CAFIU Contribution to the Third Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of China
March 2018

1. We consider promoting human rights globally as our critical mission, and carry out exchanges with the commitment of promoting human rights through peace, development and cooperation.

2. We are highly concerned about UNHRC’s 3rd Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of China in the year 2018. Since the year 2013, The Communist Party of China and Chinese Government has paid great efforts and made significant achievements in enriching human rights theories, enhancing top-level design of human rights protection, promoting social and economic development, boosting democracy and the rule of law, and deepening the participation in global governance on human rights, through abiding to the human rights development
route with Chinese characteristics which is based on the national realities, centered on the people, focused on development, and driven by openness.

3. We have observed that the Communist Party of China and Chinese government has included respecting and protecting human rights in the strategic plan of comprehensively implementing the rule of law. The Communist Party of China proposed to advance the rule of law in China and enhance the juridical guarantee system of human rights in the third plenary session of its 18th National Congress, and outlined the concrete tasks of enhancing juridical guarantee of human rights in the fourth plenary session. In its 19th National Congress, the Communist Party of China proposed to integrate the rule of law and the discipline-based party administration, establish the central leading group of comprehensively implementing the rule of law, enhance the centralized leadership on the rule of law in China, ensure the authority and integrity of national laws, and enhance the legal guarantee of human rights.
4. We are glad to see that China actively participate in the making of international rules involving human rights protection, and diligently fulfill international obligations on human rights. In the international climate change negotiations which are carried out mainly under the United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention, China has played a key and constructive role in the conclusion and enforcing of the Paris Agreement. China has proposed the Belt and Road Initiative and endeavored to facilitate the making of international rules related to economic development, environmental protection, healthcare, youth and juvenile, children protection and development, cyberspace administration, anti-corruption, and drug control. In the year 2013, China’s synthesis report (3rd and 4th) of implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its first report on implementing the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict were both reviewed and ratified by the United Nations. In the year 2014, China’s second
implementation reports on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was reviewed and ratified. And its synthesis report (7th and 8th) on implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was reviewed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In the year 2015, China’s sixth report on implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was reviewed by the Commission against Torture.

5. We believe that the initiative of building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping has important positive impacts on promoting global governance on human rights. In March of 2013, Mr. Xi coined the concept of a Community of Shared Future for Mankind in Moscow. In September of 2015, Mr. Xi comprehensively stated the key implications of building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind in the Summit marking the 70th anniversary of the
United Nations. In January of 2017, Mr. Xi delivered a keynote speech themed Building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind Jointly when he attended the Building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind through Aggregated Wisdom and Joint Efforts in Geneva Office of the United Nations. The concept of Building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind has been adopted into relevant resolutions by the United Nations Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, and has become an important citation when human rights issues are touched. It has helped enlarge the vision of international human rights protection, lead the global governance on human rights to a fare and just stage, and inspire the progress of global governance on human rights.

6. We have noticed that the world still face serious human rights deficit currently. Human rights issues are increasingly politicized and double standards are prevailing, while some countries interfere into other countries’ internal affairs by using human rights issues as excuses. Unfairness, intolerance and
restlessness still exist worldwide. Imbalance, disorder and unsustainability has become prominent challenges in global development. The world still has a long way to go in achieving the goals of “Making Everyone Enjoy Human Rights” and “Facilitating Social Progress and Welfare Improvement in Universal Freedom”.

7. We call on the international community to carry out constructive dialogues and cooperation in human rights, enhance global governance on human rights, and facilitate sustainable and healthy progress of international human rights cause. We anticipate the national governments, international institutions and stakeholders to abide by the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter, respect the sovereignty and territory integrity of different countries, respect any country’s development path and social system chosen independently by its people, respect any country’s efforts and achievements in protecting human rights, stick to communications and dialogues, pursue win-win cooperation, promote human rights through
poverty alleviation and development, implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, so as to provide a solid base for protecting and promoting human rights.