

China

Preamble

1. This submission focuses on an examination of China through the lens of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ("Covenant"). We are of the view that the present efforts made by China have enabled Beijing to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the relevant provisions of the Covenant. It is worthy of note that the submissions made by Uygur Human Rights Project, Human Rights Watch and other NGOs are intertwined with political intents and lack authenticity. We earnestly urge the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to scrutinize their submissions at the utmost jealousy. Or the Committee could simply reject their reports.

The Implementation of the General terms of the Covenant (Article 1 to 5)

2. The adoption of a People's Congress system is a key feature of the political system of China. According to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, all the power of the country belongs to the people and they enjoy the right of self-determination.



- 3. The principles of ethnic equality, ethnic unity and co-prosperity development of all ethnic regions have been adopted by China to solve ethnic problems and regulate inter-ethnical relations.
- 4. Before the peaceful liberation of Tibet, it had no road. But Tibet is now well connected by roads, railways and airplanes. Apart from the continuous expansion of highways, the whole road mileage has reached 103,600 kilometers. Top development priority has been given to the educational sector. Thanks to the 'Three Package' policy and the introduction of 15-year public-funded education, Tibetans spend an average of 9.55 years in schools. Medical and sanitation standards are also greatly improved. From 1959 to 2018, the population of Tibet increased from 1,228,000 to 3,438,200. Over ninety percent of the population is Tibetan.
- 5. With the big increase in social security, life expectancy has increased to 70.6 years. In late 2019, 62,800 poor Tibetans were no longer labeled as poor people and 74 poor counties left the ranks of poor districts because of the rising living standards. At the same time, the human rights conditions have also been improved. In 2019, the net disposable income of residents of towns and rural areas was: 34,664 yuan and 13,122 yuan. From 2014 to late 2019, 737,000 households and 292,300 poor people in the entire district were out of poverty. From late 2013 to 2020, poverty rate decreased from 19.4% to 1.24 %. In 2020,



all the poor residents in Xinjiang were no longer poor in accordance with the existing standards.

- 6. The National People's Congress has granted a high degree of autonomy to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau. While the Central People's Government is solely responsible for foreign affairs and defense of the Special Administrative regions, these two regions enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.
- 7. Relying on the Constitution, the Law of Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities in China, the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly, the Law on the Protection of Disabled persons, Mental Health Law and Employment Protection Law, China has implemented anti-discriminatory policies in a comprehensive manner. It has also directed its mind to actively promote gender equality and protect the rights of special groups.

Safeguarding employment

8. During the outbreak of the pandemic, China made progress in enforcing effective measures to stabilize the job market. In order to help small and medium-sized enterprises weather the storm, China introduced a series of tailor-made policies



Address: 12/F, 202 Centre, 202 Des Voeux Rd West, H.K Tel. No: 39984175 Fax No: 81485726

to help them maintain job stability and reduce financial burden. In 2020, thanks to the Unemployment Insurance Refund Scheme, 1,460,000 enterprises got a refund of 22.2 billion yuan. It benefited 49,510,000 workers. In 2022, newly created jobs in towns increased to 12,690,000 because of the launch of enhanced measures to maintain job security.

9. Attention has also been gravitated toward the online programs launched to provide employment opportunities and training courses for job seekers and workers. The 'Spring Breeze Campaign', which improves recruitment-facilitating services, has been launched to mobilize various public employment agencies and human capital institutions to provide an online platform for the dissemination of job information and provision of job-matching services. The campaign promotes online recruitment, remote interview, and execution and report of online contract. It also tries to maintain equilibrium between supply and demand in the job market. In 2020, over 3.5 million Chinese people were registered trainees under an online real-name registration system.

Improving economy and protecting livelihood

10. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the Chinese government has cultivated a reputation for restoring national economic development by exercising centralized control over anti-pandemic work and socio-economic development. In 2021, China's GDP rose by 8.1%, reaching a total of 1.14 trillion yuan.



National income increased by 10.7 %, reaching 2 billion yuan. At the same time, China has created a better economic structure and improved regional economic planning. The integration between digital economy and real economy has been sped up.

11. Parallel to an improvement of their living standards, Chinese people have also benefitted from a gradual increase of net disposable income. In addition to protecting the fruits of the anti-poverty campaign, China has made further efforts to provide basic elderly care, basic medical services and social relief to help more poor people escape the yoke of poverty. In a bid to improve the living environment of residents, renovation works have been carried out in 56,000 old districts.

Upholding education

12. Making great efforts to improve the educational environment of poor regions, China has continuously improved the quality of compulsory education. Internet penetration rate has reached 100% in primary and secondary schools. Over 95.3% of schools have multi-media classrooms. Because rural schools have implemented compulsory education and provided special teaching posts, more quality graduates are willing to teach in poor rural areas. Special living subsidies have benefited 1,270,000 teachers and 80,000 schools in poor districts. A support program sets up 190,000 classrooms in remote and poor border districts. A



Address: 12/F, 202 Centre, 202 Des Voeux Rd West, H.K Tel. No: 39984175 Fax No: 81485726

healthy subsidy scheme has been set up to precisely raise the support for needy students. Every year in towns and rural areas all over China, approximately 150,000,000 students, who gain access to compulsory education, get free textbooks and are not required to pay miscellaneous fees. Moreover, about 25,000,000 students from poor families get living subsidies. China also achieved zero drop-out rate for poor students in rural areas. In 2020, nine-year compulsory education in poor regions attained a consolidation rate of 94.8%.

13. After liberating Tibet for 71 years, each ethnic group in Tibet enjoys the best educational policies. Occupying one-eighth of the total area of China, Tibet is a big autonomous region. The huge landmass, together with its scattered population, has made it difficult for Tibetan parents to send their children to schools. To solve this problem and meet the demands of parents and students, the party committee and government of the Tibetan Autonomous Region have set up boarding schools in some agricultural and livestock-raising regions. In compliance with the strict requirements of the country and the Autonomous Region, these government-funded boarding schools provide various kinds of learning facilities for students. They wrap learning opportunities, accommodation and canteens in a preferential package known as the 'Threeinclude policy' for students. Parents and students are free to decide whether these boarding schools could meet their educational needs and family conditions. In addition to occasional sick leave, students are free to return home on the weekends, on holidays and long vacations during winter and summer. They are



Address: 12/F, 202 Centre, 202 Des Voeux Rd West, H.H. Tel. No: 39984175 Fax No: 81485726

free to maintain contact with their parents by phone calls and parents are able to contact teachers by phone.

14. Therefore, the trilateral communication between schools, parents and students remain open and smooth. Blowing the scandals of the boarding schools up is a malicious attempt by Western media to disseminate false information. The alleged use of force, threat and punishment is untrue.

Some NGOs provide wrong data in their reports

- 15. We have kept a watchful eye on the use of wrong data by some consultative-status NGOs in their submissions. On 6 January 2023, Hong Kong's movie stars Chow Yun-fat, Andy Lau and New Zealand's journalist Any Boreham were described as criminals in a document known as 'List of Xinjiang's Policemen' This document was released by an international human rights organization Xinjiang Victims Database ("XVD") via Twitter. Andy Boreham said he would sue them. It remains unclear whether and to what extent we would strike a blow at these fraudsters because we suspect that some foreign-based NGOs and governmental institutions are behind them.
- 16. It does not make sense for Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Uygur Human Rights Project to use the wrong data (including personal identities,



Address: 12/F, 202 Centre, 202 Des Voeux Rd West, H.K Tel. No: 39984175 Fax No: 81485726

locations and other material data) provided by the XVD. But we still find the adoption of XVD's name lists and witness statements in their reports. They discredit the international image of China by attacking its alleged human rights misconduct in their reports. In particular, the adverse effects on cotton export have jeopardized the socio-economic rights of Xinjiang people, violating 1996/31 UN Resolution concerning consultative relationships between the United Nations and NGOs.

17. According to Article 57(a) of the Resolution, if an organization, either directly or through its affiliates or representatives acting on its behalf, clearly abuses its status by engaging in a pattern of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the UN including unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Member States of the UN incompatible with those purposes and principles, the consultative status of this NGO with the Economic and Social Council and its listing on the Roster shall be suspended up to three years or withdrawn. We earnestly urge the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to either scrutinize or reject the report submitted by the XVD. We also urge the Committee to investigate the incorrect report submitted by Amnesty international, Human Rights Watch and the XVD. Their illegal activities and any of their acts that violate the Resolution should also be investigated. If they are culpable, the Committee may consider withdrawing their consultative status.



Conclusion

18. In view of the fact that Human Rights Watch has published report to defame the human rights situation in Hong Kong, we urge the Committee to either scrutinize or reject its report. Similarly, the report submitted by the international Trade Union Confederation should either be scrutinized or rejected.

Dated this 9 February 2023

Chinese Dream Think Tank