



China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), founded in 1992, is a non-profit, membership organization operating nationwide aiming at fostering Chinese and International Civil Society Collaboration for Sustainable Global Development. In 2007, CANGO was accredited by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) as an NGO with special consultative status. By the end of 2022, CANGO had 175 domestic members of organizations and individuals and had developed project cooperation with 198 foreign NGOs, bilateral and multilateral organizations. CANGO implemented charity projects in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities across China, covering civil society support, rural and community development, gender equality, climate change and environmental protection, hygiene and health, volunteering services and others, benefiting up to 9.68 million people.

**UPR Report Presented by China Association for NGO Cooperation to the United Nations  
High Commissioner for Human Rights**

1. Since the United Nations Human Rights Council started the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of China in 2018, the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO) has witnessed that China has taken a series of measures and achieved significant results in promoting gender equality, addressing climate change, enhancing educational equity and other respects.

2. We appreciate the continuous efforts made by the Chinese government to improve policies and regulations on gender equality and women's development at the national level. The Chinese government has taken practical actions to implement the suggestions given in the report of the Working Group 28.294<sup>1</sup>. For instance, in 2022, the third revision of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests* increased the number of provisions from 61 articles in nine chapters to 86 articles in ten chapters. The latest version

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<sup>1</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.294: Continue taking measures for improving women's development, including the participation of women in public affairs (India).



strengthens the national responsibility for safeguarding women's human rights, clarifies the responsibilities of the State Council, governments at all levels and women's federations and incorporates gender equality into the national education system. The law also calls for taking a gender perspective in infrastructure planning and construction and strengthening the protection of women with multiple vulnerable identities, including gender discrimination in employment into labor security supervision, while stipulating that the country will establish and improve a gender statistical system. The revised *Civil Code of the People's Republic of China*, which took effect in 2021, further stresses the equality of men and women in marriage, family status and inheritance rights, stipulates that both husband and wife are free to participate in production, work, study and social activities, affirms the value of housework done by women, clarifies the civil responsibilities and the obligations of employers in case of sexual harassment, and clearly stipulates the prohibition of domestic violence.

3. We appreciate that the Chinese government has incorporated the comprehensive development of women into the national development plan. According to the Suggestions 28.109<sup>2</sup> and 28.111<sup>3</sup>, the *14th Five-Year Plan* and the *Outline of the Long-term Goals for 2035*, which was adopted by the National People's Congress in 2021, includes a special section which makes strategic arrangements for promoting gender equality and women's comprehensive development. It proposes to continuously improve the environment for women's development, promote women's equal exercise of rights by law, encourage women to participate in economic and social development and share development achievements. For the first time, the prevention and treatment of "two cancers" (breast cancer and cervical cancer) and the elimination of gender discrimination in employment, enjoying maternity leave and maternity allowances by law and other key and difficult issues faced by women in their comprehensive development were included in the Plan and the Outline. For the first time again, a gender equality evaluation mechanism in implementing regulations and policies was put forward, and the improvement of gender statistics system proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan was

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<sup>2</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.109: Continue to incorporate women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities into overall national economic and social development planning (Brunei Darussalam).

<sup>3</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.111: Continue to implement the outline programme for the national and regional development of women and children to promote the comprehensive development of women and children (Cameroon).



reiterated.

4. We fully recognize the contribution made by the Chinese government in eliminating gender disparities in education. According to the final statistical monitoring report of the *Outline for Women's Development in China (2011-2020)* released by the National Bureau of Statistics at the end of 2021, the gender gap in primary educational stage is basically eliminated, and the proportion of female students among ordinary senior middle school students, undergraduate and college students and postgraduates at school is higher than that of male students.

5. We acclaim the Chinese government for its determination to firmly uphold the goals, principles and frameworks set out in the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* and the *Paris Agreement*, and we are gratified to see that the Chinese government continues to set new goals for climate governance. In September 2020, China announced that it would increase its nationally determined contribution and set the goals of achieving carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. In September 2021, China pledged to vigorously support the green and low-carbon energy development in developing countries, and announced that China would not build new coal-fired power projects abroad. In October 2021, China announced that, in order to materialize the goals of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, China would release the implementation plans for carbon peaking in key areas and industries, as well as a series of supporting measures, to set up a “1+N” policy system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

6. We acknowledge that the Chinese government has made efforts in and contributions to addressing climate change and South-South cooperation. According to the Suggestions 28.45<sup>4</sup>, 28.47<sup>5</sup> and 28.49<sup>6</sup>, in 2021 China and 28 countries jointly launched the Belt and Road green development partnership initiative and carried out the Belt and Road Initiative/South-South cooperation on tackling climate change, and established the Belt and Road energy cooperation

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<sup>4</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.45: Continue to promote the Belt and Road Initiative to help other developing countries in their development endeavours (Pakistan).

<sup>5</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.47: Further enhance international cooperation in the field of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through technical cooperation and capacity-building and South-South cooperation (Thailand)

<sup>6</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.49: Continue to promote South-South cooperation in responding to climate change (Fiji).



partnership. Since 2011, China has allocated a total of approximately RMB1.2 billion and signed 41 climate change cooperation agreements with 36 developing countries to jointly build low-carbon development demonstration zones by assisting them with the supplies needed in tackling climate change, including meteorological satellites, photovoltaic power generation systems and lighting equipment, new energy vehicles, environmental monitoring equipment, clean stoves, and offering training on capacity building, having achieved good cooperation results.

7. We have witnessed that Chinese social organizations have participated in and carried out international exchange and cooperation on climate governance through various channels, such as the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the United Nations Human Rights Council, the BRICS Civil Forum, etc., with the number of participated conferences and degree of participation gradually increasing. They have actively voiced the position on behalf of Chinese civil society and made their contributions to global climate governance.

8. We note that, according to Suggestions 28.270<sup>7</sup>, 28.271<sup>8</sup>, 28.274<sup>9</sup> and 28.330<sup>10</sup>, the Chinese government continues to promote educational equity and ensures that the impoverished population receives education of all levels and categories through various means such as poverty registration, educational assistance, east-west collaboration, targeted enrollment and skill training. So far, these efforts have achieved full coverage for financially disadvantaged students at all schooling stages, all schools and all families. With the implementation of the school enrollment policy for children of migrant workers, more and more children are now attending school in the cities where their parents are working. With the implementation of the second-term special education improvement plan (2017-2020) and the *Action Plan for Development and Improvement of Special Education During the 14th Five Year Plan Period*, counties with a population of over 300,000 all have established special education schools.

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<sup>7</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.270: Increase the financial support for children in difficulty to guarantee their right to compulsory education (Algeria).

<sup>8</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.271: Encourage China to pursue and further reinforce actions in favour of providing education and training for the most disadvantaged groups (Comoros).

<sup>9</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.274: Continue the increased supply of educational resources in remote, rural and ethnic minority areas (Bangladesh).

<sup>10</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.330: Continue promoting the rights to education of the children of migrant workers (Dominican Republic).



9. We have also noticed that all primary and secondary schools (including teaching points) across the country have achieved full Internet access, and schools that are not connected to the Internet are required to follow dynamic zeroing strategy. The upgraded version of the National Smart Education Platform for Primary and Secondary Schools has enabled rural areas nationwide to share national high-quality education resources, and also provided effective guarantees for the “classes suspended but learning continues” during the Covid-19 prevention and control period. In July 2021, nine departments including the Ministry of Education launched the Targeted Training Program for Excellent Teachers (the “Excellent Teacher Program”) in the underdeveloped Central and Western China. In April 2022, eight departments including the Ministry of Education issued the *Plan for Strengthening Basic Education Teacher Forces in the New Era*, and took the “Excellent Teacher Program” as one of the important measures to build up the ranks of teachers in underdeveloped Central and Western China and promote a balanced distribution of high-quality teachers.

10. We highly appreciate the input by the Chinese government in education funding. The conditions of school buildings have been improved. By carrying out a series of engineering projects such as “Comprehensive Improvement of Weak Schools”, the appearance of the school has changed considerably, and the allocation of teaching equipment has been continuously improved from compulsory education schools, ordinary senior middle schools and secondary vocational schools to ordinary and vocational colleges.

11. CANGO believes that the Chinese government has made significant efforts and outstanding achievements in advancing and implementing the cause of human rights development, but at present stage China still faces some challenges in the aforementioned aspects.

12. According to the Suggestion 28.287<sup>11</sup>, we hope that the Chinese government will carry out social gender awareness training for policy makers, government officials at all levels, educators, media workers, etc., advance gender equality education in government institutions, schools,

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<sup>11</sup>A/HRC/40/6, 28.287: Continue efforts to curtail gender discrimination (Malaysia).



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enterprises, urban and rural communities and families, encourage and support social organizations to participate in promoting gender mainstreaming and jointly create a gender inclusive social development environment.

13. We expect that the Chinese government will pay more attention to and differentiate capacity building programs and action strategies for vulnerable groups in its actions and policies to address climate change. We suggest that the Chinese government strongly support the participation of social organizations in international environmental affairs and climate governance, and provide sustained guarantee and support in terms of basic capabilities, talent pool and other aspects for Chinese social organizations to participate in the response to climate change.

14. We hope that the Chinese government further calls for, encourages and supports all walks of life to create a healthier and safer online education environment for students in the era of rapid Internet development, in order to better enhance the high-quality and healthy development of education.