, particularly those in Africa, in implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Target 178: Engaging actively in setting international agendas**

**and creating rules in the field of human rights.** China will help to improve global human rights governance, advocate a fair, just, sound, and effective international human rights system, and contribute ideas and solutions to human rights development around the world.

**Outcomes:** China has put forward the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, the Global Civilization Initiative, and the Global Governance Initiative, fully engaged in United Nations human rights reform, and helped shape a multilateral agenda for human rights, advancing global human rights governance in a more just, fair, reasonable, and inclusive direction. China has expressed support for countries in the Group of Friends on the Promotion of Human Rights Through Dialogue and Cooperation and for like-minded nations, and joined the actions of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, seeking to safeguard fairness and justice in the international community.

**Target 179: Continuing its assistance to other developing countries to improve their capacity for development.** China will provide them with assistance and humanitarian relief. It plans to assist them through cooperative projects which will also improve their human rights. It will contribute to safeguarding world peace and development and protecting and promoting the right to development. It will increase its assistance to African countries – in particular to the least developed countries – and expand South-South cooperation to help reduce poverty, improve people’s lives, and promote common development.

**Outcomes:** The Law on Foreign Relations has been enacted, affirming China’s basic principles on foreign aid. China has consistently provided humanitarian relief for countries in need, supplying food, medical supplies, and disaster relief materials, and completing nearly 700 emergency assistance tasks. It has established the Youth Leaders’ Community for Global Development, the Global Center for Women’s Capacity Building, and the Innovation Training Base of the Global Development Promotion Center, which aim to help developing countries build sustainable local capacity for

independent development. China has pledged RMB360 billion in funding support for Africa, offered 53 African countries with which it has diplomatic ties zero-tariff treatment for all product categories, and launched the Initiative on Cooperation Supporting Modernization in Africa.

**Target 180: Working to build a community of health for all.** China will proactively respond to public health emergencies, and support the World Health Organization (WHO) in playing its due role in global anti-epidemic cooperation. It will strengthen health cooperation (including traditional Chinese medicine) under the Belt and Road Initiative to build a Silk Road of Health. It will implement the China-Africa public health cooperation plan to jointly address the challenge of emerging infectious diseases, and help Africa to establish a prevention, control and treatment system. It will set up cooperative mechanisms for Chinese hospitals to pair up with 30 African hospitals, and accelerate construction of the headquarters of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), in order to improve the continent's capacity for disease prevention and control.

**Outcomes:** China has supported the global fight against Covid-19 by providing large quantities of supplies to 153 countries and 15 international organizations, dispatching medical expert teams to 34 countries, and donating US\$50 million to the WHO. It has strengthened health cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, incorporated TCM cooperation into 16 joint statements with partner countries, and set up 30 high-quality TCM centers in these countries.

China has dispatched four batches of TCM medical aid team to Cambodia, and the International Traditional Medicine Clinical Trial Registry built by China has become a member of the Primary Registry Network of the World Health Organization. China has supported the International Organization for Standardization in establishing the Technical Committee for Traditional Medicine (ISO/TC249), which issued 125 international TCM standards during the 14th Five-year Plan period. In 2024, it held the World Conference on Traditional Medicine, which adopted the Beijing

Declaration to promote the global development of traditional medicine. In August 2025, the China-Africa Hospital Alliance was officially established. Over the past six decades, China has dispatched more than 23,000 medical workers to 53 African countries. In Africa, it has built more than 130 medical institutions of various types, treated more than 280 million patients, trained nearly 50,000 local medical workers, and established cooperative mechanisms for Chinese hospitals to pair up with 45 African hospitals.

**Target 181: Promoting responsible business conduct in global supply chains.** It will encourage Chinese businesses to abide by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in their foreign trade and investment, to conduct due diligence on human rights, and to fulfill their social responsibility to respect and promote human rights. It will constructively participate in negotiations on the UN business and human rights treaty.

**Outcomes:** In 2025, China issued the Guidance on Integrity and Compliance for Chinese Enterprises Operating Overseas and the Guidance for Chinese Enterprises to Fulfill Their Social Responsibilities Overseas, for Chinese enterprises to better fulfill their social responsibilities and operate in compliance with local rules. To date, more than 1,000 Chinese enterprises have joined the United Nations Global Compact. China has constructively participated in the 7th-11th sessions of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Respect to Human Rights of the UNHRC.

## **Conclusion**

There is always room for progress in human rights protection. Domestically, China still faces the pronounced problem of imbalanced and insufficient development. Internationally, the world is undergoing a period of marked transformation and upheaval, which is causing mounting instability and uncertainty. Scientific and technological development and industrial transformation are also giving rise to new demands for rights.

As the party responsible for this assessment, we expect China to respond to these challenges with innovative measures in its fifth human rights action plan and further advance human rights development during the 15th Five-year Plan period from 2026 to 2030.

