



China Foundation for Human Rights Development

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China Foundation for Human Rights Development was established in 1994. Its aim is to develop and improve the human rights condition in China, promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the Chinese people and people from other countries on the issue of human rights, and jointly promote the developments of human rights. Its tasks are to raise funds extensively, conduct international human rights exchanges, promote and give financial aid to publicity, education and research in human rights.

Without The United Nations ECOSOC counselors status

Human Rights Education in China

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2. Since 2009, The Chinese Central Government keeps on improving human rights education level on the original basis as the important content of fulfilling the International Convention on Human Rights.

3. We noticed that the Chinese Government has some breakthroughs in achieving goals for Human Rights Education mentioned in the *National Human Rights Action Plan*.

4. We appreciate that Law and Human Rights were introduced to nine-year compulsory education. In Junior High Schools, laws, regulations and so on concerning law and human rights protection as well as *Law on protection of Minors* are introduced in *Ideological and Ethical Education Classes*. On Senior High schools, Civil Rights and

Responsibilities approved by Constitution as well as International Human Rights Conventions are introduced in *Ideological and Political Education Classes*.

5. So far, there were 6 annual training classes of teachers in western areas on Human Rights law, which improved their teaching and researches.

6. Since 2008, there were 4 annual Human Rights Education Conferences of Chinese colleges and universities, discussed the goals, measures and curriculums, improved the contents and goals of human rights law education.

7. Until 2011, about 40 universities offer the human rights law classes for graduates and undergraduates in all majors. And there are nearly 50 human rights research institutes. *International Human Rights Law* was selected one of the 11th **Five-Year Plan on National Teaching Material Planning for Regular Institutes**.

8. Nearly 100 colleges and universities offer Clinical Legal Education in law schools. Students from these institutes devote themselves to legal aids for vulnerable groups.

9. We noticed that in 2011, The Ministry of Education of PRC established 3 National Human Rights Research and Training Centers in Nankai University, China University of Political Science and Law and Guangzhou University. We noticed that the Chinese Government fulfilled the commitment of establishing human rights research centers in the

National Human Rights Action Plan (2009-2010).

10. The establishment of National Human Rights Education and Training Centers, helped greatly in integrating the human resources, researches and basic conditions , spreading the human rights education, and boosting the theory researches. We hope that the Chinese government would keep its promise in *National Human Rights Action Plan* that there would be at least 5 new human rights education and training centers by 2015.

11. We also noticed that there are only 10 universities which have regular human rights law courses, while most schools don't. We sincerely hope that more universities and law schools will offer human rights law courses in future.

12. We notice that, recently, the publications about human rights grow rapidly.

13. In 2011, the first authoritative reference, *Overview to the National Human Rights Agencies* was finished. It's the most complete reference introducing national human rights agencies in different countries in the world.

14. The first series of Human Rights Education, *The Textbook about Human Rights* was released in 2012. There are 6 volumes in first edition. They are *Knowledge of Human Rights for Citizens*, *Knowledge of Human Rights for Judges*, *Knowledge of Human Rights for Prison Guards*, *Knowledge of Human Rights for Law Enforcement Officers*, *Knowledge*

of Human Rights for Women, and *Knowledge of Human Rights for Children*. This series helps popularizing human rights knowledge among people.

15. On September 2011, the first Blue Book about human rights, *Report on Human Rights Development in China, 2011* was released, it was written by experts, and shows the Chinese human rights conditions and experiences in developing human rights to the world.

16. There are plenty of human rights research publications in China. The Academia compiled relevant materials systematically, published hundreds of books and thousands of theses about human rights.

17. There are more and more human rights education programs oriented to the public. During 2009 to 2010, books named *Human Rights in Action in China* and *The Development of Human Rights in China in 60 years* was published.

18. We also noticed that, the existing works of human rights can't meet the needs of people, and only have limited social influence, and there's much space to go. We suggest that, the government should support to compile and publish more works about United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms, and support the publications with pictures and audio that are easy to read. And the government also should support to publicize these works.

19. We notice that human rights trainings for civil servants grow steadily.

20. In order to publicize and popularize human rights, advance human rights awareness for local officials, The State Council Information Office held 11 human rights training classes, greatly improved the human rights awareness and human rights knowledge for these officials, and greatly advanced their administrative capacity and social managements. We suggest that the Chinese Government should keep on holding such training classes.

21. Since 2009, Police Commissioners, Wardens and Directors of Judicial Bureaus at the county level received concentrated trainings separately, which strengthened their awareness of rule of law and human rights, and regulated their law enforcements. We think that such trainings are very important for human rights and we strongly suggest the government to continue and improve such trainings.

22. We notice that, such trainings for civil servants still have long way to go. We suggest that the government devote more efforts to such trainings, and more importantly, incorporate the understandings and protections of human rights into leadership responsibility scope.

23. We notice that, as the largest developing country in the world, the human rights education level in China is far behind the levels in developed countries, and there are great spaces to advance. We suggest that the human rights education for people from different ages, areas and different education levels should boost greatly.