

## 中国性别平等与妇女发展状况

# Gender Equality and Women's Development in China

## 前言

### Foreword

中国是世界上人口最多的发展中国家，女性约占 13 亿总人口的一半。促进性别平等和妇女全面发展，不仅对中国的发展有着重要意义，而且对人类的进步有着特殊影响。

China is a developing country with the largest population in the world. Of its total population of 1.3 billion, women account for about half. Therefore, the promotion of gender equality and the overall development of women is not only of great significance for China's development, it also has a special influence on the efforts for the advancement of mankind.

促进男女平等是中国的一项基本国策。自 1949 年新中国成立以来，特别是 20 世纪 70 年代末实行改革开放政策以来，随着中国经济持续增长和社会全面进步，妇女与男子平等的权利和机会不断得到保障，妇女发展获得了前所未有的机遇。

It has always been a basic state policy of China to promote equality between men and women. Since New China was founded in 1949, especially since the adoption of the reform and opening-up policy in the late 1970s, and along with the continuous growth of China's economy and the overall progress of its society, women are being given more guarantees of enjoyment of equal rights and opportunities with men and the development of women is being given unprecedented opportunities.

近年来，中国政府将包括性别平等在内的公平正义作为构建社会主义和谐社会的重要内容，运用经济、法律、行政及舆论等多种措施，努力保障妇女在政治、经济、文化、社会和家庭生活等方面享有与男子平等的权利，不断促进妇女的全面发展。

In recent years, the Chinese government has made fairness and justice, with gender equality included, an important part of efforts to build a harmonious socialist society, and has utilized economic, legal, administrative, public opinion and other measures to ensure that women enjoy equal rights with men in terms of politics, economy, culture, and social and family life, and continuously pushes forward women's development in an all-round way.

1995 年在中国北京举行的联合国第四次世界妇女大会，通过了《北京宣言》和《行动纲领》，对促进性别平等和各国妇女发展，产生了重要影响。值此纪念联合国第四次世界妇女大会十周年之际，这里重点就十年来中国性别平等和妇女发展状况作些介绍。

The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth UN World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 have produced great influence in promoting the progress of gender equality and women's development around the world. To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the conference, this white paper has been prepared to introduce to the rest of the world China's progress in promoting gender equality and women's development over the past decade.

### 一、促进性别平等与妇女发展的国家机制

#### I. State Mechanism to Promote Gender Equality and Development of Women

中国不断完善维护妇女权益的法律体系，制定并实施妇女发展纲要，进一步健全工作机构，加大资金投入，加强社会动员，努力促进性别平等和妇女发展。

To promote gender equality and the development of women, China is making unremitting efforts to improve its legal system to protect the rights and interests of women, formulate and implement programs regarding women's development, further improve relevant working organs, increase financial input and strengthen social awareness.

国家不断加大维护妇女权益法律法规的制定、修订和实施力度，切实维护妇女合法权

益。作为中国最高国家权力机关和立法机关的全国人民代表大会及其常委会，将维护妇女权益和促进性别平等作为一项重要任务，重视制定有关妇女的法律，认真办理维护妇女合法权益的议案，积极督促检查有关法律的执行和落实情况。中国政府及其有关部门，通过执行法律，制定并实施有关行政法规和规章，保障妇女权益，促进性别平等。在当今中国，已形成以《中华人民共和国宪法》为基础，以《中华人民共和国妇女权益保障法》为主体，包括国家各种单行法律法规、地方性法规和政府部门行政规章在内的一整套保护妇女权益和促进性别平等的法律体系。国家司法机关不断加大执法力度，依法对各种侵犯妇女权益的犯罪行为予以制裁。

The state has continuously intensified its efforts in the formulation, revision and enforcement of relevant laws and regulations to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women in earnest. As the supreme organ of state power and the top legislative organ of China, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have taken the protection of women's rights and interests and the promotion of gender equality as a key assignment, paid great attention to the formulation of laws concerning women, seriously dealt with bills related to the protection of women's legitimate rights and interests, and actively urged and supervised the enforcement and implementation of relevant laws. The Chinese government and its departments concerned have enforced laws and formulated and implemented relevant administrative rules and regulations to guarantee women's rights and interests, and promote gender equality. China now has built a complete legal system concerning the protection of women's rights and interests, and promotion of gender equality, based on the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women as the main body and various separate laws and regulations, local regulations and administrative rules adopted by various government departments as supplementary provisions. The state judicial organs have augmented their law enforcement steps, and punished the perpetrators of various kinds of criminal infringements of women's rights and interests in accordance with the law.

国家制定并实施妇女发展纲要，把妇女发展纳入经济社会发展总体规划之中。中国妇女发展纲要是实施北京《行动纲领》、全面推进性别平等和妇女发展的国家行动计划。在《中国妇女发展纲要（1995—2000年）》目标基本实现的基础上，为适应国家经济与社会协调发展的需要和联合国《千年发展目标》的要求，中国又于2001年颁布了《中国妇女发展纲要（2001—2010年）》。这一纲要包括妇女与经济、妇女参与决策和管理、妇女与教育、妇女与健康、妇女与法律、妇女与环境六大领域的34项主要目标和100项策略措施。国务院有关部门和地方各级政府，制定了本部门的纲要实施方案和本地区的妇女发展规划。

The state has enacted and implemented outlines for the development of women, and included women's development in the overall plans of economic and social development. The Outline for the Development of Chinese Women is a national program of action to carry out the Platform for Action adopted in 1995 in Beijing and push forward gender equality and women's development in a comprehensive way. Since the goals set in the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (1995-2000) have been basically realized, and to meet the demands of China's coordinated economic and social development and the requirements of the UN Millennium Development Goals, China promulgated in 2001 its Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2001-2010). The new document outlines 34 major goals and 100 policies and measures in six fields: women and the economy; women's participation in decision-making and administration; women and education; women and health; women and the law; and women and the environment. The departments concerned under the State Council and local governments at all levels have all worked out their own programs for the implementation

of the outline and plans for women's development in their respective areas.

中国政府负责全国妇女儿童工作的协调议事机构——国务院妇女儿童工作委员会（以下简称国务院妇儿工委），在协调和推动政府有关部门做好维护妇女儿童权益工作，制定和组织实施妇女儿童发展纲要，为开展妇女儿童工作和发展妇女儿童事业提供必要的人力、财力、物力，以及指导、督促和检查各省（自治区、直辖市）政府妇女儿童工作委员会工作等方面，发挥了重要作用。本届国务院妇儿工委主任由国务院一位副总理担任，成员单位由国家 33 个部门组成，委员由各成员单位的一名副部长级领导担任。目前，全国所有省（自治区、直辖市）、地（市、州、盟）和县（市、区、旗）人民政府均成立了妇女儿童工作机构，由同级政府负责人领导。各级妇儿工委逐步建立了有效的工作制度，督促和协调各职能部门切实履行职责，工作经费列入同级政府的财政预算。

The National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) under the State Council, the coordination and consultation organ of the Chinese government in charge of women and children's work, plays an important role in coordinating and promoting relevant government departments to do women and children's work well, as well as in formulating and organizing the implementation of the outlines for the development of women and children, providing necessary human, financial and material resources to the work on women and children and to the development of women and children's cause, and guiding, encouraging and supervising the work of its subordinates in all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The current NWCCW is headed by a vice-premier of the State Council, and is composed of 33 member units (ministries, commissions under the State Council and non-governmental organizations - ed.) each having one of its vice-ministerial-level officials as a member of the NWCCW. To date, working organs on children and women have been set up by the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, prefectures (prefecture-level cities and leagues) and counties (county-level cities, districts and banners) across China's mainland, which are under the direction of officials of governments at the corresponding level. An effective working system has been built within these working committees to coordinate the functional departments and urge them to perform their duties. Their expenditures are covered in the financial budgets of the governments at the corresponding level.

中国政府重视发挥与妇女发展有关的非政府组织的作用。中华全国妇女联合会、中华全国总工会、中国共产主义青年团中央委员会、中国残疾人联合会、中国科学技术协会等，都根据其宗旨有效开展推进性别平等工作。中华全国妇女联合会（以下简称全国妇联）是中国最大的促进性别平等和妇女发展的非政府组织，其组织体系包括各级地方妇女联合会和团体会员，具有广泛的代表性、群众性和社会性。全国妇联和地方各级妇联在团结、动员广大妇女参与经济建设和社会发展，代表妇女参与国家和社会事务的民主管理、民主监督，代表和维护妇女权益等方面发挥了重要作用。近年来，政府部门与妇联等非政府组织合作开展多种活动，使社会资源得到有效利用，并通过这些活动有力地促进了性别平等和妇女发展。

The Chinese government attaches importance to the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) related to the development of women. The All-China Women's Federation, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, China Disabled Persons' Federation and China Association of Science and Technology have all effectively pressed ahead with their gender equality work in line with their respective guidelines. The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is the largest NGO in China dedicated to promoting gender equality and women's development. It has an organizational system that covers women's federations and group members at

various levels, and enjoys wide representation and mass involvement. The ACWF and local women's federations play a significant role in uniting and motivating women to participate in the country's economic construction and social development, encouraging them to take an active part in the democratic management and supervision of state and social affairs, and representing and safeguarding the rights and interests of women as a whole. In recent years, government departments have cooperated with women's federations and other NGOs to organize all kinds of activities to effectively utilize social resources for the promotion of gender equality and women's development.

中央和地方财政逐年加大实施妇女发展纲要的经费投入，优化妇女发展的资源配置。2000年以来，中央和地方财政投入相当数量的资金，用于实现妇女发展纲要的重点难点指标，并注意向西部和贫困地区倾斜。1990年国家对于妇幼保健和防治防疫的投入分别为3.05亿元和12.03亿元，1999年增加到10.46亿元和33.88亿元，2003年进一步增至15.79亿元和90.54亿元。国家重视对妇女状况的数据收集和分析研究工作，成立了实施纲要监测评估机构，制定了纲要监测统计指标体系和评估方案，各省（自治区、直辖市）建立了妇女状况监测统计网络和工作制度。国家有关部门不断改进统计制度，增加分性别统计指标，性别统计制度不断完善。近十年来，国家统计局部门已编辑出版多种性别统计资料。

The central and local treasuries have both increased their inputs for the implementation of the outline for the development of women year by year, and optimized the allocation of resources to facilitate women's development. Since 2000, quite an amount of funds have been appropriated from the central and local treasuries to help achieve the key and difficult objectives that are difficult to fulfill in the outlines, with priority being given to the western and poverty-stricken areas. In 1990, the state input into women and children's health care and epidemic prevention and treatment stood at 305 million yuan and 1.203 billion yuan, respectively, which rose to 1.046 billion yuan and 3.388 billion yuan in 1999, and further to 1.579 billion yuan and 9.054 billion yuan in 2003. The state also pays great attention to the collection and study of statistics about the situation as regards women, and has set up a special organ to monitor and assess the implementation of the outline, and formulated a statistical monitoring indicator system and assessment program. In addition, networks for statistics monitoring and working systems have been established in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. With the continuous improvement of the statistics-gathering and analysis systems by the departments concerned and gender statistics indicators added, a complete national gender statistics system has taken shape and is being constantly improved. Over the past decade, materials on gender statistics have been compiled and published by the state departments of statistics.

中国政府重视与联合国及有关国际组织的合作，积极加强与各国政府和妇女组织的交流与合作。中国认真履行国际公约，于2000年5月向联合国提交了《中华人民共和国1995年第四次世界妇女大会〈北京宣言〉〈行动纲领〉执行成果报告》，2004年2月提交了《关于〈消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约〉执行情况第五次和第六次定期报告》，2005年3月提交了《中华人民共和国执行〈北京行动纲领〉（1995年）和第二十三届联大特别会议成果文件（2000年）情况报告》。

The Chinese government sets great store by cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations, and has actively strengthened its exchanges and cooperation with other governments and women's organizations around the world. China is serious about implementing international conventions. In May 2000, it submitted to the United Nations The Report on the Implementation Result of the People's Republic of China of the "Beijing Declaration" and the "Platform for Action" Adopted by the Fourth

World Conference on Women in 1995; in February 2004, it submitted The Fifth and Sixth Regular Reports on the Implementation of the UN "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;" and in March 2005, it submitted The Report on the Implementation of the People's Republic of China of the "Beijing Platform for Action" (1995) and the Document of Results of the 23rd UN General Assembly Special Session (2000).

## 二、妇女与经济

### II. Women and the Economy

国家将保障妇女获得与男子平等的就业机会、共享经济资源和社会发展成果，作为推进性别平等与妇女发展的首要目标和优先领域，制定并采取了一系列政策措施，确保妇女平等参与经济发展、平等获得经济资源和有效服务，增强妇女的自我发展能力，改善妇女的社会经济地位。

The state has made the guarantee of equal employment opportunities between women and men and the sharing of economic resources and results of social development the top priority for the advancement of gender equality and the development of women, and has worked out and adopted a series of policies and measures to ensure that women can equally participate in the economic development, enjoy equal access to economic resources and effective services, enhance their self-development ability and improve their social and economic status.

促进妇女实现创业和再就业。就业是民生之本，也是妇女赖以生存发展的基本经济资源。近年来，中国政府制定和执行扶持妇女自主创业政策，在职业培训补贴、小额担保贷款、税费减免等方面给予优惠，为妇女自主创业提供有利条件。同时，各级政府采取开发公益性岗位、专设就业服务窗口、举办专场招聘会、组织专门培训、监控就业性别歧视等针对妇女的倾斜措施，帮助妇女特别是下岗失业妇女实现就业和再就业。在政府的支持下，各级妇联和工会等非政府组织创造性地开展妇女创业和再就业工作。1998—2003年，各级妇联组织积极争取小额信贷，直接帮助250万妇女实现再就业。十年来，妇女就业数量和比例一直保持较高水平。2004年底，全国城乡女性就业人数为3.37亿人，占全部从业人员的44.8%；全国城镇单位女性就业人员为4227万人，占城镇单位就业人员总数的38.1%。

Encouraging women to start business and become re-employed. Employment is the basis of people's livelihood and the basic economic resource that women rely on for subsistence. Over the past few years, the Chinese government has formulated and carried out supportive policies to encourage women to start businesses on their own initiative, and give them preferential treatment when granting employment training subsidies and small-sum guaranteed loans and conducting tax reduction and exemption. In the meantime, governments at all levels have adopted many favorable policies toward women, such as creating public-welfare jobs, opening employment service centers, sponsoring special recruitment activities and vocational training courses, monitoring sex discrimination against women in employment and help women, especially laid-off women, to find new jobs. With the support of the government, women's federations at various levels, trade unions and other NGOs have conducted their work regarding the employment and re-employment of women in a creative way. During the period from 1998 to 2003, women's federations nationwide endeavored to get small-sum credit loans to directly aid a total of 2.5 million women to get re-employed. Over the past decade, the number and ratio of women employed have remained fairly high. By the end of 2004, the number of both urban and rural women workers reached 337 million nationwide, accounting for 44.8 percent of the total employed; and the number of women workers in urban work units stood at 42.27 million, accounting for 38.1 percent of the national total.

改善妇女就业结构。近年来，第三产业正在成为吸纳女性劳动力就业的主要渠道，越来越多的女性进入计算机、通信、金融、保险等高新技术行业，成为这些行业发展的重要力量。目前，以中小企业家为主的女企业家已占中国企业家总数的 20% 左右，其中有 60% 是近十年创业成功者。国家机关和企事业单位在专业技术人员招聘、培训、职务职称晋升中贯彻男女平等原则，促进优秀女性人才脱颖而出。2004 年底，国有企事业单位专业技术人员中的女性比例达到 43.6%，比 1995 年的 37.3% 提高了 6.3 个百分点，其中高、中级职务中的女性比例分别由 20.1%、33.4% 提高到 30.5% 和 42.0%。

Improving the employment structure of women. Over the past few years, the tertiary industry has become the main channel for providing jobs to women, and an increasing number of women are entering the computer, communications, finance and insurance and other high- and new-tech industries, thus becoming an important force in these fields. At present, women owners of small and medium-sized enterprises account for about 20 percent of the national total number of entrepreneurs, and 60 percent of them have emerged in the past decade. State organs, enterprises and public institutions have long pursued the principle of equality between men and women in terms of recruitment, training of professionals and technicians, as well as promotion in ranks and granting of professional titles to encourage women to display their abilities and come to the fore. By the end of 2004, women accounted for 43.6 percent of the total number of professionals and technicians in state-owned enterprises and institutions nationwide, up 6.3 percentage points over the 37.3 percent of 1995, among whom, the number of senior and intermediate-level women professionals and technicians rose from 20.1 percent and 33.4 percent to 30.5 percent and 42.0 percent, respectively.

提高城镇妇女的社会保障水平。近年来，中国政府不断加快完善以养老保险、失业保险、医疗保险、工伤保险和生育保险为主要内容的社会保障制度，同时对城市社会救济制度进行重大改革，逐步建立和完善了城市最低生活保障、下岗职工基本生活保障和失业保障三条保障线。1994 年国家颁布《企业职工生育保险试行办法》，将原来由企业单位负责的生育保险改变为生育保险社会统筹，截至 2004 年底，全国已有 28 个省（自治区、直辖市）开展了生育保险的社会统筹，参保职工达 4384 万人，约占城镇企业职工总数的 60%。1999 年 10 月国家开始实施《城市居民最低生活保障条例》，截至 2004 年底，包括城镇妇女在内的 2205 万城镇居民领取到最低生活保障金，基本实现了应保尽保。

Enhancing social security for urban women. In recent years, the Chinese government has stepped up the construction of a social security system, with pension insurance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance as the main contents. It has also carried out significant reforms of the urban social relief system, and gradually established and improved three funds: minimum urban living guarantee fund, basic living guarantee for laid-off workers fund and unemployment guarantee fund. The Trial Measures for Maternity Insurance of Enterprise Employees the state promulgated in 1994 put maternity insurance, which used to be borne by employers, under overall social planning. By the end of 2004, the practice of overall social planning had been introduced in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, with 43.84 million employees, or 60 percent of the total number of urban employees covered. In October 1999, the Regulations on the Minimum Standard of Living for Urban Residents went into effect. By the end of 2004, 22.05 million urban residents, including women, were receiving minimum subsistence allowances. All those who needed such help were by and large covered.

发挥妇女在农村经济中的重要作用。中国是一个农业大国，占农业劳动力 60% 以上的妇女是农村生产活动的主力。2003 年开始实施的《中华人民共和国农村土地承包法》规定，

妇女与男子平等享有农村土地承包权利，任何组织和个人不得剥夺、侵害妇女的土地承包经营权。近年来，中国政府采取积极政策措施解决农业、农村、农民问题，加大农业投入力度，推进农村税费改革，实施科技兴农战略。各级政府有关部门与妇联组织合作开展“双学双比”活动，引导农村妇女学文化、学科技，比发展、比贡献，充分发挥农村妇女在振兴、发展农村经济中的重要作用。

Giving full play to women's role in the rural economy. China is basically an agricultural country, and women account for more than 60 percent of the rural labor force and are a major force in farming activities. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Rural Land Contracting, which came into effect in 2003, states that women and men enjoy equal rights in contracting land in rural areas, and no organization or individual shall deprive women of the right to contract and operate land or infringe upon their right to do so. In recent years, the Chinese government has adopted active policies and measures to solve the problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers, increased its input into agriculture, pushed forward tax reform in rural areas, and implemented the strategy of invigorating agriculture by applying science and technology. Government departments and women's federations at all levels have jointly organized activities to encourage rural women to acquire knowledge and learn science and technology, and compete in their development and contributions, so as to bring their role in invigorating and developing the rural economy into full play.

维护农村进城就业妇女的合法权益。近年来，中国政府逐步减少和取消对农民进城就业的限制性规定，着力解决工资拖欠、职业安全、同工同酬、社会保障等问题，减少农村进城就业人员在户籍管理、子女就学等方面的困难，积极维护农村进城就业妇女的合法权益。同时，国家鼓励和支持通过建立培训学校、成立维权工作站和宣传典型侵权案例等途径，提高农村进城就业妇女的权利意识，增强其依法维权能力。

Safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of rural women working in cities. Over the past few years, the Chinese government has gradually reduced or eliminated the restrictive regulations on the employment of rural people in cities, and made great efforts to solve the problems of salaries in arrears, vocational safety, equal pay for equal work and social security for them so as to relieve rural migrant workers of anxieties regarding residence registration in cities and the schooling of their children, and actively protects the legitimate rights and interests of rural women working in cities. At the same time, the state also encourages and supports the building of training schools and legal aid centers, and the publication of typical cases of infringement as a means to raise awareness of their rights among migrant women workers and enhance their ability to safeguard their rights in accordance with the law.

为积极促进劳动就业领域中的社会性别主流化，提高妇女就业和创业能力，近年来，中国政府有关部门开展了与联合国开发计划署、国际劳工组织等国际机构的合作，取得积极成效。目前，中国政府正从国情出发，加快联合国《就业和职业歧视公约》在中国的批准进程。

To actively promote gender equality in employment and raise women's ability to find employment or start businesses, the Chinese government has begun to cooperate with the United Nations Development Program, International Labor Organization and other international organizations, with satisfactory results. At present, it is accelerating, proceeding from the national conditions of China, the process for the approval of the UN's Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention in China.

### 三、妇女与消除贫困

### III. Women and Poverty Elimination

缓解和消除贫困是中国政府矢志不渝的目标。中国政府通过实施大规模的、富有成效

的专项扶贫开发计划,使妇女占多数的农村贫困人口数量从1994年的8000万下降到2004年的2610万,减少了5390万。

To alleviate and eliminate poverty is a goal that the Chinese government is determined to realize. With the implementation of large-scale and effective special poverty-reduction development programs, the government has succeeded in reducing the poverty-stricken rural population, the majority of whom are women, by 53.9 million - from 80 million in 1994 to 26.1 million in 2004.

制定有利于消除妇女贫困的倾斜政策。中国妇女发展纲要提出了缓解妇女贫困程度、减少贫困妇女数量的主要目标,要求在实施西部大开发战略中,加大对贫困妇女的扶持力度,使贫困妇女成为扶贫资源的获得者和扶贫成果的直接受益者。国家扶贫攻坚计划明确提出,要进一步动员贫困地区妇女兴办家庭副业,发展庭院经济;实施劳动密集型和适合妇女特点的扶贫项目;组织妇女学习实用技术,提高脱贫致富能力。2004年在中国上海召开的全球扶贫大会上,中国政府发表缓解和消除贫困的政策声明,强调按照同等优先的原则,积极支持贫困妇女参与实施扶贫项目,妇女参与人数占有所有参与人数的比例不低于40%。

Formulating preferential policies for the elimination of poverty among women. The Outline for the Development of Chinese Women puts forth the main goals of reducing the extent of poverty among and the number of poor women, and calls for more support for poverty-stricken women in the country's western development strategy, so that women will be the main receivers of poverty-reduction resources and the direct beneficiaries of the achievements of the poverty-reduction efforts. The state poverty-reduction program has made it clear that the government strives to further motivate women in the poverty-stricken areas to engage in household sideline production and the "courtyard economy," launch labor-intensive and other poverty-reduction projects that are particularly suitable for women, and organize women to learn practical skills and enhance their ability to shake off poverty and become well-off. At the Global Conference on Speeding Up Poverty Reduction, held in Shanghai in 2004, the Chinese government made a statement on its policy concerning the alleviation and elimination of poverty, which stressed the principle that, all factors being equal, preference will be given to poor women, and encouraged poor women to take part in poverty-reduction programs, and promised that the ratio of women participants would be no less than 40 percent of the total.

采取有效措施逐步消除农村妇女贫困。从2001年起,中国政府将性别指标作为农村贫困监测的一项工作内容,强调关注扶贫工作中的性别平等。近年来,国家加大了扶贫资金投入力度,2004年中央财政投入扶贫资金达122亿元,地方政府也相应增加扶贫资金投入。同时,各级政府针对不同地区的具体情况,通过采取开展小额贷款、劳务输出、对口帮扶等渠道和方式扶持贫困地区发展,帮助农村妇女摆脱贫困。2001—2004年,国家扶贫贴息贷款中用于农户小额信贷的总量达到135.2亿元,其中半数以上的承贷人为妇女。从2001年开始,中国政府把参与式扶贫作为“整村推进”工作的主要方法,在全国14.8万个贫困村普遍推行。

Adopting effective measures to gradually eliminate poverty among women in rural areas. Since 2001, the Chinese government has made sex indicator a component of the poverty monitoring work in rural areas, and stressed that attention should be paid to gender equality in the poverty-reduction work. In recent years, the government has increased its financial input into poverty-reduction work. In 2004 alone, 12.2 billion yuan was allocated by the central treasury for poverty reduction projects, and local governments also increased their inputs into this field. At the same time, and on the basis of the specific conditions in different areas, they have endeavored to help rural women

get rid of poverty by way of provision of small-sum credit loans, labor export and pairing-off assistance. During the period from 2001 to 2004, a total of 13.52 billion yuan in small-sum credit loans for rural households was granted from the state poverty-reduction discount loans, and more than half of the money went to women. Since 2001, the Chinese government has taken poverty-reduction projects in the form of participation of the poor as the main way to "enhance the whole village," and such projects now cover 148,000 poverty-stricken villages nationwide.

支持和倡导非政府组织开展帮助妇女脱贫致富工作。近年来，在中国政府的支持和倡导下，各级妇联组织结合本地实际，积极开展小额信贷、连环脱贫、劳务输出、拉手结对以及东西互助等为主要内容的“巾帼扶贫行动”。中国人口福利基金会开展了以救助贫困母亲为宗旨的“幸福工程”，募集资金帮助贫困母亲参与经济和社会发展，提高健康和文化水平。中国妇女发展基金会启动“大地之爱·母亲水窖”项目，为西北缺水地区募集资金修建9万多眼蓄积雨水的水窖，建设小型集中供水工程1100处，受益的贫困人口近百万。此外，妇联等非政府组织还多方争取国际资金及物资援助，积极实施扶贫项目，帮助贫困地区妇女发展。

Supporting and encouraging NGOs to help women get rid of poverty and become well-off. In recent years, thanks to the support and initiative of the Chinese government, women's federations at all levels have launched, in view of local conditions, the "Poverty-Reduction Action for Women" with provision of small-sum credit loans, poverty elimination group by group, labor export, pairing-off assistance and mutual help between the eastern and western parts of the country as the main contents. The China Population Welfare Foundation has launched "Happiness Project" with an aim to help poor mothers. It raises funds to help poor mothers participate in economic and social development, and enhance their health and cultural level. The project of "Love of the Earth, Water Cellars for Mothers," initiated by the China Women's Development Foundation, has raised funds for building more than 90,000 rain-water collecting cellars and 1,100 small central water supply projects in the water-short northwest part of China, benefiting nearly one million poverty-stricken people. In addition, women's federations and other NGOs have tried every means to get international funds and material aid to support the poverty-reduction projects and help women in poverty-stricken areas improve their lot.

#### 四、妇女参与决策和管理

#### IV. Women's Participation in Decision Making and Management

妇女参与国家和社会事务管理的能力不断增强，参政水平逐步提高。中国宪法明确规定男女政治权利平等的基本原则，妇女权益保障法对实现妇女参与决策和管理的保障措施作出进一步规定，妇女发展纲要明确提出妇女参政的具体目标。这些为提高妇女参政水平奠定了法律政策基础。

Women's ability to be involved in the management of state and social affairs has been constantly strengthened, and their ability in handling political affairs has gradually enhanced. China's Constitution clearly stipulates the basic principle that men and women have equal political rights. The Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women has made further stipulations to ensure that women can participate in decision making and management. The Outline for the Development of Chinese Women clearly defines the specific goals to be reached for women to participate in government work. All these have laid the legal and policy foundation for increasing women's participation in government work.

人民代表大会制度是中国的根本政治制度，国家重视发挥妇女在各级人民代表大会中的重要作用。1995年颁布的《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中，应当有适当数量的

妇女代表，并逐步提高妇女代表的比例。十年来，广大妇女积极参加各级人民代表选举，行使自己的民主权利，女性参与地方人民代表选举的比例达到 73.4%。在全国人民代表大会代表中，女代表的比例一直保持在 20% 以上。第十届全国人民代表大会女代表占代表总数的 20.2%；女常委占全国人大常委总数的 13.2%，比上届增长 0.5 个百分点；全国人大常委会副委员长中，有 3 位是女性。

The people's congress system is a fundamental political system in China, and the state pays great attention to the important role played by women in the people's congresses at all levels. The Election Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at All Levels of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1995, stipulates that deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) and local people's congresses at all levels should include appropriate numbers of women, and the proportion of women deputies should be increased step by step. In the past decade, women have displayed great enthusiasm for participating in electing deputies to the people's congresses at all levels and exercising their democratic rights. Some 73.4 percent of women turned out to elect deputies to local people's congresses. Of all the deputies to the various National People's Congresses, more than 20 percent have been women. The proportion of women among the deputies to the Tenth National People's Congress is 20.2 percent; and women members account for 13.2 percent of all members of the Standing Committee of the NPC, an increase of 0.5 percentage point over the previous national congress. Moreover, three of the vice-chairpersons of the NPC's Standing Committee are women.

中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度是中国的基本政治制度。中国共产党是执政党，各民主党派是参政党，是与中国共产党密切合作的友党。妇女在中共党员中占有一定比例，2004 年，中共党员中的女党员人数为 1295.6 万人，占党员总人数的 18.6%，比 1995 年增长了 3 个百分点。中国共产党第十六次全国代表大会代表中女性占 18%，比上次代表大会提高了 1.2 个百分点；十六届中央委员会中，女性占委员和候补委员的 7.6%，比上届提高了 0.3 个百分点。在中国八个民主党派中，女性占有较高比例，其中有七个党派女党员比例超过 30%。中国人民政治协商会议是中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商的重要机构。目前，全国政协副主席中有 4 位是女性，十届全国政协一次会议委员和常委中的女性分别占 16.7% 和 11.7%，比上届一次会议提高了 1.2 和 1.7 个百分点。

The system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is a basic political system in China. The CPC is the ruling party, while all other political parties are participants in state affairs. They are allies working closely with the CPC. Women account for a certain number of CPC members. In 2004, female membership in the CPC was 12.956 million, accounting for 18.6 percent of all CPC members, an increase of 3 percentage points over 1995. Women deputies accounted for 18 percent of all deputies to the 16th CPC National Congress, an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the previous congress. Of the members of the 16th Central Committee of the CPC, 7.6 percent are women (as either members or alternate members), an increase of 0.3 of one percentage point over the previous congress. Female membership is relatively high in the eight democratic parties, exceeding 30 percent in seven of them. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is an important organ of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC. At present, four of the vice-chairpersons of the National Committee of the CPPCC are women. Women members and women Standing Committee members of the first conference of the Tenth National Congress of the CPPCC accounted for 16.7 and 11.7 percent, respectively, up 1.2 percentage points and 1.7 percentage points over the first conference of the previous

congress.

国家明确提出培养选拔女干部的工作目标，不断加强女干部的培养选拔工作，使妇女广泛参与国家和社会事务的管理，一大批优秀女性进入了各级领导班子。截至 2004 年底，各级党委、人大、政府、政协、法院、检察院、民主党派、人民团体县（处）级和地（厅）级干部中女干部分别占同级干部总数的 16.9%和 12.6%，比 1995 年增长了 4.3 和 4.5 个百分点；女正、副市长（专员、州长）共 368 人；省（部）级以上女干部占同级干部总数的 9.9%，比 1995 年增长 2.8 个百分点。目前，中国国务院副总理和国务委员中各有 1 位女性，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院以及国务院组成部门中有 25 位正副部长级女干部。2003 年，全国新录用公务员的女性比例为 27.8%，中央国家机关新录用公务员中的女性比例达到 37.7%。此外，中国还重视少数民族女干部的培养，注重提高少数民族妇女的参政能力。

The state has clearly defined the objective for training and selecting women cadres, and has strengthened the work of training and selecting women cadres. As a result, women are now widely participating in the state and social administrative work, and a large number of outstanding women serve as leading cadres at various levels. By the end of 2004, women cadres at county (division) or prefecture (department) level accounted for 16.9 percent and 12.6 percent of all cadres at the corresponding level in all Party committees, people's congresses, governments, CPPCC organizations, courts, procuratorates, democratic parties and mass organizations across the country, 4.3 percentage points and 4.5 percentage points higher than in 1995, respectively; 368 incumbent or vice mayors (commissioners and prefects) were women; and women cadres at or above the provincial (ministry) level accounted for 9.9 percent of the total at that level, an increase of 2.8 percentage points over 1995. At present, China has one woman vice-premier and one woman state councilor on the State Council, and 25 women incumbent or vice ministers or ministerial-level directors or heads in the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the ministries and commissions under the State Council. The proportion of women civil servants recruited in 2003 nationwide was 27.8 percent of the total; and that in the organs of the CPC Central Committee and central government was 37.7 percent. In addition, China also attaches great importance to the training of women cadres of ethnic groups, and to strengthening their ability to participate in state affairs.

基层妇女参政水平不断提高。城乡妇女积极参加居民委员会和村民委员会选举。2004 年，女性居委会委员达 23.7 万人、村委会委员达 44.3 万人，分别占居委会和村委会委员总数的 55.8%和 15.1%。一批女性居委会主任和村委会主任脱颖而出。

The level of participation in state affairs by women at the grassroots level has also risen continuously. Women in both rural and urban areas enthusiastically take part in the elections of neighborhood committees and village committees. In 2004, the number of women neighborhood committee members reached 237,000, and that of women village committee members reached 443,000, accounting for 55.8 percent and 15.1 percent of the total members of neighborhood committees and village committees, respectively. A large number of women have come to the fore as chairpersons of neighborhood and village committees.

妇联组织的民主参与和民主监督作用得到加强，妇女民主参与的渠道不断拓宽。各级妇联组织代表广大妇女参与制定、修改涉及妇女权益的法律法规，并参与监督法律法规的实施。政府有关部门认真听取妇联组织的意见，在政策和规划中注意吸纳妇联组织的建议。

The role of women's federations in participating in and supervising government work has been strengthened. The channels for women's democratic participation have been constantly widened. As the representatives of all China's women, women's

federations at all levels are involved in formulating and revising laws and regulations regarding women's rights and interests. They are also involved in supervising the enforcement of such laws and regulations. Relevant government departments earnestly solicit the comments of women's federations and make a point of reflecting their opinions in related policies and plans.

## 五、妇女与教育

### V. Women and Education

在中国，女性享有与男子平等的受教育权利和机会。中国的教育法、义务教育法和职业教育法等法律对女性受教育的权利和机会予以明确规定。国家采取切实措施和行动，保障女童接受九年义务教育的权利，增加女性接受中高等教育的机会，重点扫除青壮年女性文盲，提高妇女的终身教育水平和平均受教育年限。

In China, women enjoy the same rights and opportunities as men to receive education. Such rights and opportunities are clearly defined in China's Education Law, Compulsory Education Law and Vocational Education Law. The state takes concrete measures and actions to ensure that girls receive nine-year compulsory education and that women have more opportunities to receive secondary and higher education. The state is determined to eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged women, promote lifelong education for women and extend their average years of education.

中国政府致力于消除义务教育阶段的性别差距，不断改善女童的受教育环境。2004年，男女童入学率分别为98.97%和98.93%，男女差距由1995年的0.7个百分点下降到0.04个百分点。政府不断增加对农村义务教育的投入，改善农村地区义务教育环境，保障女童与男童平等地接受义务教育。2004年用于农村义务教育的国家财政性教育经费达1393.62亿元，是1995年的2倍。近年来，国家多渠道筹集资金设立中小学助学金，并由政府拨款实行免书本费、免杂费、补助寄宿生生活费的“两免一补”政策，重点扶持中西部农村地区家庭经济困难学生就学。各级政府对贫困地区、民族地区女童教育制定了专门政策措施，努力提高农村地区女童的义务教育普及水平。此外，国家还制定专门政策，保障包括女童在内的农村流动儿童接受义务教育的权利。多年来，各级政府积极推动非政府组织开展捐资助学活动，努力改善女童受教育状况。中国青少年发展基金会和中国儿童少年基金会组织的“希望工程”和“春蕾计划”，资助了大量失辍学女童重返校园。

The Chinese government makes great efforts to eliminate gender disparities at the stage of compulsory education, and improve the education environment for girls. In 2004, the enrollment of boys and girls was 98.97 percent and 98.93 percent, respectively. The difference in access to education between boys and girls was reduced from 0.7 percentage point in 1995 to 0.04 percentage point. The government has unceasingly increased its input into compulsory education in the countryside, so as to improve the compulsory education environment there and ensure that all girls, like boys, have the chance to receive compulsory education. In 2004, the educational appropriation from the state treasury for compulsory education in rural areas reached 139.362 billion yuan, two times the amount in 1995. In recent years, the state has raised money from many channels for grants to students in primary and middle schools. Under one policy known as "Two Exemptions and One Allowance," the government provides subsidies so that students from families with financial difficulties in rural areas, particularly in central and west China, are exempt from paying textbook fees and other fees, and students attending boarding schools get allowances. Governments at all levels have formulated special policies and taken measures concerning the education of girls in poor areas and areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, work hard to raise the level of compulsory education for girls in rural China. In addition, the state has adopted special policies to ensure that migrant children (including girls) from rural areas receive compulsory education. For

many years, governments at all levels have worked hard to help NGOs in organizing donation activities to pool money to improve the education of girls. The Hope Project and the Spring Buds Program initiated by the China Youth Development Foundation and the China Children's Foundation have provided financial assistance to large numbers of girl dropouts to help them return to school.

国家努力保证女性平等接受中高等教育的机会，使各级各类学校中的女性比例显著提高。2004年，普通初中和高中在校女生的比例分别达到47.4%和45.8%；中等职业学校在校女生的比例达到51.5%；全国普通高等院校在校女生为609万人，占在校生总数的45.7%，比1995年提高10.3个百分点；女硕士、女博士的比例分别达到44.2%和31.4%，比1995年分别提高13.6和15.9个百分点。近年来，中国政府在全国普通高校推行国家助学贷款制度，并设立国家助学奖学金，为包括女性在内的贫困大学生提供贴息贷款和奖学金、助学金，帮助他们完成学业。同时鼓励企业、民间机构和个人捐资助学，支持家庭经济困难的女生接受各级教育。国家重视培养培训女教师，发挥女教师在促进女性教育中的作用。2004年普通初中和高中女教师比例分别为45.9%和41.7%，中等职业学校和普通高等学校专职女教师比例分别为46.5%和42.5%。

The state exerts great efforts to ensure that women have the opportunity to receive secondary and higher education. As a result, the proportion of women in all types of schools at all levels has increased considerably. In 2004, the proportion of girl students in junior and senior middle schools reached 47.4 percent and 45.8 percent, respectively; the proportion of girl students in secondary vocational schools reached 51.5 percent; the number of girl students in institutions of higher learning nationwide reached 6,090,000, accounting for 45.7 percent of all students in such schools and an increase of 10.3 percentage points over 1995. The proportion of female postgraduate and doctoral students was 44.2 percent and 31.4 percent, 13.6 percentage points and 15.9 percentage points higher respectively over the figures for 1995. In recent years, the Chinese government has introduced the state loan system and established state scholarships for students at institutions of higher learning, providing loans at discounted interest, scholarship and stipends to poor students (including girls) to help them complete their studies. Meanwhile, the government encourages enterprises, private institutions and individuals to donate to education and to help female students with financial difficulties receive education. The state attaches importance to the fostering and training of women teachers, and gives full play to their role in promoting women's education. In 2004, the proportions of women teachers in junior and senior middle schools were 45.9 percent and 41.7 percent, respectively; and the proportions of full-time women teachers in secondary vocational schools and institutions of higher learning was 46.5 percent and 42.5 percent, respectively.

多年来，中国政府重视扫除妇女文盲，遏制女性新文盲产生，防止脱盲女性复盲，并重点推进贫困地区和少数民族地区妇女的扫盲教育。政府有关部门和全国妇联共同开展了以妇女为对象的“巾帼扫盲行动”。2004年，全国城镇地区15岁及以上女性文盲率为8.2%，比1995年下降5.7个百分点；农村地区15岁及以上女性文盲率为16.9%，比1995年下降10.5个百分点。全国青壮年妇女文盲率为4.2%，比1995年下降了5.2个百分点，超过总文盲率的下降幅度。

For many years, the Chinese government has paid great attention to eliminating illiteracy among women, curbing emergence of new women illiterates, and preventing women from becoming illiterates again. Its policy priority in this respect is to promote illiteracy-elimination education for women in poor areas and areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. Relevant government departments and the All-China Women's Federation have jointly launched the Illiteracy-elimination Program among Women. In 2004, the

illiteracy rate among women 15 years of age and above in urban areas was 8.2 percent, a decrease of 5.7 percentage points from that of 1995; the illiteracy rate among women 15 years of age and above in rural areas was 16.9 percent, a decrease of 10.5 percentage points from that of 1995. The illiteracy rate among young and middle-aged women across the country was 4.2 percent, a drop of 5.2 percentage points from that of 1995, and the rate of decrease is higher than the rate of decrease of illiteracy among the general population.

国家大力发展职业教育、成人教育和技术培训，妇女的终身教育水平得到提高，性别差异进一步缩小。第五次全国人口普查数据表明，中国妇女的平均受教育年限为 7.0 年，比 1990 年增加了 1.5 年，十年间男女差距缩小 0.5 年。2004 年，接受函授、夜大等成人高校教育的女性有 209 万人，占学生总数的 50%。近年来，国家加大了妇女的职业技能培训力度，通过各种培训方式，帮助城镇妇女提高职业竞争能力，促进农村妇女增收致富，提高包括流动妇女在内的广大农民工的就业能力。

The state has made energetic endeavors to develop vocational education, adult education and technical education, the level of lifelong education of women has been raised and the gap between the genders narrowed. According to the fifth national census, conducted in 2000, the average number of years of education of Chinese women was seven - one and a half years more than in 1990 - and the gap between the genders had been narrowed by half a year in that decade. In 2004 alone, the number of women studying at correspondence and night schools and other higher learning institutions for adults stood at 2.09 million, 50 percent of the total number of students of such educational institutions. In recent years the state has intensified efforts to train women in vocational skills. By adopting various training methods, the state aims to help women in urban areas enhance their competitive abilities, to help women in rural areas get better harvests and become well-off, and to help migrant workers (including women) become better qualified for the labor market.

## 六、妇女与健康

### VI. Women and Health

中国政府把妇女健康作为促进性别平等与妇女发展的优先领域。十年来，国家颁布实施了《中华人民共和国母婴保健法》、《中华人民共和国人口与计划生育法》等法律，并在妇女发展纲要中提出妇女健康目标。国家不断增加妇幼保健资金投入，逐步完善妇女保健服务网络。到 2004 年底，已建成覆盖城乡的 2997 个妇幼保健机构，全国妇产科床位达 24.3 万张。

The Chinese government considers women's health an area of priority in promoting gender equality and the development of women. Over the past decade, the state has promulgated and implemented such statutes as the Law of the People's Republic of China on Health Protection of Mothers and Infants and Law of the People's Republic of China on Population and Family Planning. It has also set the goals for women's health in the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women. The state has continuously increased its monetary input to improve the health of women and infants. It has gradually improved the women's healthcare service network. By the end of 2004, there were 2,997 healthcare institutes for women and children throughout China, with 243,000 beds for women.

重视满足妇女在生命周期各阶段的健康服务需求，提高妇女预期寿命。多年来，各级卫生部门把妇科病查治作为妇女保健的一项常规工作，全国每年有三分之一以上的 65 岁以下已婚妇女可以享受到妇科病检查，2004 年检查率为 37.3%。政府重视青少年健康和老年妇女健康，在各类学校和社区大力开展性知识和艾滋病预防知识宣传教育，提高女性青少年的性健康知识水平，增强她们的自我保护能力；采取多种途径宣传科学的保健方式，

为老年妇女提供更多的健康咨询和服务的专科门诊,使老年妇女的生活质量有了较大提高。2003年妇女平均预期寿命为74岁。

Paying great attention to satisfying women's demands for healthcare service at all periods of their life, and extending women's life expectancy. For years, the healthcare departments at all levels have considered the examination and treatment of gynecological diseases routine work. Every year, over one third of married women under the age of 65 across China go through examinations for gynecological diseases. In 2004, some 37.3 percent of them had this examination. The government also pays attention to the health of teenagers and elderly women. It has launched educational campaigns in schools and neighborhood communities on knowledge about sex and the prevention of AIDS, so as to raise female teenagers' awareness of the importance of a healthy sex life and strengthen their self-protection ability. Scientific healthcare methods are disseminated through many channels, and more and more special outpatient services are available for elderly women, providing consultancy on healthcare and related services. As a result, the quality of life of elderly women has improved markedly. The average life expectancy for women was 74 years in 2003.

降低孕产妇死亡率,确保母亲安全。2000—2001年,国家投资2亿元在378个国家级贫困县实施“降低孕产妇死亡率和消除新生儿破伤风”项目。2002—2005年中央财政和项目地区配套投入4亿元继续实施此项目,并扩展至全国1000个县,覆盖人口3亿多。几年来,数十万贫困孕产妇在项目支持下得到安全的接生服务。此外,中国政府还积极改善乡(镇)卫生院接生条件,通过开辟孕产妇急救绿色通道、实行贫困孕产妇救助等措施,提高农村孕产妇住院分娩率,改善母亲安全状况。十年来,中国孕产妇死亡率逐步下降,由1995年的61.9/10万下降到2004年的48.3/10万。

Lowering the mortality rate of women in pregnancy and childbirth to ensure the safety of the mother. In the 2000-2001 period, the state invested 200 million yuan in a project intended to "lower the mortality rate of women in pregnancy and childbirth and eliminate tetanus among the newborn," which covered 378 state-level poor counties. From 2002 to 2005, the central treasury and relevant local areas allocated an additional 400 million yuan for the continuation of this project, extending it to 1,000 counties and benefiting more than 300 million people. Over the past few years, hundreds of thousands of poor women have delivered children safely thanks to the support of this project. In addition, the Chinese government has made efforts to improve child delivery conditions in clinics in townships (towns). By taking measures such as opening emergency green channels for women in childbirth and giving financial support to poor women in childbirth, it has increased the number of women in the countryside who go to hospital to give birth, thereby increasing the safety of the mothers. In the past decade, the mortality rate of women in childbirth has declined steadily - from 61.9 per 100,000 in 1995 to 48.3 per 100,000 in 2004.

积极开展以人为本的计划生育优质服务,保障妇女享有计划生育权利。1995年,中国政府从重视妇女的生殖健康权利出发,启动以人为本的计划生育优质服务项目,以育龄妇女的需求为中心,开展避孕方法知情选择、鼓励男性参与生殖健康等活动,并为青春期少女提供生殖健康咨询服务。十年来,项目经验已经在全国800多个县(市、区)得到推广,进一步满足了广大妇女的计划生育服务需求,维护了妇女的计划生育权利。

Actively promoting high-quality family planning services in line with the people-first principle to guarantee women's right to family planning. In 1995, out of consideration for women's reproductive health, the Chinese government launched the project of providing high-quality family planning services in line with the people-first principle. Centered on the demands of women of childbearing age, it informs women of their choices in terms of

contraceptive methods, and encourages men to get involved in reproductive health activities. In addition, it gives adolescent girls consultancy on reproductive health. Over the past decade, this project has been promoted in more than 800 counties (cities, districts) all over China, satisfying the demand of women for family planning services and safeguarding their rights in this respect.

努力为流动妇女提供卫生保健服务，维护她们的健康福祉。随着城乡流动人口的不断增加，国家努力遵循公平对待、合理引导、完善管理、优质服务的原则，为流动妇女提供与户籍人口同等的计划生育优惠政策和技术服务。妇女发展纲要强调将流动人口孕产妇保健纳入流入地孕产妇保健范围。各级政府有关部门积极探索流动妇女社区卫生保健服务模式，通过多种途径开展性与生殖健康教育和咨询服务，组织流动妇女进行健康检查，免费发放避孕工具，为贫困流动孕产妇实行免费服务，提高了流动妇女的健康水平。

Making every effort to provide healthcare services to migrant women. As the population of migrants moving between rural and urban areas keeps increasing, the state, by following the principle of equal treatment, appropriate guidance, better management and quality services, has made great efforts to provide migrant women with the same family planning preferential policies and technical services as enjoyed by women with permanent residence. The Outline for the Development of Chinese Women emphasizes that the healthcare of pregnant women and women in childbirth among the migrant population should be included in the healthcare services for such women in the places they migrate to. The relevant government departments at all levels are exploring a special mode of healthcare service for migrant women in the neighborhood communities. Using a variety of channels, they provide education and consultancy on healthy sex and reproduction. They organize migrant women to have medical checkups, distribute contraceptive devices to them free of charge and give free services to poor migrant women in childbirth. These measures have improved the health of migrant women substantially.

强艾滋病防治工作，关怀妇女艾滋病感染者。近年来，国家高度重视艾滋病防治工作，成立国务院防治艾滋病工作委员会，加大了资金投入，使艾滋病防治工作切实取得成效。面对妇女 HIV/AIDS 感染逐渐增高的趋势，国家把预防艾滋病母婴传播作为妇幼保健工作的重要内容，成立母婴阻断专家组，开展预防和免费阻断艾滋病母婴传播、关怀检测阳性孕妇和阳性孕妇所生婴儿的试点工作，探索适合中国国情的干预模式和经验。政府有关部门认真组织开展预防艾滋病的知识宣传和服务活动，推广使用安全套，提高男性参与的力度，降低妇女艾滋病感染率。2004 年世界艾滋病日，全国广泛开展了“关注妇女，抗击艾滋”的主题宣传活动。

Strengthening the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, showing special concern for women in this regard. In recent years, the state has paid great attention to the prevention and treatment of AIDS, set up the State Council Work Committee on the Prevention and Treatment of AIDS, and earmarked extra funds for this purpose. As a result, practical effects have been achieved in the prevention and treatment of AIDS. Faced with the trend of more and more women being infected with HIV/AIDS, the state considers the prevention of the spread of AIDS from mother to baby an important part of the healthcare work for women and children. In order to find an intervention mode and experience suited to China's conditions, a team made up of specialists has been created to do pilot work regarding the prevention of AIDS, stemming the spread of AIDS from mother to baby free of charge, showing special concern for pregnant women tested HIV positive and their babies. Relevant government departments have launched campaigns to educate the public about the prevention and treatment of AIDS, and provide relevant services, promote the use of condoms, and get more men involved in AIDS prevention

so as to reduce the number of women infected. On World AIDS Day in 2004, activities were launched throughout China under the theme "Show Concern for Women, Say No to AIDS."

支持非政府组织开展各种妇女健康项目，广泛开展国际合作。全国妇联开展了“母亲健康快车”等项目，在 51 个艾滋病综合防治示范区开展以“预防艾滋病，健康全家人”为主题的妇女“面对面”宣传教育活动。中国计划生育协会在全国大中学校和流动青少年中广泛开展以同伴教育为主的预防性病和艾滋病项目，在农村把帮助妇女增加收入与妇幼保健和计划生育相结合，有效促进了妇女健康水平的提高。近年来，中国政府与联合国人口基金、联合国儿童基金会、联合国妇女发展基金、世界银行、世界卫生组织以及联合国艾滋病规划署等国际组织在妇幼卫生、生殖健康和计划生育、艾滋病防治等领域开展了广泛合作，取得显著成效。在商务部管理协调的援华项目资金中，三分之一以上资金用于支持妇幼卫生事业。

Encouraging NGOs to launch various activities to promote women's healthcare and widely carry out international cooperation. One of the many programs launched by the All-China Women's Federation is known as "Health Express for Mother," in which face-to-face publicity and educational activities under the theme "Stay away from AIDS to Benefit the Whole Family" were organized in 51 areas for the prevention and treatment of AIDS in a comprehensive way. The Family Planning Association of China has launched programs in which children and young people teach each other knowledge about the prevention of venereal diseases and AIDS in universities and middle schools, and among migrant teenagers. In the countryside, the association combines efforts to help women increase their income with healthcare for women and children, as well as family planning, effectively improving women's health conditions. In recent years, the Chinese government has conducted international cooperation with many international organizations, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations Children Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, World Bank, World Health Organization, and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, in the fields of hygiene for women and children, reproductive health, family planning, and the prevention and treatment of AIDS. This cooperation has produced good results. More than one third of the capital for programs to assist China under the management and coordination of the Ministry of Commerce is used to support healthcare services for women and children.

## 七、妇女与婚姻家庭

### VII. Women, Marriage and the Family

早在 20 世纪 50 年代,《中华人民共和国婚姻法》作为新中国成立后颁布的第一部法律,就对妇女在婚姻家庭中的平等地位作出明确规定。2001 年中国颁布的婚姻法修正案重申男女平等基本原则,强调夫妻地位平等和婚姻家庭权利义务平等,有针对性地补充了禁止实施家庭暴力、禁止重婚等有利于维护妇女权利的条款。目前,妇女的婚姻自主程度明显提高,在家庭决策中的作用显著增强,人身、财产权利得到进一步保障。

In the early 1950s, the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China, the first law promulgated since the founding of New China in 1949, clearly stipulated women's equal status in marriage and the family. The revised Marriage Law, promulgated in 2001, reiterated the basic principle of equality between men and women, stressed the equal status of husband and wife and their equal rights and responsibilities in marriage and the family, and, in consideration of actual situation, added articles forbidding domestic violence and bigamy with the clear aim of protecting women's rights. Today, women have a lot more say in decision-making concerning their own marriage and play a bigger role in family decisions, and their personal and property rights are better protected.

坚持实行计划生育基本国策,提倡晚婚晚育。十年来,妇女早婚率下降,平均初婚年

龄提高，总和生育率保持在较低水平，2004年为1.8。在计划生育活动中，国家强调社会性别意识，尊重妇女的生育权利，把计划生育和促进性别平等相结合。2002年开始实施的人口与计划生育法，进一步明确规定夫妻双方共同承担计划生育责任，为实现家庭生活中的性别平等提供了有利条件。

Adhering to the basic national policy of family planning and advocating late marriage and late childbirth. Over the last decade, the rate of early marriage among women has dropped, the average age for first marriage has gone up, and the general childbirth rate was kept at a fairly low level - 1.8 per couple in 2004. In the course of promoting family planning, the state stresses gender consciousness in society while respecting women's rights concerning childbirth, integrating family planning with the promotion of gender equality. The Law on Population and Family Planning, implemented since 2002, further stipulates that husband and wife must both be responsible for family planning, thus providing favorable conditions for gender equality in family life.

大力发展社会福利事业，在社区优先发展对家庭生活有直接影响的公共服务，努力实现家务劳动社会化，增加妇女的自我支配时间。家务劳动服务迅速发展，家庭劳务消费比例逐渐提高，家用电器日益普及，托幼事业不断发展，男性分担家务的比例有所上升，妇女家务劳动负担减轻，两性家务劳动时间差异进一步减小。

Greatly developing social welfare undertakings, giving priority to community public services that directly concern family life with the aim of socializing housework, and enabling women to have more free time. In tandem with the rapid development of housework services, the rate of expenditure on such services is increasing. The prevalence of household appliances and the development of nurseries and kindergartens, as well as the increased percentage of housework shared by men have all lightened women's housework burden and further narrowed the gap in housework time between men and women.

依法保障女婴和女孩的生存发展权利，遏制出生婴儿性别比偏高的现象。人口与计划生育法禁止利用超声技术和其他技术手段进行非医学需要的胎儿性别鉴定，不允许非医学需要的选择性别的人工终止妊娠。近年来，政府有关部门在全国范围内开展“婚育新风进万家”活动，深入宣传男女平等、生男生女一样好等新型婚育观。2003年启动“关爱女孩行动”，提出“消除性别歧视要从怀孕抓起，倡导男女平等要从娃娃开始”，通过广泛深入的宣传教育，逐步建立有利于女孩及其家庭发展的利益导向机制，改变男女不平等的生育偏好，维护女孩的合法权益，努力提高女孩的家庭地位。

Protecting girls' and baby girls' legal rights to subsistence and development and cutting down the disparity in number between baby boys and girls. The Law on Population and Family Planning forbids fetus gender identification by means of ultrasonic and other technical methods for non-medical purposes, and forbids termination of pregnancy out of consideration for a fetus' gender for non-medical purposes. In recent years, government departments concerned have initiated the drive to "Bringing a New Ethos of Marriage and Childbirth to Myriads of Households," to further stress equality between men and women and promote social esteem for both male and female babies. In 2003, the "Care-for-Girl Action" started, which put forward the ideas that "gender discrimination should be eradicated from the prenatal stage and gender equality should be stressed in early childhood." Through wide and intensive publicity, the action is aimed at establishing, step by step, an interest-oriented mechanism favorable for girls and their family development, changing the traditional preference for boys to girls, safeguarding girls' legitimate rights and interests, and striving to enhance their status in the family.

重视保护老年妇女的合法权益，提高老年妇女的婚姻家庭地位。十年来，国家制定了以《中华人民共和国老年人权益保障法》为核心的一系列法律和政策，为维护女性占多数

的老年人的合法权益提供法律和制度保障。中国政府关心老年妇女的特殊问题，保障老年妇女的基本生活和合法权益；积极发展老龄事业和产业，逐步实现老年服务社会化；保障老年妇女的身心健康，丰富老年妇女的精神文化生活。

Paying due attention to protecting elderly women's legitimate rights and interests, and raising their status in marriage and the family. To provide legal and institutional guarantees for the protection of the rights and interests of elderly people of whom women form the majority, the state has formulated a series of laws and policies over the last decade, with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of the Aged as the core. The Chinese government is especially concerned about the special problems of elderly women, and provides guarantees for their basic subsistence and protection of their legitimate rights and interests. The state also encourages the development of undertakings and industries aimed at serving elderly people, and gradually achieving the goal of offering socialized services for the aged. It also pays attention to ensuring the physical and mental health of elderly women, and enriching their spiritual and cultural life.

努力营造尊重妇女、男女平等的家庭环境。2001年9月，国家颁布《公民道德建设实施纲要》，提出在家庭生活中实现男女平等，尊重和保障妇女的合法权益，反对歧视和迫害妇女；实行恋爱自由，婚姻自主；树立“尊老爱幼、男女平等、夫妻和睦、勤俭持家、邻里团结”的文明新风。在政府的大力推动下，在家庭领域推进性别平等的良好环境正在逐步形成。

Striving to create a household environment featuring respect for women and gender equality. In September 2001, the state promulgated the Implementation Outline for the Project for Enhancing the Moral Standards of Chinese Citizens, which sets forth the ideas of achieving equality between men and women in family life, respecting and protecting women's legitimate rights and interests, and opposing discrimination against and persecution of women. The outline also advocates making one's own decision in love and marriage, and promoting the new civilized ethos of "respect for the elderly and care for the young, equality between men and women, industrious and thrifty household management, and harmonious family life and neighborly unity." With great support from the government, a sound environment for gender equality in household affairs is taking shape.

积极开展家庭领域中的国际交流与合作。中国政府一贯积极参与联合国有关家庭问题的决议、磋商与活动。2001年中国加入了世界家庭组织。2004年，中国参加联合国国际家庭大会，赞同《多哈宣言》所倡导的婚姻双方忠诚和平等，谴责使用家庭暴力。同年，中国承办了世界家庭峰会，倡导性别平等从家庭开始，培育和谐的家庭伙伴关系。

Actively promoting international exchanges and cooperation in the aspect of families. The Chinese government has all along actively participated in UN resolutions, consultations and other activities concerning family issues. China joined the World Family Organization in 2001 and attended the United Nations Doha International Conference on the Family in 2004. China supports the Doha Declaration in its encouragement of equal partnership between husband and wife within a committed marital relationship, and condemns domestic violence. In the same year, China hosted the World Family Summit, and advocated that gender equality should begin in the family, to foster a harmonious partnership among family members.

## 八、妇女与环境

### VIII. Women and the Environment

中国政府不断优化妇女的生存和发展环境，积极发挥妇女在保护和改善环境中的作用，努力为妇女创造良好的生存环境和发展空间。

The Chinese government has continuously tried to optimize women's living and development environment, to bring their role into full play in protecting and improving the environment, and to enable women to live and develop in a sound environment.

制定促进妇女参与可持续发展的战略目标。按照中国 21 世纪议程和妇女发展纲要的目标要求，各级政府积极促进妇女在环境科研、评价、规划、设计、监测和管理中的参与。目前，中国有不少女性在各级环保部门中任职，有的还担任主要领导职务，全国环境监察执法人员中女性约占 30%。国家鼓励广大妇女积极参与民间环保活动，在政府的支持下，全国妇联开展“三八绿色工程”等社会动员和宣传教育活动，使每年都有一亿多妇女参加义务植树、防护林建设和小流域治理，1999 年全国妇联因此获得联合国环境规划署“全球 500 佳”称号。此外，一些妇女参与发起的民间环保组织，推动企业承担社会责任，推广绿色生产和生活方式，在培训和动员公众参与环境保护方面发挥了积极作用。

Formulating a strategic goal for women to participate in sustainable development. In accordance with China's Agenda 21 and the requirement for reaching the goal of the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women, governments at all levels have actively encouraged women's participation in scientific research, evaluation, planning, designing, supervision and management of the environment. At present, quite a number of women are serving in departments related to environmental protection at various levels, some even taking leading positions, with about 30 percent of environmental monitoring and law-enforcement officials in the country being female. The state encourages women to take an active part in non-governmentally organized environmental protection activities. With the support of the government, the All-China Women's Federation has waged social mobilization and publicity campaigns, such as the March 8 Green Project, which involves over 100 million women volunteers a year in tree planting, shelterbelt construction and small drainage area control. In 1999, the All-China Women's Federation won the Global 500 Award of the United Nations Environment Program. In addition, some environmental protection NGOs initiated and participated in by women have urged enterprises to assume more social responsibilities, promoted green production and lifestyle, and played an active role in training and mobilizing the public to participate in environmental protection.

保护和改善妇女赖以生存发展的自然和人居环境。十年来，城乡居民住房条件明显改善，人均住房面积和绿地占有率均有大幅度提高。众多文体和休闲设施的兴建及便民开放，增加了妇女可利用的公共空间，为提高妇女的生活质量创造了有利条件。近年来，政府大力推进改水改厕，提高农村自来水和卫生厕所普及率。2001—2004 年，中央政府先后安排国债资金 97 亿元，解决农村人口饮水困难问题，平均每年为 690 多万农村妇女提供安全可靠的饮用水。2004 年，农村卫生厕所普及率达到 53.1%；农村厕所粪便无害化处理率，从 1998 年的 28.5% 迅速提高到 2004 年的 57.5%。改水改厕缓解了农村妇女繁重的取水劳动，减少了她们和家人的健康风险，有效地改善了妇女的生存和发展条件。

Protecting and improving the natural and living conditions for women's subsistence and development. In the past decade, with marked improvement in living conditions for both urban and rural residents, the average housing space and greenbelt area per person have increased by a large margin. The building and opening of many cultural, sport and recreational facilities has resulted in more public space for women and created favorable conditions for them to improve their quality of life. In recent years, the government has made great efforts to upgrade public toilets and water sewage treatment, and raise the rate of use of tap water and sanitary toilets in rural areas. From 2001 to 2004, the central government earmarked 9.7 billion yuan to solve the problem of drinking water for rural residents, providing safe drinking water for an average of 6.9 million rural women a year. In 2004, as many as 53.1 percent of rural households in China had

access to sanitary toilets. The sanitary disposal rate of night soil in rural areas rose quickly from 28.5 percent in 1998 to 57.5 percent in 2004. The upgrading of public toilets and sewage facilities has eased the heavy burden of many rural women to carry water, and reduced health hazards for them and their family members, thus effectively improving their living and development conditions.

积极创造有利于性别平等与妇女发展的社会环境，逐步消除社会对妇女的偏见、歧视及贬抑。国家加大了对男女平等基本国策的宣传力度，政府有关部门负责人和各省（自治区、直辖市）领导分别在国家和地方新闻媒体上发表文章，阐述性别平等对社会发展的意义，肯定妇女在经济和社会各领域的作用和贡献。报纸、电视台、电台等新闻媒体制作播出了一批倡导性别平等、维护妇女权益、展示妇女风采的节目和报道。此外，政府支持妇女组织与新闻媒体合作开办节目，展示妇女在经济和社会发展中的作用，激励妇女使用和掌握信息资源。随着互联网技术在中国的广泛应用，许多妇女组织创建起互联网站，成为传播性别平等意识，促进妇女发展的重要途径。

Actively creating a social environment conducive to gender equality and women's development, and gradually eliminating social prejudice, discrimination and suppression of women. The state has strengthened its publicity work concerning the basic national policy of gender equality. Officials in charge of government departments concerned and leaders of provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) have published articles in the central and local mass media to expound the importance of gender equality for social development, and confirm women's role and contributions to the economy and all social sectors. A large number of programs and reports promoting gender equality and women's rights and interests, and showing women's talents, have been published, shown and broadcast in newspapers and on TV and radio programs. Besides, the government supports women's organizations to cooperate with the mass media in running programs to demonstrate women's functions in and contributions to social and economic development, and encourages them to use and attain access to information resources. With the wide application of the Internet in China, many women organizations have created their own websites, which have become an important means to publicize the idea of gender equality and promote women's development.

### 九、妇女权益的法律保障

#### IX. Legal Guarantees of Women's Rights and Interests

国家保障妇女合法权益的法律体系不断健全。十年来，中国相继制定和修订了婚姻法、人口与计划生育法、农村土地承包法、妇女权益保障法等法律，颁布实施了母婴保健法实施办法等 100 余件涉及妇女权益保障的法规和规章。

The state's legal system for protecting women's legitimate rights and interests has been improved constantly. In the last decade, China has enacted and revised, in succession, the Marriage Law, the Population and Family Planning Law, the Law on Rural Land Contracting, and the Law on Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, and promulgated and implemented over 100 rules and regulations concerning the protection of women's rights and interests, such as the Regulations on Implementing the Law on Mother and Infant Healthcare.

逐步建立起保障妇女权益的社会化维权工作机制。国家建立了由 19 个部门组成的全国维护妇女儿童权益协调组。一些法院设立了妇女维权法庭，专门受理涉及妇女权益保护的民事案件。在审理妇女维权案件时，法院通常邀请妇联等部门的人民陪审员直接参与相关案件的审理工作。国家积极开展执法和司法人员的性别意识培训，发挥司法人员在保障妇女权利方面的作用。国家还重视提高女性司法人员的数量和比例，2004 年中国女法官和女检察官分别占法官和检察官总数的 22.7% 和 21.7%，分别比 1995 年提高了 5.9 和 5 个百

分点。

Gradually setting up a socialized work mechanism for protecting women's rights and interests. The state has established a national coordination group for the protection of women's and children's rights and interests, composed of members from 19 government departments. Some courts have established specialized tribunals to accept and adjudicate civil cases involving the protection of women's rights and interests, and people's jurors from women's federations and other relevant organs are invited by the courts to participate directly in the hearing of such cases. The state has made positive efforts to cultivate gender awareness among law enforcement and judicial officials, bringing into full play judicial officials' role in safeguarding women's rights. The state also sets store by increasing the number of female judicial officials and their ratio in the total number. In 2004, female judges and procurators accounted for 22.7 percent and 21.7 percent of the total numbers, up 5.9 percentage points and 5 percentage points, respectively, as compared with 1995.

开展保障妇女合法权益的法律援助和法制宣传活动。为切实保障妇女合法权益，中国政府有关部门专门下发通知，强调对妇女权益受到侵害案件的控告、申诉和检举，法律援助机构、律师事务所、公证机构和基层法律服务机构不得推诿和无故拖延；对经济困难的妇女当事人酌情减免法律服务费用。2003年中国开始实施的《法律援助条例》明确规定，法律援助是政府的责任，经济困难的公民可以获得免费法律援助，贫困妇女的维权因此得到了实际帮助。截至2004年底，中国各地共建立政府法律援助机构3023个。此外，中国政府还支持非政府组织开设妇女维权热线、成立法律咨询中心等，积极为妇女提供法律援助和法律服务。中国正在进行的第四个五年普法宣传活动中，妇女权益保障法、劳动法、婚姻法、人口与计划生育法和农村土地承包法等与妇女权益密切相关的法律被列入了重点宣传内容。

Holding legal aid and publicity activities concerning the legal system for safeguarding women's legitimate rights and interests. To ensure that women's legitimate rights and interests are properly protected, the relevant department of the Chinese government issued a special notice, stressing that no legal aid institutions, law firms, notarization institutions or grassroots legal service institutions may decline to handle or postpone without proper reason an accusation, appeal or prosecution that involves infringement on women's rights and interests. Moreover, legal service fees should be reduced or exempted for women in straitened circumstances. The Regulations on Legal Aid, put into effect in China in 2003, expressly stipulates that it is the government's responsibility to provide legal aid, and citizens in straitened circumstances can obtain legal aid free of charge, which therefore provides material aid to impoverished women against infringement of their rights. By the end of 2004, 3,023 governmental legal aid institutions had been established in China. In addition, the Chinese government also supports NGOs' efforts to set up hotlines to protect women's rights and legal consultation centers to provide legal aid and similar services for women. China is now engaged in its fourth five-year publicity campaign. Highlighted in the publicity activities are the Law on Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, the Labor Law, the Marriage Law, the Population and Family Planning Law, and the Law on Rural Land Contracting, all of which are closely related to women's rights and interests.

反对针对妇女的暴力，并采取切实措施予以解决。中国刑法、刑事诉讼法、民法通则、婚姻法和妇女权益保障法等法律禁止任何人以任何方式实施针对妇女的暴力侵害。对妇女实施家庭暴力的，立法和司法实施中强调应根据暴力侵害的程度，追究相应的民事和刑事责任，并积极给予受害人以司法救助。近年来，一些地区制定了反对家庭暴力的地方性法规，截至2004年底，全国共有22个省（自治区、直辖市）制定了有关条例、意见或办法。

此外，中国政府还与非政府组织积极合作，实施干预项目，大力开展宣传、教育和培训活动，成立报警中心、伤情鉴定中心和妇女救助站，开通反家庭暴力热线等，为受害妇女提供咨询、庇护、医疗及心理帮助等多种服务。

Combating domestic violence against women and taking practical measures to solve the problem. The Criminal Law, the Criminal Procedure Law, the General Rules of the Civil Law, the Marriage Law, and the Law on Protection of Rights and Interests of Women all forbid violence against women by anyone and in any form. Legislation and judicial practice both stress that those who have committed domestic violence against women shall be penalized in civil and criminal terms according to the seriousness of the violence, and active legal aids should be provided to the victims. In recent years, local statutes outlawing domestic violence have been enacted in some areas, and by the end of 2004 some 22 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government) had formulated such rules, policies and measures. Besides, the Chinese government has cooperated actively with NGOs to launch intervening projects, as well as vigorous publicity, education and training activities; set up alarm centers, injury assessment centers and women's aid stations; open anti-domestic-violence hotlines; and provide multiple services for female victims, including consultation, shelter, medical care and psychological help.

严厉打击拐卖妇女的犯罪活动。中国刑法 1997 年修订时专门修改和增设了关于拐卖、收买妇女等罪名，提高了有关犯罪的量刑标准。最高人民法院制定了司法解释，使相关法律条款更具操作性。近年来，全国公安机关连续开展打击拐卖妇女儿童儿童的专项行动，建立了被解救妇女儿童中转、培训、康复中心，取得显著效果。同时，公安和司法机关将打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪确定为国际合作的重要领域，与有关国家签订了双边警务合作协议和刑事司法协助条约，共同开展“预防、打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪”项目。

Stringently cracking down on crimes of abducting and trafficking in women. The charges for abduction, trafficking in and buying women were revised and added to the Criminal Law in 1997, and the penalties for such crimes were made more severe. The Supreme People's Court has laid down judicial interpretations on the related legal clauses to facilitate their execution. In recent years, public security organs throughout the country have taken a series of special actions to crack down on the abducting of and trafficking in women and children, set up transfer, training and rehabilitating centers for rescued women and children. All these actions have achieved remarkable results. Meanwhile, the public security and judicial organs have made the crackdown on the crimes of abducting and trafficking in women and children an important field of international cooperation, and have signed agreements on bilateral police service cooperation and treaties on judicial assistance in criminal cases with related countries in joint undertakings to prevent and crack down on crimes of abducting and trafficking in women and children.

依法保护女性罪犯和犯罪嫌疑人的权利。国家严格实行男、女罪犯分开关押和管理，女犯由女性人民警察直接管理的制度，为女犯配备女医生、允许女犯与未成年子女共度节日，对女犯进行适合其生理、心理特点的法制教育、文化教育和职业技术教育，开展丰富多彩的文体活动。

Protecting the legal rights of female criminals and criminal suspects. The state strictly observes the system of separate jails and management for male and female criminals, with female criminals directly managed by policewomen. Women doctors are assigned to female criminals, and the latter are allowed to spend festivals with their minor children. Education in law, culture and vocations suitable for female criminals' physiology and psychology, and a rich variety of cultural and sport activities are

conducted to help their rehabilitation.

## 结束语

### Conclusion

在过去的十年里，中国在促进性别平等和妇女发展领域取得重大进展，成就有目共睹。

It is obvious to all that great progress has been achieved in the promotion of gender equality and women's development in China over the past decade.

同时，中国政府也十分清楚地看到，由于受经济和社会发展水平等因素的制约和限制，特别是在经济结构调整和社会主义市场经济体制建立与完善的过程中，中国促进性别平等和妇女发展面临许多新情况和新问题：女性群体的社会分层日益复杂，妇女生存、发展和权益保障的需求呈现多样性；不同地区、不同阶层、不同群体妇女发展的不平衡现象比较明显；历史文化中残存的男女不平等的陈规陋习尚未完全消除，侵犯妇女权益的现象在一些地区仍然不同程度地存在。在中国，全面促进性别平等和妇女发展任重道远。

At the same time, the Chinese government is highly aware that, restricted by the country's limited level of economic and social development, especially in the process of economic restructuring and in establishing and improving a socialist market economic system, China is confronted with new situations and problems in its efforts to promote gender equality and women's development. Chinese women have become increasingly more diversified in their social status, and thus their needs for subsistence, development and protection of their rights and interests also vary. There is an obvious imbalance in the development of women in different regions, social status and groups; the outmoded conventions and custom of inequality between men and women handed down from China's history and culture have not yet been completely eradicated, and women's rights and interests are still being infringed upon to varying degrees in some areas. There is a long way to go and arduous tasks to tackle to achieve gender equality and promote women's development in China to a satisfactory level.

在全面建设小康社会的新的历史时期，中国政府将从国情和建设社会主义和谐社会的战略高度出发，树立以人为本、全面协调可持续发展的科学发展观，进一步贯彻男女平等的基本国策，依法保障妇女权益，落实妇女发展纲要的目标要求，努力促进妇女在政治、经济、文化、社会和家庭生活等方面享有与男子平等的权利。中国政府将继续大力支持社会各界共同参与促进性别平等与妇女发展，加强与联合国等有关国际组织以及各国政府的交流与合作，为推动全球范围内的平等、发展与和平作出积极贡献。

In the new historical stage of building a comparatively well-off society in an all-round way, the Chinese government aims, from the strategic height of building a harmonious socialist society in the light of China's national conditions, to promote the scientific concept of people-oriented, overall, coordinated and sustainable development, further implement the basic national policy of equality between men and women, safeguard women's rights and interests according to law, put into effect the requirements for the goals of the Outline for the Development of Chinese Women, and strive to ensure that women enjoy the same rights as men in politics, economy, culture, society and family life. The Chinese government will continue its efforts to encourage all social sectors to help promote gender equality and women's development, strengthen its exchanges and cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations concerned and the governments of various countries, and make active contributions to promoting worldwide equality, development and peace.