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中华人民共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团

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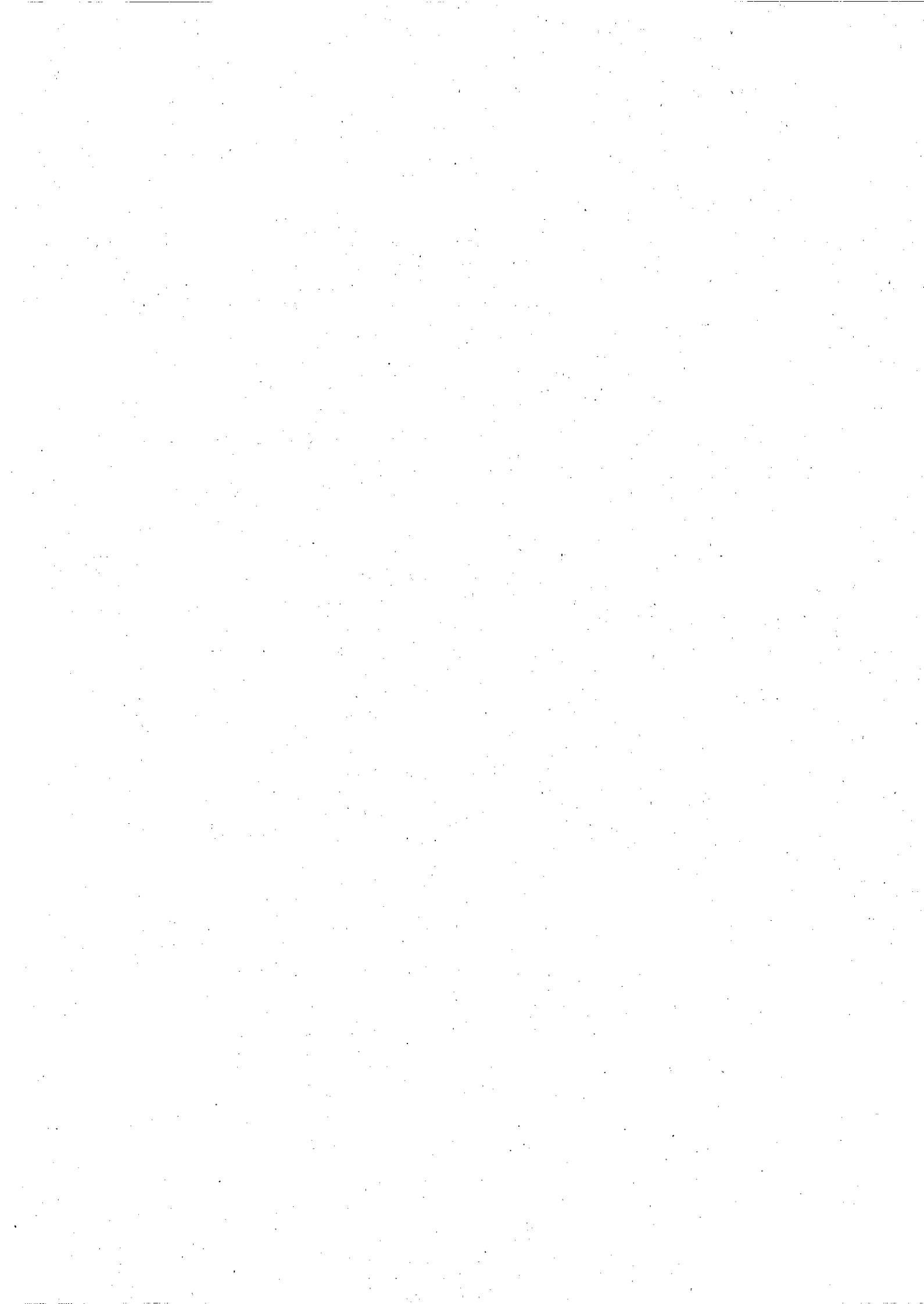
The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee and with reference to the Committee's questionnaire on the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights dated 28 August 2017, has the honour to transmit herewith the reply by the Chinese Government.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 28 November 2017

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
GENEVA



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人权理事会咨询委员会“发展对享有所有人权的贡献” 问题单答复材料

一、 贵国政府对发展权的理解。

发展是人类社会永恒的主题，发展权是一项不可剥夺的人权。拥有平等的发展机会，共享发展成果，使每个人都得到全面发展，实现充分的发展权，是人类社会的理想追求。

生存权和发展权是首要的基本人权。贫困是实现人权的最大障碍。没有物质资料的生产和供给，人类其他一切权利的实现都是非常困难的。发展既是消除贫困的手段，也为实现其他人权提供了条件，还是人实现自身潜能的过程。发展权贯穿于其他各项人权之中，其他人权为人的发展和发展权的实现创造条件。发展权的保障，既表现在经济、文化、社会、环境权利的实现之中，又表现在公民权利与政治权利的获得之中。正如《发展权利宣言》所强调的，“发展权是一项不可剥夺的人权，由于这种权利，每个人和所有各国人民均有权参与、促进并享受经济、社会、文化和政治发展，在

这种发展中，所有人权和基本自由都能获得充分实现。”

发展权的主体是人民。各国应当奉行人民至上的价值取向，视人民为推动发展的根本力量，努力做到发展为了人民、发展依靠人民、发展成果由人民共享。各国应把增进人民福祉、促进人的全面发展作为发展的出发点和落脚点，充分调动人民的积极性、主动性、创造性，使人民成为发展的主要参与者、促进者和受益者。

发展权是个人人权与集体人权的统一。没有个人的发展，就没有集体的发展；同时，也只有在集体中，个人才能获得全面发展。发展权既是每个人的人权，又是国家、民族和全体人民共同享有的人权，个人发展权只有与集体发展权统一起来，才能实现发展权的最大化。正如《发展权利宣言》所指出，“发展机会均等是国家和组成国家的个人的一项特有权利，任何国家和组成国家的任何个人，都有参与发展、平等享有发展成果的权利。”

发展权的保障必须是可持续的。可持续发展是发展权的应有之义，体现着代际公平。发展不平衡、不协调、不平等，发展方式粗放，都是发展不可持续的表现。各国应坚持以可持续的方式进行消费、生产，科学管理地球自然资源，走可持续的、有复原力的经济社会发展道路，满足今世后代的需求。

发展权应为各国人民共有共享。实现发展权既是各国的责任，也是国际社会的共同义务。发展权的实现既需要各国政府根据各自国情制定符合本国实际的发展战略和发展政策，也需要国际社会的共同努力。国际上应坚持公平、开放、

全面、创新的发展理念，着力促进包容性发展，为各国人民共享发展权创造条件。全球经济治理应该以平等为基础，更好反映世界经济格局新现实，增强新兴市场和发展中国家代表性和发言权，确保各国在国际经济合作中权利平等、机会平等、规则平等，实现发展权共享、共赢。

二、贵国政府认为如何利用发展规划和计划促进和实现包括发展权在内的所有人权？请举例说明。

（一）发展规划和计划是国家治理的重要手段和发展政策的具体体现，为经济社会发展提供框架性指导，明确各领域发展方向和重点，有利于分阶段、分步骤实现国家发展总体目标，确保发展的连续性和可持续性。

中国高度重视发展规划和计划的制定和实施，通过富有建设性、务实性、高效性的发展战略、规划和政策措施，统筹推进政治、经济、社会、文化、环境等各领域发展事业，促进和保护包括发展权在内的所有人权。具体事例如下：

1、国家发展战略

中国的国家发展战略以不断保障和实现人民的发展权为基本价值取向，先后提出了现代化建设“三步走”、21世纪上半叶新“三步走”发展战略、“全面建设小康社会”战略构想和“两个一百年”的奋斗目标，并将“人权得到切实尊重和保障”确立为全面建成小康社会的重要目标。中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会提出将决胜全面建成小康社会，开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。中国将在2020年全面建成小康社会，在2035年基本实现社会主义现代化，在本世纪中叶建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代

化强国。

为实现上述奋斗目标，中国遵循创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念，协调推进“五位一体”总体布局和“四个全面”战略布局，坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，不断促进人的全面发展，扎实有效地保障和促进包括发展权在内的所有人权。

2、总体发展规划

按照建设社会主义现代化国家的要求和发展战略，中国政府自1953年起制定了十三个国民经济和社会发展五年计划或规划，对国家经济、文化、社会等各方面发展作出安排，为有计划、分阶段、稳扎稳打地推进包括发展权在内的所有人权的实现确立了指导思想、目标方向、基本要求和实施举措。中国的“十三五”规划坚持新发展理念，按照人人参与、人人尽力、人人享有的要求，注重机会公平，保障基本民生，着力增进人民福祉，实现全体人民共同迈入全面小康社会，为全面促进和保护包括发展权在内的所有人权提供了强有力的政策框架。

3、2030年可持续发展议程国别方案

中国将可持续发展议程纳入国家中长期发展战略，制定《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程国别方案》，成立由43家政府部门组成的部际联席会议机制，全面推进落实工作，取得丰硕成果。中国还发布《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程进展报告》，全面总结落实举措和进展，为各国落实可持续发展议程提供有益借鉴。

4、国家人权行动计划

自2009年以来，中国先后制定和实施三期国家人权行动计划，不断加大各项人权保障力度，人民生活水平和质量进一步提高，经济、社会、文化权利得到全面加强，公民权利和政治权利得到切实保障，全社会尊重和保障人权的意识明显提升，国际人权交流与合作不断发展，中国特色社会主义人权事业迈上新台阶。中国的国家人权行动计划把保障发展权放在保障人权的首要位置，着力解决好人民最关心、最直接、最现实的问题，在推动经济社会又好又快发展的基础上，保证全体社会成员平等参与、平等发展的权利。

此外，中国政府还制定经济、文化、社会和环境等方面专项行动计划，涉及扶贫、互联网、创新创业、科技、贸易、区域发展、社会保障、教育、医疗、环境等，切实保障人民群众各项人权。制定落实有关少数民族事业、妇女儿童事业、老龄事业、残疾人事业发展规划和纲要，切实保障特定群体各项合法权利。

作为负责任的发展中大国，中国还推动二十国集团杭州峰会首次将发展问题置于全球宏观政策框架的核心位置，相继成功举办“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛和金砖国家领导人厦门会晤，把发展议程摆在突出位置。中国在南南合作框架下向其他发展中国家提供力所能及的援助，支持和帮助其减少贫困、改善民生、保障人民生存权和发展权，并为各方在共商共建共享基础上落实可持续发展目标搭建广阔平台。中国推动人权理事会通过决议确认发展对享有人权的重大贡献，呼吁各国全力推进可持续发展，特别是落实2030年可持续发展议程，促进全面享有人权。

(二) 通过科学制定并有效落实发展规划和计划，中国实现经济社会又快又好发展，有力促进和保护包括发展权在内的所有人权，取得举世瞩目的成就。中国 13 亿多民众解决了温饱问题，被联合国誉为“过去 30 年间发展最快的国家之一”；中国实现 8 亿人脱贫，被世界银行称为“在消除贫困方面世界上最有经验的国家”。过去 5 年，中国经济总量稳居世界第二，国内生产总值从 54 万亿元增至 80 万亿元，对世界经济增长贡献率超过 30%，多项主要经济指标名列世界前茅；每年新增就业超过 1300 万，年均减贫规模超过 1300 万人。9 年义务教育全面普及，社会保障体系全面覆盖。2.6 亿老年人、8500 万残疾人和 6000 多万城乡低保人口生活得到基本保障。中国民主法治建设迈出重大步伐，法治国家、法治政府、法治社会建设相互促进，司法领域人权保障取得重大进展，人民依法享有的民主权利和自由更加广泛。

三、贵国政府认为，由于发展不足，各国促进和实现包括发展权在内的所有人权面临哪些挑战和障碍？

贫穷是实现人权的最大障碍。发展既是消除贫困的手段，也为实现各项人权创造了基本条件。2008 年爆发的国际金融危机给全球发展事业带来重创，也为各国人民追求美好生活、维护发展权增添了挑战。各方应以联合国《发展权利宣言》为指引，坚持以“发展为基础”落实 2030 年议程，促进经济、社会、环境协调发展，确保人人过上有尊严的生活。各国有权平等参与发展进程，各国人民有权公平分享发展成果。国际社会要树立人类命运共同体意识，着力解决南北发展不平衡问题，坚持

南北合作主渠道，加大对发展中国家的帮扶力度，优先帮助发展中国家消除饥饿和贫困，实现生存权和发展权，“不让一个人掉队”。

作为发展中大国，中国的发展任务仍然繁重，追求更加平等的参与和更加平等的发展，充分实现包括发展权在内的所有人权，仍需长期不懈的努力。下阶段，中国将继续按照创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念，协调推进“五位一体”总体布局和“四个全面”战略布局，统筹推进各领域建设，努力建成小康社会，并在此基础上进一步建成社会主义现代化强国。



**The Chinese Government's Reply to the Advisory
Committee of the Human Rights Council Questionnaire titled
"Contribution of Development to the Enjoyment of all
Human Rights"**

1. The Chinese government's understanding of development.

Development is an eternal theme of human society, and the right to development is an inalienable human right. It is the ideal pursuit of human society to have equal opportunities for development, share the achievements of development, give everyone adequate development space and fully realize the right to develop.

The right to existence and the right to development are the primary and basic human rights. Poverty is the biggest obstacle to the realization of human rights. Without material production and supply, the realization of all the other human rights will be very difficult. Development is not only a mean to eliminate poverty, but also a condition for the realization of other human rights, and a process for human beings to realize our potential. The right to development goes along through other human rights. Other human rights create conditions for the realization of the right to development and human development. Realization of the economic,

cultural, social and environmental rights, as well as civil and political rights gives the protection to the right to development. Declaration on the Right to Development pointed out that, "The right to development is an inalienable right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized. "

The subject of the right to development is people. All countries should pursue the value orientation of people's supremacy, regarding people as the fundamental force to push forward development, and strive to achieve development for the sake of people, rely on the people, and share with people the fruits of development. All countries should make promotion of people's well-being and the comprehensive development of human beings goal of development, fully mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the people, so that people can become the main participants, promoters and beneficiaries of development.

The right to development is the unity of individual and collective human rights. Without individual development, there shall be no collective development. At the same time, it is only with collective development that it individual can be fully developed. The right to development is a

right for each individual, also a right shared by state, nation and people as a whole. The right to personal development can only be maximized united with the right to collective development. As Declaration on the Right to Development pointed out, equal opportunity for development is a specific right held by the state and the individual of a country. Any state and individual of a country has the right to participate in the development and enjoy equal development fruits.

The protection of the right to development must be sustainable. Sustainable development is the proper meaning of the right to development, reflecting the inter-generational equity. Uneven, incongruity, inequality and extensive development are all manifestations of unsustainable development. All countries should insist on sustainable consumption, production and scientific management of the earth's natural resources and take a sustainable and resilient economic and social development format to meet the needs of future generations.

The right to development should be shared by the people of all countries. Realization of the right to development is a responsibility of all countries and a common obligation of the international community. Realization of the right to development requires both governments to formulate their own development strategies and development policies according to their

respective national conditions, and also requires joint efforts of the international community. Internationally, we should adhere to the concept of "joint development" which is fair, open, comprehensive and innovative, focus on promoting inclusive development, and create conditions for people to share development rights. Global economic governance should be based on equality, to better reflect the new realities of the world economy, enhance the emerging market and the representation and voice of developing countries and countries in the international economic cooperation to ensure equal rights, equal opportunities, equal rules, the realization of a sharing and win-win right to development.

2. How do your government think of the use of development plans and plans for all human rights, including promotion and realization of the right to development? Please give an example.

2.1 Development plan is an important means and development policy to the national governance and management, provide a guiding framework for economic and social development in various fields, clear direction and focus for steps to achieve national development goals, to ensure the continuity and sustainable development.

China attaches great importance to the formulation and implementation of

development plans, through constructive, pragmatic and efficient development strategy, planning and policy measures to promote the overall development of politics, economy, society, culture, environment and other areas of the country, promotion and protection of all human rights including the right to development. The specific examples are as follows:

National development strategy

The national development strategy of China take continuously protect and realize people's right to development as the basic value orientation. It has set up the "Three Steps", then the first half of the twenty-first century "New Three Step" development strategy for modernization construction, "A Well-off Society" strategy and the "Two Centenary" goal. And "human rights are respected and guaranteed" be put forward as an important goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way.

The nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed the target of the final victory of building a well-off society in an all-round way and open a new journey of building a comprehensive socialist modernization country. China will reach that target in 2020, and

realize socialist modernization basically in 2035. To reach, in the middle of this century, a strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful socialist modern state is expected.

To achieve these goals, China follows the development concept of innovation, harmony, green, open, sharing, promoting coordination of the overall layout of "five in one" and "the four overall" strategic layout, adhere to the development of thought of taking people as the center, continue to promote the all-round development, and effectively protect and promote all human rights, including the right to development.

2.1.2. Overall development plan

According to the construction of socialist modernization and the requirements of the national development strategy, Chinese government since 1953 has developed thirteen five years plan or planning for national economic and social development, to make arrangements for various aspects of national economic, cultural and social development. The five year plans have established guiding ideology, basic requirements and targets, implementation measures to the planned, progressed, steady promotion to all human rights, including the right to development. Chinese "13th Five-Year" plan adhere to the new development concept,

which requires everybody participate, everybody make efforts and everybody share, and stress on equal opportunities to all, protection of basic livelihood, and enhancing the well-being of people, aiming at bringing all people into an overall well-off society, provides a strong policy framework for the comprehensive promotion of all human rights, including the right to development.

2.1.3 Country program for 2030 agenda of the sustainable development

China has integrated the sustainable development agenda into its medium and long term national development strategy, formulated the "China's implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda national plan", established the inter ministerial joint conference mechanism composed of 43 government departments to comprehensively promote its implementation and has achieved fruitful results. China has also issued the progress report on China's implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, which comprehensively summarizes implementation measures and progress, and provides useful references for other countries to implement their sustainable development agendas.

2.1.4. National human rights action plan

Since 2009, Chinese has formulated and implemented three national human rights action plan, continued to increase the protection of human rights, further improved the level and quality of people's life. Economic, social and cultural rights has been comprehensively strengthened. Civil and political rights are effectively protected. The whole society to respect and safeguard human rights awareness significantly enhanced. The international human rights exchange and cooperation has continuously promoted. The cause of human rights with Chinese socialism characteristics has stepped onto a new level. China's national human rights action plan has put protection of the right to development the most important place, made efforts to solve the direct and present problems that people mostly concerned , , to ensure that, on the basis of promoting economic and social development, all members of the society enjoy equal participation and development rights.

In addition, the Chinese government has also set up special action plans for economic and cultural, social and environmental aspects , related to poverty alleviation, internet, innovation, technology, trade, regional development, social security, education, health, environment, etc., which effectively protect all aspects of people's human rights. China also formulate and implemented development plans and outlines for protection of legitimate rights of specific groups, such as ethnic minorities, women

and children, aged and disabled persons, etc..

As a responsible developing country, China has pushed the G-20 summits in Hangzhou for the first time to put development issues at the core position of global macro policy framework. China has been successfully held the "The Belt and Road International Cooperation Forum" and the BRICs leaders meeting in Xiamen, and made the development agenda in a prominent position. Under the framework of South-South cooperation, China has provided assistance, support and help to other developing countries to reduce poverty, improve people's livelihood and protect the people's right to survival and development, and built a broad platform for all parties to realize a sustainable development goal on a jointly concerns, jointly efforts and jointly shares basis. China promotes the Human Rights Council to confirm the great contribution of development to enjoying all types of human rights through resolutions, and calls on all countries to fully promote sustainable development, especially to implement the 2030 sustainable development agenda and promote the full enjoyment of human rights.

2.2. Through scientific formulation and effective implementation of development strategies and plans, China has achieved rapid and sound

economic and social development, and has effectively promoted and protected all types of human rights including the right to development, and has made remarkable achievements. More than 1.3 billion Chinese people have solved the problem of food and clothing. China is praised by the United Nations as "one of the fastest developing countries in the past 30 years". China has achieved 800 million people out of poverty and is called the most experienced country in the world to eliminate poverty. Over the past 5 years, Chinese total economy ranked second in the world, GDP increased to 80 trillion yuan from 54 trillion yuan. Its contribution to world economic growth rate exceeds 30%, a number of major economic indicators among the highest in the world. New jobs are created each year more than 13 million. In average, more than 13 million people are lifted from poverty each year. 9 years of compulsory education is fully popularized through out the country. Social security system covers all people. 260 million the aged people, about 85 million disabled people and about 60 million urban and rural low insurance people have got basic guarantee. China has made great strides in building democracy and rule of law. The rule of law over the state, the government and society have been promoted. The protection of human rights in the judicial field has made significant progress, and the democratic rights and freedoms enjoyed by the people are more extensive.

3. What are the challenges and obstacles to the promotion of all human rights, including the right to development, in your government, as a result of the lack of development?

Poverty is the biggest obstacle to the realization of human rights. Development is not only a means to eliminate poverty, but also creates basic conditions for the realization of all human rights. The international financial crisis, which broke out in 2008, has brought great damage to the cause of global development, and also added challenges for the people of all countries to pursue a better life and maintain the right to development. All parties should follow the UN's Declaration on the Right to Development, adhere to the "development agenda" and carry out the 2030 Agenda, promote the coordinated development of economy, society and environment, and ensure the dignity of life for all. All countries have the right to participate in the process of development equally, and the people of all countries have the right to share the results of development fairly. The international community should establish awareness of building a community of shared future for human beings, make efforts to solve the imbalance between the north and south, adhere to the main channel of the international cooperation, to increase efforts to help developing countries, give priority to help developing countries to eliminate hunger and poverty, realize the right to survival and development, "don't let any person fall

behind".

As a developing country, China's development task is still heavy. Pursuing more equal participation and more equal development and fully realizing all human rights including the right to development still need long-term and unremitting efforts. On the next stage, Chinese will continue to follow the innovation, harmony, green, open and sharing development concept, promote the coordination of the overall layout of "five in one" and "the four overall" strategic layout, promote the overall development in all areas of construction, make efforts to build a well-off society, and further build a strong modern socialist country.