

Annual Report on Legal Construction in China (2018)

China Law Society

November 2019

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Preface

2018 marked the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up. Within 40 years of reform and opening-up, China has further explored socialist road with Chinese characteristics, promoted the socialist modernization construction with Chinese Characteristics, and realized the Chinese nation from prosperity to strength. Reform and opening-up provide the driving force and internal demand for the socialist legal construction with Chinese characteristics, while the socialist legal construction with Chinese characteristics provides an important guarantee for reform and opening-up. The practice of 40 years has fully proved that the reform and the rule of law, like the wings of a bird and the wheels of the car, have jointly promoted the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics moving forward.

On August 24, 2018, the Central Committee on Comprehensively Governing the State by Law was established, and its first meeting was held. The meeting pointed out that China is currently in the historical period of achieving the goal of Two Centenaries, the persistence and development of socialism with Chinese characteristics need to not only rely on the rule of law but also strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on comprehensively governing the state by law. The decision of the Party Central Committee to establish the Central Committee on Comprehensively Governing the State by Law is the need of implementing the spirit of the 19th National Congress, strengthening the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC on comprehensively governing the state by law, researching and solving major issues in governing the state by law, coordinating and improving the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, promoting and achieving the goal of Two Centenaries, and providing legal guarantee to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The meeting put forward a series of new concepts, new ideas and new strategies for comprehensively governing the state by law, emphasized to persist in strengthening the leadership of the CPC on governing the state by law, upholding the primacy of the people, adhering to the socialist road by law with Chinese characteristics, building a socialist

legal system with Chinese characteristics, promoting law-based state, law-based exercise of state power and law-based administration jointly, establishing legal state, legal government and legal society together, adhering to constitution-based state, constitution-based exercise of state power, promoting scientific legislation, strict enforcement of law, fair justice and keep the law by all, handling the dialectical relationship of governing the state by law well, constructing a high-quality legal team with both ability and political integrity, grasping the team of leading cadres, and clarifying seven key tasks, include researching and formulating the construction plan of law-based China, Complete implementing the Constitution, promoting the work of scientific legislation, strengthening the construction of law-based government, deepening the reform of judicial system, promoting the construction of law-based society and strengthening the construction of legal team and training of legal personnel.

In 2018, China actively promoted the implementation of all decisions and arrangements for governing the state by law, and the implementation and supervision of the constitution were further strengthened. A number of important laws and regulations concerning high-quality development, guarantee and improvement of peoples livelihood were introduced one after another. The construction of legal government was solidly promoted, the judicial system reform was implemented steadily, and the law propaganda, legal education, and legal research have achieved outstanding results. The international cooperation in the legal field has been deepening and new steps have been taken to comprehensively governing the state by law.

I. Legislation and Supervision of the National Peoples Congress and Its Standing Committee

In 2018, the National Peoples Congress of China and its standing committee adopted the amendments to the Constitution, formulated 9 laws, amended 47 laws, and adopted 16 decisions on relevant legal issues and major issues. As of the end of December 2018, there were 271 laws currently in effect in China.

A. Adopting the Amendments to the Constitution

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the state, the general charter of governing the state, and the concentrated expression of the will of the CPC and the people. In March, the First Session of the 13th National Peoples Congress made the fifth revision to the current Constitution, a total of 21 provisions were modified, and 11 of which are related to the establishment of the National Supervisory Commission. The specific modification includes: (1) Establishing a scientific outlook on development and the guiding position of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era in national politics and social life. (2) Adjusting and enriching the overall layout of socialist cause with Chinese characteristics and the contents of the goal of the second centenary. (3) Improving the implementary measures to governing the state by law and the Constitution. (4) Enriching and improving the contents of the development history of revolution and construction in China. (5) Enriching and improving the contents of the patriotic united front and ethnic relations. (6) Enriching the contents of the peaceful foreign policy. (7) Enriching the contents of maintaining and strengthening the overall leadership of the CPC. (8) Adding the contents of advocating socialist core values. (9) Amending the relevant provisions on the appointment of the State President. (10) Adding the provisions of formulating local laws and regulations by the cities with districts. (11) Adding the provisions of the supervisory committee. The amendment of the Constitution fully demonstrates the organic unity of upholding the leadership of the CPC, the people being the masters of the state and governing the state by law. It

embodies that the political and institutional advantages with Chinese characteristics have a solid political, legal, practical and social foundation, and this is significant for further adhering to and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, fully playing the role of the constitution as the fundamental law of the state, and realizing a set of goals of Two Centenaries and the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

B. Compiling and implementing the Legislative Plan of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress

In September, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress held a legislative work meeting to fully deploy the legislative work of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress and issue the legislative plan of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress. A total of 116 legislative projects of category I and category II are proposed in the legislative plan. Among them, 69 legislative projects with relatively mature conditions have been proposed for consideration during the term of office, including amending the organic law of the national peoples congress, the regional organization law, the organic law of the state council, the Patent Law, the Copyright Law, the Law on Administrative Penalty, the Public Security Administration Punishments Law, etc., formulating the Foreign Investment Law, the Pre-school Education Law, the Cultural Industry Promotion Law, the Basic Health Care, Medicine and Health Promotion Law, the Real Estate Tax Law, the Personal Information Protection Law, the Law of Data Security, the Law of Social Assistance, etc., and compiling the Civil Code. 47 legislative projects with mature conditions needs to be considered, including: amending the Law on the Supervision, the Company Law, the Enterprise Bankruptcy Law, the Road Traffic Safety Law, the Scientific and Technological Progress Law, the Audit Law, the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly, the Arbitration Law, etc., and formulating the Supervisor Law, the Law on Futures, the Law on Energy, the Telecommunications Law, the Space Law, the Veterans Protection Law, the Law of Civil Compulsory Execution, etc. Also, several legislative projects without legislative conditions need to further research and demonstrate.

C. Formulating and Amending a Number of Important Laws

— Formulating the Supervision Law. The formulation of the supervision law is an important part and key link for deepening the reform of the national supervision system. In March, The First Session of the 13th National Peoples Congress reviewed and approved the Supervision Law. The law implements the relevant provisions of the amendments of the Constitution adopted newly, clarifies the nature, status and responsibilities of state supervisory authority as a special agency of exercising the duty of state supervision and carrying out anti-corruption work, and constructs a centralized, unified, authoritative and efficient national supervision system with Chinese characteristics. The law also enlarges the scope of supervision to achieve full coverage of all public officials exercising public authority, enriches the means of supervision and gives necessary authority to the supervisory authority, and strictly regulates the procedures of supervision and strengthens the supervision on supervisory organs and supervisors.

— Formulating the Law on the Protection of Heroes and Martyrs. Heroes and martyrs are outstanding representatives of the Chinese nation, and the deeds and spirit of heroes and martyrs are the common historical memory and precious spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation. In April, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress deliberated and passed the Law on the Protection of Heroes and Martyrs. The law clarifies the historical merits of the heroes and martyrs and the legal status of the Monument to the Peoples Heroes, stipulates measures to commemorate the heroes and martyrs, carry forward the spirit of heroes and martyrs, praise the martyrs and raise the pension for the survivors of martyrs, strengthen the legal protection of the honor of heroes and martyrs, etc., promotes the spirit of heroes and martyrs and the spirit of patriotism in the whole society, and provides a solid legal protection for realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

— Formulating the Law on Peoples Assessors. The peoples assessors system is not only an important content of socialist democracy and politics, but also an important part of the socialist judicial system with Chinese characteristics. In April, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress deliberated and passed the Law on Peoples Assessors. On the basis of summing up the experience of the

reform pilot work, the law expands the scope of selection of the peoples assessors, stipulates the selection mechanism that the peoples assessor shall be recommended by the administrative organization of justice, commissioned by the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress and used by the Peoples Court, reasonably confirms the scope of cases, duty, procedures and requirements for the peoples assessors to participate in the trial, improves the exit and disciplinary mechanisms of the peoples assessors, etc. This is conducive for the people and the masses to participate in trial activities in an orderly manner, promotes judicial justice, and enhances judicial trust.

— Formulating the E-Commerce Law. In August, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress deliberated and passed the E-Commerce Law. The law implements the new development concept, adapts to the rapid development of e-commerce and the emerging reality of new business forms, regards both promoting development and standardizing operations as equally important, incorporates the main patterns and formats of e-commerce into the scope of adjustment, clarifies the obligations and responsibilities of e-commerce operators, especially platform operators, on protecting fair trade, intellectual property, protecting consumer rights, interests and personal information, regulates the situation in which operators handle industrial and commercial registration and exempt from the registration, strictly prohibits false propaganda, forced tying, misleading consumers through search and bidding rankings, improves market governance system, protects the legitimate rights and interests of all parties in accordance with the law, effectively maintain market order and fair competition, and promotes the innovation development, healthy development and sustainable development of e-commerce.

— Formulating the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law. Protecting the soil environment according to law is a livelihood project of guaranteeing the people can eat and live safely. In August, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress deliberated and passed the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law. The law adheres to giving priority to prevention, protection and source control, strengthens corporate responsibility and government supervision responsibility, establishes and improves basic systems for soil pollution prevention planning,

standards, general investigation, monitoring, etc., stipulates different management, control and restoration measures according to different uses and pollution levels of agricultural land and construction land, and strengthens penalties for contaminated soil behaviors.

— Formulating the Law on International Criminal Judicial Assistance. In October, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress deliberated and passed the Law on International Criminal Judicial Assistance. The law adheres to the principle of sovereignty and the concept of cooperation, insists on starting from the national conditions, taking into account Chinas practices, foreign experiences and international treaties, integrates with the extradition law, the criminal procedure law and the supervision law, improves Chinas judicial assistance system, standardizes the management responsibilities of relevant departments in criminal justice assistance work, and provides a legal basis for deepening international cooperation in the judicial field and fighting transnational crimes.

— Formulating the Individual Income Tax Law. In August, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress made the seventh revision of the Individual Income Tax Law. The revision integrates four labor incomes, including wages and salaries, labor remuneration, author remuneration, and royalties into the scope of the syndrome tax, adjusts and optimizes the tax rate structure, raises the basic deduction standard, expands the level of the low-grade tax rate, and deducts the expenditure closely related to peoples lives such as education, medical care, housing and pension. This revision makes the tax burden level of personal income tax more reasonable, and promotes the personal income tax to transform from a classified tax system to a comprehensive tax system.

— Formulating the Criminal Procedure Law. In October, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress amended to the Criminal Procedure Law. This revision improves the connection mechanism between criminal proceedings and supervision, adjusts the investigative powers of the Peoples Procuratorate, establishes a criminal system of trial in absentia, stipulates the leniency system for confessed offenders, the rapid adjudication system, etc., and provides legal guarantee for the smooth implementation of the national supervision system reform, strengthening the national anti-corruption work, and deepening the reform of the

judicial system.

— Formulating the Organic Law of the Peoples Courts and the Organic Law of the Peoples Procuratorates. In October, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress revised the Organic Law of the Peoples Courts and the Organic Law of the Peoples Procuratorates. This revision has further improved the setup, function and powers of the peoples courts and the peoples procuratorates, including the establishment of circuit courts and intellectual property courts by the Supreme Peoples Court and the public interest litigation system and the improvement of procuratorial recommendations by the procuratorial organs, improves the operating mechanism between the collegiate bench and the sole judge, and the special group for handling a case and the sole prosecutor, clarifies the classification management system for judicial personnel, highlights the status of the judges and prosecutors, implements the judicial responsibility system of handling the case, and provides legal guarantee for the construction of a fair, efficient and authoritative socialist judicial system with Chinese characteristics.

In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress also formulated the Regulation on Fire and Rescue Ranks, the Law on Farmland Occupation Tax and the Vehicle Acquisition Tax Law, and amended the Company Law, the Law on the Contracting of Rural Land and the Civil Servant Law, reviewed the Pharmaceutical Administration Law, the Patent Law, the Land Administration Law , the Amendment of Urban Real Estate Administration Law (Draft), the Judges Law, the Public Procurators Law , the Amendment of Securities Law (Draft), the specific laws of the Civil Code, the Basic Health Care, Medicine and Health Promotion Law, the Vaccine Administration Law, the Resource Tax Law (Draft), etc. In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress reviewed the Foreign Investment Law (Draft) and decided to submit it to the Second Session of the 13th National Peoples Congress for deliberation and approval.

D. Guaranteeing the major reforms are law-based and implemented smoothly

To implement the reform spirit of the state institutions, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress made certain decisions on the Adjustments to Functions of Administrative Organs Prescribed by Laws as Involved in the Institutional

Reform of the State Council, the Exercising of the Marine Right Safeguarding and Law Enforcement Functions and Powers by the China Coast Guard, and the Matters concerning the Duties of the Constitution and Law Committee of the National Peoples Congress. These decisions adjust the issues of law revision by ordinating legal responsibilities concerning institutional reform and guaranteeing all reforms can be carried out smoothly and orderly within the legal framework.

Continuing to accumulate experience in reform pilots by making decisions on Authorizing the State Council to Conduct the Pilot Program of the System of the Holders of Drug Marketing Licenses in Certain Areas and the Relevant Issues and Extending the Period of Authorizing the State Council to Provisionally Adjust the Implementation of the Provisions of Relevant Laws in the Administrative Regions of 33 Counties (Cities and Districts) under the Pilot Program including Daxing District of Beijing Municipality. Unifying the judgment standards of intellectual property cases and further strengthening the protection of intellectual property by deciding on Several Issues concerning Judicial Procedures for Patent and Other Intellectual Property Cases. Improving the financial trial system and creating a good financial legal environment by deciding on Forming the Shanghai Financial Court.

Deepening the institutional reform of the CPC and the state, simplifying the institutions and delegating the power to the lower levels, combining the delegation with the control, optimizing services and transforming government functions, and amending the same, similar or related provisions in some laws. Use a package to coordinate the revision of the same, similar or related provisions in some laws. (1) Deciding to amend 15 laws, including the Wild Animal Conservation Law. (2) Deciding to amend 6 laws, including the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law. (3) Deciding to amend the Organic Law of the Villagers Committees and Organic Law of the Urban Residents Committee. (4) Making decisions to amend 5 laws, including the Product Quality Law, 7 laws including the Labor Law, and the Social Insurance Law.

E. Promoting Scientific Legislation, Democratic Legislation, and Legal Legislation

The Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress further implements and improves the scientific legislation, democratic legislation, and legal legislative,

and solidly implements legislation and related work by speeding up the legislative process under the premise of ensuring the quality of legislation. (1) Strengthening the organization and coordination of legislative work and playing the leading role of the National Peoples Congress in legislative work. (2) Insisting on requesting public comments on the draft law. A total of 15 draft laws requested public comments through the China Peoples Congress Network in 2018, and 14 draft laws that have been closed for comment have received 658,829 comments from 220,536 people. (3) Strengthening the deep participation of representatives in the draft law, paying more attention to the role of representatives, especially those who engaged in legal work or submitted relevant proposals and suggestions in recent years, in the legislative work. (4) Playing the role of the legislative contact points at the grass-roots level, a total of 15 draft laws took advice from 4 contact points throughout the year, and 673 opinions and suggestions for 10 draft laws have been returned. (5) Holding the twenty-fourth national symposium on local legislative work and strengthening the guidance for local legislative work.

F. The Supervision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress

In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress carried out the new development concept, adhered to the development ideology centered on the people, focused on the overall situation, approached the peoples livelihood, highlighted key points, earnestly exercised the statutory supervisory powers, worked hard to improve the methods and enhance the effectiveness, promoted the State Council, the Supervisory Committee, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate to exercise powers and perform their duties in accordance with the law, and ensured the effective implementation of the Constitution and laws and the rights and interests of the people are maintained and realized.

— Checking the Implementation of the Law. In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress reviewed the implementation of 6 laws, including the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law, the Marine Environment Protection Law, the Statistics Law, the Law on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, the Law on Protecting Against and Mitigating Earthquake Disasters, and the Agricultural Product Quality Safety Law.

With regard to the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law, the focus was on the inspection of the source control, sewage permit, joint prevention and control, heavy pollution weather response and other systems in industrial, energy and transportation structure, the prevention and control of the pollution in firing coal, industry, motor vehicles and vessels, dust, straw and others, and the situation of legal education and its supporting regulations and standards. With regard to the Marine Environment Protection Law, the focus was on the installation and management of sewage outlets into the sea, the prevention and control of land-based pollution, the comprehensive management of coastal waters, the prevention and control of marine pollution, and highlight problems of marine environmental law enforcement and judicial guarantees. With regard to the Agricultural Product Quality Safety Law, the focus was on the construction of quality and safety standards system, environmental protection of agricultural products, agricultural input management, supervision mechanism and law enforcement work, etc. With regard to the Law on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, the focus was on the popularization of prevention and control, the key measures of prevention and control, the construction of grassroots disease control institutions and team, the departmental collaboration and emergency management, the guarantee of prevention and control funding, etc. With regard to the Law on Protecting Against and Mitigating Earthquake Disasters, the focus was on earthquake monitoring and forecasting, seismic fortification of urban and rural construction projects, earthquake emergency rescue, post-earthquake resettlement and reconstruction, scientific and technological research and development of earthquake prevention and disaster reduction, etc. With regard to the Statistics Law, the focus was on highlight issues in legal statistics, statistical infrastructure construction, reviewing and filing of statistical investigation projects, statistical supervision, etc.

In the process of reviewing the implementation of 6 laws as mentioned earlier, the members of the Standing Committee made comments and suggestions on improving and strengthening related work. The State Council and relevant departments attached great importance to these opinions and suggestions, and proposed and adopted a series of work measures to improve and implement them.

— Hearing and Considering the Special Work Reports, Conducting Special

Inquiries and Investigations. In 2017, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress heard and reviewed 23 working reports of the State Council, the Supreme Peoples Court, and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate, and conducted 3 special inquiries and 5 special investigations.

Hearing and deliberating the reports of the State Council on the performance of annual environmental conditions and protection, researching and handling the law enforcement inspection report and review opinions on the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes , the reports on developing the marine economy and accelerating to construct a maritime power, etc., and promoting to solve outstanding environmental issues that address the general concern of society. Carrying out the special investigations on hidden debts of local governments, grasping the outstanding problems of large-scale local debts and high risks, promoting the relevant parties to resolve them properly, and handling local government debt risks firmly, controllably, orderly and appropriately. Carrying out the special investigations on the situation of poverty alleviation, and listening and deliberating the research reports, urging all localities and departments to focus on deep poverty areas and population, and ensuring the task of poverty alleviation can be completed on schedule.

Hearing and reviewing the implementation report of the annual plan, and the mid-term evaluation report on the implementation of the outline of the 13th Five-year Plan, promoting all parties to implement new development concepts, continuing to deepen the supply-side structural reform, stimulating the endogenous power and vitality of economic growth, enhancing the quality and efficiency of economic development, and promoting sustained and healthy economic development. Hearing and deliberating the report of the State Council on adhering to innovation-driven development and further promoting the major national special work of science and technology, promoting the improvement of science and technology innovation policy system, accelerating the development and application of results of major special projects, and providing strategic support for economic and social development and national security. Hearing and deliberating the report of the State Council on constructing a modern agricultural system to deepen the structural reform of the agricultural supply side, and conducting a special investigation on the

implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

Hearing and deliberating the report of the State Council on the distribution and use of financial health care funds and conducting special inquiries, promoting relevant parties to optimize the expenditure structure, strengthening the performance management, and accelerating to solve the problems of difficulty of getting medical service and high cost of getting medical treatment reflected by the masses. Hearing and deliberating the report of the State Council on promoting the integration of compulsory education in both urban and rural areas and improving the level of rural compulsory education, carrying out special investigations on the development of ethnic education, promoting the governments at all levels to increase support for rural compulsory education and national education, and striving to make every child have a fair and quality education.

Hearing the report of the Supreme Peoples Court on solving enforcement difficulties, the report of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on legal supervision of civil proceedings and enforcement activities, and conducting special inquiries on the works of the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate by combining with the review report. During the deliberation and inquiry, the members of the Standing Committee proposed to strengthen the implementation of the linkage mechanism, improve the joint disciplinary system and the system of listing enforced persons who have lost trust, enhance the civil litigation supervision rules, etc. The supervisory and judicial committee of the National Peoples Congress Supervision continued to strengthen the tracking of effectiveness, urge the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate to seriously research and deal with, solve the difficulty of enforcement on schedule, and improve the judicial credibility continuously.

— Strengthening the review and supervision of the budget of the National Peoples Congress and the state-owned assets. In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress listened to the report on the central governments final accounts, the audit report, the budget implementation report, and the report on the rectification of issues identified in the audit, reviewed and approved the central governments final accounts of 2017, promoted and implemented the Budget Law comprehensively, and managed the "fund sources" for the people. Actively

promoting the review and supervision on expenditure budget and policy development, deepening the reform of the fiscal and taxation system, optimizing the structure of fiscal expenditure, and implementing policies and measures such as cutting taxes and reducing fees on a larger scale. Establishing and improving the working mechanism that the budget review shall take advice from the opinions of the representatives of the Peoples Congress, and confirming 153 representatives with relevant professional background shall participate in the budget review. Actively playing the role of the budget network supervision system in the whole-process supervision of the budget. Making a decision to authorize the state council to issue in advance the new local government debt ceiling, and guaranteeing the fund demand of local government key projects.

In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress first reviewed the annual comprehensive report of the State Council on the management of state-owned assets and the special report on the state-owned assets of financial enterprises, listened to the special investigation report of the Budget Work Committee and the Financial and Economic Committee, initially identified the state-owned assets of the enterprise, the state-owned assets of financial enterprises, the state-owned administrative assets, state-owned natural resource assets, put forward suggestions for improving various state-owned asset management systems, improved incentive and restraint mechanisms, and promoted suggestions such as optimal layout of state-owned assets and maintaining and increasing value. At the same time, guiding the Standing Committee of the Peoples Congress at the provincial (autonomous region, municipality) level to comprehensively establish a reporting system for the management of state-owned assets, and adding a “safety door” to manage the use of state-owned assets.

— Strengthening the work of filling and reviewing the normative documents. In 2018, the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress received 40 administrative regulations, 1,180 local regulations, 18 judicial interpretations, and 1,229 review proposals submitted by citizens and organizations. Conducting constitutional, legal and appropriate review on normative documents such as administrative regulations, local regulations, and judicial interpretations by comprehensively utilizing various methods such as ex officio review, application

review and special review. Strengthening the supervision and rectification and solving the problems of inconsistent up-and-down, inadequate support, and inadequate regulations by communicating with the formulation authority and submitting written review opinions. Promoting the comprehensive clean-up of the normative documents on ecological and environmental protection, and finding and cleaning up 1,029 regulations that were inconsistent with the provisions of the upper-level law. Thereinto 514 regulations were amended, 83 regulations were abolished, and 432 regulations were listed in the legislative work plan and prepared to amend or abolish.

II. Administration by Law

In 2018, China actively promoted the construction of a law-based government, implemented the institutional reform of the State Council and the local governments smoothly, intensified the reform of simplifying administration and delegating power, combining simplified administration with delegated power, and optimizing services, and achieved new results in various administrative works according to law.

A. Legislative Work of the State Council

In 2018, the State Council reviewed and adopted 32 legal bills and administrative regulations, including formulating 5 administrative regulations, amending 32 administrative regulations, and abolished 5 administrative regulations. The State Council has submitted 16 treaties approved by the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council.

— Formulating the Interim Regulation on Express Delivery. To standardize the order of the express delivery market and ensure the continued healthy development of the express delivery industry, the State Council promulgated the Interim Regulation on Express Delivery in March, which has taken effect on May 1, 2018. The regulation focuses on promoting the sustainable and healthy development of the express delivery industry, and solving the institutional problems that restrict the development of the industry; ensures public safety and user information security by firmly guarding the bottom line of security; standardizes the order of express delivery, improves the rules of express delivery services, rationalizes legal relationships, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers.

— Formulating the Interim Regulation on Human Resources Market. To standardize the activities of the human resources market, promote the rational flow of human resources and optimize allocation, and promote employment and entrepreneurship, the State Council promulgated the Interim Regulation on Human Resources Market in June, which has been implemented from October 1, 2018. The regulation regulates the public human resources service institutions and operational human resources service organizations, strengthens the responsibilities of the

governments on human resources market cultivation, clarifies the standard of market activities by comprehensively using information disclosure, random sampling, standardization, industry self-discipline and other regulatory means, and refines the provisions of the employment promotion law and other related laws.

— Formulating the Regulation on the Prevention and Handling of Medical Disputes. To prevent and properly handle medical disputes, protect the legitimate rights and interests of both doctors and patients, maintain medical order, and ensure medical safety, the State Council promulgated the Regulation on the Prevention and Handling of Medical Disputes in July, which has taken effect on October 1, 2018. The regulation promotes the legal prevention and proper handling of medical disputes from the institutional level, clarifies the principles, methods and procedures for handling medical disputes, and established strict legal liabilities for non-compliance with medical quality and safety management requirements and the false identification conclusions and autopsy reports.

— Amending the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Symbols. To meet the new situation and requirements of preparing the 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games, the State Council revised the Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Symbols in June, which has taken effect on July 31, 2018. The revised regulations have adjusted the scope of the Olympic symbols and its rights holders and revised the confirmation and licensing procedures for the Olympic symbols.

— Amending the Regulation on Patent Agency. To meet the new needs of the development of the professional agency industry, the State Council revised the Regulation on Patent Agency in September, which has taken effect on March 1, 2019. The revised regulation improves the access system for both patent agent practice and patent agency practice and the professional norms and service supervision, requires the departments that manage the patent work to optimize services, improves the methods of inspection and supervision, and strengthens the supervision on ongoing and ex-post operations.

— Amending the Regulation on the Implementation of the Individual Income Tax Law of the Peoples Republic of China. To implement the revised individual income tax law and ensure the implementation of regulations is consistent with the upper-level law, the State Council revised the Regulation on the Implementation of

the Individual Income Tax Law of the Peoples Republic of China in December, which has taken effect on January 1, 2019. The revised regulation improves the system guarantees required for the implementation of the special additional deduction policy, refines the relevant provisions of the Individual Income Tax Law, further clarifies the boundaries, enhances the operability, and facilitates tax authorities, taxpayers, withholding agents and other relevant parties to implement the Individual Income Tax Law further.

In 2018, the State Council also formulated the Regulation on the Administration of Administrative Divisions and the Measures of the Peoples Republic of China for the style of fire protection and rescue and the wearing methods, amended the Regulation on National Economic Census, the Interim Measures for the Administration of Cable Television, the Anti-Doping Regulations, the Regulation on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals, the Regulation on Drug Rehabilitation, the Regulations on Disability Prevention and Recovery of the Disabled, the Regulation on the Administration of River Courses, the Regulation on the Administration of Reservoir Dam Safety , the Regulation on the Urban Water Supply, etc.

B. Administrative Work according to Law

— Implementing the State Council Institutional Reform Proposal of 2018. The first is to adjust the departments of the State Council. Establishing the Ministry of Natural Resources, and no longer retaining the Ministry of Land and Resources, the State Oceanic Administration, and the National Surveying and Mapping Geographic Information Bureau. Establishing the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and no longer retaining the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Establishing the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and no longer retaining the Ministry of Agriculture was no longer retained. Establishing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and no longer retaining the Ministry of Culture and the National Tourism Administration. Establishing the National Health Committee, no longer retaining the National Health and Family Planning Commission, and no longer setting up the Leading Group Office of the State Council for Deepening the Reform of the Medical and Health System. Establishing the Ministry of Veterans Affairs. Establishing the

Ministry of Emergency Management and no longer retaining the State Administration of Work Safety. Reorganizing the Ministry of Science and Technology. Reorganizing the Ministry of Justice, and no longer retaining the Legal Affairs Office of the State Council. Optimizing the duties of the Ministry of Water Resources, and no longer retaining the State Council Three Gorges Project Construction Committee and its offices, the State Council South-to-North Water Transfer Project Construction Committee and its offices. Optimizing the duties of the Audit Commission, and no longer set up a supervisory board for large state-owned enterprises. Incorporating the Ministry of Supervision into the National Supervisory Committee. No longer retaining the Ministry of Supervision and the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention. The second is to adjust other institutions of the State Council. Establishing the State Administration for Market Regulation and no longer retaining the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and the State Food and Drug Administration. Establishing the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, and no longer retaining the State administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television. Establishing the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Committee and no longer retaining the China Banking Regulatory Commission and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission. Establishing the China International Development Cooperation Agency. Establishing the National Healthcare Security Administration. Establishing the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. Establishing the National Immigration Administration. Establishing the State Administration of Forestry and Grassland and no longer retaining the State Forestry Bureau. Reorganizing the State Intellectual Property Bureau. Adjusting the affiliation of the National Council for Social Security Fund. Reforming the collection and management system of national tax and local tax. The institutions at the ministerial level of the State Council were cut by eight, the institutions at the vice-ministerial level of the State Council were cut by seven, and the State Council set up 26 departments in addition to the General Office of the State Council after reforming. In 2018, by the Central decision deployment, local governments at all levels successively promoted the implementation of relevant institutional reform.

— Improving the System of Administration by law Issuing the Guiding Opinions

on Comprehensively Implementing the Administrative Law Enforcement Publication System, the Recording System of Law Enforcement in the Whole Process and the Legal Review System of Major Law Enforcement Decisions, promoting strict, standardized, fair and civilized law enforcement, and preventing and correcting problems such as disorder enforcement of law, non-enforcement of law, rude enforcement of law, the law enforcement resulted in disturbing residents, etc. Issuing the Notice on Strengthening the Development and Supervisory Administration of Administrative Regulatory Documents, the Guiding Opinions on Comprehensively Implementing the Legality Review Mechanism for Administrative Regulatory Documents, and other documents, standardizing the basis of administrative management and administrative law enforcement from the source, and preventing to issue unauthorized documents, illegal documents, and "freak" documents. Issuing the Opinions on Improving the Administrative Adjudication System and Strengthening the Administrative Adjudication Work to further improve the administrative adjudication system, strengthen the administrative adjudication work, highlight the characteristics of administrative adjudication such as high efficiency, low cost, professionalism, and easy procedure, fully play the role of the administrative diversion as diverter valve in resolving civil disputes, and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people.

— Implementing the Canceling, Filing and Review Work on Laws, Regulations and Normative Documents. Focusing on the institutional reform of the party and state, the reform of simplifying administration and delegating power, combining simplified administration with delegated power, and optimizing services and other important reform tasks, completing a series of law revision projects within five batches. A total of 38 law and 28 administrative regulations were promoted to modify, and 5 administrative regulations were abolished. Organizing local governments and departments to carry out the reform of simplifying administration and delegating power, combining simplified administration with delegated power, and optimizing services and the regulations concerning restricting the development of new kinetic energy, specifically abolishing normative documents. A total of 379 regulations were abolished or announced to be invalid, 284 regulations were amended, 43,372 documents were abolished and 4,398 documents were

amended. Further strengthening and improving the work of filing and reviewing work on rules, regulations and regulatory documents, realizing the scientific, reasonable and safe management of the electronic data of laws and regulations by operating online filing and reviewing management system, and improving the quality and efficiency of filing work. In 2018, a total of 1,646 laws and regulations submitted by various localities and departments to the State Council were registered, including 878 local regulations, 576 local government regulations, and 192 departmental regulations.

— Carrying out the Cleanup of the Certification Items. Issuing the Notice of Implementing the Cleanup Work on Relevant Certification Items, organizing various departments in various regions to implement the cleanup of certification items, effectively eliminating the certification items that are not stipulated by laws and regulations, and establishing and operating the criticism from the masses — certification items cleanup and complaint supervision platform. By the end of 2018, various localities and departments had canceled 6,259 certification items, including 5,398 certification items set by local governmental regulations and normative documents, and 861 certification items set by departmental regulations and regulatory documents.

— Strengthening the Work on Administrative Reconsideration. In 2018, the State Council handled 2,536 administrative reconsideration cases with a direct error correction rate of 18.7%; The administrative reconsideration organs at all levels across the country jointly handled 224 thousand administrative reconsideration cases, and the direct correction rate was 15.1%. In response to the common problems found in handling cases, 4,958 administrative reconsideration opinions were issued. Establishing a quarterly report system in the national administrative reconsideration system, and regularly reporting the highlight problems and typical cases of legal administration reflected by the national reconsideration cases. Compiling the typical cases and the interpretation of legal provisions through the instructions of the reliability and the guidance of the meeting, and strengthening the supervision and guidance of the whole system in a targeted manner.

III. Reform in Political and Judicial Field

In 2018, by adapting to the new requirements of the new era, new tasks, the reforms in the political and legal fields had entered a new stage of systematic and holistic changes, and the breadth, depth and intensity of reforms have continued to expand.

A. Strengthening the Systematic Planning for Reform

In July, the Political and Judiciary Commission under the Central Committee of the CPC held a promotion meeting of comprehensively deepening the judicial system reform, further analyzed the historical position of the reforms in the political and legal fields in the new era, proposed an overall strategy, objectives and methods for comprehensively deepening the reform in the political and legal fields, and made comprehensive deployment to create a comprehensive and in-depth reform. The Political and Judiciary Commission under the Central Committee of the CPC took the lead in formulating the Implementation Opinions on Comprehensively Deepening Reform in the Political and Legal Fields and clarified 100 tasks from eight aspects to comprehensively deepening the reform in the political and legal fields. The central departments researched and drafted the Opinions on Deepening the Comprehensive Supplementary Reforms of Judicial System of the Peoples Court — the Fifth Five-Year Reform Outline (2019 - 2023), the 2018 - 2022 Procuratorial Reform Work Plan, the Outline on Comprehensively Deepening Judicial and Administrative Reform (2018 - 2022), etc., and made specific deployments to deepen reforms in their fields.

B. Promoting the Party Committee and the Political and Legal Committee and the Institutional Reform in the Political and Legal Departments

— Deepening the Institutional Reform of the Party Committee and the Political and Legal Committee. According to the decision of the CPC Central Committee on deepening the reform of party and state institutions and the plan for deepening the reform of party and state institutions. Coordinating and promoting the functional

adjustment work of comprehensive management, safeguarding stability and anti-cults, and optimizing the allocation of duties, institution setting, and staffing.

— Actively and Steadily Promoting Army Reform. By the principle of clarifying the relationship between army, police and common citizens, the public security frontier forces, public security fire fighting forces and the public security forces were no longer listed as armed police units, and all of them have been discharged from active service. The sea police team under the leadership of the State Oceanic Administration was transferred to the armed police force; The armed gold, forest and hydropower police units were handed over to the relevant national functional departments and reorganized as non-active professional teams; The troops participated in the customs duties were all withdrawn at one time and returned to the armed police force.

— Promoting the Modernization of the Court Organization System. Establishing the Shanghai Financial Court, the Beijing and Guangzhou Internet Courts, the First and the Second International Commercial Courts of the Supreme Peoples Court, the IP Court of the Supreme Peoples Court, strengthening and improving the establishment of the Supreme Peoples Court Circuit Court, and actively and steadily promoting the institutional reform of the peoples courts under the provincial level.

— Improving the Organization System of the Procuratorate In response to the fact that the staging implementation of the criminal prosecutorial function may result in duplication of effort, low efficiency, and poor internal and external connections, optimizing the establishment of criminal prosecution agencies and implementing the integration between arrest and accusation; starting from the actual situation that the procuratorial organ accepts civil administrative appeals constantly, establishing the civil and administrative procuratorial agencies respectively; Focusing on the new position of public interest representatives and the new empowerment of the law, adding a public interest litigation procuratorate organs.

— Promoting the Institutional Reform of Public Security Organs. Actively promoting the reform of the modern police affairs management system. Adhering to the principle of clarifying the relationship between army, police and common citizens, and establishing a unified and efficient management system of public security organs. Establishing the National Immigration Bureau and strengthening the overall

coordination of immigration and exit-entry administration. Adjusting the management system of industrial organs of public security, standardizing and strengthening the work and team-building of industrial organs of public security.

— Promoting the Institutional Reform of the Judicial Administrative Organs. Reorganizing the Ministry of Justice to overall coordinate the work under the rule of law and other duties such as administrative legislation, administrative law enforcement, criminal enforcement, public legal services, legal professional qualification management and legal publicity.

C. Deepening the Comprehensive Reform of Judicial Responsibility System

— Perfecting the System. Design The Political and Judiciary Commission under the Central Committee of the CPC formulated the Several Opinions on Further Optimizing the Allocation of Judicial Resources and Comprehensively Improving the Judicial Efficiency and the Several Opinions on Strengthening the Operation, Supervision and Management of Judicial Power to solve the supervision and management problem that the personnel of handling cases is much less than the number of cases. The Supreme Peoples Court issued the Opinions on Comprehensively Implementing the Judicial Accountability System, the Guiding Opinions on Improving the Working Mechanism for Presiding Judges Meetings of Peoples Court (For Trial Implementation), the Opinions on Further Reforming and Improving the Judicial Committee System, etc., to further improving the new mechanism for the operation of judicial power. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate issued the Measures for the Setup and Operation of Judicial Case Handling Organizations of Organs of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate, the Rules of Public Procurators Joint Meeting, etc., and formed an institutional system of judicial accountability system 1+5.

— Deepening the Reform of the Selection System of Excellent Judges and Procurators. All provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) have generally implemented unified allocation of excellent judges and procurators within the province, and basically realized that the allocation of excellent judges and procurators inclines to regions and units with the supervision and management problem, especially the personnel of handling cases is much less

than the number of cases. The selection excellent judges and procurators have been normalized, the peoples courts and local procuratorial organs cross the country selected 123.5 thousand excellent judges and 7.07 thousand excellent procurators respectively, and these numbers account for 33.8% and 35.8% of the political and legal-size of personnel force of central government respectively, and the professional construction has achieved remarkable results.

— Strengthening the Responsibility of Handling Cases. The peoples courts across the country generally established a mechanism that the judges shall be responsible for the cases handled by themselves, improved the normalization mechanism that chief judges need to hand cases, and more than 98% of the judgment documents signed directly by the independent judges and collegial panels. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate actively promoted the system that chief procurators support public prosecution and attend the meeting of judicial committee, advocated chief procurators to take the lead in returning to the front line of handling cases and undertaking major and complicated cases, and guided all provincial procuratorates to improve the power list of procurators in the third-level procurators in their jurisdictions, and implement the requirements that the procurators shall be responsible for the cases handled by themselves”.

— Accelerating the Construction of a New Mechanism for Management and Supervision. The Supreme Peoples Court refined the supervision and management methods of four types of cases, promoted the compulsory search system for the similar cases and related cases, promoted the intelligent system for similar cases such as intelligent review, accelerated the development of sentencing standardized intelligent assistant systems, carried out the pilot of early warning platform of avoiding to make the same judgments on different case, promoted the application of the law and strengthened the supervision of case handling. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate carefully studied and constructed a new-typed supervision mechanism, strengthened process monitoring and case management by relying on informatization, highlighted key problems that guilty is proved by accusation, and issued guiding cases to unify the standards for handling cases.

D. Deepening the Reform of Litigation System

— Deepening the Reform of Criminal Procedure System. The Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress adopted a decision on amending the Criminal Procedure Law, improved the lenient procedure of pleading guilty in criminal cases, and added a speedy procedure. The Supreme Peoples Court instructed the courts at all levels across the country to conscientiously implement the pre-trial meeting, the elimination of illegal evidence, and the three regulations of court investigations to promote the trial. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate formulated the guidelines for the examination of evidence in public prosecution cases, criminal protest, and evidence-based work in court, and issued the relevant rules and regulations in conjunction with the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the State Supervision Commission to promote the organic connection between the criminal procedure and the investigation procedure of the supervisory commission. The Ministry of the Public Security issued the Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Recording Mechanism for the Whole Procedures of Public Security Organ Law Enforcement to create a process record chain for law enforcement with comprehensive coverage, organic convergence, and closed-loop management.

— Deepening the Reform of Criminal Enforcement System. The Ministry of Justice promoted the construction of a new-typed prison system, explored and improved the penal enforcement system with mutual connection and unified coordination between prisons and community corrections, deployed a unified national model for judicial administrative drug rehabilitation, and continuously promoted the standardization of drug rehabilitation work. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate implemented a pilot work on the itinerant inspection of prisons.

— Deepening the Reform of Civil Procedure System. The Supreme Peoples Court further promoted the institutional reform of diversion, mediation, quick adjudication and quick judgment, and realized ‘distinguishing complex and simple, clarifying priorities and separating quick procedures from normal procedures. Issuing the Provisions on Several Issues Concerning the Trial of Cases by Internet Courts to expand the trial reform of mobile micro counts and promote the judicial model of mobile micro court and the establishment of a litigation model that is compatible with the Internet age.

E. Deepening the Reform for the Convenience and Benefit of the People

— Deepening the Reform of the Courts and Procuratorates for the Convenience and Benefit of the People. The Supreme Peoples Court promulgated 31 measures, strengthened the construction of four major platforms on trial process, trial activities, judgment documents, and implementation information, and comprehensively promoted the construction of an online litigation service platform that integrates online filing, online payment, online evidence exchange, online cross-examination, online trial and online delivery, and realized cross-domain case filing in more than 1,300 courts. The procuratorial service center network platform 12309 of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate has been put into operation nationwide, providing comprehensive services, such as procuratorial service, procuratorial affairs open service and supervision service, to the masses.

— Deepening the Judicial Administration Reform for the Convenience and Benefit of the People. Officially launched the China Legal Service Network to provide public legal services such as legal affairs consultation, law, regulation and case inquiries, the complaint of cleaning up the certification matters, and credit information disclosure, and the number of users has exceeded 95 million. By the end of 2018, there were 2,917 public service centers in counties (cities, districts) and 39,380 public legal service stations in towns (streets). Taking the lead in cleaning up the certification matters, eliminating all kinds of certification matters that are annoying the people, serving enterprises and the masses to do business, and opening a platform of ‘Public Criticism — The Complaint Supervision on cleaning up the certification matters’. Organizing lawyers and grassroots legal service workers to serve as legal counsel for 650,000 villages across the country, and realizing full coverage of legal counsel in villages.

IV. Trial, Prosecution, Public Security and Judicial Administration

A. The Work on Trial

In 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court accepted 34,794 cases and concluded 31,883 cases. The local peoples courts at various levels accepted 28 million cases in total, concluded and closed 25.168 million cases, and the total value of the case was 5.5 trillion yuan.

— The Work on Criminal Trial. In 2018, the courts at all levels concluded a total of 1,198,383 criminal cases for the first instance and sentenced 1.429 million criminals. Severely punishing crimes of endangering state security, violence and terror, etc., issuing the opinions on combating in terrorism and extremism in conjunction with relevant departments, punishing crimes such as promoting terrorism, using extremism to undermine law enforcement, and resolutely safeguarding national political security, especially political security and institutional security. Launching the special criminal syndicate combat, and concluding 5,489 cases concerning criminal syndicate crime with 29 thousand criminals; adhering to combining the criminal syndicate combat with the anti-corruption, severely punishing the village bully and city bully who oppress and ruin the masses and the protective umbrella of the organizations of a gangland nature and gang-like groups according to law. Severely punishing corruption crimes such as corruption and bribery, hearing several major duty-related crimes such as Sun Zhengcai case, and concluding 28 thousand cases concerning corruption, bribery and malfeasance with 33 thousand criminals; Severely punishing the bribery crime and sentenced 2,466 criminals. Severely punishing the crimes that seriously endanger the lives and property of the masses, serious violent crimes such as murder, robbery, kidnapping, and the crimes involving guns, concluding 41,000 thousand cases and sentencing 51,000 criminals; Severely punishing crimes endangering public security such as the crime of negligently causing a serious accident and the crime of dangerous driving, and concluding 342,000 related cases. Actively participating in the fight against drugs and concluding 100,000 cases concerning drug crime cases. Severely punishing the

crime of violence against a doctor, maintaining normal medical order, concluding 7,092 cases concerning the crime of endangering food and drug, strengthening the punishment for vaccine crimes, and effectively protecting the health and safety of the people. Punishing cybercrime in accordance with the law and concluding 8,907 related cases; Severely punishing the new-typed crimes such as destroying computer information system and opening casinos by using the network. Severely punishing the crimes against women and children, and concluding 27,000 related cases. Severely punishing environmental pollution crimes and concluding 2,204 related cases.

— The Work on Civil and Commercial trial. In 2018, all levels of courts had concluded 9,017 million cases of various types of civil and commercial cases for the first time. 1.814 million cases of marriage and family were concluded, and 1,589 personal safety protection orders were issued. Further deepening the reform of family trial, improving the joint conference mechanism with the All-China Womens Federation, and promoting the construction of family civilization in the new era. The public interest litigation cases were tried according to law, and 1,919 public interest litigation cases filed by procuratorial organs and social organizations were concluded. 3.418 million commercial cases in the first instance were concluded. Strengthening the trial work on bankruptcy and concluding 16,000 cases of corporate liquidation and corporate bankruptcy. A total of 995,000 cases concerning sales contracts were concluded, and 608,000 cases of real estate disputes were concluded.

— The Work on Administrative Trials and State Compensation. In 2018, courts at all levels had concluded 251,355 administrative cases of the first instance, implemented the judicial interpretation on the administrative procedure law amended newly, and issued the White Paper on Administrative Trial to serve and guarantee the reform of simplifying administration and delegating power, combining simplified administration with delegated power, and optimizing services. Fifteen thousand state compensation cases were concluded.

— The Work on Enforcement In 2018, courts at all levels accepted 7,634,396 cases of enforcement and 7,798,467 cases had been enforced and concluded. Establishing the network inspection and control system, networking with 16 units including the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Natural Resources, etc., and

more than 3,900 banking financial institutions, and covering 25 kinds of information within 16 categories, including deposits, vehicles, securities, real estate, network funds, etc. Innovating property discovery mechanisms and implementing investigation measures such as rewards and reports. Focusing on containing the behaviors of avoiding performing, improving the joint disciplinary system, promoting the construction of disciplinary mechanisms for dishonesty in conjunction with the National Development and Reform Commission and other 60 units, and adopting 150 disciplinary measures within 11 categories.

— The Work on Filing Cases, Petition by Writing Letter or Visiting, and Adjudication Supervision. In 2018, the courts at all levels concluded a total of 247,702 complaints and applications for retrial; and 49,185 cases were re-examined according to law. The work of adjudication supervision was strengthened, and in the retrial cases concluded in 2018, the original judgments of 15,363 cases had been corrected due to mistakes or other statutory reasons. Promoting convenient services such as online filing and self-help filing. Deepening the reform of petition by writing a letter or visiting, and facilitating the masses to express their demands in accordance with the law rationally. Adhering to innovating and developing the Fengqiao experience the new era, strengthening the abutting joint between litigation and mediation, and improving the diversified dispute resolution mechanism. Strengthening the construction of an online mediation platform to effectively resolve conflicts and disputes in a timely and effective manner. Expanding the mediation pilot of lawyer and further playing the important role of lawyers in resolving social contradictions. Adhering to the principle of legality and voluntariness, and the courts at all levels concluded 3.315 million cases by mediation.

B. The Prosecutorial Work

— Performing Duties Such as Arrest and Prosecution According to law. In 2018, the national procuratorial organs approved to arrest 1,056,616 criminal suspects and prosecuted 1,692,846 people, and these numbers decreased by 2.3% and 0.8% year-on-year respectively. Resolutely safeguarding the countrys political security and social order, and actively participating in the anti-infiltration, anti-spy, anti-secession, anti-terrorism and anti-cult struggles. Severely punishing violent crimes such as

intentional murder and kidnapping, a total of 59,719 criminals were prosecuted, and this number decreased by 5.9% year-on-year. 361,478 criminals involved in property crimes such as robbery, looting and theft were prosecuted, and this number decreased 6.9% year-on-year. Punishing the fraud, extortion and other crimes involved in trapped loans and campus loans and 2,973 criminals were prosecuted. Maintaining network order in accordance with the law, prosecuting 43,729 criminals for telecommunication network fraud and this number increased 29.3% year-on-year, strengthening overseas law enforcement and judicial cooperation in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Security, and bringing Guo Shimin, Xi Huan and other criminals involved in transnational telecommunications network fraud to justice; A total of 15,003 criminals involved in online gambling, the dissemination of obscene material, and the disclosure of personal information were prosecuted, and this number increased 41.3% compared to the last year. Guiding local procuratorial organs to handle the major malignant cases such as fatal car crash and killing innocents, and arrest and prosecute criminals according to law. For the behaviors of seriously hindering the safe driving of public transport vehicles, formulating guiding opinions with other departments to severely punish the crime of endangering public safety by dangerous methods. Devoting to the anti-triad operation with a high sense of responsibility, formulating guiding opinions, clarifying the key points of anti-triad operation within 11 categories, and supervising and handling 69 major gang-related cases; 11,183 suspects involved in gang crimes were arrested and 10,361 persons were prosecuted; Approving to arrest 62,202 suspects involved in crimes of involving mafia-like gangs and prosecuting 50,827 persons; Severely fighting protective umbrella of mafia-like gangs, and 350 persons were prosecuted. Safeguarding food and drug safety in accordance with the law, 12,360 persons involved in crimes of producing and selling fake and inferior medicines and poisonous and harmful food, and this number increased 5.5% compared to the last year. Fully playing the role of the procuratorial function in the procuratorial work of minors.

— Serving and guaranteeing the economy can develop in a healthy and orderly manner Actively participating in the special rectification of Internet financial risks, working with relevant departments to formulate judicial interpretations, and severely punishing illegal fund-raising, underground financial institutions and other crimes

that undermine financial order. 26,974 persons involved in illegally absorbing public deposits, fund-raising fraud, pyramid schemes and other economic crimes were prosecuted, and this number increased by 10.9% compared to the last year. Strengthening the judicial protection on intellectual property, listing and supervising 32 major typical cases, prosecuting 8,325 persons involved in infringing patents, trademarks, trade secrets, etc., and this number increased 16.3% compared to the last year. Severely punishing the corruption in the field of poverty alleviation, and prosecuting 1,160 persons involved in crimes such as embezzling poverty alleviation funds. Actively participating in the battle of pollution prevention and control, formulating regulations for handling criminal cases of environmental pollution, prosecuting 42,195 persons committed environmental protection crimes, and this number increased 21% compared to the last year. Equally protecting the legitimate rights and interests of all kinds of enterprises, and implementing the equality for state-owned and private enterprises, domestic-funded and foreign-funded enterprises, large, medium and small-sized enterprises in handling case, and ensuring all types of enterprises enjoyed the same legal status, litigation rights and legal protection. Strictly distinguishing legitimate financing and illegal fund-raising, property disputes and malicious encroachment, personal property and legal person property, and emphasizing the cautious use of compulsory measures to limit personal and property rights. Printing and issuing four typical cases of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises as the reference for the national procuratorial organs. Initiating the public interest litigation by the law, and 4,393 civil public interest litigations and 108,767 administrative public interest litigations were filed.

— Actively cooperating with the reform of the national supervision system. The Supreme Peoples Procuratorate and the State Supervision Commission formulated regulations for work connection, evidence collection and review of handling job-related crime cases. Accepting 16,092 persons, involved in duty-related crimes, transferred by the supervisory committees, prosecuting 9,802 persons, non-prosecuting 250 persons, returning 1,869 persons for supplementary investigation, and the rate of non-prosecuting and returning for supplementary decreased 9.5% and 37% respectively compared to the last year. 32 former officials at

the provincial and ministerial level, such as Sun Zhengcai and Wang Sanyun, were prosecuted. Actively participating in pursuing and capturing persons listed by the 100 red orders of arrest such as Xu Chaofan and Jiang Lei, and announcing with the relevant departments to urge the fleeing personnel to surrender voluntarily.

— Strengthening legal supervision of litigation activities. In 2018, the national procuratorial organs supervised illegal activities in criminal, civil and administrative litigation activities for 447,940 times, and this number increased 22.4% compared to the last year. Strengthening the supervision on filing and investigating case, urging the investigative authorities to file 22,215 cases and withdrawing 18,385 cases, and these two numbers respectively increased 19.5% and 32% compared to the last year; Issuing written corrective opinions on illegal evidence collection and improper application of compulsory measures of investigating organs 58,474 times, and this number increased 22.8% compared to the last year. 116,452 persons involved in the suspected crime but no need to arrest were not arrested, and 102,572 persons involved in minor offenses may not be punished according to the law were not prosecuted, and these two numbers increased 4.5% and 25.5% compared to the last year. 168,458 persons were not arrested and 34,398 persons were not prosecuted due to their behaviors did not break the law or the lack of evidence, and these numbers increased 15.9% and 14.1% respectively. Protesting court judgments in which people were unjustly sentenced and putting forward the retrial advice duly. In 2018, lodging a protest against 3,393 civil judgments and putting forward the retrial advice on 4,087 cases, lodging a protest against wrong criminal sentences in 8,504 cases, and lodging a protest against 117 administrative judgments and putting forward the retrial advice on 90 cases. The original sentences on Li Jinlian Intentional Homicide Case and Zou Junmin Drug Trafficking Case proposed by the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate for retrial were all changed. Strengthening the implementation of supervision, supervising and correcting inappropriate commutation, parole, and temporary execution outside the prison 39,287 persons/times, and this number increased 38.9% compared to the last year; Proposing the advice of releasing or changing the compulsory measures for the persons should not be detained in pre-trial and trial, the handling units adopted 64,106 persons, and this number increased 26.8% compared to the last

year; Correcting 3,031 criminals whose actual punishment was not executed, and this number increased 7.2% compared to the last year; Deepening the special supervision of the execution of property punishment, putting forward 31,464 written correction opinions and this number increased 33% compared to the last year, and promoting the implementation of 28,052 cases with a total amount of 550 million yuan; Promoting the implementation of supervision measures for prisoners in the community, correcting 4,439 persons throughout the year, and this number decreased 36.8% compared to the last year; Supervising and supporting the courts to implement according to law, and proposing 23,814 prosecutorial suggestions on illegal implementation such as selective enforcement and over-range seizure and seizure, and this number increased 12.7% compared to the last year; 2,376 persons were arrested for refusing to execute the judgment and adjudication with serious circumstances, and this number increased 36.9% compared to the last year; Carrying out special supervision on the implementation of administrative non-litigation, urging the administrative organs to apply for compulsory execution in accordance with the law, supervising the courts to examine and handle them according to law, and proposing 6,528 procuratorial suggestions, and 5,117 suggestions were adopted. Severely punishing false lawsuits, the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate and the Supreme Peoples Court formulated relevant judicial interpretations to supervise and correct 1,484 fake lawsuits, and this number increased 48.4% compared to the last year; 500 persons involved in crimes were sued, and this number increased 55.3% compared to the last year. Investigating and handling duty-related crimes of judicial staff in accordance with the law, the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate issued guidance to promote the standardization of performing duties, and 21 provincial and municipal procuratorial organs filed and investigated 71 persons. Respecting and protecting the lawyers right to practice, timely verifying the complaints about obstructing the right of lawyers to sue, and supervising the relevant law enforcement judicial organs to correct 1,011 cases, and this number increased 37.8% compared to the last year.

C. Judicial Interpretation and Case Guidance

In 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate

jointly issued 4 judicial interpretations, the Supreme Peoples Court issued 18 judicial interpretations, and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate issued 2 judicial interpretations, including 4 judicial interpretations for criminal law, 9 judicial interpretations for civil law, 1 judicial interpretation for administrative law, and 10 judicial interpretations for other laws. The Supreme Peoples Courts issued 14 guiding cases, and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorates issued 13 guiding cases. These judicial interpretations and guiding cases played a positive role in the proper implementation of the law.

— Guiding to correctly handle the major and complex issues in criminal judicial work. In March, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate jointly issued the Official Reply on Issues concerning Conviction and Sentencing in Criminal Cases Involving Guns Powered by Compressed Gas and Air Rifle Pellets, and clarified the conviction and sentencing in criminal cases involving guns powered by compressed gas and air rifle pellets. In September, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate jointly issued the Judicial Interpretation on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases regarding False Litigation to punish false litigation activities in accordance with the law, safeguard judicial order, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons and other organizations.

— Guiding to duly handle the new situations and issues in the field of economic and social development and peoples livelihood. In January, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Judicial Interpretation on Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Involving Marital Debt Disputes to guide the courts at all levels to correctly handle cases involving marital debt disputes and protect the legitimate rights and interests of all parties. In August, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Judicial Interpretation (IV) on Several Issues concerning the Application of the Insurance Law of the Peoples Republic of China to guide courts at all levels to properly handle cases of insurance contract disputes and earnestly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the parties. In December, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Judicial Interpretation on Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Regarding Disputes over Construction Contracts for Construction Projects (II) to maintain the order of the construction market and promote the

healthy development of the construction market; the Provisions on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in Cases Involving the Review of Act Preservation in Intellectual Property Disputes to guide the courts at all levels to correctly examine cases of act preservation in intellectual property disputes and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the parties in a timely and effective manner.

— Guiding to duly handle the new situations and issues in the field of administrative litigation In February, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Judicial Interpretation on Application of the Administrative Litigation Law of the Peoples Republic of China to standardize the trial of administrative cases of the peoples courts and protect the rights of the parties in administrative litigation according to law.

D. Public Security

— Maintaining the harmony and stability of the overall social. Deepening the special campaign against severe terrorism, adhering to the combination of punishment and prevention, and the active situation of anti-terrorism work was further consolidated. We will firmly grasp the outstanding public security issues that the people have reflected, and organize and carry out special campaigns such as the fight against evil and the fight against guns, telecommunications network fraud, stakeholder-type economic crimes, and “Net Net 2018”. Remediation of scams and other crimes such as swindling and swindling, and ugly phenomena such as gambling and gambling, timely investigating cases such as “private lakes” in Dongting Lake in Hunan Province and “problem vaccines” in Jilin Changsheng, and actively responding to social concerns.

Firmly grasping the outstanding public security issues reflected by the masses, organizing and carrying out special campaigns such as the special campaign against mafia-like gangs and the crimes involved in guns and exploders, telecommunications network fraud, stakeholder-type economic crimes, and Cleaning Net 2018 special action, continuing to crack down on the bad social phenomena such as piracy, fraud and other crimes of property infringement, and pornography, gambling and drug abuse, promptly investigating cases such as private lakes in Hunan Dongting Lake and problematic vaccine in Jilin Changsheng, and actively responding to social concerns. .

Adhering to the combination of prevention and control, strengthening overall prevention and control, and comprehensively deepening the prevention of outstanding problems such as drugs and the rectification of road traffic safety hazards, and further consolidating the foundation of public safety. In 2018, the national public security organs destroyed 6,885 criminal organizations involved in black organizations and evil forces, and eight types of serious violent crimes and serious road traffic accidents decreased 13.8% and 44.4% respectively compared to the last year. Through the Hunting Fox and Breaking Chain actions, 1,440 overseas fugitives were captured. Effectively dealing with major emergencies, deepening the reform of petition by writing a letter or visiting complaints involved in legal and lawsuitable conflicts, and focusing on solving the outstanding problems in public security petition by writing a letter or visiting complaints. Completing the Boao Forum Annual Meeting, SCO Summit Qingdao, China-Africa Forum Beijing Summit, China International Import Expo and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up and other major security tasks, and ensuring the stability of the overall situation of the society.

— Promoting the Public Security Reform Deepening the reform of the simplifying administration and delegating power, combining simplified administration with delegated power, and optimizing services in public security organs, and focusing on serving economic and social development and examination and convenient approval services. The Ministry of Public Security issued more than 50 new policies and new policies in the areas of immigration and immigration management, public security and household administration, road traffic management, etc., and a large number of measures were introduced in response to local conditions. Further promoting the reform of law enforcement powers operating mechanism, actively adapting to the trial-centered litigation system reform, comprehensively implementing the reform of accepting and filing the criminal case and the unified review mechanism of the criminal law department, improving the illegal evidence exclusion system, strictly regulating the investigation and evidence collection, and guaranteeing the lawyers practicing rights and solving the law enforcement source problem reflected by the masses and the quality problems of handling criminal cases.

— Deepening the Standardization of Law Enforcement. Actively promoting the

construction of law enforcement case-handling centers, and creating a law enforcement and case handling mode that integrates the law enforcement and case handling, material evidence storage, management on property involved in the case, case management and law enforcement supervision etc., achieving refined construction, professional management, intelligent operation, and synthetic operations, and further enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement and supervision and management. Deepening the construction of law enforcement information, establishing a record-keeping system for law enforcement, and creating a chain of law enforcement records with comprehensive coverage, organic convergence, and closed-loop management to achieve traces and traceable management throughout the entire process of law enforcement activities. Revising and issuing the regulations on the disclosure of law enforcement by public security organs, promoting the disclosure of legal documents of administrative penalties and effective administrative reviews, strengthening open online services, and promoting the integration of open platforms. Promoting the implementation of property rights protection and protect private enterprises in a comprehensive and equal manner in accordance with the law. Further standardizing the management of prison and detention houses, and the security accidents of prison and detention houses decreased 51.6% compared to the last year. Continuing to deepen the law enforcement qualification examination, a total of 1,736,700 incumbent police officers obtained basic level law enforcement qualifications, and 53,000 incumbent police officers obtained senior law enforcement qualifications.

E. The Work of Judicial Administrative

— Prison work. During the Spring Festival of 2018, 311 prisons in 27 provinces began to release prisoners from prison and visit their relatives, and a total of 999 prisoners were allowed to leave prison and visit their relatives. By the end of 2018, there were 677 prisons across the country. Holding a national prison work conference and taking political transformation as the guide to coordinate and promote supervision and reform, education reform, cultural transformation, and labor transformation. Establishing a prison security and stability work month scheduling mechanism and a safety hazard inspection and notification system,

regularly analyzing and judging the prison work safety situation every month, and normalizing the investigation and rectification of hidden dangers, and keeping zero tolerance for safety hazards. Implementing a 24-hour duty system in which prison heads and police officers are on duty at the front lines of prisons to ensure continued security and stability in prisons.

— The work of community correction. Exploring and promoting the integration of punishment and enforcement, improving the connection mechanism between prisons and community corrections, adhering to the trinity of supervision and management, education correction and social adaptation, and comprehensively strengthening the management of community correction education. Promoting the pilot work of smart community correction, focusing on improving the level of community correction intelligence, and effectively maintaining the safety and stability of community corrections. By the end of 2018, the country received 550,000 new prisoners in the community in the whole year, 556,000 persons were removed from community correction, and there were 700,000 prisoners in the community. The country received a total of 4.26 million prisoners in the community, a total of 3.56 million prisoners were removed from community correction, and the recidivism rate was controlled at a low level of 0.2% during the correction period. The local community correctional institutions completed a total of 525,000 investigations and evaluations throughout the year, implemented a location management on a total of 563,000 community prisoners, issued 54,829 warnings to the community prisoners who violated laws and regulations, imposed 2,829 administrative and administrative penalties, revoked suspended sentences for 4,824 persons and the parole for 154 persons, and a total of 2,158 prisoners temporarily serving outside prison were put in prison.

— The work of drug rehabilitation Implementing the unified national mode of judicial administrative drug rehabilitation, strengthening the standardization construction, carrying out special action for regulating civilized law enforcement education and rectification, promoting special actions for clearing potential safety hazards and special projects of accepting drug addicts according to laws and regulations. Improving the scientific and professional level of judicial administrative drug rehabilitation work, setting up an expert advisory committee, implementing the

education, abstinence and treatment programs, and promoting the application of new methods of drug rehabilitation. By the end of 2018, there were 370 judicial administrative drug rehabilitation sites across the country, 232,000 drug addicts were quarantined compulsorily, and a total of 1.389 million people were treated.

— The work of Lawyer, notarization, legal aid and arbitration. By the end of 2018, there were more than 30,000 law firms with 420,000 lawyers nationwide. Lawyers handled more than 4.9 million lawsuits and 1.05 million non-litigation legal affairs. There were a total of 13,335 notaries in China, and a total of 13.37 million pieces of notarized affairs were handled throughout the year. In 2018, China organized more than 1.452 million legal aid cases, provided 8.75 million legal consultations, and served more than 1.517 million recipients. Promoting the construction of legal aid workstations, and establishing more than 74,000 legal aid workstations nationwide, including 2,500 detention center legal aid workstations and 3,400 peoples court workstations, and realizing the full coverage of the legal aid workstations of the Detention Center and the Peoples Court. There were 255 arbitration institutions across the country, and a total of 540,000 cases with the target amount of 693.8 billion yuan were handled in the year, these two numbers increased 126.5% and 30% respectively compared to the last year.

— Peoples mediation and the work of resettlement, assistance and education. By the end of 2018, there were 751,000 peoples mediation committees and 3.497 million peoples mediators throughout the country. In the whole year, a total of 4.228 million contradictions and disputes were troubleshot, 95.32 million disputes were settled, and the mediation success rate reached 97.9%. Actively promoting the establishment of the Peoples Mediation Committee of Chamber of Commerce, by the end of 2018, more than 1,100 peoples mediation organizations of various chambers of commerce were established nationwide. By the end of 2018, the national resettlement, assistance and education work had built 818 transitional resettlement bases invested by local governments, and established 12,000 resettlement bases based on various enterprises. All localities continuously promoted the participation of social organizations and social forces in helping and educating persons released upon completion of a sentence, and implemented more than 27,000 social assistance for eligible persons released upon completion of a sentence.

— National uniform legal professional qualification examination and judicial appraisal. In 2018, the judicial examination system was officially adjusted to the national uniform legal professional qualification examination system. Issuing 7 normative documents included the Implementation Measures for the National Uniform Legal Profession Qualification Examination to reform and improve the method of examination. First, adding the regulations for computerized examinations to clarify how the national uniform legal professional qualification examination implements a paper-based test or a computerized test. Second, taking the two-part examination. The national uniform legal professional qualification examination will be held once a year, and the test is divided into an objective test and a subjective test. The test applicants can participate in the subjective test only after passing the objective test, and the eligibility results of the objective test will be valid for two consecutive test years. In 2018, there were more than 604,000 persons registered for the test, more than 473,000 persons took the objective test, and more than 180,000 persons took the subjective test. By the end of 2018, there were 3,929 judicial appraisal institutions with nearly 46,000 appraisers registered and managed by the national judicial administrative organs. Accelerating the admission of judicial appraisal organizations for environmental damage. By the end of 2018, there were 103 environmental damage judicial appraisal institutions approved and registered by the judicial administrative organs nationwide, which achieved full coverage of the provincial areas.

V. Legal Protection of Human Rights

Respecting and protecting human rights is the consistent position and proposition of the Chinese party and government. In 2018, the legal protection of human rights in China made new progress.

A. The Protection of the Right to Live

— The Housing Right In 2018, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and the Ministry of Finance decided to promote the operation and management pilot service that the government purchases the public rental housing, and determined to carry out pilot work in eight provinces (autonomous regions) including Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Hubei, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Shanxi. In January, 13 pilot cities of using the collective construction land to build rental housing, including Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Hefei, Xiamen, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Chengdu, etc., all began to implement the pilot implementation plan of using collective construction land to build rental housing. By the end of 2018, the urbanization rate of Chinas permanent residents was 59.58%, and this number increases by 1.06% compared to 2017. In 2018, the transformation of 6.26 million housing in various shanty towns across the country started.

— Poverty Alleviation. In 2018, the number of rural poor in China decreased by 13.86 million, and 2.8 million people were relocated. Implementing health poverty alleviation. Improving the level of medical security and reducing the burden of medical expenses for the rural poor through basic medical insurance and medical assistance. Implementing ecological poverty alleviation. The National Development and Reform Commission and other departments jointly issued the Ecological Poverty Alleviation Work Plan, deployed to play the role of environmental protection in precision poverty alleviation, and achieved win-win for both poverty alleviation and ecological civilization construction. Implementing educational poverty alleviation. The Ministry of Education and the State Council Poverty Alleviation Office issued the

Implementation Plan for Poverty Alleviation Effort in Deep-Poverty Regions (2018-2020) and proposed to use three years to ensure Deep-Poverty Regions complete the task of developing education to get rid of poverty on schedule. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and the Ministry of Finance jointly issued the Notice on the Use of the Unemployment Insurance Funds to Support Poverty Alleviation, fully played the role of unemployment insurance in supporting precision poverty alleviation.

— The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living. In 2018, Chinas economic operation remained at a reasonable range, the grain production remained high, the animal husbandry was generally stable, and the urban unemployment rate fell. The income and consumption of Chinese residents grew steadily in 2008, the per capita net income of the national residents increased 12.9% compared to the previous year, and the per capita disposable income of the national residents increased 6.5% compared to the previous year. In 2018, the per capita consumption expenditure of the national residents increased 6.2%, the proportion of service consumption expenditure increased, the possession of durable consumer goods continued to increase, and the number of household cars per 100 households increased 11.0% compared to the previous year. The living conditions and living facilities continued to improve, the proportion of households with pipeline water supply cross the country was 90.0%, and this number increased 2.2% compared to the previous year; the proportion of households with safe drinking water was 95.2%, and this number increased 3.9% compared to the previous year; the proportion of households with no difficulty in obtaining drinking water was 96.3%, and this number increased 1.5% compared to the previous year; the proportion of households with sanitary latrines was 77.7%, and this number increased 6.0% compared to the previous year; and the proportion of households with bathing facilities was 84.2%, and this number increased 4.4% compared the previous year.

B. The Protection of the Right to Education

In May, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening the Construction of Small-Scale Schools and Township Boarding Schools in Rural Areas to guide the provincial peoples

governments, the ministries and commissions of the State Council and the directly affiliated institutions to effectively solve the lagging problems in the development of these two types of schools and strive to do fair and quality rural compulsory education.

C. The Protection of Specific Groups

— The Protection of Minor rights. In January, the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued the Notice on the Implementation of the Demonstration Activities for the Care and Protection of Children Left in Rural Areas and the Safeguards for Children in Difficulties and the Guidance Standards for Demonstration Counties (Cities, Districts, and Flags) for the Care and Protection of Children Left in Rural Areas to guide and standardize the organization and implementation of the demonstration activities for the care and protection of children in rural areas. In February, the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate issued the Notice on Comprehensively Strengthening State Judicial Assistance for Minors to enhance the pertinence, operability and effectiveness of judicial assistance work for minors and further strengthen the judicial protection of minors. In May, the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate issued the model cases of punishing crimes of infringing minors and strengthening the protection for minors; In June, the Supreme Peoples Court issued 10 typical cases of using the Internet to infringe the rights of minors. In October, the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued the Measures for the Administration of Child Welfare Organizations to strengthen the management of child welfare institutions and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of children.

— The Protection of the Rights of the Elderly. In February, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Care and Service of the Elderly Left in the Rural Areas, earnestly implemented the arrangements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, and further strengthened the care services for the elderly left behind in rural areas.

— The Protection of the Rights of Disabled Persons. In January, six departments, including the China Disabled Persons Federation, the Office of Poverty Alleviation of the State Council, etc., jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Focusing on Solving

the Highlight Difficulties of the Poor Family Caused by Disability, clearly demanded to solving the problem of poverty caused by disability, and proposed corresponding policy measures. In January, in order to speed up the construction of barrier-free environment for transportation, strengthen and improve the travel services for the elderly and the disabled, and protect the rights and interests of the elderly and the disabled, seven ministries and commissions, including the China Disabled Persons Federation, the Ministry of Transport, the National Bureau of Ageing, etc., jointly formulated and issued the Implementation Opinions on Further Strengthening and Improving Travel Services for the elderly and the disabled. In January, 15 departments, including the China Disabled Persons Federation, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc., jointly issued the Opinions on Supporting the Independent Employment and Entrepreneurship of Disabled Persons, proposed a series of measures to support the independent employment and entrepreneurship of disabled persons, including reasonable conveniences and priority care, tax incentives and fee reductions, financial support and financial subsidies, and employment service support. To strengthen the standardized management of service organizations for the disabled, four departments, including the Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc., jointly formulated the Administrative Measures for the Service Organizations of the Disabled in March. In July, the State Council issued the Opinions on Establishing a Rehabilitation System for Disabled Children to clarify the conditions of participating in the rehabilitation system, the rehabilitation process for disabled children, the responsible department, etc. The rehabilitation system for disabled children would fully implement from October 1, 2018. In July, in order to run special education, accelerate the development of vocational education for the disabled, and accelerate the process of promoting all-round well-off of the disabled, the Ministry of Education, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the China Disabled Persons Federation jointly issued the Several Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Vocational Education for the Disabled. In August, to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of disabled persons and facilitate the participation of the disabled in litigation activities, the Supreme Peoples Court and the China Disabled Persons Federation jointly issued the Opinions on Effectively

Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Disabled Persons in the Implementation of Trial.

D. The Protection of Property Rights

The household contract responsibility system implemented since the reform and opening-up is the cornerstone of the current rural land system in China, and peasants thus enjoy the right to land contractual management according to law. Since 2014, China has solidly promoted the registration and certification of rural land contractual management rights. As of June 2018, 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) have carried out contracted land confirmation work. The area of the contracted land were 1.391 billion mu, 189 million land contractual contracts were completed, and 135 million land contract management rights certificates were issued. The 19th National Congress of the CPC clearly stated that the land contracting relationship should be stable and long-lasting, and the second round of land contracting will be extended for another 30 years. In May, the Supreme Peoples Court issued 8 typical cases of expropriation and demolition to clarify that the expropriation and demolition shall correctly implement the legal rules of expropriation compensation and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties, rather than pursuing administrative efficiency by sacrificing of due process.

E. Human Rights Protection in Judicial Proceedings

In January, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Notice on Maximizing the Role of Trial Function and Creating a Good Legal Environment for Entrepreneurship and Innovation by Entrepreneurs to guide the courts at all levels to protect the legitimate rights and interests of entrepreneurs equally, and create a legal environment for entrepreneurs to innovate and start businesses. In April, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Ministry of Justice jointly issued the Notice on Protecting Lawyers Rights in Proceedings and Regulating Lawyers Participation in the Trial Activities according to Law, focused on lawyers rights protection in the trial stage and the code of practice, and further strengthened the protection of lawyers litigation rights. In November, the Ministry of Justice issued the Opinions on Fully Playing the Role in Creating a Good

Legal Environment for the Development of Private Enterprises, guided the judicial administrative organs at all levels to give full play to the role of judicial administrative functions, actively provided a legal protection to the development of private enterprises, and created a good legal environment to provide legal services.

VI. Intellectual Property Protection

In 2018, China fully implemented its national intellectual property strategy, promoted the reform of the intellectual property management system, and made positive progress in the work of intellectual property protection.

A. Institutional Improvement

The revised Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the Peoples Republic of China was officially implemented. The E-Commerce Law of the Peoples Republic of China was adopted at the 5th session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress of the Peoples Republic of China. The Amendment to Patent Law of the Peoples Republic of China (Draft) was submitted to the 7th session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress of the Peoples Republic of China for the first review. The Amendment to Copyright Law of the Peoples Republic of China (Draft) adopted by the meeting of the Ministry of Justice. The revision of the Draft of Culture Industry Promotion Law of the Peoples Republic of China (Consultation Paper), the Regulation of the Peoples Republic of China on Protection of New Varieties of Plants and other laws were further improved. The Regulation on Patent Agency was revised and adopted at the 23rd executive meeting of the State Council. The Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Symbols came into force.

B. Review and Registration

— Patent. In 2018, Chinas patent applications amount to 4.323 million, and this number increases by 16.9% year-on-year. Among them, 1.542 million applications for invention patents, this number increased 11.6% year-on-year and ranked first in the world for 8 years; 2.072 million applications for utility model patents, and this number increased 22.8% year-on-year, and 0.629 million applications for design patents, and this number increased 12.7% year-on-year. A total of 55 thousand international patent applications based on the Patent Cooperation Treaty had been

accepted throughout the year, and this number increased 9% year-on-year; 52 thousand international patent applications have entered the national phase of China, and this increases 9.3% year-on-year. A total of 3.35 million patent applications had been filed in the year, and this number increased by 31% year-on-year. Among them, the number of applications for invention patents was 808,000. In the whole year, a total of 432,000 invention patents have been authorized, and this increases 2.9% year-on-year; the number of authorized utility model patents is more than 1.479 million, and this increases 2.9% year-on-year; the number of authorized design patents is more than 536,000, and this decreases 21.1% year-on-year.

In the whole year, the amount of financing by patent pledge was more than 88.5 billion yuan, and this number increased 23% year-on-year. A total of 5,408 patent pledge projects had been processed, and this number increased by 29% year-on-year.

— Trademarks. In 2018, the number of applications for trademark registrations in China was 7.371 million, an increase of 28.23% year-on-year. The number of trademark registrations reviewed is 8.043 million, an increase of 89.15% year-on-year. By the end of 2018, the total number of trademark applications had reached 35.213 million, the cumulative number of registrations had reached 22.3083 million, and the number of effective registration of trademarks had reached 19.5636 million.

In 2018, domestic applicants submitted 6,594 applications international trademark registrations under the Madrid system, this number increased 37.1% year-on-year and ranks in the top three positions in the Madrid Union. By the end of 2018, the cumulative number of valid registrations of Chinese applicants under the Madrid system reached 30,871, and this number increased by 23.5% year-on-year. Foreign applicants submitted 26,082 applications to the international registration under the Madrid trademarks in China, and designated the Madrid trademarks to review 96,748 applications, and the review period was shortened to 6 months.

In the whole year, a total of 1,405 applications for the registration of trademark pledges have been processed, and the pledge amount is 33.927 billion yuan. Among them, 1,067 were handled at the local acceptance point with a total amount of 20.734 billion yuan, accounting for 75.94% and 61.11% respectively.

— Copyright. In 2018, the total number of copyright registrations in China reached 3.4573 million, and this number increased by 25.83% year-on-year. Among

them, there are 2.352 million registrations for written works, and this number increased 17.48% year-on-year; the number of computer software copyright registrations reached 1.1048 million and this number increased 48.22% year-on-year.

In the whole year, a total of 547 copyright pledges with a total amount of 7.961 billion yuan were registered.

— Geographical Marks, Special Marks and Official Marks. In 2018, 961 geographical marks, collective marks and certification marks were registered newly, and this number increased 80.6% year on year. 12 applications of protecting geographical indication products (including 2 from foreign countries) were newly accepted, the protection on 67 geographical mark products were newly approved, and 223 enterprises were newly approved for the use of geographical mark products. By the end of 2018, there were 4,867 geographical mark trademarks (including 178 from foreign countries) were registered, 2,380 geographical mark products were approved (including 61 from foreign countries), and the total number of approved geographical indications was 8,179, and the relevant output value exceeded 1 trillion yuan.

C. Administrative Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

In 2018, the total number of patent administrative enforcement cases in China has reached 77,300 and this number increased 15.9% year-on-year. Among them, there were 34600 patent disputes cases, and this increased 22.8% year-on-year; 42,700 cases of counterfeit patents were investigated, and this increased 10.6% year-on-year. There were 33,000 patents handled in the e-commerce field, and this number increased by 66.4% year-on-year. The first case of infringing over the layout of integrated circuits was investigated and handled.

— Strengthening the Protection of Exclusive Right to Use Trademark Organizing and carrying out the 2018 tracing special campaign to combat trademark infringement, and strengthening the traceability of the source of trademark infringement products and the whole chain. Organizing and carrying out the purification special action against the use of unregistered trademarks, and rectify the regulation of trademark use management order. Promoting cross-regional and cross-departmental cooperation in trademark law enforcement. Severely

investigating and dealing with trademark infringements, a total of 31,200 cases of trademark infringements were investigated, and this number increased by 3.53% year-on-year. The total value of these cases was nearly 546 million yuan, and this number increased by 49.33% year-on-year. In the whole year, 236 cases involved in the crime of trademark infringement were transferred to the judicial organs in accordance with the law.

— Further Cracking down on Infringement and Piracy. Launching the 14th Jianwang 2018 special action against internet infringement and piracy, utilizing the technical means of copyright supervision platform to rectify infringement and piracy in the fields of reprinting the article that has been published on the internet, short video, animation, etc., and standardizing the copyright distribution order of platforms such as webcasting, knowledge sharing and audiobooks. In the whole year, more than 2,500 cases of infringement and piracy were investigated and handled, 102 cases were transferred to the judicial organs, 197 criminal dens were destroyed, and 48 major infringement and piracy cases such as the sale of pirated electronic publications in Beijing 10·17 were supervised. Announcing the early warning list for the copyright protection of 72 key works, and carrying out key early warning protection for Spring Festival Evening programs, World Cup events and excellent domestic films and documentaries.

— Continuing to promote the work of software legalization. Promoting the use of the Genuine Software Management Work Guide and the standardization of software legalization work. Organizing 11 inspection teams to supervise the work of software legalization in 20 central and state agencies and 16 provinces (municipalities), and 374 units and 50,400 computers were supervised and inspected.

D. Judicial Protection of the Intellectual Property

— Strengthening Trial Work on Intellectual Property. The local peoples courts nationwide received a total of 283,414 new intellectual property civil cases of the first instance, and 273,945 of them were concluded. A total of 27,621 new intellectual property civil cases of the second instance and 26,288 cases were received, and 26,288 of them were concluded; A total of 233 intellectual property civil retrial cases and 221 cases were of them were concluded; A total of 13,545

intellectual property administrative cases of the first instance were received, and 9,786 cases of them were concluded. In 2018, the local peoples courts nationwide newly received 4,419 first-instance cases involving the crime of infringing intellectual property and concluded 4,064 cases; A total of 683 criminal second-instance cases concerning intellectual property rights were received, and 668 cases were concluded.

Establishing an appeal review mechanism for intellectual property cases at the national level and an intellectual property court of the Supreme Peoples Court to mainly examines the special intellectual property appeal cases to unify the standards of the judgments and further strengthen the judicial protection of intellectual property rights. Strengthening the construction of intellectual property courts in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and 19 inter-regional intellectual property judiciaries to create a good legal environment for all types of innovation.

— Maintaining a high-pressure and severe attack on IPR infringement. In 2018, the public security organs across the country solved a total of 19,060 cases and arrested 27,966 criminal suspects with a value of 9.87 billion yuan; 51 major cases were handled under the supervision and the whole process of supervision promotes key breakthroughs; more than 1,400 cross-regional crime network of producing and selling counterfeit goods were destroyed.

— Carrying out the work of arresting and prosecuting criminal acts of infringing intellectual property in accordance with the law. A total of 5,627 persons within 3,306 cases involved in crimes of infringing intellectual property were arrested throughout the year, and 8,325 persons within 4,458 cases were prosecuted. Among them, 2,646 persons within 1,407 cases involved in the crime of counterfeiting the registered trademark were arrested, and 3,770 persons within 1,977 case were prosecuted; 2,140 persons within 1424 cases involved in the crime of selling goods with counterfeit registered trademarks were arrested, and 3,259 persons within 1,835 cases were prosecuted; 480 persons within 269 cases involved in the crime of illegally manufacturing or selling the marks of illegally manufactured registered trademarks were arrested, and 712 persons within 324 cases were prosecuted; 1 person was arrested for the crime of counterfeiting, and 4 persons within 3 cases were prosecuted; 167 persons within 102 cases involved in crime of copyright infringement were arrested, and 292 persons within 140 cases were

prosecuted; 7 persons within 5 cases involved in the crime of selling infringing copies were arrested, and 12 persons within 5 cases were prosecuted; 53 persons within 28 cases involved in the crime of breaching business secrets were arrested, and 56 persons within 27 cases were prosecuted; 133 persons within 70 cases involved in the infringement of intellectual property in other crimes were arrested, and 220 persons within 147 cases were prosecuted.

— Strengthening the supervision of criminal proceedings. Further implementing the supervision on the transfer of suspected criminal cases by administrative law enforcement agencies and the filing of cases by public security organs in accordance with law to prevent and correct the problems that certain cases might not be transferred, filed and punished. Throughout the year, the national procuratorial organs recommended the administrative law enforcement agencies to transfer 488 persons within 366 cases involved in the infringement of intellectual property, and 464 people within 343 cases were transferred by the administrative law enforcement agencies; A total of 237 persons within 189 cases of the infringement of intellectual property were filed by the public security organs.

E. International Cooperation on Intellectual Property Protection

In January 2018, the Ministry of Commerce sent a delegation to the EU to participate in the fourth China-EU IPR cooperation project legal exchange activities. In February, the Supreme Peoples Court and the EU Mission to China jointly organized the China-EU Anti-Monopoly Judicial Seminar. In March, the Supreme Peoples Court and the World Intellectual Property Organization jointly held the first advanced tutorial class on intellectual property judicial trials in China, and more than 40 senior judges from 15 countries participated in the event. In November, the Supreme Peoples Court sent a Chinese judges delegation to Switzerland to participate in the first WIPO Intellectual Property Judges Forum, and further deepen the China-EU IP Cooperation Project. In September, Chinese government delegation attended the 58th meeting of the WIPO Assemblies, the second and the third meetings of the BRICS IP Cooperation Mechanism, the APEC IP Expert Working Group Meeting, the IP Conference and the Council for TRIPS, and expressed the Chinese position on the issued concerning intellectual property. Holding the 2018 “Belt and

Road” Intellectual Property High-Level Conference. Organizing the 2018 International Copyright Forum in cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization. Actively participating in the negotiation of the intellectual property chapter of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and various free trade agreements such as China and Panama, China and Moldova, China and Mauritius, China and Norway. Actively participating in China-EU high-level economic and trade dialogue, China-France high-level economic and financial dialogue, China-Canada economic and financial strategic dialogue, China-Israel Innovation Committee and other bilateral dialogues and consultations.

VII. Legal Construction on Ecological Civilization

In 2018, China continued to improve the top-level design of legal construction in ecological civilization, deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system, and achieved new and remarkable results in the legislation, law enforcement, and judicial work of ecological civilization.

A. The Legislation of Ecological Civilization

— Formulating, Amending, and abolishing a Number of Laws, Regulations related to the Protection of Environmental Resources. In March, the First Session of the 13th National Peoples Congress passed the Amendment to the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China, clearly proposed that promoting the coordinated development of material, political, spiritual, social and ecological civilizations and building China into a strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful socialist modernization power, and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In July, the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress made a resolution on comprehensively strengthening ecological environmental protection and promoting the fight against pollution. In August, the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress passed Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law, which stipulated the investigation of soil pollution status, soil pollution risk assessment, risk management and control, restoration, risk management and control effect evaluation, restoration effect evaluation, post-management and other systems; Adopting the E-commerce Law, and firstly clarifying that the express delivery logistics service provider should use environmentally-friendly packaging materials in accordance with the regulations to achieve the reduction and reuse of packaging materials. In October, the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress passed the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Fifteen Laws Including the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on the Protection of Wild Animals. In December, the Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the

13th National Peoples Congress passed the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Seven Laws Including the Labor Law of the Peoples Republic of China, and the revised Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Environmental Impact Assessment, and the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Pollution from Environmental Noise canceled the qualification approval of the EIA agency and the completion acceptance permit for the environmental noise pollution prevention and control facilities.

In March, the State Council executive meeting passed the Interim Regulation on Express Delivery, and clarified that the state encourages companies and senders who operate express delivery services to use environmentally-friendly packaging materials that are degradable and reusable, and encourage enterprises that operate express delivery to take measures to recycle express packages materials to achieve the reduction and reuse of packaging materials. In April, the State Council promulgated the Decision of the State Council to Amend and Repeal Certain Administrative Regulations, amended the Regulation on the Administration of River Courses, the Regulation on the Administration of Reservoir Dam Safety, the Regulation on the Urban Water Supply, Regulation on the Implementation of the Forestry Law, the Regulation on the Administration of the Import and Export of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora, the Regulation on Land Survey, the Administrative Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Pollution Damages to the Marine Environment by Coastal Engineering Construction Projects, the Administrative Regulation on the Prevention and Treatment of the Pollution and Damage to the Marine Environment by Marine Engineering, the Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Vessel-induced Pollution to the Marine Environment, the Regulation on the Administration of Ozone Depleting Substances, and abolished the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law.

In April, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment passed the Measures for Soil Environmental Management of Industrial and Mining Lands (Trial) and the Public Participation Measures for Environmental Impact Assessment, revised the Classification and Management List of Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects, and abolished the Measures for the Collection of Sewerage Collection Work and other relevant 27 normative documents. In November, the State

Forestry and Grassland Bureau revised the Measures for the Administration of Pine Wood Nematode Disease Epidemic Areas and Epidemic Trees.

In 2018, in order to implement the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, 31 provincial-level peoples congress standing committees completed the formulation and revision of air pollution prevention and control regulations, all localities and departments comprehensively cleaned up the normative documents on ecological and environmental protection, and the local peoples congress standing committee amended 514 normative documents and abolished 83 local regulations. Some local regulations have also been formulated and revised. Hainan Province passed the Regulations of Hainan Province on Wetland Protection and the Regulations of Hainan Province on the Long-term River and Lake Administration, and approved the Several Provisions on the Protection of Wetlands in Haikou City. Yunnan Province promulgated the Regulations on the Biodiversity Conservation in Yunnan Province. Tianjin revised the Measures of Tianjin Municipality on Implementing the Water Law of the Peoples Republic of China and the Regulations of Tianjin Municipality on Water Pollution Prevention and Control. Guizhou Province revised the Regulations on the Promotion of Ecological Civilization Construction in Guizhou Province, the Regulations on State-owned Forest Farms in Guizhou Province, the Greening Regulations in Guizhou Province, the Forest Regulations in Guizhou Province, and the Forest Fire Prevention Regulations in Guizhou Province.

— Formulating and Revising a Number of Technical Specifications for Environmental Resources. In April, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Water Resources jointly issued the Key watershed aquatic biodiversity protection program, and announced plans to protect aquatic biodiversity in seven key river basins, including the Yangtze River. In 2018, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment formulated 144 standards including 3 national environmental quality standards, 10 national pollutant emission (control) standards and supporting monitoring method standards. By the end of 2018, the current effective national environmental protection standards reached 1,970.

B. The Law Enforcement of Ecological Civilization

— Develop a Batch of Environmental Resource Planning. In June, the State Council issued the Three-Year Action Plan to Win the Blue Sky Defence War, clarified the overall thinking, basic objectives, main tasks and safeguard measures of air pollution prevention and control work, and proposed a timetable and road map for winning the blue sky defense war; The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the Ministry of Eco-Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the Notice on the Investigation and Rectification of Irregular Garbage Stacking Sites, and deployed the arrangements for the inspection and remediation of irregular garbage dumps. In July, the State Council issued the Notice on Strengthening the Management of Coastal Wetlands and Strictly Controlling the Reclamation, canceled the annual plan indicators for the reclamation area, and clarified that the reclamation project approval would be stopped in addition to the major strategic projects; The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the Opinions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Deepening the Work of Ecological Environmental Protection to deploy agricultural ecological environmental protection work comprehensively. In November, the National Afforestation Committee and the National Forestry and Prairie Bureau issued the Opinions on Actively Promoting Large-Scale Land Greening Actions. In December, the Ministry of Finance, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and the State Forestry and Forestry Bureau jointly formulated the Action Plan for Establishing a Market-based and Diversified Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism to actively promote market-oriented and diversified ecological protection compensation mechanism construction.

— Implement the Institutional Reform of Ecological Civilization Supervision System. In March, the First Session of the 13th National Peoples Congress passed the Decision on the State Council Institutional Reform Proposal, established the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Forestry and Grassland Bureau, and integrated and established a law enforcement team for ecological environmental protection. In December, the Central Office and the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Deepening the Reform of Comprehensive Administrative Enforcement in Ecological Environment Protection,

integrated environmental protection duties of various departments, including land, agriculture, water conservancy, marine, forestry, etc., and established a comprehensive law enforcement team for ecological and environmental protection.

— Carrying out the Environmental Protection Supervision. The Central Environmental Protection Supervision and Investigation was fully launched to focus on pollution prevention and control and other key areas, and arrange special inspections. Regarding the ineffective work of pollution prevention and control, meeting the responsible comrades in 32 regions and relevant departments. At the time of implementing the central ecological environmental protection supervision and investigation, all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) realized full coverage of the supervision and investigation at the municipal level. In May, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment organized the on-site inspection of the 2018 Action of Cleaning Solid Waste, and selected experts of environmental protection and solid waste management from all over the country to form 150 inspection teams to comprehensively verify and map the dumping of solid waste in the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

— Investigating and dealing with environmental violations. In 2018, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment actively carried out law enforcement inspections of the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law and the Marine Environmental Protection Law. In 2018, there were more than 186,000 environmental administrative punishment cases across the country, the number of fines reached 15.28 billion yuan, and this number increased 32% year on year. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment was committed to implementing the connection between the administrative law enforcement and the criminal justice in environmental protection, jointly supervised and guided major cases on the spot with the Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate.

C. Judicial Ecological Civilization

— Continuing to promote the specialization of judicial bodies for environmental resources. By the end of 2018, the number of specialized agencies for environmental resources trials, such as environmental resources trial courts, collegiate benches and circuit courts, was 1,271. Among them, there were 391 environmental resources trial

courts, 808 collegiate chambers and 72 circuit courts. The Supreme Peoples Court has realized environmental resources civil and administrative two-in-one trial, and 15 high peoples courts across the country have implemented environmental resources civil and administrative cases two-in-one trial, or criminal, civil and administrative cases three in one trial mode. The peoples courts at various levels have established special institutions for environmental resources trials according to local conditions.

— Giving full play to judicial functions. In 2018, the courts across the country accepted 26,481 environmental resources criminal cases in the first instance and concluded 25,623 cases; 42,235 environmental resources administrative cases in the first instance and concluded 41,725 cases; 192,008 environmental resources civil cases in the first instance and conclude 182,691 cases; 65 first-instance cases of environmental civil public interest litigation initiated by social organizations and concluded 16 cases, and this number increased 12.07% compared to 2017; and 1,737 first-instance cases of civil and administrative public interest litigation initiated by the procuratorate and concluded 1,252 cases, and this number increased 33.21% compared to 2017; and 20 first-instance cases of the ecological environmental compensation lawsuit filed by the provincial and municipal governments and concluded 8 cases.

— Issuing environmental resources judicial interpretation and judicial policy. In January, 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Provisions on Several Issues concerning the Trial of Cases Involving Disputes over Compensation for Damage to Marine Natural Resources and Ecological Environment, and made provisions for the cases involving disputes over compensation for damage to marine natural resources and ecological environment. In March, the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate jointly issued the Interpretation on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law for Cases regarding Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation and clarified the specific rules of Procuratorial public interest litigation. In May, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Opinions on Thoroughly Study and Implement Xi Jinpings Thought of Ecological Civilization and Providing Judicial Services and Guarantees for New Era Ecological Environment Protection to strengthen ecological environment protection in the new era and provide judicial services and guarantees for promoting the construction of ecological civilization and beautiful China.

— Giving play to the guiding role of the typical case of environmental resources. In March 2018, together with the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate, the procuratorial organs issued the typical cases of public interest litigation, which provided guidance and reference for the effective development of the national procuratorial public interest litigation. In June, the Supreme Peoples Court issued ten typical cases to serve and guarantee the ecological security construction in the new era, these cases involved in illegal discharge waste acid liquid, illegal mining, forest damage caused by fire, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution. In November, Ten Model Cases of Environmental Resources Trials by the Peoples Courts for Guaranteeing the High-Quality Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt was issued to promote the unification of trial standards and the improvement of trial rules.

— Promoting the establishment of regional judicial cooperation. In April 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court issued the Notice on Providing Powerful Judicial Services and Guarantees for Deepening the Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. In September, the Yangtze River Economic Belt 11+1 provincial and municipal environmental resources trial work promotion meeting was held to guide 11 high peoples courts in the Yangtze River Economic Belt and Qinghai Province High Peoples court to issue the Yangtze River Economic Belt 11+1 Provincial and Municipal Higher Peoples Courts Framework Agreement on Environmental Resources Trial Cooperation. In December, the Notice of Taking the Problems as the Orientation to Further Strengthen the Ecological Environment Judicial Protection of the Yangtze River Economic Belt was issued to enhance the judicial protection of environmental resources in the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

— Deepening international cooperation in environmental justice. In March 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court sent a delegation to Brazil to attend the first face-to-face meeting of the 8th International Water Resources Conference and the Interim Management Committee of the Global Environmental Justice Research Institute. In June, the Supreme Peoples Court held the Sino-Finland Environmental Judicial seminar. In July, the Supreme Peoples Court, the United Nations Environment Agency and the European Environmental Protection Association jointly held an international environmental justice symposium and national court environmental resource trial training course in Beijing. Representatives from China, the United Nations

Environment Program, Australia, Brazil, Finland, France, Pakistan, South Africa, the United States, the European Environmental Protection Association and other countries and organizations attended the meeting. Based on the subject of the Role of Justice in Global Environmental Governance, the representatives of all parties exchanged opinions on the issues, such as judicial protection of key river basin ecological environment, judicial response to human settlement environment management and judicial protection of nature reserves, and the meeting reached the International Symposium Consensus on Environmental Justice. In August, the Supreme Peoples Court sent a delegation to Washington to participate in the International Symposium on Justice and the Environment: Trial for the Future and the Eco-Environmental Damage Relief System and Judicial Practice training exchange program organized by the Vermont School of Law. In September, the Supreme Peoples Court sent personnel to the Vermont and Hawaii Environmental Courts to study and exchange. In November, the Supreme Peoples Court sent staff to Bangkok to participate in the second Belt and Road National Environmental Legal Exchange and Cooperation Forum.

VIII. Legal Propaganda, Legal Education, and Legal Research

In 2018, China paid more attention to the promotion of the rule of law and the continuous development of legal education and legal research, and played an active role in creating a better environment for the law-based state.

A. Legal Propaganda

— Continuing to Promote the "Seventh Five-Year Plan" of Implementing the Legal Propaganda and Education in Public. In June, the General Office of Implementing the Legal Propaganda and Education in Public commended 422 counties (cities, districts) such as Yanqing District of Beijing as the fourth batch of National Advanced Units of Creating Law-based County (City, District); In July, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly commended 803 villages (communities), such as the village of Gaoliying Town, Shunyi District, Beijing, as the seventh batch of the National Model Villages (Communities) of Democracy and Rule of Law. In June, the National Law Office of Implementing the Legal Propaganda and Education in Public determined the "May 4th" Constitution Historical Data Exhibition Hall, Zhejiang Zhuji Fengqiao Town, Zhejiang Anji Tianhuangping Yu Village, the former site of the Judicial Peoples Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic of Jiangxi Province, the former site of the High Court of Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region, the Xibaipo Memorial Hall of Hebei Province, the Chinese Court Museum, and the Beijing Tax Museum as the first batch of national legal propaganda and education base. In July, the National Office of Implementing the Legal Propaganda and Education in Public formulated the Assessment Index System of the Seventh Five-Year of National Legal Propaganda and Education (Trial), and jointly issued the Notice on Implementing the Mid-term Inspection on the Seventh Five-Year of Legal Propaganda and Education with the Publicity Department of the CPC to guide the implementation of mid-term inspection on the seventh five-year of legal propaganda and education by combining with the actual situations and promote the systematic and scientific evaluation and assessment of the legal propaganda and education.

— Implementing the Responsibility System that the departments of law enforcement shall popularize the law. Improving the working mechanism of inter-ministerial joint meetings of the departments of law enforcement shall popularize the law, and 27 central state organs issued the implementation opinions. Compiling and published two batches of 49 central state organs responsibility lists of legal propaganda and education, which realized the broad coverage of the legal propaganda and education responsibility to the central state organs. Formulating a central state organ evaluation index system of the organs of law enforcement shall popularize the law, and organizing and implementing the third-party assessments of certain central state organs.

— Conducting Constitutional Education and Publicity Activities. In May, the Ministry of Justice and the National Office of Legal Propaganda and Education jointly organized three constitutional education and propaganda reports in Beijing with the Central Propaganda Department, the Work committee of central and state organs, the General Office of the National Peoples Congress Standing Committee, and the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Transport, the State Administration of Radio and Television, the State Railway Administration, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the China Railway Corporation, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the All-China Womens Federation, and the National Civil Affairs Commission formulated the Project of Organizing the Constitutional Activities into Hotels, the Project of Conducting the Constitutional Publicity Activities in Public Transportation Places, the Project of Organizing the Activities of Constitution Enters Families, and the Project of Organizing Constitutional Publicity in Border Areas, organized to implement all these projects throughout the country, and achieved the broad coverage of constitutional propaganda for public places and grassroots units. Implementing the second knowledge contest with prizes, entitled Carrying Forward the Spirit of the Constitution, and Safeguarding the Authority of the Constitution, on national policy and regulations, and conducting activities of donating the bilingual constitutional texts in minority areas. The Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Office of Legal Propaganda and Education jointly issued the Notice of Launching the 2018

Constitutional Publicity Week, and all regions and departments carried out a variety of constitutional propaganda activities and formed a powerful momentum for constitutional propaganda by seizing the key points and taking many measures simultaneously.. During the Constitutional Publicity Week in 2018, a total of 662,000 publicity activities were held in various regions and departments across the country, and the total number of participants in the site reached 223 million.

— Elaborately organizing the activities of 100 academic reports of hundreds of jurists. In 2018, the Double Hundred activities centered on Xi Jinping's Important Exposition on Comprehensive Law-based Governance and took adhering to the development of Fengqiao experience, and strengthening and innovating social governance, interpreting social core values into the rule of law, the cultural and legal construction in the new era, the road of reform and opening-up 40 years and the law-based China in the new era, the reform of the state supervision system and the construction of law-based supervision, etc., as themes, and organized report meetings. In the whole year, a total of 17,398 report meetings on the “Double Hundred” activities were held across the country, and the number of audiences exceeded 3.42 million.

— Continuing to carry out the activities of young volunteers in popularizing legal culture at the grassroots. In 2018, the activities of young volunteers in popularizing legal culture at the grassroots were organized more than 650,000 times, more than 820,000 volunteers participated in the activities, more than 64 million copies of the popularization materials (pages) were distributed, more than 2,000 districts and counties were covered, and more than 81 million people have been educated.

B. Legal Education

— Focusing on Cultivating Outstanding Legal Talents with Both Ability and Political Integrity. In September, the Ministry of Education and the Central Political and Legal Committee issued the Opinions on the Plan of Adhering to Cultivate Outstanding Legal Talents with Both Ability and Political Integrity 2.0, established the general idea of cultivating legal talents, put forward the goal of establishing a legal talents cultivation system to highlight the characteristics of the times and reflect Chinese characteristics in five years, and clarified reform tasks and key measures in

eight aspects, which were focusing on morality and education, strengthening professional ability, emphasizing the practice, deepening the corporation, strengthening ability, developing channel, promoting opening-up, and establishing the standards. In December, the Ministry of Education Teaching Guidance Committee of the Law Schools (2018 - 2022) was established and its first annual meeting was held simultaneously, the meeting adopted the Rules of the Ministry of Education Teaching Guidance Committee of the Law Schools (2018 - 2022), and proposed the committees five-year work plan.

— Strengthening Professional Ethics Education and Reforming the Curriculum System of Law Schools. In January, the Ministry of Education issued the National Standards for Undergraduate Professional Teaching Quality in Regular Colleges and Universities, clarified that the core courses of law majors should adopt the 10+X classification mode and set the Legal Professional Ethics as one course of ten core courses of law major. In May, the National Security College of Southwest University of Political Science and Law was established. In September, China University of Political Science and Law launched ten seed courses and helped teachers to use Internet technology to build online and offline courses.

— The Law Society Education Research Association and the Research Department of China Law Society jointly surveyed on the Legislative Talents Training and Legal Education Leadership and Management System Mechanism, and proposed that law education has a basic, strategic, and leading position and role in law-based China. The survey analyzed prominent problems in the legal education management system and put forward suggestions for reforming and innovating the legal education management system.

C. Legal Research

— Carrying out in-depth research on the theory of the socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics and general secretary xi jinping's new concept, new ideas and new strategies for comprehensively governing the country by law. Around this theme, the China Law Society organized the Central Party School (National School of Administration), Hebei University, Hebei University of Economics and Business, Xiamen University, Fuzhou University, Zhejiang University, Zhejiang Gongshang

University, Fudan University, East China University of Political Science and Law, China University of Political Science and Law to conduct research and literature review, and China University of Political Science and Law actively promoted a major research project entitled Innovation and Development of the Theory of Socialist Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics.

— Holding Multi-level Academic Forums. In May, the China Legal Forum entitled The Construction of the Constitution-based Administration and Law-Based Government was held. In July, the 13th China Law Youth Forum entitled The New Fengqiao Experience and Social Governance Innovation was held. In September, the 13th China Jurist Forum entitled Using Xi Jinping's Thought of Socialist with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era to Guide the Legal Research was held. In 2018, seven regional legal forums sponsored by the China Law Society further discussed the major issued of regional construction of the rule of law, and the themes of these forums included Promoting the Development of Northeast China by Optimizing Business Legal Environment, Establishing the Legal Guarantee on the New Pattern of an Open Economy, The Legal Guarantee for the Integration of Urban and Rural Development, Rural Revitalization Strategy and Legal Service Guarantee, Innovation and Development of Regional Legal Cooperation Mechanism in the New Era, The Legal Protection of the Construction of Ecological Civilization in the West, Theory and Practice of Urban Social Governance in the New Era, etc.

— Carrying out the Research in Various Disciplines of Law. By focusing on 40 years of reform and opening-up and the promotion of constitutional review, the research of constitutional jurisprudence included the reform and opening up and the development of Chinese constitutional jurisprudence, the promotion of constitutional review principles, mechanisms and procedures, the functions of the Constitution and Law Commission, and the legal interpretation of the Constitution and criminal law, etc. By combining with the Chinese jurisprudence in the new era, the research of the jurisprudence included the Significance of the Socialist Ideology with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era on the Law-based Governance and the Legal Construction, the Introspection and Prospect of the Development of Chinese Jurisprudence in the 40 Years of Reform and Opening-up, Theoretical Confidence and Innovation in the Jurisprudence in the New Era and Artificial Wisdom and the Rule of

Law in the Future. By focusing on the mission of the administrative jurisprudence in the new era, the research of the administrative jurisprudence included The New Development of Administrative Legislation and the Possibility of the General Principles of Administrative Law, Institutional Reform and Theoretical Innovation of Administrative Law, The New Mission of Administrative Trial in the New Era, Technology Development and the Innovation of Supervision, etc. The research of Civil law focused on the Major Difficult Issues in the Formulation of the Civil Code. The research of Intellectual Property focused on the Intellectual Property in the New Era. By taking Modern Economic System Construction and Economic Law as the theme, the economic law focused on The Research on the Construction of Modern Economic System and Economic Law Pandect and other issues included the scientific and technological revolution, the economic law system for the construction of an innovative country, the economic law guarantee for the regional development and precise poverty alleviation. Commercial law strengthened the research on the concept and path of deepening the reform of commercial systems in the new era. The criminal procedure law focused on the research of the legal system of criminal lawsuits with Chinese characteristics in the new era and the reform of comprehensive supporting measures of the judicial reform. Social law researched the Spirit of the 19th National Congress and Social Law Development, The Development in the New Era and the Reform of Social Law. Marriage and Family Law researched certain issues in the Marriage and Family Law of the Civil Code. By focusing on the retrospect and prospect of criminal law in the 40 years of reform and opening-up, the research of criminal law mainly included the Major Theoretical and Practical Issues in the Field of Criminal Law. International jurisprudence strengthened the research on several issues, included International Law Theoretical Innovation in the New Era, the Interpretation and Application of Judicial Institutions and International Law, etc. Legislative Science focused on The Discipline Construction and Talent Cultivation of Chinese Legislation Science in the New Era, The Review and Prospect of the Legislative Theory and Practice in the 40 years of reform and opening-up, and The Development and Improvement of the One Belt and One Road Strategy and the National Legislation. Chinese legal history focused on the Relationship between Chinese Legal Culture and the Construction of Law-based China. Foreign legal history

focused on the Study of the Origin and Change of Legal Civilization Centered on the Five Ancient Civilizations.

IX. International Exchange and International Cooperation

In 2018, China actively participated in relevant international legislative activities, judicial cooperation and international anti-corruption cooperation continued to advance, the legal guarantee of One Belt, One Road construction continued to deepen, and the concept of a community of shared future for mankind was widely recognized in the international legal dialogue, and the exchange of foreign law was further deepened.

A. Legal Assistance and International Anti-corruption Cooperation

— The Legislation of Judicial Assistance and Signing Treaties In October, the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress passed the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on International Criminal Judicial Assistance, which has been implemented as of the date of promulgation. In 2018, China approved the extradition treaties with Barbados and Grenada, and signed a criminal justice assistance treaty with Barbados.

— The Special Work of Pursuing the Escaped Criminals. In April, the "Skynet 2018" operation was launched. In August, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme Peoples Court, and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate jointly issued the Announcement on Urging Duty-related Criminals Who Have Escaped Overseas to Surrender Themselves. A total of 441 fleeing personnel (including 117 national staff) from 46 countries and regions were arrested, and 165 fleeing personnel returned China to surrender, including personnel listed by the 100 red order of arrest. As of the end of 2018, a total of 56 escaped criminals listed by the 100 red order of arrest were arrested.

— The Work of Training and Seminar In March, the APEC Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation Network Corruption Asset Recovery Training Course jointly organized by the Ministry of Supervision of China, the Thai Anti-Corruption Commission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was held in Bangkok, Thailand, and the representatives from more than 20 economies and international

organizations, including China, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, attended. The representatives conducted in-depth discussions on key principles and cooperation frameworks for asset return, and key and difficult issues such as the search, freezing, confiscation and return of corrupt assets.

— Relevant Activities. In September, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the lead in cooperating with UNODC to hold a training course on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Beijing to train government experts in China (including the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Region) and the competent personnel of the members of the Central Compatriots Office by focusing on the topic of asset recovery. In December, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the State Supervisory Commission held a reception to commemorate the 15th International Anti-Corruption Day in Beijing, and representatives of 125 countries and international organizations attended.

B. Participating in International Legislation Activities

— International Environmental Protection, Climate Change, and Polar Affairs. In January, the Chinese government published the first white paper on the Arctic policy, entitled the China Arctic Policy, to clarify China's basic position on the Arctic issue and introduce China's policy objectives, basic principles and major policy proposals for participating in the Arctic affairs. In July, the China-EU Leaders Statement on Climate Change and Clean Energy was released in Beijing. The statement reiterated the importance of advancing the UNFCCC process, stressed the historic achievement of the Paris Agreement, promised to further accelerate the irreversible process of global greenhouse gas low emissions and climate adaptive development. In December, the Chinese delegation participated in the 24th Meeting of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland, the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third phase of the 1st Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and expressed the expectation of reaching a comprehensive, balanced and implementable implementation of the Paris Agreement, which can achieve fair, common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of competence, and reflect a bottom-up arrangement.

— International Maritime Law In June, at the 28th Meeting of the Parties to the

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the representative of China emphasized that all countries and international judicial institutions should uphold the purposes and principles of the Convention and comprehensively and completely understand and apply the Convention and its dispute settlement mechanism in good faith, and respects the legitimate right of the states to choose the means of peaceful settlement of disputes. In July, at the 24th session of the International Seabed Authority, the Chinese delegation stated its position on national legislation, emphasized the states legislative actions on regional activities is related to the implementation of the international seabed system at the national level. As a guarantor country, China has always been committed to improving the relevant domestic legislation, actively performed relevant international obligations, and supported the International Seabed Authority to promote the construction of national legislative databases and conduct related research. In August, the representative of China made a speech under the agenda of the 24th Session of the International Seabed Authority, stated that international seabed affairs are still at a critical stage from exploration to development, the strategic plan is the top-level design of the work of the Authority in the coming period, it is significant to promote the development of the international seabed cause, and China advocates the construction of a community of human destiny, which is inseparable from the principle that the international seabed region and its resources belong to the common heritage of mankind. In September, the Chinese delegation made a speech at the first intergovernmental meeting of the international agreement negotiation on the issue of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), and contributed the solution on marine genetic resources, marine protected area construction, environmental impact assessment and capacity building, etc. In December, the Chinese representative made a speech under the agenda, entitled Ocean and Ocean Law, of the 73rd UNGA, emphasized to promote the global ocean governance, build a community of human destiny, develop a blue economy, achieve sustainable development goals, promote international legal ocean, maintain a fair and reasonable ocean order, etc.

— International Criminal Law In May, the 27th session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Vienna, and the

meeting theme was Strengthening International Cooperation and Combating Cybercrime. The Chinese delegation attended and signed the Cooperation Plan between the Ministry of Justice of China and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In October, the Chinese delegation participated in the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held in Vienna and proposed four points on the implementation of the Convention: (1) enhancing the influence of the Convention by relying on the cooperation; (2) enhancing the emotional appeal of the Convention by taking a win-win as a goal; (3) ensuring the implementation of the Convention by taking the rule of law as the guarantee; (4) maintaining the vitality of the Convention by the innovation. In December, the Chinese observer delegation attended the 17th Conference of the Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court held in Hague, and expressed the views on the judicial activities of the International Criminal Court and the development of related mechanisms and rules. In December, the Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National Peoples Congress decided to ratify the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Convention on Countering Extremism.

— Outer Space Law. In June, The representative of China attended the high-level meeting to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Outer Space in Vienna, pointed out that the vision of community of common destiny in outer space is not only in line with the goals and objectives of Exploring and Utilizing Outer Space for the Benefits of All Countries as established in the Outer Space Treaty, but also meets the contemporary needs of protecting the outer space environment and promoting outer space activities and sustainable socio-economic development, reflects the general demands of the international community, strengthens the global governance and international cooperation in outer space in the new era, and clarifies the direction of responding to various challenges in and the peaceful use of outer space. The outcome document adopted by the meeting adopted Chinas proposal and called for strengthening international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space to achieve the vision of a community of destiny and benefit all mankind. The concept of the community of destiny was written into the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Outer Space. The formulation of the “Space 2030 Agenda” and its implementation plan will be an

important work for the next two years of the Committee. It should fully reflect the openness and tolerance and form a synergy with the United Nations “Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda” to serve and promote the sustainable development of outer space and humanity. . At the 61st session of the United Nations Committee on Outer Space Affairs, the Chinese representative pointed out that China has consistently supported to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in global governance, supported all countries treating the outer space committee as the platform of formulating rules, coordinating policies and promoting the cooperation, and believed optimizing the working mechanism of the Committee, strengthening its efficiency and role and fully and effectively utilizing the functions of the Office for Outer Space Affairs would be conducive to achieving the goal of improving outer space governance. The formulation of the “Space 2030 Agenda” and its implementation plan would be an important work for the next two years of the Committee. It should fully reflect the openness and tolerance, and form a resultant force with the United Nations Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda to serve and promote the sustainable development of outer space and humanity.

C. Dialogue between the Government and the Judiciary

In 2018, the Supreme Peoples Court successively conducted bilateral judicial exchanges with the highest judicial organs of Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Vietnam, Russia, Moldova, Belgium, Singapore, Morocco, Germany, the United Kingdom, Qatar, Sudan and Egypt, and signed bilateral cooperation documents with South Africa, Moldova, Singapore, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe.

In May and June, the delegation of the Ministry of Justice visited Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Mongolia and other countries to participate in the 8th St. Petersburg International Law Forum, signed cooperation documents with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Belarus respectively, and exchanged with foreign parties on specific issues such as judicial cooperation and the One Belt, One Road Investment Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

In August, the 18th legal symposium of Sino-German Dialogue was held in Trier, Germany, the symposium was organized on the theme of “Public Legal Service System Construction” and discussed topics such as popularization, legal aid, legal

consultation, mediation, and arbitration. During the symposium, the two sides signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening the Exchange and Training of Lawyers and Notaries.

In August and October, the delegation of the Ministry of Justice visited Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Angola and other countries, and engaged in dialogue on various issues, included One Belt, One Road legal services, legal assistance, lawyer notarization, administrative legislation and law enforcement, public legal services, etc.

In November, the fifth meeting of the Sino-Russian law enforcement security cooperation mechanism was held in Moscow, and the law enforcement and judicial departments of the two sides exchanged views on strengthening pragmatic cooperation in the fields of law enforcement, security and justice between the two countries.

— Dialogue and cooperation under the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In May, the Supreme Peoples Court held the thirteenth meeting of the presidents of the Supreme Court of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Beijing, and President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory letter to the conference. Guo Shengkun, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Political and Legal Committee, attended the opening ceremony and made an important speech. Zhou Qiang attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the conference and made an important speech entitled Further Deepening the Judicial Cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Joint Statement of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Presidents of the Supreme Court of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was also signed in this meeting. In August, the delegation of the Ministry of Justice delegation attended the sixth meeting of ministers of justice of the SCO Member States in Kyrgyzstan, the meeting adopted and signed the Joint Statement of the Sixth Meeting of Ministers of Justice of the SCO Member States, and reviewed and adopted the 2018-2020 Work Plan of the Joint Working Group of the meeting of Ministers of Justice of the SCO Member States on Legal Services. In September, Zhang Jun, the chief procurator of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate, attended the 16th meeting of the Attorney General of the Shanghai Cooperation

Organization member states in Tajikistan, made a keynote speech, and signed the minutes of the meeting with the chief procurators of various countries. He emphasized to participate in bilateral and Multilateral counter-terrorism actively and extremist activities, share relevant legal documents, methods and information materials, expand the cooperation with SCO observer countries and SCO procuratorates, developed the cooperation with regional and international professional organizations, and jointly combat terrorism, violent extremism, separatism and transnational organized crime.

— Dialogue and cooperation under the ASEAN framework. In August, Zhang Jun, the chief procurator of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate, attended the 11th China-ASEAN Member State Attorney General Meeting held in Brunei, signed a joint statement with the participating prosecutors, and pointed out that the procuratorate of China-ASEAN member states should continue to uphold the principles of equality, mutual trust and mutual benefit, and further reach consensus on combating cybercrime, including judicial assistance, performance guarantee, investigation and evidence collection, institutional setup, intelligence exchange, capacity building, criminal policy, and risk prevention and control, etc. The joint statement reiterated that the member states should continue to punish transnational crimes by taking effective measures based on mutual respect for national sovereignty, jurisdiction and domestic law.

— High-level Dialogue on Law Enforcement and Security among Countries. In July, the sixth ministerial meeting on law enforcement and security cooperation between China and Myanmar was held in Beijing. In October, China and India held the first high-level meeting on law enforcement security in New Delhi, the State Councilor and the Minister of Public Security Zhao Kezhi and the Indian side signed the Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of India. In October, the Sixth Cooperation and Combating Conference of the Ministry of Public Security of China and Vietnam was held in Beijing, and the two sides signed a summary of the cooperation to fight crime.

— Using the consultation mechanism of the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to create a network of dialogues on international law. In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held consultations with the ministers of the ministries of treaty and

law (legal advisors) of the United States, Russia, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Iran, etc., actively participated in the consultations with the ministers of the ministries of treaty and law of the five permanent members of the Security Council, and exchanged and discussed on topics of the current new developments in international law, the legal corporation of One Belt and One Road, the United Nations legal affairs, and Marine Law and Polar Affairs. In addition, the first round of the China-EU Ocean Law and Polar Affairs Dialogue, the ninth round of China-US Ocean Law and Polar Affairs Dialogue, the third round of the China-Japan-ROK High-level Dialogue on Arctic Affairs, and the Sino-British, Sino-French Ocean Law and Polar Affairs Dialogue, etc., were held, and further strengthening the mutual communication and coordination in the field of the law of the sea and the polar regions.

D. Legal Exchange with Foreign Countries

— Organizing the International Legal Cooperation Forum on the One Belt, One Road. In July, the International Legal Cooperation Forum on the One Belt, One Road was jointly held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Law Society in Beijing. On the basis of the theme entitled Jointly Constructing the One Belt and One Road — Rules and Coordination, the forum conducted in-depth discussion on the One Belt, One Road concept and the international rule of law, the rules of One Belt, One Road and the legal guarantee of treaty legal guarantee, the One Belt, One Road and international dispute settlement, and the One Belt, One Road legal exchange and cooperation . The four sub-topics of legal exchanges and cooperation were discussed in depth. The forum issued the Statement of the Co-Chairman of the International Legal Cooperation Forum on the One Belt and One Road, further clarified the legal cooperation goals and principles of the One Belt and One Road, initially established the legal cooperation partner network of the One Belt, One Road, and emphasized to strengthen the One Belt and One Road construction, promote the international law, abide by and improve the relevant international rules system, actively prevent and properly resolve relevant disputes, and deepen the One Belt, One Road legal exchange.

— Legal exchange under the ASEAN Framework. In July, a delegation of the

Chinese Law Society attended the 13th ASEAN Law Association Conference held in Singapore. In September, the Indonesian Senior Prosecutor Seminar was held in Nanning, Guangxi. In September, Guangxi first organized business experts to conduct exchanges and “sending homework” activities in Myanmar and Cambodia. From October to November, the 12th China-ASEAN Legal Training Base was held in Chongqing.

— Legal exchanges with other Asian countries. In July, the delegation of the Chinese Law Society visited South Korea and Japan, and attended the 70th Anniversary International Academic Conference on the Constitution. In November, in order to build a new platform for the Chinese and Nigerian prosecutors to conduct practical study and exchanges, it was the first time that the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate held the China-Nepal procedural cooperation and exchange forum in Linzhi, Tibet. In November, the China-Vietnam border area procuratorial organs judicial assistance symposium was held in Fangchenggang, Guangxi. The two sides introduced the main issues and practices of the procuratorial organs of carrying out judicial assistance in the border areas, and reached consensus on further judicial cooperation of the procuratorial organs in the border areas.

— Legal Exchanges under the Framework of AALCO and LAWASIA. In February, as responding to the proposal of the Chinese Law Society, the Law Association for Asia and the Pacific established the Standing Committee of the One Belt and One Road. In October, the Chinese delegation attended the 57th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Africa Consultative Organization held in Tokyo, Japan. In the general debate, the Chinese delegation stated that it is significant for Asian and African countries to strengthen international law cooperation under the background of global governance reform, and Asian and African countries should take the vision of a community of shared future for mankind as the guidance, adhere to multilateralism, maintain the core values and basic principles of international law, adhere to the joint consultation, joint construction and sharing, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries, and jointly promote the development of international law in the new era by guided by. From October to November, the Chinese Law Society attended the 31st Session of the Law Association for Asia and the Pacific, the Executive Committee and the Council held in Cambodia, and the participants discussed the topic of One Belt

and One Road, foreign investment, dispute resolution, and intellectual property rights.

— Law exchanges with African countries and BRICS countries. In January, the China-Ethiopia/African Legal Research Center and Training Base held memorandum signing activities in Zhejiang, it was one of the important measures to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Action (2016-2018). In August, the delegation of the Chinese Law Society attended the Fifth BRICS Legal Forum held in South Africa and visited Egypt and Namibia, and the heads of delegations of BRICS adopted and signed the Cape Town Declaration of the BRICS Legal Forum.

— Research and training in January and October, the China Law Society held the second and the third training courses of the China-South Asia Legal Training Base in Yunnan, and students from seven countries in South Asia participated in the training. In September, the Northeast Asian Legal Talent Exchange Project Seminar hosted by the China Law Society was held in Jilin and Shandong in two phases, the themes included Chinas basic legal system, Chinas investment and trade legal system, the frontier issues of Chinas judicial reform, and the hot issues of regional international law in the Northeast region, and the specific contents of seminars included the One Belt and One Road and the International Governance under the Globalization, the Chinese Culture and the Community with Shared Future for Mankind, etc. The fourth training course of the China-African Association for International Law Exchange and Research Project sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held in Beijing and Hong Kong in two phases. The training deeply interpreted the significance of the community with shared future for mankind for the development of international law, focused on the legal issues related to international investment and trade, introduced the contribution of one country, two systems to international law, and demonstrated the development process and development model of legal theory and practice of international law through cases.

— Legal Exchanges with European Countries. In May, the delegation of the Chinese Law Society attended the 8th St. Petersburg International Law Forum held in Russia, and attended the 6th International Conference on Science and Practice held in Belarus. In October, the delegation of the Chinese Law Society visited Finland, Sweden and Denmark, and organized the One Belt and One Road legal cooperation

seminars with the academic institutions of these countries. In November, the Third Session of China-UK Legal Roundtable hosted by the China Law Society and the British-Chinese Association was held in Hainan, and the theme was Strengthening the Cooperation of International Commercial Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Building a Free Trade Zone. In December, the 2018 Sino-Norwegian International Criminal Execution Supervision Seminar was held in Guangzhou.

Conclusion

The year 2019 is not only the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China but also a crucial year for building a well-off society in an all-round way, achieving the goal of the first century and comprehensively deepening reforms. The Second Meeting of the Central Committee for Comprehensively Governing the State by Law held in February pointed out that the 40 years experience of reform and opening-up has taught us that the work of reform, development and stability is inseparable from the rule of law, and the more in-depth the reform and opening-up is, the more emphasis shall be placed on the rule of law. It is necessary to improve the rule of law construction plan, improve the quality and efficiency of legislative work, guarantee and serve reform and development, create a harmonious and stable social environment, strengthen the construction of foreign-related laws and regulations, and create a good legal environment for promoting reform, development and stability. The meeting made a strategic plan for accelerating the rule of law, and proposed to build a higher level of the rule of law in China, adhere to be problem-oriented, research to solve the shortcomings, comprehensively promote scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, judicial justice, and the whole people abided by the law. This points the way for the rule of law in China in 2019 and the future.

In 2019, the Chinese Communist Party will lead the Chinese people to continue to adhere to the path of the socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, thoroughly study and implement the General Secretary Xi Jinpings new vision, new ideas and new strategies for comprehensively advancing the rule of law, focus on the key tasks of administering the state in accordance with the law, earnestly promote the implementation of various tasks, provide a strong legal guarantee for the completion of the comprehensive construction of a well-off society, and celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China with outstanding achievements.

Appendix

I. The Contents of Laws, Judicial Interpretations and Decisions Formulated and Amended by the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress in 2018 (39 items)

The Amendments to the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China (2018)

The Supervision Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Peoples Assessors

The Law of the Peoples Republic of China on the Protection of Heroes and Martyrs

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Six Laws Including the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The E-Commerce Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend the Individual Income Tax Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend the Criminal Procedure Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Organic Law of the Peoples Courts of the Peoples Republic of China

The Organic Law of the Peoples Procuratorates of the Peoples Republic of China

The Law of the Peoples Republic of China on International Criminal Judicial Assistance

The Regulation of the Peoples Republic of China on Fire and Rescue Ranks

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Amending the Company Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Fifteen Laws Including the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on the Protection of Wild Animals

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Rural Land Contracting

The Law of the Peoples Republic of China on Farmland Occupation Tax

The Vehicle Acquisition Tax Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Civil Servant Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend the Organic Law of the Villagers Committees of the Peoples Republic of China and the Organic Law of the Urban Residents Committees of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Five Laws Including the Product Quality Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Four Laws Including the Electric Power Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend Seven Laws Including the Labor Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Amend the Social Insurance Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Implementing the Constitutional Oath System

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Extending the Period of Authorizing the State Council to Adjust the Application of the Relevant Provisions of the Securities Law of the Peoples Republic of China during the Implementation of the Reform of the Stock Issuance Registration System

The Decision of the First Session of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress on Establishing Special Committees Under the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress

The Measures of the First Session of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress for Voting for the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Members of the Special Committees under the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress

The Decision of the First Session of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress on the State Council Institutional Reform Proposal

The Measures for Election and Decision on Appointments for the First Session of the Thirteenth National Peoples Congress

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Issues concerning Adjustments to Functions of Administrative Organs Prescribed by Laws as Involved in the Institutional Reform of the State Council

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Forming the Shanghai Financial Court

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Matters concerning the Duties of the Constitution and Law Committee of the National Peoples Congress

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on the Exercising of the Marine Right Safeguarding and Law Enforcement Functions and Powers by the China Coast Guard

The Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Comprehensively Tightening Ecological and Environmental Protection and Lawfully Promoting Triumph in the Uphill Battle for Prevention and Control of Pollution

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Extending the Period of Authorizing the State Council to Carry out the Pilot Program of Drug Marketing Licenses Holders System in Certain Areas

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress on Several Issues concerning Judicial Procedures for Patent and Other Intellectual Property Cases

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Extend the Period of Authorizing the State Council to Provisionally Adjust the Implementation of the Provisions of Relevant Laws in the Administrative Regions of 33 Counties (Cities and Districts) under the Pilot Program including Daxing District of Beijing Municipality

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress to Authorize the State Council to Issue in Advance the New Local Government Debt Ceiling

II. The Contents of Administrative Regulations Formulated and Amended by the State Council in 2018 (12 items)

The Interim Regulation on Express Delivery

The Decision of the State Council to Amend and Repeal Certain Administrative Regulations

The Regulation on the Protection of Olympic Symbols

The Interim Regulation on Human Resources Market

The Decision of the State Council to Amend the Regulation on National Economic Census

The Regulation on the Prevention and Handling of Medical Disputes

The Decision of the State Council to Amend Certain Administrative Regulations

The Regulation on the Administration of Administrative Divisions

The Measures of the Peoples Republic of China for the Patterns and Ways of Wearing of Fire and Rescue Rank Insignias

The Regulation on Patent Agency

The Measures of the Peoples Republic of China for the Patterns and Ways of Wearing of Fire and Rescue Rank Insignias

The Regulation on Emergency Responses to Work Safety Accidents

III. Judicial Interpretations Issued by the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate in 2018 (24 items)

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court on Application of the Administrative Litigation Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on Several Issues concerning Assigning and Retaining Persons with Expertise to Participate in Case Handling (for Trial Implementation)

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court on Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Involving Marital Debt Disputes

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning Enforcement Compromise

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning Guarantee for Enforcement

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Handling of Cases regarding Enforcement of Arbitral Awards by the Peoples Courts

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law for Cases regarding Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on the Disclosure of Trial Process

Information on the Internet by Peoples Courts

The Official Reply of the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on Issues concerning Conviction and Sentencing in Criminal Cases Involving Guns Powered by Compressed Gas and Air Rifle Pellets

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Strictly Regulating the Issues on Extending the Time Limit for Trial and Postponing the Hearing for Civil and Commercial Cases

The Official Reply of the Supreme Peoples Court on the Application of Law on Placing the “Advance Arbitral” Awards or Mediations of Arbitration Institutions on File for Enforcement

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Establishment of International Commercial Courts

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Application of the Extinctive Prescription Rules in the General Provisions of the Civil Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Interpretation (IV) of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Application of the Insurance Law of the Peoples Republic of China

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on the Jurisdiction of the Shanghai Financial Court

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Determination of the Reference Prices for Disposition of Property by the Peoples Courts

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues Concerning the Trial of Cases by Internet Courts

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases regarding False Litigation

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues Concerning the Enforcement of Notarized Debt Instruments

The Decision of the Supreme Peoples Court and the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate to Amend the Interpretation on Several Issues concerning the Specific Application of Law in the Handling of Criminal Cases Involving Disturbing the Administration of

Credit Cards

The Interpretation of the Supreme Peoples Court on Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Cases Regarding Disputes over Construction Contracts for Construction Projects (II)

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in Cases Involving the Review of Act Preservation in Intellectual Property Disputes

The Official Reply of the Supreme Peoples Procuratorate on How to Determine the Start Date of “Within Five Years” after Completion of Execution of the Sentence for a Recognized Recidivist

The Provisions of the Supreme Peoples Court on Several Issues concerning the Intellectual Property Tribunal