

Ninth Periodic Report Submitted by China
to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

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Chinese Original	Unofficial English translation by a group of human rights advocates and Chinese feminists, edited by HRIC
序 言	Preface
<p>1. 根据《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》（以下简称《公约》）第十八条第一款规定，中华人民共和国向联合国秘书长提交执行公约第9次报告。本报告的撰写遵循了消除对妇女歧视委员会（以下简称消歧委员会）关于缔约国定期报告的指导原则。本报告也就落实消歧委员会2014年10月做出的结论性意见（CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/7-8）情况提供信息。</p>	<p>1. In accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), the People's Republic of China submits the 9th report on the implementation of the Convention to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The writing of this report follows the guidelines of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the CEDAW Committee) regarding periodic reports of States parties. This report also provides information on the implementation of the Concluding Observations (CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/7-8) made by the CEDAW Committee in October 2014.</p>

<p>2. 本报告包括三部分。第一部分为中华人民共和国 2014 年至 2017 年执行公约情况，由中国中央政府撰写；第二部分为中华人民共和国香港特别行政区执行公约情况，由香港特区政府撰写；第三部分为中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区执行公约情况，由澳门特区政府撰写。</p>	<p>2. This report consists of three parts. Part One covers implementation of the Convention in the People's Republic of China from 2014 to 2017, written by the central government of China; Part Two covers the implementation of the Convention in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, written by the Hong Kong SAR government; and Part Three covers the implementation of the Convention in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, written by the Macao SAR government.</p>
<p>3. 中央政府报告的撰写工作由国务院妇女儿童工作委员会办公室（以下简称国务院妇儿工委办）牵头，并成立了报告撰写工作组，工作组成员来自中国 29 个有关机构、政府部门和组织，即全国人大常委会法工委、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、中组部、中宣部、外交部、国家发展和改革委员会、教育部、工业和信息化部、科技部、国家民族事务委员会、公安部、民政部、司法部、财政部、人力资源和社会保障部、农业农村部、商务部、文化和旅游部、国家卫生健康委员会、国家广播电视总局、国家体育总局、国家统计局、国家医疗保障局、国务院扶贫办、全国总工会、全国妇联、中国残联、中国科协。</p>	<p>3. The writing of the central government report is led by the Office of the Working Committee on Women and Children of the State Council, which established a report writing working group. The working group members come from 29 relevant institutions, government departments, and organizations in China, namely, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Organization Department of the Central Committee of Communist Party of China (CPC), the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Ethnic Affairs Commission, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, National Health Commission, National Administration of Radio and Television, General Administration of Sports, National Bureau of Statistics, National Healthcare Security Administration, State Council Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Women's Federation, China Disabled Persons' Federation, China Association for Science and Technology.</p>

<p>4. 在撰写报告工作中，国务院妇儿工委办召开工作组会议，研究报告撰写事宜，并召开了报告初稿研讨会等。为进一步增进各有关方对《公约》的了解，举办了有关《公约》和性别平等议题培训。为广泛听取民间社会对报告的意见和建议，国务院妇儿工委办专门召开会议，应邀与会的代表来自中国人权研究会、中国妇女研究会、中国残联、中国社会科学院、中国婚姻家庭研究会、全国总工会女职工委员会、中华女子学院、北京市妇联。报告还广泛征求了其他社会组织及地方性妇女组织意见。</p>	<p>4. In the course of writing the report, the Office of the Working Committee on Women and Children of the State Council held a working group meeting to study report writing issues and held a discussion of the first draft of the report. In order to further enhance the understanding of the "Convention" by all relevant parties, trainings on the "Convention" and gender equality issues were held. In order to widely listen to the opinions and suggestions of civil society on the report, the Office of the Working Committee on Women and Children of the State Council held a special meeting. The invited representatives who attended the meeting were from the Chinese Society for Human Rights Research, the Chinese Women's Research Society, the Chinese Disabled Persons' Federation, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Chinese Marriage and Family Research Society, Women Workers Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, China Women's College, Beijing Women's Federation. The report also broadly solicited opinions from other social organizations and local women's organizations.</p>
<p>5. 中央政府撰写的报告分两部分。第一部分为概述，第二部分为执行《公约》各条款情况。落实消歧委员会结论性意见情况，根据内容反映在第二部分相应条款中。</p>	<p>5. The report written by the central government is divided into two parts. The Part I provides an overview, and Part II covers the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. The implementation of the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee is reflected in the corresponding provisions in Part II according to the content.</p>
<p>6. 中国政府重申对《公约》第 29 条第 1 款的保留。</p>	<p>6. The Chinese government reiterates its reservation to Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>
<p>概 述</p>	<p>Overview</p>
<p>7. 2017 年末，中国大陆总人口 13.9 亿人，其中女性人口为 6.8 亿人，占 48.8%。目前，中国大陆超过 70% 的妇女参与经济和社会建设，占全社会就业人口总数的 43.5%，女企业家</p>	<p>7. At the end of 2017, the total population of Mainland China was 1.39 billion persons, of whom 680 million were female, accounting for 48.8%. At present, more than 70% of women in mainland China participate in economic and social construction, accounting for 43.5% of the total employed population in society.</p>

<p>占企业家总数的 30%，互联网领域创业者中女性占 55%。越来越多的妇女投身新产业新业态，成为经济社会发展的重要力量。</p>	<p>Women entrepreneurs account for 30% of the total number of entrepreneurs, and women in the Internet field account for 55% of entrepreneurs. More and more women are devoting themselves to new enterprises and new forms of business, becoming an important force in economic and social development.</p>
<p>8. 中国始终坚持男女平等的宪法原则，将男女平等作为促进国家社会发展的一项基本国策，不断完善法律法规、制定公共政策，编制发展规划，持续推进性别平等与妇女发展，并运用一切必要措施努力消除针对妇女的各种歧视。</p> <p>《中华人民共和国宪法》第 48 条规定：“中华人民共和国妇女在政治的、经济的、文化的、社会的和家庭的生活等各方面享有同男子平等的权利”。新修订的《中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法》提出“实行男女平等是国家的基本国策”，确立了国策的法律地位。2017 年中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会重申“坚持男女平等基本国策，保障妇女儿童合法权益”，要“完善社会救助、社会福利、慈善事业、优抚安置等制度，健全农村留守儿童与妇女、老年人关爱服务体系”。中国制定的男女平等基本国策及一系列促进男女平等参与、平等发展的政策，为全面落实《公约》奠定了坚实基础。</p>	<p>8. China always adheres to the constitutional principle of equality between men and women, takes equality between men and women as a basic national policy to promote the country's social development, constantly improves laws and regulations, formulates public policies, formulates development plans, continues to promote gender equality and women's development, and takes all necessary measures to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against women. Article 48 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" provides: "Women in the People's Republic of China shall enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life: political, economic, cultural, social and familial." The newly revised "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests" puts forward that "It is a basic national policy to realize equality between men and women" and establishes the legal status of the basic national policy. In 2017, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China reaffirmed "adhering to the basic national policy of equality between men and women, and protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children," and "improving the systems of social assistance, social welfare, charity, preferential care and placement, and improving service systems for the care of the rural left-behind children and women, and the Elderly." China's basic national policy on gender equality and a series of policies to promote equal participation and development of men and women have laid a solid foundation for the full implementation of the Convention.</p>
<p>9. 中国国家领导人高度重视性别平等和妇女发展事业。2015 年 9 月，中国与联合国妇女署合作，举办主题为“促进男女平等和妇女赋权：从承诺到行动”的全球妇女峰会。国家主席</p>	<p>9. Chinese national leaders attach great importance to gender equality and women's development. In September 2015, China cooperated with UN Women to host the Global Women's Summit with the theme "Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Commitment to Action." President Xi Jinping delivered a speech on "promoting the all-round</p>

<p>习近平发表了“促进妇女全面发展 共建共享美好世界”的讲话，旗帜鲜明地表达了中国政府对性别平等和妇女发展议题的原则立场，展示了中国对促进性别平等和妇女发展的责任和担当。讲话中特别强调提出“在中国人民追求美好生活的过程中，每一位妇女都有人生出彩和梦想成真的机会。中国将更加积极贯彻男女平等基本国策，发挥妇女‘半边天’作用，支持妇女建功立业、实现人生理想 and 梦想。”</p>	<p>development of women and building a better world together," clearly expressing the Chinese government's position on gender equality and women's development issues and demonstrating China is taking responsibility for promoting gender equality and women's development. The speech specifically emphasized that "as Chinese people pursue better lives, every woman will have a chance to shine in life and make her dream come true. China will do more to enhance gender equality as its basic national policy, give play to women's role as hold up 'half of the sky,' and support them in realizing their own dreams and aspirations in their careers and lives."</p>
<p>10. 中国政府多措并举，推动男女平等基本国策的贯彻落实。2016年3月颁布的《中华人民共和国经济社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》（以下简称“十三五”规划，2016-2020年）专列章节对“促进妇女全面发展”作出部署。深入实施《中国妇女发展纲要（2011-2020年）》（以下简称妇女纲要），召开第六次全国妇女儿童工作会议，消除就业性别歧视，维护农村妇女土地权益，扩大农村妇女宫颈癌、乳腺癌检查项目覆盖范围等相继纳入中央文件和国家重大民生项目。</p>	<p>10. The Chinese government has taken various measures to promote the implementation of the basic national policy on gender equality. The special chapter of the "Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as the "13th Five-Year Plan, 2016-2020) promulgated in March 2016 made arrangements for "promoting the all-round development of women." In-depth implementation of the "Program for the Development of Chinese Women (2011-2020)" (hereinafter referred to as the Women's Program), convening the Sixth National Working Conference on Women and Children, eliminating gender discrimination in employment, protecting rural women's land rights, and expanding rural women's cervical cancer and breast cancer programs and other projects have been included in the Central Documents as major national projects for the people.</p>
<p>11. 中国快速的经济发展为实施男女平等基本国策创造了有利条件。2013-2017年间，中国国内生产总值从59.5万亿增加至82.7万亿元。2017年，按现行贫困标准2010年2300元不变价推算，全国农村贫困人口为3046万人，比2010年减少近1.3亿人，在减少人数中约一半为女性。</p>	<p>11. China's rapid economic development has created favorable conditions for the implementation of the basic national policy on gender equality. Between 2013 and 2017, China's GDP increased from 59.5 trillion yuan to 82.7 trillion yuan. In 2017, based on the current poverty line standard of 2,300 yuan in 2010, the country's rural poor population was 30.46 million, a decrease of nearly 130 million people compared with 2010, and about half of the reduced rural poor population were women. In 2017, the 19th National Congress of the</p>

<p>2017年，中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会提出决胜全面建成小康社会，中国特色社会主义进入了新时代，为持续推进性别平等和妇女发展提供了新机遇。截至2018年6月，全国累计发放妇女创业担保贷款3597.14亿元，帮助600多万妇女圆了创业致富梦。截至2018年9月底，全国享受“低保”及“农村特困人员救助供养”的居民达到4007余万人，其中女性超过1517万人。</p>	<p>Communist Party of China proposed decisively to build a well-off society in an all-round manner. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, providing new opportunities for the continuous advancement of gender equality and women's development. As of June 2018, a total of 359.714 billion yuan of guaranteed loans for women's entrepreneurship had been issued nationwide, helping more than 6 million women realize their dreams of becoming entrepreneurs. As of the end of September 2018, there were more than 40.07 million residents across the country enjoying the "minimal guarantees" and "relief and support for the poor in rural areas," of which more than 15.17 million residents were women.</p>
<p>12. 中国坚持依法治国，持续建设社会主义法治国家。2014年以来，全面推进依法治国，明确了“加强人权司法保障”的各项具体任务。中国在实施全面依法治国中注重保障妇女权益，在立法中实现突破。近年来制定或修改《民法总则》《反家庭暴力法》《刑法修正案（九）》《农村土地承包法》《人口与计划生育法》等涉及保障妇女权益的法律法规十余部。</p>	<p>12. China adheres to the rule of law and continues to build a socialist country ruled by law. Since 2014, we have comprehensively promoted the rule of law, and clarified the specific tasks regarding "strengthening judicial protection of human rights." China has paid attention to protecting women's rights and interests in implementing the comprehensive rule of law, and has achieved breakthroughs in legislation. In recent years, more than ten laws and regulations concerning the protection of women's rights and interests have been formulated or revised, including the General Provisions of the Civil Law, the Anti-Domestic Violence Law, the Criminal Law Amendment (9), Measures for the Administration of Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Rights, the Population and Family Planning Law, and others.</p>
<p>13. 中国通过立法、执法监督、政策措施、财政支持、部门协作、社会动员、社会组织参与及国际合作等方式认真执行公约。2014年接受审议后，将消歧委员会的结论性意见提交全国人大常委会、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院和国务院妇儿工委所有政府部门协商落实，进一步宣传了《公约》，特别是对执法人员、政府部门工作人员进行了公约培训。</p>	<p>13. China earnestly implements the Convention through legislation, law enforcement and supervision, policy measures, financial support, departmental collaboration, social mobilization, participation of social organizations, and international cooperation. After being reviewed in 2014, the concluding observations of the CEDAW Committee were submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the Women's and Children's Working Committee of the State Council and all government departments for consultation and implementation. Further, the Convention was publicized and</p>

	law enforcement personnel and government staff have been specially trained on the Convention.
14. 中国致力于推动全球性别平等事业。连续三年每年向联合国妇女署捐款 200 万美元。加大对发展中国家妇女能力建设，为发展中国家妇女提供培训，建设 100 个快乐校园工程和 100 个妇幼健康工程，目前已完成 60%以上。	14. China is committed to promoting global gender equality. China has donated US\$2 million to UN Women each year for three consecutive years. China has also increased capacity building for women in developing countries, provided training for women in developing countries, and built 100 “happy campus projects” and 100 maternal and child health projects. More than 60% of the above projects have been completed.
15. 中国妇女事业发展取得显著成就。然而，受现阶段生产力发展水平和长期历史文化影响，重男轻女、男尊女卑的落后观念尚未根除，城乡之间、区域之间、不同群体之间的妇女发展还不平衡，农村特别是边远贫困地区妇女的权益民生保障相对薄弱，妇女在就业、人身财产、婚姻家庭等方面的平等权利落实仍面临一些现实困难，要在更高水平上促进妇女与经济社会同步发展，必须坚持不懈努力。	15. Remarkable achievements have been made in developing Chinese women's causes. However, due to the current level of productivity and long-term historical and cultural influences, notions of backward patriarchy and inferiority of women have not been eradicated, and the development of women between urban and rural areas, between regions, and between different groups is still unbalanced. In rural areas that are especially remote and impoverished, the protection of women's rights and people's livelihoods is relatively weak. Women still face some practical difficulties in the implementation of equal rights in employment, personal property, marriage and family, etc. To promote the synchronous development of women together with the economy and society at a higher level, we must put in unremitting effort.
执行公约详细情况 第一部分	Details of the Implementation of the Convention Part I
第 1 条 关于对妇女歧视的定义	Article 1: Defining Discrimination against Women
16. 中国重视公约第 1 条和消歧委员会对我国第 7、8 次合并报告的结论性意见。《公约》	16. China attaches great importance to Article 1 of the Convention and the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee on the China's 7th and 8th Combined Reports. The provisions of the Convention on the elimination of

<p>关于消除基于性别歧视的规定充分体现在宪法、妇女权益保障法、选举法、婚姻法、农村土地承包法、继承法、就业促进法、反家庭暴力法等相关法律中，符合《公约》消除对妇女一切形式歧视、实现男女平等的原则和要求。虽然现行法律没有“对妇女的歧视”专门定义，但通过单行立法严厉禁止对妇女可能出现的直接和间接歧视。</p>	<p>gender-based discrimination are fully embodied in the Constitution, Women's Rights Protection Law, Election Law, Marriage Law, Measures for the Administration of Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Rights , Inheritance Law, Employment Promotion Law, Anti-Domestic Violence Law and other relevant laws, in line with the Convention principles and requirements for eliminating all forms of discrimination against women to achieve equality between men and women. Although "discrimination against women" is not specifically defined in current laws, separate legislation is adopted to strictly prohibit direct and indirect discrimination against women.</p>
<p>17. 结合委员会建议，中国在起草法律、行政法规和制定规章、规范性文件工作中，按照《公约》对性别歧视的全面定义，通过法规政策性别平等审查机制，严格审核相关规定内容，确保已经制定的法律条文、行政法规、规章制度和规范性文件不存在对妇女歧视的规定。</p>	<p>17. In line with the Committee's recommendations: when drafting laws, administrative regulations, and formulating rules and normative documents, China has adopted a comprehensive definition of gender discrimination as stated in the Convention, adopted a gender equality review mechanism for laws and policies, and strictly reviewed relevant provisions to ensure that there are no provisions that discriminate against women in the legal provisions, administrative regulations, rules, regulations and regulatory documents that were formulated prior.</p>
<p>18. 截至2019年2月，中国30个省（区、市）建立了法规政策性别平等评估机制。这一机制在中国地方的普遍建立保障了法律政策制定、实施和监督过程中全面贯彻男女平等基本国策，努力消除性别歧视、切实保障妇女权益、有效促进性别平等。</p>	<p>18. As of February 2019, 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in China have established a gender equality assessment mechanism for laws and policies. The widespread establishment of this mechanism in China ensures that the basic national policy on gender equality is fully implemented in the formulation, implementation and supervision of laws and policies, and that efforts are made to eliminate gender discrimination, effectively protect women's rights and interests and promote gender equality.</p>
<p>第2条 法律规定和执法</p>	<p>Article 2: Legal Regulations and Enforcement</p>
<p>19. 中国已形成以宪法为核心、以妇女权益保障法为主体的保障妇女权益的法律法规体系。</p>	<p>19. China has formed a legal system with the Constitution at the core and the Women's Rights Protection Law as the fundamental legal basis to protect women's rights and interests. In the process of improving the socialist legal</p>

<p>在完善中国特色社会主义法律体系、建设法治国家进程中，中国依照宪法“国家尊重和保障人权”、“妇女享有与男子平等的权利”原则，依据国际人权公约基本精神，注重创新立法体制机制，制定新法与完善旧法双管齐下，一系列涉及妇女权益保护的法律法规不断完善。强化执法管理，使行政权力运行公开透明，行政权力监督得到加强。妇女司法人权保障切实加强，性别平等和妇女发展不断纵深推进。</p>	<p>system with Chinese characteristics and building a country under the rule of law, China has followed the constitutional principles wherein “the state respects and protects human rights” and “women enjoy equal rights with men.” In accordance with the basic principles of international human rights conventions, China focuses on legislative systems and creating innovative legal mechanisms, formulating new laws and revising old laws, resulting in a series of laws and regulations concerning the protection of women's rights and interests that are being continuously improved. Further, law enforcement and management are strengthened, administrative operations made open and transparent, and administrative supervision being strengthened. Women’s judicial and human rights protection has been strengthened, and gender equality and women’s development have been continuously promoted.</p>
<p>20. 中国法治改革促进妇女基本权利保障，助力妇女全面发展。2014年，《中共中央关于全面推进依法治国若干重大问题的决定》明确提出，在全面推进依法治国进程中，不断完善保障妇女权益的法律法规。2015年12月，中国发布《法治政府建设实施纲要（2015-2020年）》，提出到2020年基本建成职能科学、权责法定、执法严明、公开公正、廉洁高效、守法诚信的法治政府。</p>	<p>20. Legal reforms in China promote the protection of women's fundamental rights and supports women's all-round development. In 2014, the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning the Comprehensive Promotion of Rule by Law" clearly stated that in the process of comprehensively advancing the country’s governance procedures according to law, the laws and regulations that protect women's rights and interests should be continuously improved. In December 2015, China issued the "Implementation Outline for Building a Government under the Rule of Law (2015-2020)," proposing that by 2020, a government under the rule of law should establish functional science and possess statutory powers and responsibilities, strict law enforcement, and is open and fair, clean and efficient, and law-abiding.</p>
<p>21. 中国高度重视并采取积极措施预防和制止家庭暴力。2014年，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、民政部联合出台《关于依法处理监护人侵害未成年人合法权益行为若干问题的意见》，2015年联合出台《关于依法办理家</p>	<p>21. China attaches great importance to and takes active measures to prevent and stop domestic violence. In 2014, the Supreme People’s Court, the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly issued the "Opinion on Handling Guardians’ Acts of Violating the Legal Rights and Interests of Minors," and in 2015, they jointly issued the "Opinion on Handling Domestic Violence Criminal Cases in</p>

<p>庭暴力犯罪案件的意见》，对涉及家庭暴力犯罪案件的处理程序、定罪处罚和预防措施等作出规定。为切实加强妇女儿童的合法权益的保障，2015年12月，全国人大常委会审议通过的《反家庭暴力法》明确了家庭暴力的定义和法律适用范围，创建了单位和个人强制报告、公安告诫、人身安全保护令等重要制度，构建了全面预防和有效制止家庭暴力的法律制度体系。《反家庭暴力法》施行以来，政府部门、司法机关认真履行法律赋予的职责，妇联组织联合有关部门加大普法宣传力度，深入开展家庭文明建设，积极配合做好矛盾纠纷化解和家庭暴力投诉受理、求助帮扶工作。《反家庭暴力法》在维护妇女儿童权益、引导家庭和睦、促进社会公平、维护社会稳定等方面发挥了积极作用。</p>	<p>accordance with the Law," to provide for the handling procedures, convictions, punishments, and preventive measures for crimes relating to domestic violence. In December 2015, in order to effectively strengthen the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, the "Anti-Domestic Violence Law" passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress clarified the definition and legal scope of domestic violence, and established a legal system that comprehensively prevents and effectively stops domestic violence with mandatory reporting by units and individuals, public security cautions, and other important personal safety protection orders. Since the implementation of the "Anti-Domestic Violence Law," government departments and judicial organs have conscientiously performed their responsibilities required by the law. The Women's Federation has joined forces with relevant departments to increase the promotion of law, develop in-depth family civilization construction, actively cooperate to resolve disputes and handle domestic violence complaints. The "Anti-Domestic Violence Law" has played an active role in safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children, guiding family harmony, promoting social equity, and maintaining social stability.</p>
<p>22. 《中华人民共和国刑法修正案（九）》于2015年8月通过，进一步加大对妇女的保护力度。一是废除嫖宿幼女罪，对于此类犯罪行为，一律以强奸论，并从重处罚。二是完善强制猥亵、侮辱妇女犯罪的规定，增加对强制猥亵、侮辱妇女适用更严厉刑罚的情形，对情节恶劣的，处五年以上，最高到十五年有期徒刑的刑罚。三是加大对收买被拐卖妇女、儿童犯罪行为的处罚力度，对收买被拐卖妇女、儿童的行为一律作为犯罪追究刑事责任。四是扩大虐待罪犯罪主体范围，更好地保护妇女儿童等重点人群合法权益。</p>	<p>22. The "Amendment to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (9)" was passed in August 2015, further strengthening the protection of women. The first amendment is to abolish the offence of having sex with an underage girl. For such acts, rape will be charged as the crime and severe punishment will be imposed. The second is to improve the regulations on indecency and insult against women, and increase the application of more severe penalties for indecency and insult against to women. For severe circumstances, five years to 15 years of jail sentence will be given. The third is to increase the penalties for criminal activity of trafficking abducted women and children, and all the actions of trafficking abducted women and children shall be investigated for criminal liability. The fourth is to widen the scope of abuse and protect the legal rights and interests of key groups, including women and children.</p>

<p>23. 推进家事审判改革，维护妇女儿童合法权益。为进一步维护妇女权益，最高人民法院全面改进家事审判工作，明确提出区分婚姻危机和婚姻死亡、调解前置、加强法官职权探知和离婚冷静期等制度，并在试点基础上，出台了《最高人民法院关于进一步深化家事审判方式和工作机制改革的意见（试行）》，妥善解决婚姻家庭纠纷，最大限度维护妇女儿童合法权益。</p>	<p>23. Reform of family trials and the safeguarding of legitimate rights and interests of women and children were promoted. In order to further protect the rights and interests of women, the Supreme People's Court has comprehensively improved the family trial work, clearly proposed systems for distinguishing marital crises and the culmination of marriages, pre-mediation, strengthening the judge's ex officio powers and systems regarding divorce cooling-off periods, etc. As part of the pilot project, "The Court's Opinions on Further Deepening the Reform of Family Trial Methods and Working Mechanisms (for Trial Implementation)" was issued by the Supreme People's Court, which appropriately resolves marriage and family disputes and protects the legal rights of women and children to the greatest extent possible.</p>
<p>24. 近年来中国制定或修订其他涉及保障妇女权益的法律法规十余部，包括民法总则、农村土地承包法、人口与计划生育法、教育法、广告法、社会救助暂行办法、女职工劳动保护特别规定、居住证暂行条例等，这些法律法规的出台或修订基本涵盖了公约定义的范围，确保公约宗旨和目标在中国的实现，为全面保障妇女和女童权利提供了法律基础。相关法律条文更有针对性和可操作性，更加有效禁止或消除对妇女的歧视。</p>	<p>24. In recent years, China has formulated or revised more than ten other laws and regulations related to the protection of women's rights and interests, including the General Principles of Civil Law, Measures for the Administration of Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Rights, Population and Family Planning Law, Education Law, Advertising Law, Interim Measures for Social Assistance, and Labor Protection of Female Employees special provisions, temporary regulations on residence permits, etc. The promulgation and revision of these laws and regulations provide the basis for the scope of the Convention's definition, ensuring the realization of the purpose and objectives of the Convention in China and providing a legal basis for comprehensive protection of the rights of women and girls. The relevant legal provisions are more targeted and operable, and more effective in prohibiting discrimination against women.</p>
<p>25. 中国坚持立法公开，公众参与立法程度明显提高。中国立法机关进一步强化立法公开透明，包括反家庭暴力法在内的多部法律草案向社会公开征求意见。一方面为公众提供平台表达利</p>	<p>25. China insists on making legislation public, and the level of public consultation in legislation has increased significantly. The Chinese legislature has further strengthened the openness and transparency of its legislation. Many draft laws including the Anti-Domestic Violence Law are open to the public for comments. On the one hand, it provides a platform for the public to express</p>

<p>益诉求，另一方面提升立法质量。在推动社会与法治跨越进步过程中，妇女组织积极发声，密切参与反家庭暴力法的制定和一系列法律的修改，将妇女关切纳入相应法律法规。</p>	<p>their interests, and on the other hand, it improves the quality of legislation. In the process of progressing society and promoting the rule of law, women's organizations have actively amplified their voices and closely participated in the formulation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law and the revision of a series of laws, incorporating women's concerns into the relevant laws and regulations.</p>
<p>26. 完善法律援助制度，积极保障妇女权益。2015年明文要求各级司法机关和法律援助机构认真贯彻妇女权益保障法和法律援助条例，一是扩大法律援助覆盖面，在法律援助条例规定基础上，将虐待、遗弃、家庭暴力、劳动保障、婚姻家庭等相关事项纳入法律援助补充事项范围，将妇女列为法律援助重点服务对象。二是有效畅通维权渠道，推进公共法律服务实体、热线和网络三大平台建设，帮助妇女及时获得法律援助。截至2017年底，全国依托妇联组织设立法律援助工作站2900余个。不少地方设立“妇女儿童维权岗”、开通妇女儿童维权“绿色通道”。三是规范法律援助服务行为。建立健全法律援助值班律师制度，推动实现人民法院、看守所法律援助工作站全覆盖，切实维护女性犯罪嫌疑人、被告人诉讼权利，提供规范化、标准化的服务。四是强化法律援助工作保障。选派优秀律师、大学生志愿者到农村贫困地区为妇女等受援群体提供便捷优质的法律援助服务。2014年以来，中国法律援助机构数、妇女受援人数逐年增加，约143.9万名妇女获得法律援助。</p>	<p>26. The legal aid system has been improved and actively protects the rights and interests of women. In 2015, judicial organs and legal aid agencies at all levels are expressly required to implement the Women's Rights Protection Law and the Legal Aid Regulations. The first is the expansion of the coverage of legal aid. Based on the legal aid regulations, abuse, abandonment, domestic violence, labor security, marriage and other related matters are included in the scope of legal aid supplementary matters, and women are listed as key service targets of legal aid. The second is to effectively open channels for rights protection, promote the construction of three platforms of public legal service entities, hotlines and networks, and help women obtain timely legal aid. As of the end of 2017, more than 2,900 legal aid workstations have been established nationwide by the Women's Federation. Many places have set up "women and children's rights protection posts" and opened "green channels" for rights protection of women and children. The third is to standardize legal aid services, to establish and improve the legal aid duty lawyer system, promote the realization of full coverage of legal aid workstations in courts and detention centers, effectively safeguard the litigation rights of female criminal suspects and defendants, and provide standardized services. The fourth is to strengthen the protection of legal aid work. Selected outstanding lawyers and college student volunteers would provide convenient and high-quality legal aid services to women and other legal aid groups in rural poverty-stricken areas. Since 2014, the number of legal aid agencies and the number of women receiving aid in China has increased year by year, and approximately 1.439 million women have received legal aid.</p>

<p>27. 完善司法救助制度，加强妇女司法人权保障。2014年中国政府六部委发布《关于建立完善国家司法救助制度的意见（试行）》，最高人民法院出台《关于加强和规范人民法院国家司法救助工作的意见》，最高人民检察院出台《关于贯彻实施〈关于建立完善国家司法救助制度的意见（试行）〉的若干意见》，初步确立了以支付救助金为主，与法律援助、诉讼救助相配套，与其他救助相衔接的救助方式，保证诉讼当事人能够正常参加诉讼、依法维护其合法权益。</p>	<p>27. The judicial assistance system has been improved and the protection of women's human rights in law has been strengthened. In 2014, the six ministries and commissions of the Chinese government issued the "Opinions on Establishing and Improving the National Judicial Relief System (for Trial Implementation)," the Supreme People's Court issued the "Opinions on Strengthening and Regulating National Judicial Relief Work of the People's Court," and the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued the "Regarding Implementation" Opinions on Establishing and Improving the National Judicial Relief System (for Trial Implementation)." These initial steps establish a relief method that is mainly paid for through aid, complements legal aid and litigation aid, and connects with other methods of aid to ensure that litigants can participate in litigation normally and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>28. 创新建设法规政策性别平等评估机制。自2012年全国30个省（区、市）相继建立了法规政策性别平等评估机制，持续开展法规政策性别平等评估审查工作，在法规政策的制定、实施和监督过程中全面贯彻男女平等基本国策，从制度源头切实保障妇女权益、有效促进性别平等。一些省的市、县两级也建立了法规政策性别平等评估机制，形成了省、市、县三级促进性别平等的法规政策评估机制体系。</p>	<p>28. A novel gender equality evaluation mechanism for laws and policies has been built. Since 2012, 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) across the country have successively established a gender equality evaluation mechanism for laws and policies, continued to carry out the evaluation and review of gender equality in laws and policies, and fully implemented the basic national policy on gender equality in the formulation, implementation and supervision of laws and policies. This effectively protects women's rights and interests systematically and effectively promotes gender equality. Some provinces, cities and counties have also established a gender equality evaluation mechanism for laws and policies, forming a three-pronged legal and policy evaluation mechanism system for promoting gender equality at the provincial, city, and county levels.</p>
<p>第3条 政策措施和机制</p>	<p>Article 3: Policy Measures and Mechanisms</p>
<p>29. 妇女权利是基本人权。为确保妇女与男性平等享有和行使人权，中国在政治、经济、社</p>	<p>29. Women's rights are fundamental human rights. In order to ensure that women and men enjoy and exercise human rights equally, China has formulated and implemented national action plans and a series of measures to protect</p>

<p>会、文化等各个领域，制定并执行保障妇女权利、促进妇女发展的国家规划及系列措施，并不断加强相关机制建设。</p>	<p>women's rights and promote women's development in political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and to continue to strengthen the formulation of related mechanisms.</p>
<p>30. 国务院及地方各级妇儿工委机构更加完善。自上次审议以来，在中国政府机构改革精简部门的背景下，2019年1月新一届国务院妇儿工委仍由35个国家相关部门组成，部级领导任委员，主任由国务院副总理孙春兰担任。全国31个省（区、市）、地（市、州、盟）和县（市、区、旗）政府妇儿工委均进行了换届调整，充实人员，完善制度。国务院和地方各级政府定期召开妇女儿童工作会议，专题研究部署妇女工作。国务院和地方妇儿工委对妇女纲要实施情况进行研究分析，解决重难点问题，认真履行妇女权益保障法赋予的组织、协调、指导、督促职能，通过定期召开工作会议、全体委员会议、专题会议、统计监测、评估督导、重大事项督办督查等手段推动有关部门执行《公约》，落实妇女纲要目标任务。</p>	<p>30. The working committees on women and children at the State Council and local councils have become more established. Since the last review, after the reform and streamlining of Chinese government institutions, the new Women and Children Working Committee of the State Council in January 2019 is composed of 35 relevant state departments, with ministerial leaders serving as members, and the director is Sun Chun Lan, vice premier of the State Council. The women and children working committees of 31 provinces (regions, cities), prefectures (cities, prefectures, leagues) and counties (cities, districts, and banners) across the country have undergone re-election and adjustments to enrich the staff and improve the system. The State Council and local governments at all levels regularly convene women and children work conferences to study and engage in women's work. The State Council and local Women and Children's Working Committees conduct research and analysis on the implementation of the Women's Program, solve key and difficult issues, and earnestly perform the organization, coordination, guidance, and supervision functions entrusted by the Women's Rights Protection Law through regular work meetings, committee meetings, and special meetings, as well as statistical monitoring, evaluation, supervision and inspection of major issues and other means to promote the implementation of the Convention via relevant departments and the implementation of the goals and tasks of the Women's Program.</p>
<p>31. 实施妇女纲要的步伐显著加快。妇女纲要是指导中国推进男女平等、履行国际义务的十年政府规划，充分考虑了公约规定和消歧委员会提出的一般性建议。2016年妇女纲要中期评估结果显示，妇女健康、教育、经济、参与决策和</p>	<p>31. The pace of implementation of the Women's Program has been significantly accelerated. The Women's Program is a ten-year government plan that aims to promote equality between men and women in China and fulfill China's international obligations. It fully considers the provisions of the Convention and the general recommendations of the CEDAW Committee. The results of the mid-term evaluation of the 2016 Women's Program show that the main goals of</p>

<p>管理、社会保障、环境、法律七个优先发展领域的主要目标持续推进，实现了时间过半、达标过半，全国孕产妇死亡率、妇女接受各级教育入学率、妇女就业比重等目标提前实现，妇女发展取得历史性进步。</p>	<p>the seven priority development areas are as such: women's health, education, economy, participation in decision-making and management, social security, environment, and law. It has been halfway through the implementation, and more than half of the goals have been met: for e.g. maternal deaths across the country, women's enrollment rate at all levels of education, and the proportion of women's employment have all been achieved ahead of schedule. Women's development has made historic progress.</p>
<p>32. 国家综合性及专项发展规划更加重视妇女权利保障。“十三五”规划首次单设“保障妇女未成年人和残疾人基本权益”一章，专节阐述“促进妇女全面发展”目标任务。提出实施妇女发展纲要。保障妇女平等获得就学、就业、婚姻财产和参与社会事务等权利和机会，保障农村妇女土地权益，提高妇女参与决策管理水平。加强妇女扶贫减贫、劳动保护、卫生保健、生育关怀、社会福利、法律援助等工作。严厉打击拐卖妇女儿童、暴力侵害妇女等违法犯罪行为。消除对妇女的歧视和偏见，改善妇女发展环境。将妇女发展的重难点问题写入相关专项行动计划。</p>	<p>32. National comprehensive and special development plans place more emphasis on the protection of women's rights. For the first time in the "13th Five-Year Plan," a separate chapter "protecting the basic rights and interests of women minors and persons with disabilities" was created, with a special section describing the goals and tasks of promoting women's all-round development. Accordingly, the implementation of the Women's Development Program was proposed: women's equal access to schooling, employment, marital property, and participation in social affairs and other rights and opportunities are guaranteed. Rural women's land rights are also guaranteed, and women's participation in decision-making and management are improved. Progress has been made on women's poverty alleviation and poverty reduction, labor protection, health care, reproductive care, social welfare, and legal assistance while illegal and criminal activities such as trafficking of women and children and violence against women have been cracked down. Discrimination and prejudice against women will be eliminated and the environment for women's development is improved. Key and difficult issues in women's development are included in relevant special action plans.</p>
<p>33. 2016年6月，中国对《国家人权行动计划（2012—2015年）》执行情况进行评估，结果表明，妇女儿童权利得到有力保障，基本实现计划预期目标。9月，中国制定发布的《国家人权行动计划（2016—2020年）》坚持以人民为</p>	<p>33. In June 2016, China conducted an assessment of the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (2012-2015). The results show that the rights of women and children were strongly protected and the goals were achieved. In September, China formulated and released the National Human Rights Action Plan (2016-2020), which adheres to concept of people-centered development, puts forward the goals and tasks of promoting and protecting</p>

<p>中心的发展思想，提出到 2020 年促进和保障人权的目标和任务，努力促进性别平等，消除性别歧视，预防和制止针对妇女的家庭暴力，保障妇女合法权益；实施未成年人保护法，消除对女童的歧视。在计划落实中广泛开展人权教育和培训，倡导男女平等，尊重妇女。</p>	<p>human rights by 2020, and strives to promote gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination such as preventing and stopping domestic violence against women and protecting women's legal rights and interests, implementing a protection of minors law to eliminate discrimination against girls. In the process of implementing the plan, extensive human rights education and training have been carried out to advocate equality between men and women and respect for women.</p>
<p>34. 2016 年，中国发布的《国家人口发展规划（2016-2030 年）》明确指出，要制定有针对性的政策措施，创造条件让妇女等重点人群共享发展成果，将性别平等全面纳入法律体系和公共政策，消除性别歧视，提高妇女的社会参与能力和生命健康质量。加强出生人口性别比综合治理，加大力度打击非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定和选择性别的人工终止妊娠行为。深入开展关爱女孩行动，改善女孩生存环境，建立健全有利于女孩家庭发展的帮扶支持政策体系。</p>	<p>34. In 2016, the National Population Development Plan (2016-2030) issued by China clearly stated that targeted policies and measures should be formulated, conditions should be created for women and other key groups to share development results, and gender equality should be fully incorporated into the legal system. Public policies should eliminate gender discrimination and improve women's ability to participate in society, as well as the quality of life and health. The comprehensive management of the sex ratio of the birth population needs to be strengthened, and efforts to combat the non-medical needs of fetal sex identification and sex-selective abortion need to be intensified. The goal is to carry out in-depth actions to care for girls, improve the living environment of girls, and establish support and a sound support policy system that is conducive for the development of girls and their families.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第 4 条 暂行特别措施</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 4: Temporary Special Measures</p>
<p>35. 为加速实现男女平等，中国在妇女参政、经济赋权等领域采取了一系列特别措施。</p>	<p>35. In order to accelerate the process of achieving equality between men and women, China has adopted a series of special measures in areas such as women's political participation and economic empowerment.</p>
<p>36. 在促进妇女参政方面，2015 年修订的《中华人民共和国全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会选举法》规定：“全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会的代表……应当有</p>	<p>36. In terms of promoting women's participation in politics, the 2015 amendment of the "National People's Congress and Local People's Congress Election Law of the People's Republic of China" provides: "[For] representatives of the National People's Congress and local people's congresses. . . there should be an appropriate number of women representatives,</p>

<p>适当数量的妇女代表，并逐步提高女代表比例”。《中华人民共和国村民委员会组织法》第六条规定“村民委员会成员中，应当有妇女成员”，第二十五条规定“妇女村民代表应当占村民代表会议组成人员的三分之一以上”，2013年5月民政部发布的《村民委员会选举规程》进一步增强了村委会换届选举工作的规范性、程序性和性别公平性，确保选举产生的村民委员会成员中有女性成员。截至2017年底，全国29个省（区、市）制定或者修订了村民委员会组织法实施办法，27个省（区、市）制定或者修订了村民委员会选举办法，为农村妇女参与村民自治实践提供了更加具体的法制保障。</p>	<p>and the proportion of women representatives should be gradually increased." Article 6 of the "Organization Law of Villagers Committees of the People's Republic of China" provides that "there shall be female members among members of villagers committees," and Article 25 provides that "women villagers' representatives shall account for more than one third of the members of the villagers' representative meetings." The "Village Committee Election Regulations" promulgated by the Ministry of Civil Affairs in May 2013 further strengthened the normative and procedural fairness of the village committee elections, ensuring that the elected members of the village committee include female members. By the end of 2017, 29 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) across the country have formulated or revised the implementation measures for the Organization Law of Villagers Committees, and 27 provinces (regions, municipalities) have formulated or revised the election methods for villagers' committees, providing opportunities and more specific legal guarantees for rural women to participate with autonomy in villages.</p>
<p>37. 为促进妇女更有效参与社会管理和决策，对省、市两级党委、人大、政府、政协领导班子和县级党委、政府领导班子中配备女干部提出明确要求，本地没有合适人选的，可通过交流解决；届中领导班子中女干部出现空缺时也要及时补充。在此基础上，明确规定中央和国家机关部委，省和市级党委、政府的工作部门，要保证一半以上的领导班子配有女干部。</p>	<p>37. In order to promote the more effective participation of women in social management and decision-making, clear requirements have been made for women cadres in the provincial and municipal party committees, people's congresses, government, CPPCC leadership groups, county-level party committees, and government leadership groups. If there is no suitable candidate in the local area, this can be resolved via communication; when there are vacancies in the middle-term leadership team, female cadres should also be filled in time. On this basis, it is clearly stipulated that the work departments of the central and state agencies, ministries, provincial and municipal party committees, and government must ensure that more than half of the leadership team has female cadres.</p>
<p>38. 在中国农业现代化建设中，开展专项支持培育新型职业女农民工作。2014年以来共提供专项资金3000多万元，为农村妇女提供实用</p>	<p>38. In the modernization of China's agricultural sector, special support has been shown to cultivate new professional female farmers. Since 2014, a total of more than 30 million yuan of special funds have been provided to rural women in</p>

<p>技术培训，支持妇女发展特色产业，实现经济赋权。农业部下发《关于开展 2017 年新型职业女农民培育试点工作的通知》，推动培训资金、名额、认定扶持标准等向妇女倾斜。2017 年受训女性从上年的 87453 人增加到 155542 人。</p>	<p>terms of practical technical training, the support of women's development of special industries, and to achieve economic empowerment. The Ministry of Agriculture issued the "Notice on Carrying out the Pilot Work for Training New Professional Female Farmers in 2017" to promote the preference for women in training funds, quotas, and recognized support standards. In 2017, the number of trained women increased from 87,453 in the previous year to 155,542.</p>
<p>第 5 条 消除偏见和对妇女的暴力</p>	<p>Article 5: Elimination of Prejudice and Violence against Women</p>
<p>39. 为了改变传统性别角色定型社会观念，落实委员会第 24 和 25 条建议，中国持续加强宣传倡导、教育培训，全方位、多渠道宣传男女平等基本国策，提升大众的社会性别平等意识。</p>	<p>39. In order to change the traditional stereotypes of gender roles and implement the Committee's recommendations number 24 and 25, China continues to raise awareness, strengthen education and training, and publicize the basic national policy of gender equality in all aspects and multiple channels to raise the public's awareness of gender equality.</p>
<p>40. 性别平等原则和理念逐步纳入各级各类教育教学内容与活动。国家对各级学校的课程要求、教材编写和内容都做出了贯彻落实男女平等基本国策的具体要求。2017 年初印发的小学科学课程标准要求，“无论学生之间存在怎样的地区、民族、经济和文化背景差异，或者性别、个性等个体条件的不同，小学科学课程都要为全体学生提供适合的、公平的学习和发展机会”。加强了中小学德育课程上平等相待、不歧视、不偏见等思想的培养。普通高中课程标准要求学生学习“自由、平等、公正、法治”的价值取向和“人人平等”等法治理念。中国正在推动中小学性别平等教育进课堂工作，提高儿童和青少年的社会性别意识。</p>	<p>40. The principles and concepts of gender equality are gradually incorporated into the content and activities of various types of education and teaching at all levels. The State has made specific requirements for the implementation of the basic national policy of gender equality in the curriculum, textbook compilations and content of schools at all levels. The elementary science curriculum standards issued in early 2017 require that “no matter what regional, ethnic, economic, and cultural background differences exist among students, or individual conditions such as gender and personality, elementary science curriculum must provide all students with suitable and fair learning and development opportunities.” The moral education curriculum in primary and secondary schools has strengthened the cultivation of ideas regarding fairness, non-discrimination, and non-prejudice. The general high school curriculum standards require students to learn the values of "freedom, equality, justice" and the concept of the rule of law such as "equality for all." China is promoting gender equality education in primary and secondary schools in the classrooms to increase awareness of gender among children and young people.</p>

<p>41. 义务教育阶段对妇女权利的认识得以强化。教育部在统编教材《道德与法治》《语文》《历史》的课程内容和案例选编方面增加了保障妇女权利、提倡男女平等的相关内容。在《中国历史》教材中加入了妇女争取平等教育权的相关历史内容；在《道德与法治》教材中介绍妇女享有的各种平等权利。同时在封面图片、照片、插图编排等方面更加注重消除性别歧视观念；在图像类教材中男女人物比例基本相当。中国的教育改革正在潜移默化地推进社会性别平等观念。</p>	<p>41. At the compulsory education level, the awareness of women's rights has been strengthened. The Ministry of Education has incorporated content relating to the protection of women's rights and the promotion of equality between men and women in the course content and case selection for the textbooks "Ethics and the Rule of Law," "Chinese," and "History." In the textbook "Chinese History," the relevant historical content of women's fight for equal education rights has been added; the textbook "Ethics and the Rule of Law" has introduced various equal rights enjoyed by women. At the same time, more attention has been paid to the elimination of gender discrimination in the layout of cover pictures, photos, and illustrations; the proportion of male and female characters in pictorial teaching materials has been basically equal. China's education reform is subtly promoting the concept of gender equality in society.</p>
<p>42. 将性别平等纳入干部教育培训。中国有2400所县级以上党校（行政学院）将“男女平等”基本国策教育纳入干部培训课程，大力提升领导干部的性别平等意识。</p>	<p>42. Gender equality has been incorporated into cadre education and training. In China, 2,400 party schools (administrative schools) at or above the county level have incorporated basic national policy education on "equality between men and women" into their cadre training course to vigorously raise the awareness of gender equality among leading cadres.</p>
<p>43. 媒体在促进性别平等方面日益发挥重要作用。为了推动男女平等宣传进入主流媒体，强化尊重妇女、两性平等的舆论气氛，中国不断加强媒体领域的性别平等监管机制，依托新媒体广泛传播性别平等理念。近五年来，人民日报、新华社等中央主流媒体和城市媒体发表或刊载了超过50万条新闻报道，倡导男女平等，宣传各界妇女的成就及贡献。培训增强媒体从业者的性别平等意识，矫正有碍性别平等意识的媒体报道。妇女组织就家庭暴力、职场性骚扰、招聘性别歧</p>	<p>43. The media is playing an increasingly important role in promoting gender equality. In order to promote gender equality in the mainstream media and foster a public opinion environment that respects women and gender equality, China has continuously strengthened its gender equality monitoring mechanism in the media industry, relying on new media to widely disseminate the concept of gender equality. In the past five years, the People's Daily, Xinhua News Agency and other central mainstream media and urban media have published or posted more than 500,000 news reports that advocate gender equality and publicize the achievements and contributions of women from all walks of life. Training was done to enhance the gender equality awareness of media practitioners and to correct media reports that hinder the cultivation of gender equality awareness. Women's organizations have produced animation and short</p>

<p>视、三八国际妇女节等专题制作动漫、短视频作品，宣传妇女在社会和家庭生活中的独特作用。</p>	<p>videos on topics such as domestic violence, workplace sexual harassment, gender discrimination in employment, and the International Women's Day to promote the unique role of women in society and family life.</p>
<p>44. 采取多项措施，有效遏制出生人口性别比升高的势头。倡导性别平等理念，修订村规民约，宣传男孩女孩一样好文明新风。建立健全社会养老服务体系，老年妇女的生活条件得到改善，生活质量不断提高，贫困、丧偶和独居老年妇女得到特殊关照。建立跨部门协作、全社会参与的综合治理机制，严查非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定和选择性别人工终止妊娠（“两非”）等各项措施。开展全国专项行动，依法处理涉案单位及责任人。针对内地孕妇采集血样送香港特区鉴定胎儿性别等新情况，2014 年下发《关于加强打击防控采血鉴定胎儿性别行为的通知》，明确相关部门打击防控采血鉴定胎儿性别行为职责。2016 年修订颁布《禁止非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定和选择性别人工终止妊娠的规定》，为治理“两非”提供制度保障。2017 年出生性别比降为 111.9。</p>	<p>44. A number of measures have been taken to effectively curb the trend of rising sex ratio at birth. The concept of gender equality has been advocated, village rules and regulations have been revised, and the new cultural trend has been promoted to value girls just as much as boys. The establishment of a sound social service system for the elderly has ameliorated the living conditions of elderly women and continued to enhance their quality of life. Elderly women who are poor, widowed and living alone have received special care. A comprehensive tackling mechanism with inter-departmental collaboration and involvement of the whole society has been established with various measures implemented, such as the heightened investigation into non-medically necessary fetal gender identification and sex-selective abortions. have been strictly investigated ("two nons"). A national special action to deal with the units and persons responsible in accordance with the law has been carried out. In response to the new situation of Mainland pregnant women sending their blood samples to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for fetal gender identification, the "Notice on Strengthening the Prevention and Control of Blood Collection and Identification of Fetal Sex" was issued in 2014 to clarify the duties of relevant departments to combat the prevention and control of blood sampling and identification of fetal sex. In 2016, we revised and promulgated the "Provisions on Prohibiting Non-Medically Necessary Fetal Sex Identification and Sex-Selective Abortions" to provide institutional safeguards for clamping down on these practices. The sex ratio at birth in 2017 has dropped to 111.9.</p>
<p>45. 2015 年制定颁布反家庭暴力法，很好地回应了委员会第 26 和第 27 条结论性意见及第 35 号一般性建议。反家庭暴力法明确规定了政府、司法机关和社会组织的相关职责，规定国家</p>	<p>45. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law was enacted and promulgated in 2015, providing a solid response to Articles 26 and 27 of the Committee's Concluding Observations as well as No. 35 of the General Recommendations. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law clearly stipulates the relevant responsibilities of the</p>

<p>禁止一切形式的家庭暴力，政府承担预防制止家庭暴力的主体责任，依法保护家庭成员尤其是妇女免受家庭暴力侵害。</p>	<p>government, judicial organs and social organizations, stating that the state prohibits all forms of domestic violence, that the government assumes the main responsibility in preventing and stopping domestic violence, and that family members, especially women, should be protected from domestic violence in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>46. 反家庭暴力法有效实施。2016年，最高人民法院发布《关于人身安全保护令案件相关程序问题的批复》，明确提出要解决人身安全保护令不收诉讼费用、不需要提供担保、特别程序审理等实际操作性问题。截至2018年底，全国法院共发出3718份人身安全保护令，有效遏制了家庭暴力的发生。两年多的司法实践证明，反家庭暴力法的实施，有助于预防和制止家庭暴力，更好地维护平等、和睦、文明的家庭关系，促进家庭和谐、社会稳定。</p>	<p>46. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law has been effectively implemented. In 2016, the Supreme People's Court issued the "Response on Procedural Issues Concerning Personal Safety Protection Order Cases" and clearly proposed to address practical logistics issues such as waiving litigation fees, guarantees, and special procedures for personal safety protection orders. By the end of 2018, courts across the country had issued 3,718 personal safety protection orders, effectively curbing the occurrence of domestic violence. Over two years of judicial practice has proved that the implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law helps to prevent and stop domestic violence, maintain equal, harmonious and civilized family relationships, and promote family harmony and social stability.</p>
<p>47. 保护受家庭暴力影响儿童的利益。2015年，最高人民法院在“第八次全国民事商事审判工作会议纪要”中明确，审理涉及家庭暴力的婚姻家庭案件时，要从儿童利益最大化的原则出发，对于实施家庭暴力的父母一方，一般不宜判决其直接抚养未成年子女。</p>	<p>47. The interests of children affected by domestic violence are protected. In 2015, the Supreme People's Court made it clear in the "Minutes of the Eighth National Civil and Commercial Trial Work Conference" that when dealing with marital and family cases involving domestic violence, the principle of maximizing the interests of children must be adopted. It is generally not recommended to give the parent who has committed domestic violence the custody of a minor.</p>
<p>48. 2015年，中国发布《关于完善法律援助制度的意见》，将妇女列为法律援助重点服务对象，将虐待、遗弃、家庭暴力纳入法律援助补充事项范围。</p>	<p>48. In 2015, China issued the "Opinions on Improving the Legal Aid System," which listed women as the key service targets of legal aid and included abuse, abandonment, and domestic violence into the scope of supplementary legal aid matters.</p>

<p>49. 反家庭暴力法施行后，公安部将该法纳入公安机关人民警察执法资格等级考试、执法培训、以及普法教育等工作内容，切实提高警察预防和制止家庭暴力的意识和能力。各地公安部门结合实际，出台实施意见和操作细则，加大反家庭暴力工作力度。健全完善警情处置机制，对接到的家庭暴力警情及时出警，依法调查取证，协助受害人就医、鉴定伤情。</p>	<p>49. After the implementation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law, the Ministry of Public Security incorporated the law into the law enforcement qualification examination for police force of public security organs, law enforcement training, and law education for the public, effectively enhancing the police's awareness and ability to prevent and stop domestic violence. Public security departments in various regions have issued implementation opinions and operational rules based on actual conditions to increase efforts to combat domestic violence. The police handling mechanism has been improved for officers to react promptly in response to domestic violence reports, investigate and collect evidence in accordance with the law, and assist victims in seeking medical treatment and identifying injuries.</p>
<p>50. 近年来，民政部就家庭暴力庇护开展业务培训，教授工作方法，提出工作要求。2017年全国开展检查整改，探索社会化公益岗位服务，引入专业社会工作者开展救助服务，协调司法行政机关提供法律援助。</p>	<p>50. In recent years, the Ministry of Civil Affairs has carried out work training on sheltering domestic violence victims, teaching techniques and setting requirements. In 2017, nationwide efforts were made to inspect and rectify problematic practices, explore social public welfare job services, enlist professional social workers to provide rescue and support, and coordinate with judicial administrative agencies to provide legal aid.</p>
<p>51. 2018年12月12日，最高人民法院印发《关于增加民事案件案由的通知》：在第一部分“人格权纠纷”的第三级案由“9、一般人格权纠纷”项下增加一类第四级案由“1、平等就业权纠纷”；在第九部分“侵权责任纠纷”的“348、教育机构责任纠纷”之后增加一个第三级案由“348之一、性骚扰损害责任纠纷”。增加两类独立案由，为这两类案件的受理和审理提供了更有力的司法保障，推动解决立案难、立案案由不统一等问题，体现了人民法院对妇女权益的高度重视和充分保障。</p>	<p>51. On December 12, 2018, the Supreme People's Court issued the "Notice on Additional Cause of Action in Civil Cases." In Part 1, "Personality Rights Disputes," a fourth-level cause of action, "1. Equal Employment Rights Disputes," was added under the third-level cause of action, "9. General Personality Rights Disputes." In Part 9, "Tort Liability Disputes," a third-level cause of action, "348 (1). Sexual Harassment Damage Liability Disputes," was added under "348. Educational Institution Liability Disputes." The addition of the two types of independent cause of action provides a stronger judicial guarantee for the acceptance and trial of these cases. It also helps solve various problems such as difficulty in filing and inconsistent cause of action in filing. This reflects the great importance the people's courts attach to the protection of women's rights.</p>

第 6 条 禁止拐卖妇女	Article 6: Prohibition of Trafficking in Women
<p>52. 中国重视消歧委员会第 28 和第 29 条结论性意见，实施专门行动计划，持续加强打击拐卖妇女儿童、迫使妇女卖淫等侵犯妇女儿童人身权利的犯罪行为。</p>	<p>52. Attaching great importance to Articles 28 and 29 of the CEDAW Committee's Concluding Observations, China has implemented a special action plan to continuously strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children, forcing women into prostitution, and other criminal acts that violate the personal rights of women and children.</p>
<p>53. 《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013-2020）》的总目标是建立集预防、打击、救助和康复为一体的反拐工作长效机制，有利于减少乃至从根本上消除拐卖妇女儿童犯罪。该计划要求国务院反拐部际联席会议加强组织领导和统筹协调，制定并完善政策措施，及时研究解决突出问题和困难。部际联席会议由 32 个部门组成，初步形成了政府负责、公安机关牵头，各部门齐抓共管、综合治理的工作格局。</p>	<p>53. The overall goal of China's "National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking (2013-2020)" is to establish a long-term anti-trafficking mechanism that integrates prevention, crackdown, rescue and rehabilitation, which is conducive to reducing or even eliminating the crime of trafficking in women and children. The plan requires the State Council's Anti-Trafficking Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference to strengthen organizational leadership and overall coordination, formulate and improve policies and measures, and promptly study and resolve outstanding problems and difficulties. The Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference consists of 32 departments and has formed a basic working system in which the government takes charge, the public security organ takes the lead, and all departments collaborate in comprehensive management.</p>
<p>54. 中国修订刑法，严厉打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪。2015 年刑法修正案（九）对刑法第二百四十一条收买被拐妇女、儿童罪第六款作出修改，明确规定收买拐卖妇女儿童一律入刑，加大了对收买方的刑事处罚力度。</p>	<p>54. China has amended its criminal law to severely punish the crime of trafficking in women and children. The 2015 Criminal Law Amendment (9) revised Article 241 of the Criminal Law on the crime of buying abducted women and children, explicitly criminalizing all buying and selling of abducted women and children with increased criminal penalties.</p>
<p>55. 2017 年最高人民法院、最高人民检察院联合制发《关于办理组织、强迫、引诱、容留、介绍卖淫刑事案件适用法律若干问题的解释》，针对强迫卖淫罪的“情节严重”的标准设</p>	<p>55. In 2017, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly issued the "Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Laws in the Handling of Criminal Cases of the Organizing, Coercing, Luring, Accommodating, and Referring of Prostitution," lowering the threshold for the standard of "serious circumstances" for the crime of forced</p>

<p>置了更低的门槛：强迫卖淫累计人数标准参照组织卖淫罪人数的一半设定；强迫幼女卖淫的，不需要人数的限定，只要强迫幼女卖淫的，即属于“情节严重”。</p>	<p>prostitution crime: The new standard for the cumulative number of forced prostitution is set with reference to half of the number of people who organize prostitution; crimes that involve forcing underage girls into prostitution are considered “serious,” regardless of the number of people involved.</p>
<p>56. 运用新技术和新媒体，综合防治和打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪，帮助受害者。2014年至2017年，公安部进一步完善拐卖案件立案标准，建立全国“打拐”DNA数据库，部署开展来历不明儿童摸排比对行动。公安机关破获拐卖妇女案件3566起，破获拐卖儿童案件3380起。检察机关起诉拐卖妇女、儿童罪3065件6513人，收买被拐卖妇女、儿童罪195件1190人。中国公安与23家新媒体和移动应用平台、25个手机软件（APP）合作，接入公安部儿童失踪信息紧急发布平台（“团圆系统”），形成警民合作防范打击拐卖儿童犯罪的良性互动。民政部协同司法救助机关、人力资源和社会保障部门为被拐卖人员提供法律援助、心理疏导，做好救助安置工作。通过互联网新技术和精准推送技术开展寻亲，帮助被解救人员尽快返家。</p>	<p>56. New technologies and new media have been used to comprehensively prevent and combat trafficking in women and children, as well as to help victims. From 2014 to 2017, the Ministry of Public Security further improved the criteria for trafficking cases filing, established a national anti-trafficking DNA database, and deployed and carried out operations to match children of unknown origin against known information. Public security organs cracked 3566 cases of abduction and trafficking of women and 3,380 cases of abduction and trafficking of children. Procuratorial organs prosecuted 3,065 cases and 6,513 people for abduction and trafficking in women and children, as well as 195 cases and 1,190 people for buying and selling abducted women and children. China’s public security authorities are working with 23 new media and mobile application platforms and 25 mobile phone applications (APP) to provide access to the Ministry of Public Security’s emergency information release platform for missing children ("Reunion System"), enabling cooperation between police and civilians to prevent and combat child trafficking. The Ministry of Civil Affairs cooperates with judicial assistance agencies, human resources and social security departments to provide legal assistance and psychological counseling to trafficked victims, as well as relief and placement. New Internet technology and precise push notification technology are used to match relatives and help rescued people return home as soon as possible.</p>
<p>57. 中国公安与国际组织在反拐工作领域积极合作，联合形成国际反拐网络。先后与联合国儿童基金会、英国救助儿童会、国际劳工组织、国际移民组织、联合国毒品犯罪问题办公室、联合国机构间湄公河次区域反拐合作项目等联合国</p>	<p>57. China’s public security authorities have been actively cooperating with international organizations to combat trafficking and jointly formed an international anti-trafficking network. It has carried out a series of joint anti-trafficking projects with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund, Save the Children</p>

<p>机构和非政府组织开展系列打击拐卖犯罪合作项目，取得积极成效。</p>	<p>UK, the International Labor Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes, the United Nations Inter-Agency Mekong Sub-Regional Anti-Trafficking Cooperation Project, etc., and achieved positive results.</p>
<p>58. 2015 年中国签署《金边宣言》，审议通过第四个《湄公河次区域国家反拐行动计划》。2016 年，中柬两国签署政府间《关于加强合作预防和打击拐卖人口的协定》。2017 年中英就反拐协定开展多次协商。2018 年中泰签署政府间《关于合作预防和遏制拐卖人口的谅解备忘录》。中缅、中越、中老警方多次联合开展打拐专项活动，密切通报会晤机制，建立 8 个跨国拐卖执法联络官办公室，开展联合执法培训，有效打击跨国拐卖犯罪。2018 年 6 月至 12 月，中国联合越南、缅甸、老挝、柬埔寨、泰国警方开展六国联合打击拐卖人口行动，成效明显。</p>	<p>58. In 2015, China signed the "Phnom Penh Declaration" and reviewed and approved the fourth "Mekong Sub-Regional Anti-Trafficking Action Plan." In 2016, China and Cambodia signed the intergovernmental "Agreement on Strengthening Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking." In 2017, China and Britain held several negotiations on an anti-trafficking agreement. In 2018, China and Thailand signed the intergovernmental "Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Preventing and Curbing Human Trafficking." With its counterparts from Myanmar, Vietnam, and Laos, Chinese police force has carried out a number of special anti-trafficking operations, closely exchanged information at regular joint meetings, established eight transnational trafficking law enforcement liaison offices, and conducted joint law enforcement training to effectively combat transnational trafficking crimes. From June to December 2018, Chinese police and the police of Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand carried out a six-country joint anti-trafficking operation with remarkable results.</p>
<p>第二部分</p>	<p>Part II</p>
<p>第 7 条 促进妇女参与政治和公共事务</p>	<p>Article 7: Promoting Women's Participation in Political and Public Affairs</p>
<p>59. 中国重视委员会第 30 和 31 条结论性意见，采取积极措施有效执行妇女纲要，取得显著效果。</p>	<p>59. China attaches great importance to Articles 30 and 31 of the Committee's Concluding Observations and has taken active measures to effectively implement the Women's Program, which has achieved remarkable results.</p>
<p>60. 全国人大代表和全国政协委员中女性比重提高。第十三届（2018 年）全国人大女代表 742</p>	<p>60. The proportion of women among NPC deputies and CPPCC members has increased. 742 deputies to the 13th National People's Congress (2018) were</p>

<p>名，占 24.9%，高于上届 1.5 个百分点，第十三届（2018 年）全国政协女委员 440 名，占 20.4%，高于上届 2.6 个百分点，是历届全国人大代表和政协委员中女性比重最高的一届，其中广西（32.58%）、福建（31.88%）、云南（31.87%）、辽宁（31.37%）等全国人大女代表位于前列。在省、区、市地方人大选举中，北京、广东、上海、天津、贵州、安徽等女代表比例已超过 30%。</p>	<p>women, accounting for 24.9% of the total, which was 1.5 percentage points higher than the previous session; 440 members at the 13th CPPCC (2018) were women, accounting for 20.4% of the total, which was 2.6 percentage higher than the previous session. Both cases marked the highest proportion of women among the NPC deputies and CPPCC members throughout the years, with Guangxi (32.58%), Fujian (31.88%), Yunnan (31.87%), and Liaoning (31.37%) at the top for having the highest number of female NPC deputies. In provincial, regional, and municipal local people's congress elections, the percentage of female representatives in Beijing, Guangdong, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guizhou, and Anhui has exceeded 30%.</p>
<p>61. 中国女公务员和在社会组织中任职的女性总体比例呈上升趋势。中央和国家机关、人民团体及社会组织正职中女领导数量持续增加。审计署、中国气象局、国家药监局、国家中医药局、全国妇联、中国文联、中国作协、经济日报社、全国友协、中国贸促会、中国残联、中国红十字会和供销总社正职均为女性。地方各级政府机关女性领导干部数量持续增加。2017 年省级政府领导班子正职中女性的比重明显提高，达到 9.7%，比 2011 年提高 6.5 个百分点；市级政府工作部门领导班子中配有女干部的班子比例提高到 52.5%；配有女干部的县级政府领导班子比例达到 95.1%。中央机关及其直属机构新录用女公务员超过半数，2017 年达 55.4%。地方新录用女公务员占总人数的比例提高至 44%。</p>	<p>61. The overall proportion of female civil servants and women working in social organizations in China shows an upward trend. The number of women in leadership roles in central and state government organs, people's organizations, and social organizations has continued to increase. Chiefs at the National Audit Office, China Meteorological Administration, the National Medical Products Administration, State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, All-China Women's Federation, China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Chinese Writers Association, Economic Daily, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, China Disabled Persons' Federation, China Red Cross, and All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives are all women. The number of female leaders in local government agencies at all levels has continued to increase. In 2017, the proportion of women in leadership groups at government departments at the provincial level rose significantly to 9.7%, an increase of 6.5 percentage points from 2011; the proportion of leadership groups of municipal government organs and departments that had female cadres increased to 52.5%; the proportion of leadership groups of county-level governments that had women cadres reached 95.1%. More than half of the newly hired civil servants of the Central Government and its directly affiliated departments and agencies were women, reaching 55.4% in 2017. The</p>

	proportion of newly hired female civil servants at the local level has increased to 44%.
62. 国家在妇女参与各级决策、女干部培训及规定村委会女委员比例等方面采取了积极的推进措施，妇女干部成为基层公共事务管理不可或缺的重要力量，妇女参与国家和社会事务管理的水平有所提高。	62. The State has adopted active measures in various aspects, such as promoting women's participation in decision-making at all levels, training women cadres, and mandating the minimum number of female members in village committees. Women cadres have become an indispensable, critical force in the management of public affairs at the grassroots level, and the level of women's participation in the management of State and social affairs has been on the rise.
63. 村（居）委会成员中女性比例逐步提高。2017 年底，全国村委会委员 195.7 万人，女性 44.3 万人；全国在岗女大学生村官占总数的 57.2%。全国居委会委员 44.7 万人，女性 24.1 万人。	63. The proportion of women among members of village (neighborhood) committees has gradually increased. At the end of 2017, there were 1.957 million members of village committees nationwide, among which 443,000 were women; female college student village officials accounted for 57.2% of the total. There were 447,000 members of neighborhood committees nationwide, among which 241,000 were women.
64. 女性参与企业经营管理的比例稳步提高。2017 年，企业董事会中女职工董事占职工董事的比重为 39.7%，企业监事会中女职工监事占职工监事的比重为 41.6%，比 2013 年分别提高 10.6 和 12.4 个百分点。企业中女性参与经营管理的比重大幅增加。	64. The proportion of women participating in business management has steadily increased. In 2017, female worker directors accounted for 39.7% of worker directors in boards of directors, and female worker supervisors accounted for 41.6% of worker supervisors in boards of supervisors, an increase of 10.6 and 12.4 percentage points respectively from 2013. The proportion of women participating in business management has increased substantially.
65. 事业单位领导班子成员中女性比例逐步提高。2015 年全国事业单位领导班子成员中，女性比例为 20.7% 左右，2017 年提高至 22.3% 左右。	65. The proportion of women among the members of leadership groups at public institutions has gradually increased. In 2015, the proportion of women among the members of leadership groups at public institutions nationwide was about 20.7%, and it increased to about 22.3% in 2017.

<p>66. 少数民族妇女参政水平明显提高。第十三届全国人大代表中，少数民族女代表占少数民族代表总数的 41.3%，第十三届全国政协委员中，少数民族女委员占少数民族委员总数的 34.85%。地方政府中少数民族女性的比例稳步上升。</p>	<p>66. The level of political participation of women of ethnic minorities has increased significantly. Among the deputies to the 13th National People's Congress, women of ethnic minorities accounted for 41.3% of the total number of ethnic minority deputies. Among the members of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, women of ethnic minorities accounted for 34.85% of the total number of ethnic minority members. The proportion of ethnic minority women in local governments has steadily increased.</p>
<p>67. 包括残疾妇女在内的残疾人的政治权利在中国多部法律法规中得到保障。残疾人保障法明确规定，残疾人在政治、经济、文化、社会和家庭生活等方面享有同其他公民平等的权利，禁止基于残疾的歧视。《无障碍环境建设条例》明确规定，组织选举的部门应当为残疾人参加选举提供便利，为视力残疾人提供盲文选票。2016年《“十三五”加快残疾人小康进程规划纲要》提出：“拓宽残疾人和残疾人组织民主参与渠道，有效发挥残疾人、残疾人亲友和残疾人工作者人大代表、政协委员在国家政治生活中的重要作用。”</p>	<p>67. The political rights of persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, are guaranteed in many laws and regulations in China. The Law on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities clearly stipulates that “persons with disabilities shall enjoy equal rights with other citizens in political, economic, cultural and social respects and in family life as well” and that “discrimination on the basis of disability shall be prohibited.” The Regulations on the Construction of a Barrier-Free Environment clearly stipulate that the departments that organize elections shall facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in elections and provide Braille ballots for visually impaired persons. In 2016, the Outline for Accelerating the Process Toward Prosperity for Persons with Disabilities in the 13th Five-year Plan Period proposed to “broaden the channels of democratic participation for persons with disabilities and organizations for the persons with disabilities, and effectively empower persons with disabilities, their relatives and friends, and deputies of the people's congresses and members of the CPPCC with disabilities to play an important role in the country’s political affairs.”</p>
<p>68. 据统计，目前全国共有 421 名女性残疾人、154 名女性残疾人亲友被选举为县级以上人大代表和政协委员，与五年前相比分别增长了 30.3%和 58.8%，覆盖了肢体残疾人、视力残疾人、听力语言残疾人、智力残疾人及其亲友、精</p>	<p>68. Statistics show a total of 421 female persons of disabilities and 154 relatives and friends of female persons of disabilities nationwide have been elected as deputies to the people’s congresses and members of the CPPCC at or above the county level, accounting for an increase of 30.3% and 58.8%, respectively, compared with five years ago. Almost all types of persons with disabilities are covered, such as persons with physical disabilities, the visually impaired,</p>

<p>神残疾人及其亲友等几乎所有类别的残疾人。</p>	<p>persons with hearing and speech disabilities, persons with intellectual disabilities and their relatives and friends, and persons with mental disabilities and their relatives and friends.</p>
<p>第 8 条 促进妇女代表政府参与国际事务</p>	<p>Article 8: Better Opportunity for Women to Represent Their Government in Participating in International Affairs</p>
<p>69. 中国妇女拥有与男性完全平等的权利，代表本国政府参加各种国际交往和国际组织工作。围绕推进“一带一路”建设、推动构建人类命运共同体等倡议和主张，多领域、多渠道、多层次开展妇女对外交流，加强与联合国有关机构合作，成功举办亚太经合组织妇女与经济论坛、二十国集团妇女会议、中国—阿拉伯国家妇女论坛、首届上海合作组织妇女论坛等妇女交流活动，加强双边和区域交流机制框架下的妇女人文交流，支持和帮助发展中国家妇女能力建设，增进各国妇女之间友谊，促进民心相通。</p>	<p>69. Chinese women have full equal rights as men to represent their government in various international exchanges and international organizations. With a focus on initiatives and propositions such as advancing the construction of the “Belt and Road” and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, we have carried out international exchanges for women in multiple fields, via multiple channels, and at multiple levels, strengthening cooperation with relevant UN agencies, and successfully hosting exchange initiatives for women, such as the APEC Women and the Economy Forum, the G20 Women 20 Summit, China-Arab States Women’s Forum, and the First Shanghai Cooperation Organization Women’s Forum to strengthen people-to-people exchanges for women within the framework of bilateral and regional exchange mechanisms, support and assist the capacity-building for women in developing countries, enhance friendships among women from all over the world. and promote people-to-people connection.</p>
<p>70. 参加国际会议的中国代表团中，女性数量和比例不断增多。根据 2018 年 10 月的统计数据，外交部女外交官共 2065 人，占 33.1%，其中女大使 14 人，女总领事 19 人，女参赞 152 人，分别占同级外交官的 9.45%，23.17%和 27.8%。外交部代表中国政府推荐参加国际组织工作的女职员 33 人，占同类工作人员的 45.2%，其中 3 人为副司局级以上高级职员。</p>	<p>70. The number and proportion of women in Chinese delegations to international conferences have been on the rise continuously. According to October 2018 statistics, there were 2,065 female diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accounting for 33.1% of the total number of diplomats. Among those women diplomats, 14 were ambassadors, 19 were consuls general, and 152 were counsellors, accounting for 9.45%, 23.17% and 27.8% respectively of the total number of diplomats at the same level. There were 33 women who were working in international organizations under the recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Chinese government, accounting</p>

<p>2014年1月以来，外交部共有105名女干部得到学历学位培训，130人出国培训，约5300人参加理论培训和业务培训。</p>	<p>for 45.2% of the total number of personnel in similar categories, and three of which were above the deputy directorate level. Since January 2014, a total of 105 female cadres in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have had academic degree training, 130 have been sent abroad for training, and about 5,300 have participated in various theoretical and professional training sessions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第9条 国籍</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 9: Nationality</p>
<p>71. 有关规定与上次报告相同。根据《中华人民共和国国籍法》，除国家工作人员和现役军人不得退出中国国籍外，符合法律规定条件的男女公民及其子女均享有加入、退出和恢复中国国籍的平等权利。中国法律对妇女及其子女加入、退出和恢复中国国籍方面不存在任何歧视性或限制性的规定。</p>	<p>71. The relevant regulations are the same as provided in the previous report. According to the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, except for the provision that state functionaries and military personnel on active service shall not renounce Chinese nationality, men and women citizens who are eligible, as well as their children, are equally entitled to acquire, renounce or restore Chinese nationality. There are no discriminatory or restrictive provisions against Chinese women and their children as far as their right to acquiring, renouncing or restoring Chinese nationality is concerned.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第三部分</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Part III</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第10条 妇女教育</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 10: Women's Education</p>
<p>72. 自消歧委员会审议上次报告以来，中国为保障教育领域的性别平等，在立法、政策与措施制定、实施方面做出了积极努力，取得明显成效。在各级各类教育中多措并举消除性别歧视，保障妇女与男子的平等权利。</p>	<p>72. Since the last report of the CEDAW Committee, China has actively made efforts in the formulation and implementation of legislation, policies and measures in order to guarantee gender equality in education, and has achieved remarkable results. At all levels and in all types of education, multiple measures have been taken to eliminate gender discrimination and guarantee equal rights for women and men.</p>
<p>73. 女童接受学前教育的比重持续提高。学前三年的毛入园率快速上升，由2010年的56.6%提高到2018年的81.7%。2017年教育部、国家发展改革委员会、财政部、人力资源社会保</p>	<p>73. The proportion of girls receiving pre-school education has continued to increase. The gross enrollment rate in kindergartens of children who are one to three years before school age has increased rapidly, from 56.6% in 2010 to 81.7% in 2018. In 2017, the Ministry of Education, the National Development</p>

<p>障部联合印发《关于实施第三期学前教育行动计划的意见》，保障男女童获得平等入园学习机会。截至 2018 年底，全国在园幼儿 4656 万，其中女童为 2177 万。</p>	<p>and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security jointly issued the "Opinions on Implementing the Third Pre-school Education Action Plan" to ensure that boys and girls have equal opportunities to enter kindergartens. As of the end of 2018, there were 46.56 million children in kindergartens across the country, including 21.77 million girls.</p>
<p>74. 义务教育阶段已基本消除性别差距。中国九年制义务教育规定，年满六周岁的男女童，不分性别、民族、种族都应当入学接受规定年限的义务教育。2018 年小学学龄女童净入学率接近 100%；九年义务教育巩固率达到了 94.2%，在校中女生所占比重为 46.5%。</p>	<p>74. The gender gap has been basically eliminated at the compulsory education stage. China's nine-year compulsory education stipulates that all boys and girls, regardless of gender, ethnicity or race, should be enrolled and receive compulsory education for the specified number of years. In 2018, the net enrollment rate of primary school-age girls was close to 100%; the nine-year compulsory education consolidation rate reached 94.2%, and girls accounted for 46.5% of students in school.</p>
<p>75. 采取特别措施着力避免农村女童义务教育阶段辍学。指导各地落实政府责任，完善行政督促复学机制，加强家校联系，实行精准化帮扶，避免适龄儿童少年尤其是农村女童因贫、因厌学而辍学。</p>	<p>75. Special measures have been taken to prevent girls in rural areas from dropping out of compulsory education. Local governments have been instructed to carry out their duties, improve the governmental supervision mechanism for urging readmission to school, strengthen family-school connections, and implement targeted assistance to prevent school-age children and adolescents, especially girls in rural areas, from dropping out of school due to poverty and weariness of school.</p>
<p>76. 高中阶段教育性别差距缩小。在普通高中教育方面，不断深化招生考试制度改革，促进教育公平。2016 年教育部印发《关于进一步推进高中阶段学校考试招生制度改革的指导意见》，为男女生提供同等公平的竞争机会。2018 年全国高中阶段毛入学率达 88.8%，比 2014 年提高 2.3 个百分点。高中阶段在校生中共有女生 1860 万人，占全部在校生的 47.3%；普通高中在</p>	<p>76. The gender gap in senior high school education has narrowed. In terms of regular senior high school education, the reform of the enrollment and examination system has been continuously deepened to promote educational equity. In 2016, the Ministry of Education issued the "Guiding Opinions on Further Promoting the Reform of the Examination and Enrollment System in Senior High Schools" to provide equal and fair competition opportunities for boys and girls. In 2018, the gross enrollment rate in senior high schools across the country reached 88.8%, an increase of 2.3 percentage points from 2014. Of all senior high school students, 18.6 million were female, accounting for 47.3%;</p>

<p>校生中的女生自 2015 年起超过半数，2018 年比重达 50.8%。</p>	<p>since 2015, the proportion of female students in regular senior high schools has become more than half, reaching 50.8% in 2018.</p>
<p>77. 实施高中攻坚计划，有效提高女童，特别是农村女童接受高中教育的机会。2017 年发布《高中阶段教育普及攻坚计划（2017-2020 年）》，将贫困及教育基础薄弱地区和特殊群体作为攻坚重点，通过扩大教育资源、加大经费投入、加强教师队伍建设等举措，提高落后地区高中阶段教育毛入学率，增加女童尤其是农村女童平等接受高中教育的机会。</p>	<p>77. Implement the plan for tackling senior high school enrollment to effectively improve the access for girls, especially rural girls, to senior high school education. In 2017, the "Plan for Increasing Access and Tackling Enrollment in Senior High School Education (2017-2020)" was released, giving priorities to poor and educationally disadvantaged areas and vulnerable groups. By expanding education resources, increasing funding, and improving the quality of the teaching force, the plan aimed to improve the gross enrollment rate in senior high school education in backward areas and increase equal access for girls, especially rural girls, to senior high school education.</p>
<p>78. 保障少数民族妇女和女童的受教育权利。出台《“十三五”促进民族地区和人口较少民族发展规划》《兴边富民行动“十三五”规划》，发展各级各类民族学校，实施双语教育，对少数民族考生高考升学予以适当照顾，在广大农牧区推行寄宿制教育等。</p>	<p>78. Efforts have been made to guarantee the right to education for ethnic minority women and girls. We have issued the "13th Five-Year Plan for Promoting the Development of Ethnic Regions and Minorities with Small Populations" and the "13th Five-Year Plan for the Campaign to Revitalize Border Regions and Bring Prosperity to Local People," developed various types of schools at all levels for ethnic minorities, implemented bilingual education, provided an appropriate level of favorable treatment for ethnic minority candidates for college entrance examinations, and promoted boarding school education in the vast farming and herding areas.</p>
<p>79. 高等教育阶段女性比例超过半数。截至 2017 年底，中国普通本专科在校女生约 1447 万，占比 52.5%。成人教育方面，目前成人本专科女学生人数 320 万，占比 58.8%。高等教育在校中女研究生人数为 127.8 万人，占比 48.4%。</p>	<p>79. The proportion of women in higher education is more than half. As of the end of 2017, there were approximately 14.47 million female students in regular undergraduate and junior colleges in China, accounting for 52.5%. In terms of adult education, there are currently 3.2 million female adult students enrolled in undergraduate and junior colleges, accounting for 58.8%. The number of female graduate students in higher education is 1.278 million, accounting for 48.4%.</p>

<p>80. 妇女接受职业教育和技能培训，尤其是政府补贴性职业培训人数比例增加。按照《国务院关于加快发展现代职业教育的决定》《教育部等九部门关于进一步推进社区教育发展的意见》《职业教育东西协作行动计划（2016-2020年）》，加大对农村和贫困地区职业教育支持力度，为农村女性特别是贫困家庭女性接受优质职业教育创造条件。落实好中等职业教育免学费和国家助学金，高等职业教育奖助学金和助学贷款等学生资助政策，并向贫困地区和贫困人口倾斜。各项奖补政策有效解决了女童初中毕业后辍学问题，确保女性平等参与并完成职业教育。农村妇女有平等接受各类培训的权利，通过提高技术技能，改善进入劳动力市场竞争力，提升就业机会。2017年，中等职业教育中女生为681万人，占比42.8%。全国享受政府补贴性职业培训的女性比例为39.92%。女性接受职业技能培训的人数不断增加。2011-2015年，城市妇女参加各种职业技能和再就业技能培训累计达300多万人次；农村妇女参加劳动力素质和就业技能培训累计达3300多万人次。</p>	<p>80. The proportion of women receiving vocational education and skills training, especially government-subsidized vocational training, has increased. In accordance with the "Decision of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Modern Vocational Education," "Opinion of Nine Ministries Including the Ministry of Education on Further Promoting the Development of Community Education," and the "Action Plan for the Cooperation Between Eastern and Western China on Vocational Education (2016-2020)," the support for vocational education in rural and impoverished areas has increased, allowing rural women, especially women from poor families, to receive high-quality vocational education. We have implemented financial assistance policies for students, such as tuition exemption and national grants for secondary vocational education, and scholarships, grants and student loans for higher vocational education, giving preference to impoverished areas and groups. Various rewards and subsidies policies have effectively solved the problem of girls dropping out after graduating from junior high school, ensuring women's equal participation and full completion in vocational education. Rural women have the equal right to receive various types of training, and through improving their technical skills, they can improve their competitiveness in the labor market and increase employment opportunities. In 2017, there were 6.81 million female students in secondary vocational education, accounting for 42.8%. The proportion of women among the recipients of government-subsidized vocational training nationwide is 39.92%. The number of women receiving vocational skills training continues to increase. From 2011 to 2015, the cumulative number of urban women's participation in various vocational skills and reemployment skills training was more than 3 million; the total cumulative number of rural women's participation in labor force quality and job skills training was more than 33 million.</p>
<p>81. 妇女平等享有奖学金机会。2018年数据统计显示，国家公派留学项目中女性获取奖学金人数占总人数的53%，超过男性录取人数。</p>	<p>81. Women have equal access to scholarship opportunities. Statistics in 2018 show that women accounted for 53% of the total number of scholarship</p>

	recipients in national government-sponsored study abroad programs, exceeding the number of men admitted.
82. 文化和旅游部会同教育部实施“中国非遗传承人群研修研习培训计划”，支持妇女参加研修培训。截至2018年4月，全国参与院校共计举办各类研修、研习、培训405期，培训学员1.8万人次，加上各地延伸培训，全国覆盖5.6万人次。其中，约58%的学员为妇女，有关刺绣、蜡染、面花等非遗项目的培训班，妇女占比约90%。	82. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, has implemented the "Learning and Training Program for People Continuing the Intangible Cultural Heritage of China" with support provided for women to participate in the sessions. As of April 2018, participating colleges and universities across the country have held a total of 405 sessions of various types of research, learning, and training with 18,000 trainees. Together with the extended training in various regions, the program has cumulatively reached 56,000 trainees across the country. Among them, about 58% of the trainees are women. For training courses on intangible cultural heritage projects such as embroidery, wax dyeing, and dough figurine sculpting, 90% of the trainees are women.
第 11 条 妇女就业	Article 11: Employment of Women
83. 中国重视消歧委员会在第29和30条结论性意见中就妇女就业问题提出的一些关切和建议，政府有关部门整合各方资源，制定出台消除就业性别歧视、促进妇女平等就业的一系列政策措施，努力消除劳动力市场的性别歧视，并通过多种渠道和措施引导并支持城乡妇女就业和创业。	83. China values some of the concerns and recommendations raised by the CEDAW Committee on the issue of women's employment in Articles 29 and 30 of its Concluding Observations. The relevant government departments have integrated resources from all sides and formulated a series of measures to eliminate gender discrimination in employment and to promote equal employment for women. We strive to eliminate gender discrimination in the labor market, and guide and support urban and rural women in employment and entrepreneurship through various channels and measures.
84. 女性就业人数增加。2017年全国女性就业人员占全社会就业人员的比重为43.5%，其中城镇单位女性就业人员6545万人。	84. The number of employed women has increased. In 2017, female employees accounted for 43.5% of all employed persons in the whole society, including 65.45 million female employees in urban work units.

<p>85. 女性创业人数比例超过半数。2016 年政府印发《关于实施创业担保贷款支持创业就业工作的通知》，规定妇女“应纳入创业担保贷款重点对象范围”。妇女在大众创业、万众创新中施展才华，互联网领域创业者中女性占 55% 以上。2016 年，全国创建女大学生创业实践基地 5000 多个，搭建女性创客空间、孵化器、创客服务平台 2100 多个，引导数百万妇女投身电商创业。创建妇女手工编织基地 5000 多个，从业妇女 330 多万人，辐射带动就业困难妇女居家灵活就业 1000 多万人。开展“创业创新巾帼行动”，举办首届中国妇女创业创新大赛，激发妇女双创活力，累计开展女性双创培训 550 多万人次，带动上千万城乡妇女创业就业。</p>	<p>85. Women now account for more than half of entrepreneurs. In 2016, the government issued the "Notice on Implementing Guaranteed Business Loans to Support Entrepreneurship and Employment," stipulating that women "should be included as priority recipients of entrepreneurial guaranteed loans." Women have utilized their talents in mass entrepreneurship and innovation, accounting for more than 55% of Internet entrepreneurs. In 2016, more than 5,000 entrepreneurship practice sites for female college students were established nationwide, and more than 2,100 creator spaces, incubators, and creator service platforms for women were established to provide guidance for millions of women to engage in e-commerce entrepreneurship. More than 5,000 hand-knitting sites were created for women, employing more than 3.3 million women and creating the ripple effect of allowing more than 10 million women with employment difficulties to find flexible at-home jobs. We have launched the "Campaign for Female Entrepreneurship and Innovation" and held the first Chinese Women's Entrepreneurship and Innovation Competition to propel their business and creativity forward. More than 5.5 million entrepreneurship and innovation training sessions for women have been carried out, and tens of millions of urban and rural women have started their own businesses and found employment.</p>
<p>86. 技能劳动者及高级专业技术人员中的女性比例提高。2017 年公有制企事业单位中女性专业技术人员 1480 万人，所占比重达 48.6%；其中高级专业技术人员 178.9 万人，所占比重达 39.3%，比 2014 年提高 2.6 个百分点。</p>	<p>86. The proportion of women among skilled workers and senior professional and technical personnel has increased. In 2017, there were 14.8 million female professional and technical personnel in public enterprises and institutions, accounting for 48.6%; among them, 1.789 million were senior professional and technical personnel, accounting for 39.3%, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from 2014.</p>
<p>87. 尊重和促进妇女在非物质文化遗产传承中的重要地位和作用，积极认定女性传承人为各级代表性传承人。2018 年文化和旅游部公布的第五批国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目代表性</p>	<p>87. We respect and promote the important position and role of women in continuing intangible cultural heritage, and actively designate women as representatives at all levels to carry on the cultural heritage practices. Among the fifth batch of national-level representatives for signature intangible cultural heritage projects announced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2018,</p>

<p>传承人中，女性传承人 262 人，占总数的 24.2%。部分项目打破了“传男不传女”的传承惯制。建设传统工艺工作站，积极引导当地妇女参与。如新疆哈密传统工艺工作站推动在当地建立了 231 家合作社，形成了“工作站+协会+合作社+绣娘”的链条模式，接受订单 1.7 万余件，近千名绣娘直接参与工作站订单制作，每人平均增收 1500 元以上；湖南湘西土家族苗族自治州传统工艺站自设立以来，直接培训近 500 人次，延伸培训绣娘 6000 余人次，带动当地妇女在家门口就业。</p>	<p>262 were female, accounting for 24.2% of the total. In some projects, the traditional rule of "only passing down the craft to males and not females" has been broken. We have established traditional craft workstations and actively guided local women to participate. For example, the traditional craft workstation in Hami, Xinjiang has promoted the establishment of 231 cooperatives in the local area, forming a chain model of "workstation + association + cooperative + embroideress," through which more than 17,000 orders have been received, and nearly 1,000 embroideresses have directly participated in producing the orders for the workstation. The average income per person has increased by more than 1,500 yuan. Since its establishment, the traditional craft workstation in Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in Hunan has directly trained nearly 500 people cumulatively, who have then gone on to train more than 6,000 embroideresses, allowing local women to find employment at home.</p>
<p>88. 女职工权益保护工作不断加强。健全劳动关系协调机制，推动将女职工特殊劳动保护、生育保障和平等的培训、晋升、工资福利待遇等纳入集体协商和集体合同或签订女职工权益保护专项集体合同，推动用人单位执行涉及女职工权益法律法规规定。截至 2017 年 9 月，全国共签订女职工权益保护专项集体合同 136.6 万份，覆盖女职工 7999.9 万人。2017 年执行《女职工劳动保护特别规定》（以下简称特别规定）的企业达到 71.2%。</p>	<p>88. The protection of the rights and interests of female employees has been continuously strengthened. We have improved the labor relations coordination mechanism; promoted the inclusion of special labor protection, maternity protection, and equal training, promotion, wages and benefits of female employees into collective negotiation and collective contracts, or into the signing of special collective contracts for the protection of female employees' rights and interests; and pushed for employers to implement laws and regulations involving the rights and interests of female employees. As of September 2017, a total of 1.366 million special collective contracts for the protection of the rights and interests of female employees had been signed across the country, covering 7.99 million female employees. In 2017, 71.2% of enterprises implemented the "Special Provisions on Labor Protection for Female Employees" (hereinafter referred to as the Special Provisions).</p>
<p>89. 积极促进工作场所性别平等。2018 年，全国总工会在开展了企业性别平等机制建设调研基础上，于 2019 年 2 月编发《促进工作场</p>	<p>89. We have actively promoted gender equality in the workplace. In 2018, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions conducted a survey on the establishment of corporate gender equality mechanisms, and compiled and issued the</p>

<p>所性别平等指导手册》，从就业机会平等、职业发展机会平等、薪酬待遇平等、生育保护、女职工平衡工作和家庭、预防和制止职场暴力和性骚扰六个环节，阐释用人单位应建立的制度机制，分析点评实践案例，促进工作场所性别平等。</p>	<p>"Guiding Manual for Promoting Gender Equality in the Workplace" in February 2019 based on the results. The manual explained the institutional mechanisms that employers should establish, analyzed and commented on practical cases, and promoted gender equality in the workplace in six aspects: equal employment opportunities, equal career development opportunities, equal pay and treatment, maternity protection, balance of work and family life for female employees, and preventing and stopping workplace violence and sexual harassment.</p>
<p>90. 加强女职工休息哺乳室建设。2016年全国总工会联合9部门出台《关于加强推进母婴设施建设的指导意见》，提出到2020年底，所有应配置母婴设施的用人单位基本建成标准化的母婴设施。各地工会女职工组织根据不同行业、类型单位女职工需求，通过项目化运作、社会化推进，为特殊生理期女职工提供安全、卫生、私密的休息哺乳场所。截至2017年9月，全国建立女职工休息哺乳室的基层企事业工会29.6万个，涵盖单位62.3万家，覆盖女职工1849.4万人。</p>	<p>90. We have strengthened the establishment of resting and breastfeeding rooms for female employees. In 2016, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and nine other departments jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on Strengthening and Promoting the Establishment of Maternal and Infant Care Facilities," stating that by the end of 2020, all units of employment that should be equipped with such accommodations will have established standardized maternal and infant care facilities. According to the needs of female employees in different industries and types of work, and through project-based operations and social efforts, female worker organizations within labor unions in various regions have provided safe, hygienic and private resting and breastfeeding spaces for female employees as their bodies go through a unique phase. As of September 2017, 296,000 trade unions in grassroots enterprises and institutions have established resting and breastfeeding rooms for female employees, covering 623,000 workplaces and 18.494 million female workers.</p>
<p>91. 加大女职工劳动监督检查工作力度。全国总工会连续三年通过全国“两会”平台，就加强特别规定监督检查提出意见建议，推动和加强全面两孩政策下女职工劳动保护监督检查工作。各地工会主动加强与地方人大和人力资源社会保障厅（局）、卫生健康委、安监局等政府部门联系配合，对特别规定贯彻落实情况协同开展监督</p>	<p>91. We have strengthened labor supervision and inspection of female employees. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has utilized the national "two sessions" platform for three consecutive years, putting forward opinions and suggestions on strengthening the supervision and inspection of special regulations, and promoting the labor protection supervision and inspection of female employees under the universal two-child policy. Local labor unions have proactively strengthened liaison and cooperation with local people's congresses, human resources and social security departments (bureaus), health</p>

<p>检查，提出督促整改意见。截至 2017 年 9 月，执行女职工禁忌从事劳动有关规定的基层工会 163.3 万个，覆盖单位 377 万家，覆盖女职工 7229.6 万人；执行女职工在经期、孕期、产期、哺乳期享有特殊待遇有关规定的基层工会 164 万个，覆盖单位 379.8 万家，覆盖女职工 7335.8 万人。</p>	<p>commissions, administrations of work safety, and other government departments; coordinated the supervision and inspection of the implementation of special regulations; and put forward suggestions for supervision and rectification. As of September 2017, 1.633 million grassroots trade unions have implemented regulations related to female employees not being able to engage in certain types of work due to conditions experienced by women, covering 3.77 million units and 72.296 million female employees; 1.64 million grassroots trade unions have provided special treatment for female employees during menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding, covering 3.798 million workplaces and 73.358 million female employees.</p>
<p>92. 多机构合作细化法律规范、保障妇女平等就业权利。2019 年 3 月，人力资源社会保障部、国资委、全国妇联等部门联合发布《关于进一步规范招聘行为促进妇女就业的通知》，明确了六种禁止就业性别歧视情形，规定了对涉嫌性别歧视的用人单位和人力资源服务机构给予责令改正、罚款、吊销营业执照等处罚，建立多部门联合约谈机制，支持和帮助遭受就业歧视的妇女提起诉讼，为妇女提供个性化职业指导和服务等，为保障妇女平等享有就业权提供了有力的政策支持。</p>	<p>92. Multiple agencies have worked together to specify and articulate laws and regulations to guarantee women's equal employment rights. In March 2019, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, the All-China Women's Federation and other departments jointly issued the "Notice on Further Regulating Recruitment Practices to Promote Women's Employment," which specified six situations where gender discrimination in employment is prohibited; stipulated that employers and human resources service agencies suspected of gender discrimination in employment shall receive penalties, such as being ordered to rectify the matter, paying fines, or having their business licenses revoked; requested the establishment of a multi-departmental joint intervention mechanism, the provision of support and help for women who suffer from employment discrimination to file lawsuits, and the provision of personalized career guidance and services for women, providing strong policy support to guarantee women's equal enjoyment of employment rights.</p>
<p>93. 中国法律保障女职工享受带薪生育假期。国务院出台《关于实施全面两孩政策 改革完善计划生育服务管理的决定》等系列政策措施，依法保障女性就业、休假等合法权益，支持</p>	<p>93. Chinese law guarantees paid maternity leave for female employees. The State Council promulgated a series of policy measures such as the "Decision on Implementing the Universal Two-Child Policy Reform and Improving the Management of Family Planning Services" to protect women's legal rights and interests such as employment and vacation in accordance with the law, to</p>

<p>女性生育后重返工作岗位，鼓励用人单位为孕期和哺乳期女性提供灵活的工作时间及必要的便利条件。全国 31 个省（区、市）依据人口与计划生育法修正案完善计划生育奖励假政策，明确规定女职工在 98 天法定产假之外还享有 1-9 个月不等的奖励假，男性享有 7-31 日不等的带薪陪产假。</p>	<p>facilitate women's return to work after childbirth, and to encourage employers to provide flexible working hours and necessary conveniences to female employees during pregnancy and breastfeeding. Thirty-one provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) across the country have perfected family planning incentive leave policies in accordance with the amendments to the Population and Family Planning Law, clearly stipulating that female employees can receive incentive leave ranging from one to nine months in addition to 98 days of statutory maternity leave, and men are entitled to paid paternity leave ranging from 7 to 31 days.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第 12 条 妇女健康</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 12: Women's Health</p>
<p>94. 中国高度重视妇女健康和全面发展，将保障妇女健康作为重大战略和重点任务，不断提高妇女健康水平。自 2014 年以来，先后发布实施《“健康中国 2030”规划纲要》《“十三五”卫生与健康规划》《“十三五”深化医药卫生体制改革规划》，把妇女儿童健康放在优先发展战略，努力保障妇女儿童全方位、全生命周期的健康。</p>	<p>94. China attaches great importance to women's health and comprehensive development. The protection of women's health is a major policy issue and key task, and we have been continuously improving women's health. Since 2014, the Chinese government has issued and implemented the "Healthy China 2030" Planning Outline, the "13th Five-Year Plan for Health and Wellness," and the "13th Five-Year Plan for Deepening the Reform of the Medical and Health System," prioritizing the health of women and children. These strategies are to ensure the health of women and children in all aspects and throughout their life cycles.</p>
<p>95. 妇女平均预期寿命持续延长。2017 年我国人口平均预期寿命为 76.7 岁，2015 年妇女平均预期寿命 79.43 岁，比 2010 年延长 2.06 岁。</p>	<p>95. The average life expectancy of women continues to increase. In 2017, the average life expectancy of the Chinese population was 76.7 years. In 2015, the average life expectancy of women was 79.43 years, 2.06 years longer than in 2010.</p>
<p>96. 孕产妇死亡率持续下降。2017 年全国孕产妇死亡率由 2010 年的 30/10 万下降到 19.6/10 万，下降了 10.4 个十万分点，提前实</p>	<p>96. The maternal mortality rate has continued to decline. In 2017, the national maternal mortality rate dropped from 30 per 100,000 in 2010 to 19.6 per 100,000, a drop of 10.4 per 100,000, achieving the goals set out in the Women's Program and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals</p>

<p>现了妇女纲要目标和联合国千年发展目标，中国被世界卫生组织列为妇幼健康高绩效的 10 个国家之一。</p>	<p>ahead of schedule. China was listed by the World Health Organization as one of the 10 countries with high performance in maternal and child health.</p>
<p>97. 妇女生殖健康水平不断提高。2017 年，妇女病检查率为 66.9%，查出妇女病率为 24.2%。全国流动人口基本公共卫生计生服务覆盖率保持在 87% 以上。</p>	<p>97. The level of women's reproductive health continues to improve. In 2017, the gynecological examination rate was 66.9% with a disease detection rate of 24.2%. The coverage rate of basic public health and family planning services for the migrant population nationwide has remained above 87%.</p>
<p>98. 妇女艾滋病和性病防控力度加大。2015 年起，中央财政每年投入 14 亿元，将预防艾滋病、梅毒和乙肝母婴传播工作扩展至全国，政府为所有孕产妇免费提供艾滋病、梅毒和乙肝筛查，同时免费为所有发现的感染孕产妇及所生儿童提供预防母婴传播综合干预服务。2017 年女性抗病毒在治人数达 155618 人。2017 年，孕产妇艾滋病、梅毒和乙肝检测率达到 99% 以上；HIV 感染孕产妇抗病毒药物应用比例达 90%；梅毒感染孕产妇接受治疗的比列达 80%；艾滋病母婴传播率下降到 4.9%；先天梅毒报告病例数从 2011 年的 1.3 万例降至 3846 例；乙肝感染孕产妇所生儿童的乙肝免疫球蛋白注射率达到 99.7%；新生儿首针乙肝疫苗接种率达到 96.8%。</p>	<p>98. The prevention and control of AIDS and STDs among women has been stepped up. Since 2015, the central government has invested 1.4 billion yuan annually to expand the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B to the whole country. The government provides free AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B screenings for all pregnant women. It also provides free comprehensive intervention services for all pregnant women found to be infected and children born to them to prevent mother-to-child transmission. In 2017, the number of women under antiviral treatments reached 155,618. In 2017, the testing rate of maternal AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B reached over 99%; the proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women using antiviral drugs reached 90%; the proportion of syphilis-infected pregnant women receiving treatment reached 80%; the mother-to-child transmission rate of AIDS dropped to 4.9 %; the number of reported cases of congenital syphilis dropped from 13,000 in 2011 to 3,846; the injection rate of hepatitis B immune globulin for children born to pregnant women with hepatitis B infection reached 99.7%; the first injection of hepatitis B vaccine in newborns reached 96.8%.</p>
<p>99. 妇幼健康服务体系不断健全，形成了以妇幼保健机构为核心，基层医疗卫生机构为网底，综合医院和科研教学机构为技术支持，覆盖</p>	<p>99. The maternal and child health service system has been continuously improved, forming a three-level maternal and child health service system with Chinese characteristics, with maternal and child health care institutions as the core, grassroots medical and health institutions as the safety net, and general</p>

<p>城乡、分层负责的中国特色的三级妇幼健康服务体系。</p>	<p>hospitals and scientific research and teaching institutions as technical support, covering urban and rural areas with a hierarchy of responsibilities.</p>
<p>100. 妇幼保健基础设施明显改善，服务能力显著提高。中国持续加大妇幼保健机构建设投资力度，着力改善基层妇幼健康服务基础设施条件。“十二五”期间（2011-2015）中央财政投资 107 亿元支持 1100 多所妇幼保健机构基础设施建设，投资 40 亿元支持 800 个县级计划生育服务机构基础设施建设和配备设备。2016-2017 年，中央政府下达预算内投资 62.5 亿元，支持 512 个妇幼保健机构建设，投资规模较“十二五”时期明显提高。2013 年以来，中国推进妇幼保健和计划生育技术服务资源优化整合。截至 2017 年底，全国市县乡三级机构资源整合率达到 89.8%。整合后的妇幼保健计划生育服务机构将逐步实现孕产保健、妇女保健、儿童保健、生殖健康全程服务。</p>	<p>100. The infrastructure for maternal and child health care has significantly improved with remarkable expansion in service capacity. China continues to increase investment in the construction of maternal and child health institutions and strives to improve the infrastructure conditions for grassroot-level maternal and child health services. During the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" period (2011-2015), the central government invested 10.7 billion yuan to support the infrastructure construction of more than 1,100 maternal and child health care institutions, and 4 billion yuan to support the infrastructure construction and equipment of 800 county-level family planning service institutions. From 2016 to 2017, the central government allocated a budget of 6.25 billion yuan to support the construction of 512 maternal and child health care institutions, a significant increase in investment scale compared to the 12th Five-Year Plan period. Since 2013, China has promoted the optimization and integration of technical service resources for maternal and child health and family planning. As of the end of 2017, the resource integration rate of municipal, county, and rural-level institutions nationwide had reached 89.8%. The integrated maternal and child health care and family planning service agencies will gradually realize the full range of maternity health, women's health, children's health, and reproductive health services.</p>
<p>101. 妇幼健康服务可及性和公平性不断改善。自 2009 年中国全面实施基本公共卫生服务项目以来，孕产妇健康管理服务持续增加。据统计，2017 年，早孕建册率和产后访视率达 85% 以上。深入实施农村孕产妇住院分娩补助项目，各级财政对全国农村孕产妇住院分娩按照人均 500 元的标准进行补助。</p>	<p>101. The accessibility and equality of maternal and child health services have continued to improve. Since China's full implementation of basic public health services in 2009, maternal health management services have continued to increase. According to statistics, in 2017, the rate of early pregnancy registration and postpartum visits reached over 85%. Far-reaching programs for rural pregnant women's hospitalized childbirth subsidy were implemented, and governments at all levels will provide financial subsidies for rural pregnant women in hospitalized childbirth at a rate of 500 yuan per person.</p>

<p>102. 妇女心理精神卫生工作不断加强。2015年，中国制定《全国精神卫生工作规划（2015-2020年）》，提出要保障和促进妇女精神卫生工作。2016年制定《关于加强心理健康服务的指导意见》，全面开展严重精神障碍患者管理治疗工作，启动精神卫生综合管理试点，广泛开展多种宣传活动普及精神卫生、心理健康核心知识。</p>	<p>102. Efforts to improve women's psychological and mental health have been continuously strengthened. In 2015, China formulated the National Mental Health Work Plan (2015-2020), which proposed to guarantee and promote women's mental health efforts. In 2016, the "Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Mental Health Services" was formulated. The management and treatment of patients with severe mental disorders were carried out on a full scale, the pilot sites for comprehensive management of mental health were launched, and various publicity activities were carried out to popularize core knowledge of mental health and psychological wellbeing.</p>
<p>第 13 条 妇女的其他经济和社会权利</p>	<p>Article 13: Other Economic and Social Rights of Women</p>
<p>103. 中国法律对妇女在其他经济和社会权利方面无任何歧视性限制。</p>	<p>103. Chinese law does not impose any discriminatory restrictions on women with respect to other economic and social rights.</p>
<p>104. 保障妇女平等获得公共服务与资源。2016年新修订的《城市公共厕所设计标准》明确将女性厕位与男性厕位的比例调整为3:2，人流量较大地区为2:1，有效改善妇女享有的人居环境。</p>	<p>104. We guarantee women's equal access to public services and resources. In 2016, the newly revised "Urban Public Toilet Design Standards" clearly adjusted the ratio of female toilets to male toilets to 3:2 (2:1 for areas with high traffic), effectively improving the everyday life environment for women.</p>
<p>105. 国务院颁布的《全民健身计划（2011-2015年）》对进一步发展全民健身事业、广泛开展全民健身运动、加快体育强国建设进程做出规划，明确提出“妇女健身站（点）有较大发展”；《全民健身计划（2016-2020年）》提出“开展职工、妇女、幼儿体育，推进外来务工人员公共体育服务纳入属地供给体系”。</p>	<p>105. The National Fitness Program (2011-2015) promulgated by the State Council has made plans to further develop fitness practices for all, extensively carry out nationwide fitness activities, and accelerate the building of a leading nation in sports, specifically proposing “greater development of female fitness centers (sites)”; "National Fitness Plan (2016-2020)" proposes to "develop sports programs for employees, women, and children, and promote the inclusion of public sports services for migrant workers into the local supply system."</p>

<p>106. 妇女生育保障水平提高。2018年，全国生育保险参保人数总计2.04亿人，首次突破2亿人大关，其中女职工达8927万人，比2014年增加1520万人。妇女生育医疗费用均有相应的制度保障，女职工生育医疗费用由生育保险支付，未就业妇女生育医疗费用纳入城乡居民基本医疗保险支付范围。2017年中国启动生育保险和职工基本医疗保险（以下简称两项保险）合并实施试点工作。2019年，在全国范围内全面推进两项保险合并实施，将有利于扩大生育保险覆盖面，增强社会保险基金共济能力和生育保险的保障功能。</p>	<p>106. The level of maternity protection for women has been improved. In 2018, the total number of maternity insurance participants nationwide was 204 million, surpassing the 200 million mark for the first time. Among them, there were 89.27 million women employees, an increase of 15.2 million from 2014. Women's reproductive medical expenses are all guaranteed by the corresponding system, with female employees' reproductive medical expenses covered by maternity insurance and unemployed women's reproductive medical expenses covered by the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents. In 2017, China launched a pilot project for the combined implementation of maternity insurance and basic medical insurance for employees (hereinafter referred to as the two insurances). In 2019, the comprehensive implementation of the merger of the two insurances nationwide will help expand the coverage of maternity insurance and enhance the co-funding capacity of social insurance funds and the protection function of maternity insurance.</p>
<p>107. 妇女参加基本医疗保险人数不断增加。2017年，职工基本医疗保险、城乡居民基本医疗保险（含新型农村合作医疗）参保人数达13.4亿。其中，参加城乡居民基本医疗保险的女性为3.8亿人（不含未整合的新农合参保人数），占城乡居民基本医疗保险参保总人数的比重由2011年的34.1%提高到43.6%。</p>	<p>107. The number of women participating in basic medical insurance has continued to increase. In 2017, the number of participants in basic medical insurance for employees and basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents (including the new rural cooperative medical care) reached 1.34 billion. Among them, 380 million women participated in the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents (excluding the number of participants in the unintegrated new rural cooperative medical insurance), which accounted for 43.6% of the total number of urban and rural residents participating in the basic medical insurance, up from 34.1% in 2011.</p>
<p>108. 妇女参加养老保险覆盖面不断扩大。2017年，全国参加基本养老保险的女性约3.85亿人，比上年增加约3300万人。女性参加城镇职工基本养老保险人数近1.8亿人，较2010年增长58.1%。2017年，女性参加城乡居民基本养老保险的人数近2.1亿人，比上年增长18.5%。</p>	<p>108. The coverage of women's participation in pension insurance has continued to expand. In 2017, about 385 million women participated in basic pension insurance across the country, an increase of about 33 million over the previous year. The number of women participating in the basic pension insurance for urban employees was nearly 180 million, an increase of 58.1% over 2010. In 2017, nearly 210 million women participated in basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents, an increase of 18.5% over the previous year.</p>

<p>109. 妇女参加失业保险和工伤保险人数不断增加。2017年，全国女性参加失业保险的人数为7950万人，比2014年增加了805万人。女性参加工伤保险人数8594万人，比2014年增加了524万人。</p>	<p>109. The number of women participating in unemployment insurance and work injury insurance has continued to increase. In 2017, the number of women participating in unemployment insurance nationwide was 79.5 million, an increase of 8.05 million from 2014. The number of women participating in work injury insurance was 85.94 million, an increase of 5.24 million from 2014.</p>
<p>110. 妇女享有养老服务水平不断提高。全国养老服务机构增幅扩容显著，截至2017年底，全国各类养老服务机构和设施15.5万个，养老床位总数约744.8万张，每千名老人拥有养老床位数约30.9张，居家养老服务设施基本覆盖城镇社区和50%以上的农村社区。全国93%的养老机构可以不同形式为入住对象提供医疗卫生服务，更多老年妇女从中受益。</p>	<p>110. The level of women's access to senior care services has continued to increase. Nationwide, the number of senior care service institutions has increased significantly. As of the end of 2017, there were 155,000 senior care service organizations and facilities nationwide, with a total of about 7.448 million senior care beds, about 30.9 per 1,000 elderly people. Home care facilities covered most urban communities and more than 50% of rural communities. 93% of senior care institutions across the country can provide medical and health services to residents in different ways, allowing more senior women benefit from it.</p>
<p>111. 持续实施国家舞台艺术精品创作扶持工程、中国民族歌剧传承发展工程、国家美术收藏和发展工程等重大项目，创作了一批反映关注妇女基本权利以及老年妇女、残疾妇女、进城务工妇女等重点人群题材的作品，同时也为妇女提供更多丰富多彩的文艺作品。</p>	<p>111. We continue to implement major projects such as the National Stage Art Creation Support Project, the Chinese National Opera Inheritance and Development Project, the National Art Collection and Development Project. We created a number of projects that reflect concerns about the basic rights of women with themes covering key societal groups such as elderly women, women with disabilities, and migrant women working in cities. It also provides women with more diverse works of literature and art.</p>
<p>112. 中国注重加强和改进残疾妇女在教育、就业、健康等方面的公共服务。2017年，844.5万16周岁及以上持证残疾女性参加城乡居民养老保险，参保比例为80.1%；1246.7万残疾女性参加基本医疗保险，参保比例为96.7%；</p>	<p>112. China attaches great importance to strengthening and improving public services for women with disabilities in education, employment, and health. In 2017, 8.445 million female disability card holders aged 16 years and above participated in pension insurance for urban and rural residents, accounting for 80.1%; 12.467 million disabled women participated in basic medical insurance, accounting for 96.7%; 3.55 million disabled women received basic</p>

<p>355 万残疾女性得到基本康复服务；6671 名学前残疾女童接受残疾人事业专项彩票公益金助学项目资助入园；5858 名残疾女生被高等院校录取；16-54 周岁持证残疾女性就业人数达到 296.8 万。</p>	<p>rehabilitation services; 6,671 pre-school girls with disabilities were enrolled in kindergartens with financial support from the special public welfare lottery fund for the disabled; 5,858 disabled girls were admitted to higher education institutions; the number of employed female disability card holders aged 16-54 reached 2.968 million.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第 14 条 农村妇女</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 14: Rural Women</p>
<p>113. 关于消歧委员会第 43 和 45 条结论性意见，中国政府采取一系列积极措施解决农村妇女土地权利保障问题。</p>	<p>113. Regarding Articles 43 and 45 of the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee, the Chinese government has taken a series of active measures to address the issue of rural women's land rights protection.</p>
<p>114. 农村土地改革进程加快。2014 年中国开始组织开展农村承包地确权颁证试点工作，鼓励试点地区探索解决妇女在结婚、离异等情形下土地承包权益保护问题。农业农村部在全国推广安徽凤阳等试点地区保障农村妇女土地承包权益经验。国土资源部在《关于进一步加快宅基地和集体建设用地确权登记发证有关问题的通知》中明确提出“农村妇女作为家庭成员，其宅基地权益应记载到不动产登记簿及权属证书上”。2018 年审议修订农村土地承包法，规定“农户内家庭成员依法平等享有承包土地的各项权益”，“土地承包经营权证或者林权证等证书应当将具有土地承包经营权的全部家庭成员列入”。同年，民政部、农业农村部等部门联合出台《关于做好村规民约和居民公约工作的指导意见》，抵制和约束一些地方存在的侵犯妇女特别是出嫁、离婚、</p>	<p>114. The process of rural land reform has accelerated. In 2014, China began to organize and carry out the pilot work of verifying and certifying contracted land in rural areas, encouraging pilot areas to explore solutions to protect women's rights and interests in land contracting under circumstances such as marriage and divorce. The experience of protecting rural women's land contract rights in pilot areas such as Fengyang, Anhui has been promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to other parts of the country. The Ministry of Land and Resources clearly stated in the "Notice on Further Accelerating the Registration and Issuance of Certificates for Homesteads and Collective Construction Lands" clearly stated that "rural women, as family members, should have their homestead rights and interests recorded in the real estate register and ownership certificate." In 2018, we reviewed and revised the Rural Land Contract Law, stipulating that "family members of rural households shall equally enjoy the rights and interests of contracted land in accordance with the law," and that "certificates such as the land contract management rights certificate or the forest rights certificate shall include all family members with land contract management rights." In the same year, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and other departments</p>

<p>丧偶女性合法权益等突出问题。</p>	<p>jointly issued the "Guiding Opinions on Effectively Working with Village Rules and Regulations and Resident Conventions" to rebuke and curb the prominent issues in some places where the legal rights and interests of women are violated, especially those who are married, divorced, and widowed.</p>
<p>115. 农村土地承包调解仲裁体系建设加强。完善仲裁工作机制，积极吸纳妇联组织作为仲裁委员会成员。截至 2017 年 6 月底，全国共设立农村土地承包仲裁委员会 2463 个，乡镇一级设立农村土地承包调解委员会约 30 万个，村级调解组织近 60 万个，确保农村妇女维权“有门”。在仲裁师资骨干培训中专题讲解涉及妇女土地合法权益的热点、难点问题，增强参训人员维护妇女权益意识和能力。各地及时受理农村土地承包纠纷，依法调解仲裁，维护妇女权益。</p> <p>《关于稳步推进农村集体产权制度改革的意见》在确认农村集体经济组织成员身份中指出，“成员身份的确认既要得到多数人认可，又要防止多数人侵犯少数人权益，切实保护妇女合法权益”。</p>	<p>115. The construction of the mediation and arbitration system for rural land contracting was strengthened. [The government] has improved the arbitration work mechanism, and actively recruited women's federations as members of arbitration committees. As of the end of June 2017, a total of 2,463 rural land contracting arbitration committees were established nationwide, about 300,000 rural land contracting mediation committees were established at the township level, and nearly 600,000 village-level mediation organizations were established to ensure that rural women's rights are protected. The training of core arbitration teachers focused on the key and difficult issues related to women's lawful land rights and interests strengthened the trainees' awareness of and ability in safeguarding women's rights and interests. All localities promptly accept rural land contract disputes, mediate and arbitrate in accordance with the law, and protect women's rights and interests. The "Opinions on Steadily Advancing the Reform of the Rural Collective Property Rights System" pointed out in the confirmation of the membership of rural collective economic organizations that "the confirmation of membership must be recognized by the majority, and also prevent the majority from infringing on the rights and interests of the minority, and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of women."</p>
<p>116. 农村妇女脱贫减贫成效显著。《2011-2020 年中国农村扶贫开发纲要》将农村妇女作为扶贫重点，要求同等条件下优先安排妇女扶贫项目。制定《“十三五”脱贫攻坚规划》《关于在扶贫开发中做好贫困妇女脱贫致富工作的意见》，加大对妇女群体的扶贫力度，累计帮助</p>	<p>116. Rural women have achieved remarkable results in poverty alleviation. The "2011-2020 China Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program" puts rural women as the focus of poverty alleviation and requires priority arrangements for women's poverty alleviation projects under the same conditions. The government formulated the "13th Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation" and "Opinions on Effectively Lifting Poor Women out of Poverty in Poverty Alleviation and Development Efforts," increased poverty alleviation</p>

<p>3378.5 万建档立卡贫困妇女实现脱贫。符合条件的建档立卡贫困户可申请 5 万元以下的扶贫小额信贷。组织开展“巾帼脱贫行动”，优先安排建档立卡贫困妇女在电商、旅游、万企帮万村等扶贫工程中受益；创建“全国巾帼脱贫示范基地”1.38 万个，创新推出能力脱贫、创业脱贫、巧手脱贫、互助脱贫、健康脱贫、爱心助力脱贫等举措，累计培训贫困妇女和妇女骨干 690 万人次，帮助 360 多万贫困妇女增收；开展“乡村振兴巾帼行动”，动员农村妇女在推进产业兴旺、生态宜居、乡风文明、治理有效、生活富裕中发挥半边天作用。</p>	<p>efforts for women, and helped 33.785 million registered poor women to achieve poverty alleviation. Qualified poverty-stricken households with a file registration card can apply for a poverty alleviation microloan of less than 50,000 yuan. The government organized the "Women Poverty Alleviation Action"; prioritized the arrangement of registered low-income women to benefit from poverty alleviation projects such as e-commerce, tourism, and "tens of thousands of enterprises helping tens of thousands of villages"; created 13,800 "National Demonstration Bases for Female Poverty Alleviation"; and launched innovative measures to alleviate poverty such as poverty alleviation through abilities, poverty alleviation through entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation with skills, mutual aid poverty alleviation, health poverty alleviation, poverty alleviation with love and assistance, etc. Overall, they have provided 6.9 million person-times training to poor women core female personnel, and helped more than 3.6 million poor women increase their income. [The government also] launched the "Rural Revitalization Women Action" to mobilize rural women to "hold up half of the sky" in promoting industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance, and a prosperous livelihood.</p>
<p>117. 持续推进农村妇女参与基层民主管理。深入落实村民委员会组织法和《村民委员会选举规程》有关女性当选的政策规定，在村委会换届选举中加强法规政策宣传，并依托妇女议事会等议事协商载体推动妇女参与基层民主管理，村委会成员中女性比例稳步提高（详见本报告第 4 条和第 7 条）。</p>	<p>117. Continuing to promote rural women's participation in grassroots democratic management. The Village Committee Organization Law and the "Village Committee Election Regulations" policies and regulations on women's election have been implemented in depth. The promotion of laws and policies in the general election of village committees has been strengthened. The promotion of women's participation in grassroots democratic management has relied on women's councils and other discussion and consultation vehicles. The proportion of women in the membership of village committees has steadily increased (see Articles 4 and 7 of this report for details).</p>
<p>118. 农村妇女健康水平提高。国家通过实施农村妇女“两癌”免费检查，提高宫颈癌和乳腺癌的早诊早治率，极大地提高了农村妇女的健</p>	<p>118. Raising the level of health of rural women. The state has increased the rate of early diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer and breast cancer by implementing free inspections for the "two cancers" of rural women, greatly</p>

<p>康水平。2009至2017年，合计为7398.5万名农村妇女进行了宫颈癌检查；为1363.4万名农村妇女进行了乳腺癌检查。2018年“两癌”检查工作实现贫困地区所有县全覆盖。全国妇联实施“农村贫困母亲‘两癌’救助项目”，截至2017年底，已累计为10.22万名患病妇女提供帮助，缓解了贫困妇女因病致贫、返贫问题。</p>	<p>improving the level of health of rural women. From 2009 to 2017, a total of 73.985 million rural women underwent cervical cancer screening; 13.634 million rural women underwent breast cancer screening. In 2018, the “two cancers” inspection work achieved full coverage of all counties in poverty-stricken areas. The All-China Women’s Federation has implemented the “Relief Project for the 'Two Cancers' for Poor Rural Mothers.” As of the end of 2017, it has provided assistance to 102,200 women suffering from the diseases, alleviating the problem of poverty caused by illness and return to poverty among low-income women.</p>
<p>119. 农村孕产妇普遍实现住院分娩。2009至2016年，中央财政专项投入226亿元，合计补助农村孕产妇7400余万人。2014年以来，农村妇女住院分娩率持续保持在99%以上，母婴安全得到有力保障。</p>	<p>119. Rural pregnant women generally give birth in hospitals. From 2009 to 2016, the central government invested 22.6 billion yuan in special funds, subsidizing more than 74 million rural pregnant women. Since 2014, the hospital delivery rate of rural women has remained above 99%, strongly guaranteeing the safety of mothers and babies.</p>
<p>120. 新型职业女农民队伍成长壮大。国家将新型职业女农民培训计划纳入各级农业农村部门培训整体规划。实施“新型职业农民培育工程”“星火计划”“百万新型女农民培训”“5123”等培训项目。建立20万所“妇女学校”，2亿人次妇女参加了农业新技术、新品种培训。2017年妇联系统组织举办新型职业女农民培训班1.6万余期，培训各类农业生产经营妇女骨干近150万人次。</p>	<p>120. The team of new professional female farmers has grown and expanded. The state will entrench the training of the new type of professional women farmers into the overall training plans of agricultural and rural departments at all levels. Implementation of training projects such as "New-type Professional Farmer Cultivation Project," "Spark Plan," "Millions of New-type Female Farmers Training," and "5123." Two hundred thousand "women’s schools" were established, and women’s participation in training on new agricultural technologies and new varieties totaled 200 million person-times. In 2017, the Women's Federation system organized more than 16,000 training courses on new-type professional women farmers and cumulatively trained nearly 1.5 million key women personnel of all types in agricultural production and operation.</p>
<p>121. 中国是一个农业大国，与城镇妇女相比，部分农村地区仍然面临贫困问题，妇女占</p>	<p>121. China is a large agricultural country. Compared with women in urban areas, those in some rural areas still face poverty, and women account for a</p>

<p>有一定比例，农村妇女享有的教育、医疗等基本公共服务依然不足。解决农村妇女面临的困难和问题需要付出长期艰巨努力，才能从根本上解决。</p>	<p>certain percentage. Rural women still have insufficient basic public services such as education and medical care. Solving the difficulties and problems faced by rural women requires long-term and arduous efforts—in order to solve them fundamentally.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第四部分</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Part IV</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第 15 条 妇女签订合同、择居等权利</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 15: Women's Rights to Conclude Contracts and Choose Residence, etc.</p>
<p>122. 实行男女平等是中国的基本国策，妇女在签订合同、管理财产、诉讼、人身移动、自由择居等方面享有与男子平等的权利。</p>	<p>122. The implementation of equality between men and women is China's basic national policy. Women enjoy equal rights with men in terms of signing contracts, administering property, litigation, personal movement, and free choice of residence.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">第 16 条 妇女在婚姻家庭方面的权利</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 16: Women's Rights in Marriage and Family</p>
<p>123. 宪法规定，“婚姻、家庭、母亲和儿童受国家的保护。”婚姻法在有关婚姻和家庭关系一切事项的不歧视原则与消歧公约第 16 条的规定完全一致。</p>	<p>123. The Constitution stipulates that "marriage, families, mothers, and children are protected by the State." The principle of non-discrimination in all matters related to marriage and family relations in the Marriage Law is completely consistent with the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>
<p>124. 出台司法解释破解夫妻共同债务认定标准难题。2017 年 2 月，最高人民法院公布《关于适用〈中华人民共和国婚姻法〉若干问题的解释（二）的补充规定》，针对司法实践中出现的涉及夫妻共同债务的新问题和新情况，强调虚假债务、非法债务不受法律保护。2018 年 1 月，最高人民法院发布《关于审理涉及夫妻债务</p>	<p>124. Promulgation of judicial interpretations to solve the problem of the standard for determining the joint debt of husband and wife. In February 2017, the Supreme People's Court promulgated the "Supplementary Provisions on the Interpretation of Several Issues Concerning the Application of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China (II)," which tackle new problems and new situations involving joint debts between husband and wife in judicial proceedings, emphasizing that false debts and unlawful debts are not protected by law. In January 2018, the Supreme People's Court issued the "Interpretation</p>

<p>纠纷案件适用法律有关问题的解释》，重新确立了有关夫妻共同债务认定的标准和条件，公平合理地保障了夫妻双方和债权人的合法权益。</p>	<p>on Issues Concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Involving Marital Debt Disputes," which re-established the standards and conditions for the determination of joint debts between husband and wife, and safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of both spouses and creditors equitably and reasonably.</p>
<p>125. 完善预防化解婚姻家庭纠纷工作机制。最高人民法院、公安部、司法部、民政部等联合出台《关于做好婚姻家庭纠纷预防化解工作的意见》，明确各部门职责任务和工作要求，指导各地各部门做好婚姻家庭纠纷预防化解工作。目前，全国 31 个省（区、市）均下发配套文件。</p>	<p>125. Improvement of the working mechanism for preventing and resolving marriage and family disputes. The Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly issued the "Opinions on Properly Preventing and Resolving Marriage and Family Disputes," clarifying the responsibilities and work requirements of various departments, and guiding all departments various localities in the prevention and resolution of marriage and family disputes. Currently, 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) across the country have issued accompanying documents.</p>
<p>126. 开展丰富多彩的家庭文明建设活动。中国注重家庭、注重家教、注重家风，广泛开展“文明家庭”创建工作，创新开展寻找“最美家庭”活动，累计 4.1 亿人次参与线上线下活动，涌现出各级各类“最美家庭” 314.5 万户。家庭亲子阅读实践等活动吸引 1.7 亿人次参与，好家风好家训征集、展示和巡讲活动覆盖 1.2 亿人次，以良好的家风带动支撑整个社会的良好风气。</p>	<p>126. Launching rich and colorful family civilization construction activities. China attaches importance to family, family education, and family traditions, has widely launched the work on the creation of "civilized families," and innovatively launched activities to find the "most beautiful families." Participation in online and offline activities has totaled 410 million person-times in, and 314.5 million households of all levels and types have emerged as the "most beautiful families." Activities such as family parent-child reading practice attracted participation totaling 170 million person-times. And the collection, display, and tour activities of good family habits and good family training generated attendance of 120 million person-times, with good family habits spurring and supporting the good atmosphere of the whole society.</p>

See: Annex to the ninth periodic report submitted by China to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at: https://www.hrichina.org/sites/default/files/prc_cedaw_state_party_report_annex_ch_en.pdf