

Comittee: UN WOMAN

Country: People's Republic of China (PRC)

Agenda item(s): Women's Access to Justice and Legal Protection



The number of women members in the Chinese National People's Assembly reached 604. This figure made up 20.2 percent of all members of the Assembly. 21 women members of the Assembly are members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Council of China and make up 13.2 percent of all members of the standing committee. But only some women have that chance.

China signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the United Nations in 1979. This convention is one of the eight fundamental human rights conventions under the UN. States Parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The convention is the only human rights convention that defends women's reproductive rights and targets culture and tradition as influential forces that shape gender roles and family relationships. It affirms the right of women and their children to acquire, change or retain nationality. The convention provides women with the right to vote and be elected, and the right to education, health and employment, and is the basis for achieving gender equality. But most women in China don't have access to justice. Because there are many factors that prevent them from accessing justice. For example; Court density is higher in cities, but less in rural areas and litigation takes a long time due to complex procedures. Also, filing a lawsuit costs a lot of money and unfortunately women have many financial hurdles, so it is not easy to sue women in China.

Court density should be equal throughout the country. Everybody who works in courts or any judicial institutions should be informed about gender equality. Some of the money to be paid for the case can be assumed by the state or the case money can be reduced.