**Work Report of the Supreme People’s Court of the People’s Republic of China**

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**Fellow Deputies,**

On behalf of the Supreme People’s Court (SPC), I now present to you the report on the work of the SPC for your deliberation, and I welcome comments on my report from the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

**Review of Work in 2021**

In 2021, under the firm leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, under the effective supervision of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee, the SPC, guided by the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law; fully acted on the guiding principles from the Party’s 19th National Congress and the plenary sessions of the 19th Party Central Committee; conscientiously carried out the decisions adopted on the Fourth Session of the 13th National People’s Congress; acquired a deep understanding of the decisive significance of the establishment of both Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era; boosted our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership; stayed confident in the path, the theory, the system, and the culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics; firmly upheld Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and upheld the Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership. The SPC, unswervingly following the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, by closely pursuing its goal of “striving to enable the people to see that fairness and justice is served in every judicial case” and adhered to the principle of “serving the overall situation, administrating justice for the people and maintaining judicial fairness”, faithfully performed the duties endowed by the *Constitution* and laws, and made new progress in all respects. During the year, the SPC accepted 33,602 cases, concluded 28,720 cases, formulated 24 judicial interpretations and released 31 guiding cases to strengthen the supervision and guidance to the court trials across the country; local people’s courts at various levels and special people’s courts accepted 33.516 million cases, concluded and enforced 30.104 million cases, and the closed cases amounted to a value of RMB 8.3 trillion. The SPC promoted to reach a higher level in building a peaceful China and advancing the rule of law in China through exercising the judicial functions, and provided strong judicial services and guarantee for a good start of the 14th Five-Year Plan.

**I. Resolutely Safeguarding National Security and Social Stability**

The SPC conscientiously adopted a holistic approach to national security, and punished various types of crimes in accordance with the law. People’s courts at various levels concluded 1.256 million criminal cases of first instance, and convicted 1.715 million criminals in total. The number of eight major types of criminal cases remained low, and their proportion in all criminal cases decreased steadily. Our country remains one of the safest countries in the world.

**We severely punished crimes of endangering national security and public security.** The SPC severely punished crimes of inciting subversion of state power, espionage, secret theft, cult and other crimes to resolutely safeguard the security of state power and the system. Lee Henley Hu Xiang, who funded activities endangering national security, was convicted and sentenced in accordance with the law. People’s courts concluded 92,000 cases of online pyramid selling, online gambling, illegal use of information network and other criminal cases to safeguard the Internet security. The SPC severely punished crimes of endangering biosafety to safeguard national biosafety and protect the people’s safety and health. People’s courts concluded 49,000 cases of serious violent crimes such as murder, arson and robbery. The SPC issued opinions on punishing gun and explosion crimes with the Ministry of Public Security and other authorities, and people’s courts concluded 9,984 relevant cases. People’s courts closed 56,000 drug-related criminal cases, and source crimes such as smuggling and drug manufacturing were severely cracked down on. 541 criminal cases of abducting and trafficking in women and children were closed. 4,586 criminal cases of attacking police officers were concluded. The SPC severely punished violence crimes against medical staff, to ensure their safety and the normal medical order, and to create a good diagnosis and treatment environment for medical staff and patients. People’s courts accurately implemented the policies of death penalty and sentenced and approved death penalty for crimes that seriously endangered public security, seriously affected the people’s feeling of security, cruelly harmed women, children and the elderly, and other crimes that challenged the bottom line of law and ethics and should be sentenced to death, so as to firmly uphold the authority of the rule of law and resolutely defend fairness and justice.

**We maintained the epidemic prevention and control order in accordance with the law.** 9,653 epidemic-related criminal cases were concluded. Severe punishments were meted out to crimes such as deliberately concealing the itinerary for traveling to medium or high risk areas, accepting and treating fever patients in violation of administrative orders, forging and selling nucleic acid testing reports and epidemic-related illegal immigration. The SPC promulgated the opinions on cracking down on the crimes of maritime cross-border smuggling with the General Administration of Customs and other authorities to severely punish the crime of smuggling frozen goods and prevent the risk of epidemic transmission.

**We carried out regular campaigns to crack down on organized crimes.** People’s courts improved the normalized mechanism for cracking down on organized crimes and prevented the resurgence of gangs. People’s courts sped up the conclusion of such cases, and closed 3,409 gang-related criminal cases involving 18,360 persons. People’s courts cleared up the underlying source of illegal wealth, enforced property penalties in place, and recovered and confiscated illegal gains amounting to RMB 40.57 billion. People’s courts resolutely destroyed the economic basis for gangs. People’s courts promoted special rectification, and issued 3,816 relevant judicial proposals. People’s courts consolidated achievements made in the rectification of “village hegemony”, “sand hegemony”, “vegetable hegemony” and “road hegemony”, and promoted grassroots social governance.

**We punished crimes of corruption in accordance with the law.** People’s courts concluded 23,000 cases of embezzlement, bribery and dereliction of duty, totaling 27,000 persons, of which Qin Guangrong, Wang Fuyu, and other 12 cadres formerly administered by the CPC Central Committee were tried, demonstrating the CPC Central Committee’s firm determination in rectifying the Party conduct and discipline, fighting corruption and punishing evil. People’s courts investigated both types of cases of accepting and offering bribes, recovered illegal gains from bribery according to the law, and cut the interest chain of “encirclement and hunting” corruption and power-for-money trading. People’s courts intensified efforts to recover the illicit money and goods of duty-related crimes, and actually recovered RMB 59.66 billion. Overseas places are not excluded from the jurisdiction of law. People’s courts applied the default trial procedure for criminal cases for the first time to hear the case of Cheng Sanchang, and ruled to confiscate the huge amount of illegal income at home and abroad obtained by the escapees Xu Jin and Zhang Zhengxin. People’s courts punished the corrupt criminals even though they fled far, making them losing both life and properties.

**We safeguarded national food security by law.** The SPC issuedopinions on serving the overall promotion of rural revitalization. The SPC strengthened the protection of intellectual property rights of the seed industry jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and severely cracked down on crimes of producing and selling fake and inferior seeds, destroying germplasm resources and other behavior that endangered seed safety. People’s courts concluded 7,251 cases of arbitrary occupation of cultivated land, involving 3.12 million mu of cultivated land. The crimes of misappropriating cultivated land were punished according to the law, making sure the arable land minimum was not reached. People’s courts in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang severely punished the crimes related to pollution and illegal use of black soil.

**We defended the safety bottom line of people’s livelihood.** People’s courts concluded 2,031 criminal cases of major liability accidents to safeguard the production safety of people. People’s courts concluded 6,002 criminal cases endangering food and drug safety, and severely punished such criminals as producing and selling “sick pork”, “poisoned strawberries” and “poisoned facial masks” to safeguard the safety of people’s dining table and medication. People’s courts severely punished the crime of medical insurance fraud, and imposed heavier punishment on the organizers behind the scenes and professional insurance fraudsters in accordance with the law so as to guard the “medical funds” and “life-saving funds” of the people. People’s courts concluded 296 criminal cases of throwing objects from high above and stealing manhole covers. Cases of casualties caused by objects thrown from high above were greatly reduced, giving people more safety guarantee overhead and below. People’s courts concluded 348,000 criminal cases of dangerous driving to safeguard the travel safety of the people. People’s courts severely punished the crimes of fraud committed through telecommunication networks. People’s courts concluded 79,000 related cases involving a total number of 149,000 persons. 590 defendants in the “5.09” extraordinarily serious cross-border telecommunication network fraud case were sentenced. People’s courts severely punished various crimes of fraud, such as “trading houses for retirement”, “retirement investment”, health care product fraud targeting at the aged, part-time click farming, loan traps, campus loans, and beauty loans, etc. to help fight the people’s battle against fraud, and to safeguard people’s property safety.

**We safeguarded the security of citizens’ personal information.** In the information age, the protection of personal information has become prominent and urgent. People’s courts earnestly implemented the *Personal Information Protection Law*, severely punished various crimes infringing citizens’ personal information by stealing and reselling their ID cards, address books, courier orders, WeChat accounts and patient information, etc. People’s courts concluded 4,098 related cases, with a year-on-year increase of 60.2%. People’s courts severely punished “insiders” in the industry for leaking personal information. People’s courts severely punished those illegally obtaining personal information by means of malicious programs, phishing, frauds and so on, tried cases of stealing personal information by “beauty rating” software, and punished network crimes of dark and gray industrial chains. People’s courts severely punished criminals of selling real-time monitoring data of kindergartens and nursing homes through illegal intrusion into the monitoring system. Those who infringed personal information and instigated network violence for insult and defamation were held criminally liable according to the law. The SPC issued judicial interpretations on facial recognition to stop the abuse of facial recognition technology and free the public from worrying about their “faces”. The people’s court heard the first cases on facial recognition, and defined the application scope of facial recognition technology to safeguard the security of important biometric information of the public.

**We strengthened the judicial protection of human rights.** People’s courts adhered to the principles of legally prescribed punishment for a specified crime, no punishment in doubtful cases, and evidence-based adjudication, and lawfully acquitted 511 defendants in public prosecution cases and 383 defendants in private prosecution cases, to ensure that innocent people are not subject to criminal liability. The SPC worked with the Ministry of Justice to improve the legal aid system for death penalty review cases, and protected the defendant’s right of defense in death penalty cases. The SPC strives to achieve full coverage of lawyers’ defense in criminal cases. The SPC held symposiums with the All China Lawyers Association, improved working mechanisms, effectively protected lawyers’ practice rights, and gave full play to the important role of lawyers in promoting judicial justice and protecting human rights. The lawyers’ service platform provided 330,000 lawyers with online case-filing services of 2.44 million cases, and 400,000 case scheduling conflict reminders. People’s courts adhered to the principles of seeking truth from facts and correcting all found mistakes, and changed the judgments of 2,215 criminal cases after retrial in accordance with the trial supervision procedure. The SPC issued judicial interpretations on compensation for emotional distress in state compensation cases. People’s courts provided judicial aid to 40,000 people, and RMB 920 million was granted. People’s courts accurately implemented the criminal justice policy of properly combining leniency with severity. Those with leniency circumstances were given lighter punishment. Those who challenged the authority of the law, provoked the public order, or infringed upon the interests of the people were punished severely in accordance with the law.

**II. Actively Serving the High-Quality Development of Economy and Society**

People’s courts fully, accurately and comprehensively implemented the new development philosophy and served the construction of a new development pattern. Judicial services should be provided wherever the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee were made. People’s courts at various levels concluded 15.746 million civil and commercial cases and 298,000 administrative cases of first instance, increasing by 18.3% and 12% year on year, respectively.

**We continued to serve stability on six key fronts and security in six key areas.** People’s courts properly handled disputes over labor and employment, purchase and sale contracts, and commercial leases caused by the epidemic, and concluded 142,000 epidemic-related civil and commercial cases. The SPC introduced 20 practical measures to help the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and endeavored to solve problems of infringing upon their rights and interests such as hindering their survival and development, overdue accounts and excessive seizure. Courts in Tianjin, Jiangsu, Henan and Chongqing adopted “rolling removal of restrictions” to prevent the impact of freezing large amounts of funds on the capital chain of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. A court of Liaoning helped hundreds of cold-chain import enterprises solve the problems in customs clearance by means of maritime injunction to reduce the impact of the epidemic on import and export trade.

**We promoted the construction of a law-based business environment.** Working unswervingly both to consolidate and develop the public sector and to encourage, support and guide development of the non-public sector, the SPC implemented and served the opinions on accelerating the improvement of the socialist market economy system for the new era, and provided equal protection in accordance with the law for all types of market entities, including public and private enterprises, domestic and foreign-funded enterprises, and micro, small, medium and large enterprises. People’s courts made efforts to hear cases involving state assets and state-owned enterprises in accordance with the law, helped improve the layout and structure of the state-owned economy, and served the three-year plan of state-owned enterprise reform. People’s courts made efforts to strengthen the judicial protection of property rights, retried and corrected 30 unjust and misjudged enterprise-related criminal cases involving 39 persons, and resolutely prevented the conversion of civil liability to criminal liability. Meanwhile, the SPC issued 17 typical cases on the protection of property rights, and carried forward the contractual and entrepreneurial spirit. The SPC eliminated the thresholds for private enterprises in investment, market access, etc., and cleaned up the backlog involving private enterprises. People’s courts in Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hubei and Hunan established the production and operation impact assessment mechanisms for enterprise-related cases. People’s courts concluded 21,000 cases related to administrative licensing and administrative agreements, serving the deepening of the reform of “streamlining administration and delegating power, improving regulation, and upgrading services”. People’s courts in Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Anhui, Henan, Hainan and Guizhou focused on urging the chief of administrative agencies to appear in court to respond to lawsuits, and people’s courts in Hebei, Jiangxi, Shandong, Shaanxi and Gansu strengthened the substantive settlement of administrative disputes, and served the construction of the government under the rule of law.

**We promoted innovation-driven development.** 541,000 intellectual property cases of first instance were concluded, increasing by 16.1% year on year. People’s courts protects innovation and encourages creation. People’s courts heard cases on advanced technology such as 5G communications, biomedicine, high-end manufacturing, etc., and strengthened the protection of key core technologies and original innovations. The SPC clarified the judgment criteria for disputes over the ownership of service inventions, and encourage scientific researchers to innovate and create. As for scientific researchers who had exercised due diligence but made mistakes in technical route selection, the legal liability was reasonably defined, and a good environment to encourage innovation and tolerate failure was created. The SPC made efforts to solve the problems in intellectual property protection, e.g., “difficulty in proof, long period, low compensation and high cost”. The SPC issued a judicial interpretation on punitive damages for intellectual property rights, under which punitive damages were awarded to infringers in 895 cases. People’s courts also applied the behavior preservation system according to the law, and prevented further damages by both preliminary rulings and interim injunctions, thus protecting right holders from losing the market while winning the lawsuit. People’s courts also supported the claim of reasonable expenses against those who filed frivolous lawsuits, and said “no” to malicious lawsuits that hindered innovation. China has become one of the countries with the largest number of intellectual property cases being heard, especially patent cases, and one with the shortest trial period. The trial of intellectual property cases played an increasingly obvious role in serving innovative development.

**We maintained fair competition in the market.** People’s courts strengthened the judicial practice of anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition, and concluded 49 monopoly cases and 7,478 unfair competition cases. People’s courts explored the rules on data right protection to serve digital economy and promote the development of e-commerce. People’s courts tried monopoly and unfair competition cases such as “either A or B”, click farming to puff up the credit, etc., and severely punished acts that hindered fair competition and damaged public interest. A court tried the unfair competition case of “Cha Yan Yue Se” milk tea vs. “Cha Yan Guan Se”, and imposed sanctions on unfair competition acts including copycat copying of famous brands. People’s courts made it clear that “injury feigning” claims, such as “green pepper”, were not protected, and relevant claims were dismissed.

**We promoted the orderly exit and effective rescue of market players.** People’s courts concluded 13,000 bankruptcy cases, involving RMB 2.3 trillion debts, which promoted the survival of the fittest enterprises and efficient allocation of element resources. The “active-rescue” and “timely-clearing” functions of bankruptcy trials were fully performed, and debt evasion under the name of bankruptcy was strictly prevented. The SPC cooperated with the Standing Committee of National People’s Congress in carrying out the inspection of enterprise bankruptcy law enforcement to improve the bankruptcy legal system. The first case judgment in Shenzhen under personal bankruptcy regulations was declared effective, allowing law-abiding, honest and trustworthy debtors to start all over again, which was an important step for the implementation of personal bankruptcy system. People’s courts concluded 732 bankruptcy reorganization cases with RMB 1.5 trillion of assets, and helped 745 troubled enterprises begin anew and stabilized employment for more than 350,000 employees.

**We promoted the healthy development of the financial market.** People’s courts severely punished financial and securities crimes according to law. People’s courts concluded 13,000 criminal cases of market manipulation, insider trading, illegal fund-raising and money laundering. People’s courts concluded 1.553 million cases of financial disputes, and handled disputes involving supply chain finance, non-performing asset disposal and private equity funds according to law to effectively help to prevent and mitigate financial risks. People’s courts properly tried the case of Kangmei Pharmaceutical, severely punished securities crimes, and supported the restructuring and re-development of enterprises in debt crisis. The effectiveness of professional lending, usurious balance transfer, disguised high interest rates and other behaviors was denied according to law to guide private financing to serve the real economy. The Beijing Financial Court built the financial judicial big-data research center, put forward 25 measures to protect Beijing Stock Exchange and served the construction of the national financial management center. The Shanghai Financial Court deeply promoted professional financial adjudication, established the annual release mechanism of the legal risk prevention report on financial disputes, and served the construction of the Shanghai International Financial Center.

**We provided judicial assistance to build China into a socialist cultural power.** People’s courts took a clear banner to protect revolutionary cultural relics and the red heritage. The people’s court in Hebei heard the public interest litigation on protection of the Great Wall, to help protect the relics and historical and environmental features of the Great Wall in an integrated manner. The people’s court in Jiangsu improved the judicial protection mechanism of the Grand Canal, and promoted river course management and cultural heritage protection. The people’s court in Fujian set up circuit tribunals in the world heritage sites, historical and cultural streets, etc. to protect the inheritance of cultural roots. The people’s court in Guizhou issued a judicial protective order for traditional villages to preserve home memories.

**We promoted the harmonious coexistence of human and nature.** People’s Courts concluded 265,000 environmental resource cases of first instance. The SPC formulated a judicial interpretation of injunctions of eco-environment infringement, punitive damages and so on. In hearing the public interest lawsuit for the preventive protection of green peacock, the court followed the principle of “giving priority to protection and focusing on prevention”. The “forestry justice” of the Primary People’s Court of Anji County of Zhejiang Province guarded the sea of bamboo and practiced the “Two Mountains” theory. The ecological tribunals in Sanjiangyuan, the Qilian Mountains and Qinghai Lake in Qinghai made joint actions to guard the “China Water Tower” together. People’s courts implemented the principle of “whoever pollutes is responsible for pollution control and whoever damages is responsible for compensation”, and explored the special fund system for damage compensation of public interest litigation. The people’s courts in Jiangsu and Jiangxi entrusted third-party regulation to ensure that the ecological restoration fund was used for the specified purposes only. The SPC issued implementation opinions on the *Yangtze River Protection Law* to guard the clear river and green mountains on the river banks. The people’s court in Shandong and the law enforcement agencies coordinated with each other to control the pollution of oil mud and ground crude oil to protect the Yellow River Delta. The people’s courts in Hubei ensured the construction of national carbon emission registration and settlement institutions in accordance with the law. The people’s court in Guangdong tried a carbon emission trading settlement case, and the people’s courts in Fujian promoted alternative restoration methods such as subscription of “carbon sink” to help reach carbon dioxide emission peak and carbon neutrality in accordance with the law. The SPC worked with the United Nations Environment Program to jointly hold the World Judicial Conference on Environment and adopted *the Kunming Declaration* to promote the cohesion of international consensus on building a community of all life on earth.

**We served to implement the regional coordinated development strategy.** Opinions were issued on building “two zones” to serve Beijing. People’s courts in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei focused on the construction of the Xiong’an New Area, the relocation of non-capital functions of Beijing and the high-quality development of the Tianjin Binhai New Area and made targeted efforts to promote the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Efforts were made to improve the diversified dispute resolution mechanisms for the Winter Olympic Games to timely resolve disputes involving the Beijing-Zhangjiakou high-speed rail project and to assist in making the Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympic Games simple, safe and splendid. People’s courts in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui promoted cross-regional linkage of enforcement, information-sharing and coordination of service standards to help promote the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta. The SPC supported Pudong New Area to become a leading example for socialist modernization, and put forward 21 measures, including establishing a pilot area for financial adjudication and innovation. The SPC improved and carried out judicial service measures for ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin. The SPC improved the judicial policies to support the construction of Hengqin and Qianhai cooperation zones to serve the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The SPC issued opinions on serving the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic zone. People’s courts in Chongqing and Sichuan adopted the “tale of two cities” approach of judicial cooperation with focus on intellectual property rights, environmental resources and cross-regional litigation services. People’s courts in Shanxi, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan precisely helped with the development of advanced manufacturing industries and modern agriculture to accelerate the rise of Central China.

**We served high-level opening-up.** People’s courts concluded 21,000 foreign-related civil and commercial cases and 14,000 maritime cases in the first instance. People’s courts implemented the basic state policy of opening-up, and equally protected the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese and foreign parties according to law. In a case of illegal fishing of aquatic products by foreign fishermen in the South China Sea, the people’s court in Hainan sentenced the foreign fishermen to fixed-term imprisonment and ordered them to bear the expenses of ecological restoration, exercising effective judicial control over the sea areas within the jurisdiction of our country. The people’s court in Guangxi efficiently handled the pre-litigation preservation case involving the foreign cargo ship “ELIKON”, in which the foreign party voluntarily substituted the agreed foreign arbitration with the jurisdiction of the Chinese people’s court. With the increasing international credibility of China’s justice, more and more foreign parties chose Chinese jurisdiction. The UNCITRAL case database included the guiding opinions on foreign-related commercial and maritime cases involving the epidemic and 36 judicial cases in China. The SPC held the Maritime Silk Road (Quanzhou) International Forum on Judicial Cooperation and Forum of Justices of Local Courts of China-SCO Countries in Qingdao, Shandong. The SPC strengthened the construction of the China International Commercial Court to serve the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

**We safeguarded the interests of national defense and the legitimate rights and interests of military personnel and their families.** People’s courts concluded 466 cases of crimes involving the military, such as destroying military facilities, leaking military secrets and disrupting military marriages, to serve national defense and military modernization. The SPC worked with the Ministry of Veterans Affairs to promote the establishment of the “Veterans Mediation Room” and actively opened up a green channel for veteran litigation. People’s courts promoted the “Xinyang Model” of the people’s courts in Henan for safeguarding the rights involving the army. Military courts played the role of service platform for safeguarding military-related rights and interests of military personnel. The pilot program of military administrative trials was established to promote the solidarity between military and government and between the army and the people. People’s courts heard cases of infringement upon the fame and honor of martyrs and desecration of heroes’ tombstones, etc., to punish those who insulted martyrs and to let the monuments of frontier heroes always stand high.

**III. Always Adhering to the People-centered Principle**

We always put people first. We always take people’s voice as the priority signal, resolving conflicts and disputes in a timely, efficient and convenient manner, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the people in accordance with the law, and making people feel that fairness and justice are just around.

**We effectively implemented *the* *Civil Code*.** The promulgation and implementation of *the* *Civil Code* allowed the protection of civil rights to enter a code era. *The* *Civil Code* was applied to the trial of a series of “first cases” closely related to the lives of the people. A court heard the case of installing elevators in old communities to ensure the smooth progress of the people’s livelihood project and promote the unity and harmony of neighbors. The case of good-will ride-sharing was decided with mitigation of responsibility to encourage mutual help and enhance social mutual trust. People’s courts heard several cases on the right of habitation, to protect people’s living needs in straitened circumstances, and we rejected unreasonable requests on the right of habitation such as “living off parents forcibly”. People’s courts timely issued injunctions against infringement of personal rights to provide prevention and relief to the protection of life and health, reputation and honor, personal privacy, etc. Since *the Civil Code* was enacted more than a year ago, it has entered into tens of thousands of households and into people’s hearts. These cases vividly interpreted the provisions of *the* *Civil Code*, making people feel that *the* *Civil Code* is the guarantee of their rights and that it is a legal encyclopedia for daily life.

**We vigorously carried forward the core socialist values.** Through judicial judgment of cases, people’s courts promoted the true, the good and the beautiful, and condemned the fake, the evil and the ugly. A court heard the case of infringement upon the reputation and honor of Academician Yuan Longping to resolutely safeguard the dignity of the meritorious service for the PRC. A court heard an injury case against a girl who was warmhearted to help others, and ruled that the kind helpers should not be held liable. A court heard a case where a claim was made against the security guard who sent the elderly to hospital, and rejected the claim for unreasonable compensation. A court heard a case where a hospital appointment scalper claimed injury compensation for a fall on escape, and ruled that the pursuer was not liable. A court heard a case of seat occupying on high-speed rail, and ruled that the exposure of uncivilized behavior in public places shall not be held liable. People’s courts took compulsory relocation measures against the parties who have occupied the sold houses for a long time and resisted the enforcement, and would not allow anyone to take advantage of the loophole of “resistance against enforcement and empty judgment”. Through a series of judicial decisions, people’s courts encouraged upholding heroism, helping neighbors, acting heroically in emergencies, taking pleasure in helping others, volunteer service and supervision by public opinions. People’s courts never gave in to those who played tyrannical ways, and never condoned the bad habits and bad customs, but let the people know what is advocated, opposed and prohibited in a society ruled by law.

**We consolidated the judicial guarantee for people’s livelihood.** People’s courts concluded 1.54 million cases involving education, employment, medical care, retirement, consumption and social security, which helped guarantee and improve people’s livelihood. The SPC improved the judicial policies for handling disputes arising from new forms of employment and wage arrears in accordance with the law, to strengthen labor rights protection. The SPC, together with the China Disabled Persons’ Federation, released typical cases on the protection of the disabled to protect their legitimate rights and interests. The SPC issued judicial interpretations on online consumption, and regulated livestreaming marketing and take-away catering to protect the legitimate rights and interests of online consumers in accordance with the law. People’s courts restrained the evasion of house purchase restrictions by making use of “foreclosed properties” and “buying a house with other’s identity” according to the law, and strictly forbade anyone to affect the real estate market regulation or damage the habitation rights of people by improper means.

**We promoted family civilization construction.** People’s courts strengthened the trial of family affairs, and guarded the happiness of families. People’s courts concluded 1.831 million marriage and family cases. People’s courts resolutely opposed domestic violence, and severely punished the perpetrators in accordance with the law. Together with the All-China Women’s Federation, the SPC promoted the effective implementation of personal safety protection orders, issued 3,356 protection orders, and comprehensively strengthened the protection of the rights and interests of women and children. The people’s courts strengthened the judicial protection of the elderly. The people’s court ordered the four sons who did not support their ninety-year-old mother to bear the responsibility of support in accordance with the law and reprimanded them and stepped up punishment against such behaviors. Through family trials, people’s courts maintained and carried forward the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation that attach importance to family and respect the elderly and love the young.

**We guarded the healthy growth of minors.** In order to improve the juvenile justice system with Chinese characteristics, the SPC set up a juvenile court work office and six circuit trial sites. Besides, 2,181 juvenile courts were established nationwide. People’s courts thoroughly implemented the *Law on the Protection of Minors* and the *Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*, and adhered to the principle of maximum benefits to minors, to ensure that minors get special and prioritized protection. People’s courts severely punished crimes against minors, and adhered to the principle of education, persuasion and redemption, adopted the round-table trial for juvenile crimes, and sealed up criminal records, so as to prevent and reduce recidivism. People’s courts implemented the *Law on Promotion of Family Education*, and reprimanded some parents who carried out family education incorrectly, failed to fulfill their child-rearing and guardianship obligations, and arranged child marriages for their children. People’s courts issued orders for family education, and deprived the parents who abused their children of guardianship rights. A court in Sichuan set up family education guidance work stations for the minors involved in lawsuits. A court in Anhui worked with the Women’s Federation and other departments to implement the entrusted care responsibility for left-behind children, and strengthen the left-behind children’s senses of self-protection and family protection. People’s courts tried cases such as infringement of children’s personal information by short videos, and stopped the infringement upon the legitimate rights and interests of minors. Local people’s courts regularly carried out the activity of “increasing the rule of law on campus”, actively built the brand of legal vice-principals, and developed rule of law education courses suitable for teenagers, so as to prevent and punish campus bullying. A court in Shaanxi jointly launched an all-media moot court column “Red Scarf Law School”, and created a good environment of protecting and caring for minors.

**We protected the legitimate rights and interests of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, overseas compatriots, and returned overseas compatriots and their family members.** People’s courts concluded 28,000 cases involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, handled 8,933 mutual judicial assistance cases involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and concluded 4,220 cases involving overseas compatriots. People’s courts strengthened the convergence and compatibility with Hong Kong and Macao rules and mechanisms, and provided protection for the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to work, start a business and live in the mainland. The SPC mutually recognized and enforced marriage and family judgments with Hong Kong, and carried out a pilot program of mutual recognition and assistance in bankruptcy proceedings. The SPC signed an arrangement with Macao for mutual assistance in preservation of arbitral proceedings. The SPC established an online litigation and mediation connection in concert with the Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee, invited 84 Taiwan compatriots as mediators, and released typical cases of safeguarding Taiwan compatriots’ rights and interests. The SPC held the Cross-Strait and Hong Kong, Macao Judicial Forum and the China Judicial Research Summit Forum in Dunhuang, Gansu Province to deepen the study of Chinese judicial culture.

**We consolidated the achievements made by basically solving difficulties in enforcement.** People’s courtscarried out supervision and inspection by focusing on the implementation of the Document [2019] No.1 promulgated by the Commission for Law-based Governance under the CPC Central Committee, and tried to overcome difficulties in enforcement with comprehensive measures and put an emphasis on addressing problems at the source. In addition, people’s courts adhered to the principle of efficient, fair, standardized and civilized enforcement. People’s courts nationwide accepted 9.493 million enforcement cases, and concluded 8.642 million enforcement cases, amounting to RMB 1.94 trillion. People’s courts eliminated the obstacles in aspects such as the investigation of persons and objects, the monetizing of property, coordinated linkage, precise punishment, and the crackdown on refusal to enforce, benefiting those who have credibility and restricting those who lose credibility. The SPC worked together with the Ministry of Natural Resources to improve the efficiency of land seizure and disposal. The SPC also worked together with the Civil Aviation Administration of China to solve the problem that defaulters who are restricted from buying tickets evade the enforcement by illegally purchasing tickets from “scalpers”. The SPC cooperated with the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) to standardize the freezing of pledged stocks of listed companies. There were 19.71 million online investigation and control cases, and RMB 432.3 billion online auction turnover, increasing by 34.6% and 7.4% year-on-year respectively. People’s courts carried out special campaigns such as centralized clearance of property and funds involved in the enforcement, efficient enforcement for the people, and cleaned up accumulated cases involving private enterprises. The amount of enforced property in cases involving people’s livelihood, micro and small enterprises, and small targets of less than RMB 100,000 reached RMB 89.84 billion. People’s courts in Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, the Tibet, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang improved the enforcement linkage mechanism. The advantages of the civil enforcement system of our country continue to appear, with more powerful means and sounder enforcement mechanism and mode.

**We earnestly resolved issues from litigation-related petition letters and visits.** People’s courts took litigation-related petition letters and visits as an important window to listen to the voices of the people, to resolve the appeals of the people, and to understand social conditions and public opinions. The SPC established an online petition platform covering courts at four levels, made smooth the “direct train” of the people’s appeals, and recorded all visits and letters. The people’s courts dealt with repeated petition letters and visits in a centralized manner, resolved 3,739 long-pending petition cases through meeting visitors by leading cadres, appealing by lawyers, public hearings and other means, and helped the people untie their “legal knots” and “mental knots”. 351 leading cadres of the people’s courts in Anhui took the lead in receiving visits and resolving cases. The number of litigation-related petition letters and petitions to Beijing decreased by 2.3% and 61.6% respectively as compared to 2019. Since 2015, the number of litigation-related petition letters and petitions to Beijing has decreased by 5.5% and 35% respectively on a yearly basis.

**We provided one-stop diversified dispute resolution services for the people.** In the new era, the major social contradictions in our country have changed. The cases accepted by the people’s courts are the concrete manifestations of contradictions and disputes. Resolution of these contradictions is not only the needs of meeting people’s yearning for a better life and for fairness and justice, but also the needs of promoting social development. New contradictions emerge when old contradictions are resolved. Where contradictions exist, there will be conflicts, even fierce conflicts. We should not avoid responsibilities or shift them onto others, should not be afraid of difficulties, should be patient, and should dare to assume responsibilities. Resolving contradictions presented as cases by the people’s courts is an important people-centered way of judicial practice. People’s courts should not only settle disputes, but also provide a variety of solutions for the people to resolve disputes. They should put the non-litigation dispute resolution mechanism at the forefront, and provide menu-style, intensive and one-stop services, including mediation, arbitration and adjudication. Whatever methods the people need, we should do the utmost to provide them, achieving convenience and speed, docking of litigation and non-litigation, and online and offline linkage. After more than three years of efforts, the one-stop diversified dispute resolution and litigation service system with Chinese characteristics which featured intensive integration, online integration and inclusive and equal treatment was established. **The “menu-style” service provides a wide range of choices, making it timely and convenient for the people to resolve disputes.** The SPC have established, with 11 institutions including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) and the China Association of Small and Medium Enterprises, a “head-to-head” online mediation mechanism. With 63,000 mediation organizations and 260,000 mediators being admitted to the mediation platform, the “menu bank” is enriched for the people to choose suitable channels to resolve disputes. There were more than 13,000 cross-regional case filing outlets covering urban and rural areas, providing 140,000 cross-regional case filing services cumulatively. With responses to 90% of applications within 30 minutes, judicial services were delivered to the people’s doorsteps. **Online and offline integrated services accelerate the “justice process” and significantly reduce the cost of people, enterprises and the government to resolve disputes.** With the online service platform of the people’s courts as the main entrance, people’s courts integrated ten platforms such as online mediation, electronic delivery service and entrusted identification to achieve full coverage of online services for all courts at four levels, and the original time-consuming and laborious way for the people to engage in lawsuits turned into the whole-process “palm handling”. In 2021, the disputes mediated online by people’s courts nationwide exceeded 10 million, with 51 cases settled prior to litigation per minute on average. The average handling time of pre-litigation mediation cases is 17 days, 39 days less than that of litigation cases. People’s courts improved the mechanism for dividing simple cases from complicated ones, litigation-mediation connection and fast-track adjudication. All litigation service centers of people’s courts nationwide set up speedy trial offices, and the number of speedy arbitration and expedited trial cases reached 8.715 million. The average trial period was 32 days, which was 43% shorter than that of civil and commercial cases of first instance. People’s courts established 330 intensive postal delivery service centers, and basically realized the “next-day delivery” of legal documents in major cities. **With the 24-hour service, people can handle litigation affairs with “zero time difference”.** 739 courts launched the 24-hour litigation services. The 12368 hotline played the role of “general customer service” in litigation, and substantively handled litigation affairs by “one-hotline handling”. It answered an average of 21,000 calls from the people on a daily basis and helped resolve 7.651 million appeals. The satisfaction rate of the people was 96%. The “night court” of the courts in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing solved the inconvenience of office workers in big cities and enabled litigation services to be provided 24 hours a day. **The “zero distance” legal service delivery to the countryside solved the “last mile” problem in serving the people.** People’s courts have upheld and developed the “Fengqiao Experience” of the new era, promoted mediation platforms of the people’s courts to go into villages, communities and grids, admitted 8,429 people’s tribunals to the platforms, and connected with 43,033 primary-level governance entities. Minning Tribunal of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region took the initiative to serve for poverty alleviation collaboration between the eastern and the western regions, took root in the immigration settlement areas for many years, and developed deep friendship with the people that walked out of the mountains. The “Pomegranate Seed" mediation room in Sichuan, the “Golden Flower” mediation room in Yunnan, “Providing Legal Services to Border Villages” in the Tibet, “Dongbula” mediation room in Xinjiang, and “Judges Office of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry” of the Corps were welcomed by the people of all ethnic groups. People’s courts strengthened the circuit trial. The horseback courts and the vehicle-mounted courts went into the fields, factories, mining areas and forest areas to file, mediate and try cases on the spot, and urge the enforcement of judgment on the spot. The “Ma Xiwu’s Way of Judging” generates fresh vitality in the new era. At present, China has established a one-stop diversified dispute resolution and litigation service system with the most linkage resources, the most complete online mediation and the most extensive range of service objects in the world, paving a road of justice with Chinese characteristics for the people.

**IV. Deepening the Judicial System Reform and Developing Smart Courts**

We conscientiously implemented the deployment of the judicial reform of the CPC Central Committee, and adhered to the two-wheel drive of structural reform and scientific and technological innovation. During the year, we fought against challenges one after another, and overcame difficulties in rapid sequence, making fairness and justice become the distinctive basis of people’s justice in the new era. In 2021, each judge across the country handled 238 cases on average; the rate of cases ended at first instance reached 88.7% and that rate at the second instance reached 98%; and the number of long-term pending litigation cases decreased by 16.3% year-on-year. Under the increasing pressure on cases, the indicators of trial quality and efficiency remained stable with good momentum for growth, and people’s sense of gain in judicial justice has been continuously enhanced.

**We deepened the comprehensive reform supporting the judicial system.** People’s courtsstrengthened the development of the judicial liability system, and improved the new judicial power operation mechanism with effective restriction, practical supervision and balance between powers and responsibilities. The SPC improved the regulatory mechanism for “four special types of cases”, to ensure that supervision by presidents and chief judges was not absent or offside, and was traceable. Rules on the procedures of punishment on judges were promulgated to close the loop of accountability for illegal trials. The SPC promoted the pilot reform of the positioning of trial-level functions application of people’s courts at four levels. The SPC established a leading group for unifying application of law, gave play to the role of the adjudication committees, specialized judges sessions, judicial interpretations and case guidance to unify adjudication standards. People’s courts promoted similar case retrieval and sentencing standardization, applied judicial big data to assist in case handling, strengthened the review of the trial documents of high people’s courts, and standardized the discretion of judges. People’s courts improved and unified the mechanism for the application of law, made up for weaknesses, strove to solve the problem of non-unified adjudication standards, and unremittingly prevented fairness and justice from being differentiated or discounted due to differences in regions, urban and rural areas, industries and identities.

**We improved trial quality and efficiency and judicial credibility.** People’s courts completed the pilot reform of separating complicated civil proceedings from simple ones, and promoted the separation of complicated cases from simple ones, cases of severe crime from the unsevere, and the distinction between speedy and regular proceedings. People’s courts deepened the trial-centered reform of the litigation system, implemented the system of testifying in court by witnesses, appraisers and investigators, and ensured substantive justice of judgments with fair court trial procedures. The system of leniency for guilty pleas and punishment acceptance was applied accurately and legally. The SPC deepened the reform and development of the SPC Circuit Courts to solve disputes on the spot, facilitate litigation for the public and maintain judicial justice.

**We improved smart courts construction.** In the face of the epidemic, smart courts displayed their skills, with people’s courts nationwide filing 11.439 million cases online and holding 1.275 million sessions online. There were 1.71 billion pieces of evidence deposited on the judicial block chain, and the tamper-proof effect of electronic evidence and electronic delivery service deposit verification is obvious. 220 big data reports on economic and social operation have been formed, and the “data-assisted decision-making” has served social governance. The knowledge service platform has covered business scenarios such as similar cases pushing, credit assessment, and trial inspection, and provided 140 million smart services to the people’s courts nationwide. The innovative achievements of smart courts were comprehensively displayed on the National “13th Five-Year Plan” Science and Technology Innovation Achievement Exhibition. Strengthening the development of smart courts was included in the Outline of the National 14th Five-Year Plan, with a broad prospect for technology-enabled justice.

**We improved the Internet judicial model.** The Internet courts of Beijing, Hangzhou and Guangzhou used their first-mover advantage to promote technological innovation, the establishment of rules and the progress of network governance. People’s courts in Zhejiang promoted the “Provincial Digital Court”; people’s courts in Fujian merged into the “Digital Fujian”; and people’s courts in Chongqing explored the “Quanyu Digital Smart Court”, keeping pace with the digital era in the judicial field. People’s courts actively provided assistance and guidance or offline services for the elderly and persons with disabilities and helped them cross the “digital gap”. In addition, three rules for online litigation, online mediation and online operation of courts have been promulgated for the first time in the world, and a people-oriented Internet judicial rule system has been gradually established. The Internet justice in China has evolved from technology-driven to rule-led, provided judicial guarantee for the digital transformation of economy and society, and contributed Chinese wisdom and solution to the world’s rule of law in the Internet field.

**V. Consciously Practicing the Whole-Process People’s Democracy**

We consciously implemented the requirements of the whole-process people’s democracy in all links of the work of people’s courts. We adhered to the principle of people’s justice for the people, listened to people’s voices, accepted supervision by the people, promoted judicial justice by relying on the people, and safeguarded the people’s rights and interests through judicial justice.

**We consciously accepted supervision of the people.** The system of people’s congresses is China’s fundamental political system and an important institutional carrier for realizing the whole-process people’s democracy in China. Accepting the supervision of the People’s Congress is accepting the supervision of the people. The SPC consciously accepted the supervision of the National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee, strictly implemented the laws formulated, resolutions and decisions made by the NPC and its Standing Committee, and reported our work according to the law. The SPC made a special report on the trial work of intellectual property rights to the Standing Committee of the NPC, implemented the deliberation opinions and the opinions in the special investigation report of the Supervisory and Judicial Affairs Committee of the NPC, and enhanced the judicial protection of intellectual property rights. The SPC made a special report on the pilot reform of separating complicated cases from simple ones to the Standing Committee of the NPC, and the Standing Committee of the NPC has made a decision on amending the *Civil Procedure Law* to provide legal protection for the parties’ litigation rights and the fair and efficient trial of civil cases. Socialist consultative democracy is an important form of people’s democracy in China. People’s courts consciously carried out democratic consultation and accepted democratic supervision. The SPC participated in the biweekly consultation symposium of the National Committee of the CPPCC, and discussed improving the judicial quality and efficiency of foreign-related law enforcement and the protection of the minors’ rights and interests. The SPC, by holding symposiums, jointly carried out key subject investigations, jointly held summits on the development of rule of law for private economy and other forms, carried out democratic consultation on judicial policies, sincerely listened to the opinions and suggestions of the central committees of democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and personages without party affiliation, and strove hard to improve our work. Properly handling representatives’ suggestions and CPPCC proposals is an important way to accept supervision. We actively transformed the people’s opinions contained in the 456 representatives’ suggestions, 399 routine suggestions and 153 CPPCC proposals into specific measures for judicial justice. For example, with respect to the suggestions on protecting the ecological environment of the Yellow River Basin, the SPC published judicial policies and typical cases and jointly established an administrative and judicial coordination mechanism with the Office of the Leading Group for Promoting the Ecological Protection and High-quality Development of the Yellow River Basin. With respect to the suggestions on strengthening the judicial protection of food safety, the SPC improved the criminal policies for punishing the crimes of endangering food safety, and explored the establishment of the punitive damage system for public interest food safety litigation. People’s courts invited representatives to attend the court hearing, witness enforcement and inspect the court to ensure that the judicial activities are always under the supervision of the people. 6,960 representative members at all levels, special supervisors and lawyers were invited to witness on the day of centralized payment of the enforced funds. Publicity is the best supervision. There were 130 million published documents on the China Judgements Online website in total, and more than 45.6 billion person-times watched live court proceedings online accumulatively. The SPC extensively accepted social supervision, carefully listened to the opinions and suggestions of special supervisors, specially invited consultants and experts and scholars, and were efficient at accurately grasping the new requirements and expectations of the people based on those opinions and suggestions. The SPC also consciously accepted supervision of public opinions, responded to the hot issues of social concerns, jointly released the Ten Top Cases to Promote the Process of the Rule of Law in the New Era in concert with the China Media Group, formed good interaction with public opinions, and jointly safeguarded social fairness and justice.

**We guaranteed people’s participation in the judiciary.** The SPC smoothed the channels for people to participate in judicial decision-making, and strove to make both judicial interpretations and judicial policies fully reflect public opinions. The SPC, by organizing discussions, interviews and surveys, listened to the opinions of representatives, especially the representatives from the business sector and special supervisors, and came to understand “what enterprises want” and “what can the judiciary do” in the context of the epidemic. The SPC promulgated 20 provisions of judicial assistance for the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The SPC invited representatives to attend the adjudication committee to deliver their opinions to jointly discuss on the judicial interpretations on compensation for personal injury during railway transportation. For five judicial interpretations relating to people’s vital interests, such as “same prices for same lives”, online consumption and online litigation, public opinions were solicited and 4,138 comments and suggestions were received. The people’s assessor system is the most direct form of people’s participation in judiciary. People’s courts implemented the *Law on People’s Assessors*, expanded the scope of people’s assessors participating in trials, and practiced random selection. There were 332,000 people’s assessors nationwide, who participated in the trial of 2.373 million cases. Among them, the seven-person collegial bench was formed for 6,670 cases that attracted wide public attention and had major social impact, giving full play to the important role of people’s participation in the judiciary.

**We relied on people to promote judicial justice.** We closely relied on the people’s support to promote judicial reform and solve difficult problems. The NPC Standing Committee revised and improved the criminal and civil litigation systems, revised the *Organic Law of the People’s Courts* and the *Judges Law*, and made decisions on major reforms such as the positioning of trial-level functions of the courts at four levels and the establishment of special courts to firmly support the judicial system reform. 31 provincial people’s congresses and their standing committees made resolutions or issued documents in support of the people’s courts to solve enforcement difficulty. The Standing Committee of Hubei Provincial People’s Congress adopted a decision to support the dispatched people’s tribunal in promoting social governance at the grassroots level. The deputies embodied support in supervision, actively helped solve difficulties and problems, and some directly participated in the courts to resolve conflicts and disputes. In tough battles such as cracking down on gang crimes, overcoming difficulties in enforcement and one-stop construction, the deputies provided strong support and people participated extensively, promoting China’s socialist judicial system to show great vitality.

We implemented the *Supervision Law* and the *Regulations on the Implementation of the Supervision Law*, supported and cooperated with supervisory organs in performing their supervisory, investigating and disposing duties in accordance with the law, and consciously accepted the supervision of supervisory organs over court staff. People’s courts implemented *the CPC Central Committee’s Opinions on Strengthening Legal Supervision of Procuratorial Organs in the New Era*, accepted litigation supervision of procuratorial organs according to the law, fairly heard protest cases, and improved the system of chief procurators attending court hearings to jointly safeguard judicial justice.

**VI. Building an Invincible Army of the People’s Court that Is Loyal, Clean and Responsible**

We carried out in-depth study and education of the Party history as well as education and rectification of the court staff. The court staff was honed unprecedentedly, their thinking and work practices changed profoundly, and their mental outlook was renewed.

**We effectively studied the Party history.** With Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we armed our minds, guided our practices and promoted our work. People’s courts introduced Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law into teaching materials and classes. 800,000 person-time of judicial cadres and officers received rotated training, of which Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law was the “first lesson” for newly-admitted young cadres in the judicial organs. We studied and implemented the guiding principles of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important speech on July 1st, made sure all judicial cadres and officers study and get training of the Party history, guided them to remain politically loyal, draw wisdom and strength from the century struggle of the Party, and truly achieved the goal of having clear reasoning, increasing credit, upholding morality, and practicing what they preach. The SPC held the People’s Trial Achievement Exhibition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, and launched the documentary Centenary of the Red Court to renew the people’s judicial heritage. People’s courts launched a list of 15 judicial projects for people’s practical needs, and organized more than 200 practical activities to celebrate the centenary of the CPC with actual results that addressed people’s needs.

**We were committed to enhancing judicial capacity.** The SPC improved the systems for appointing, selecting, evaluating and quota-exiting of the judges to ensure that the better judges were selected. People’s courts carried out rotation training of primary court judges nationwide. People’s courts trained specialized talents on intellectual property and foreign-related trials. The SPC improved the supporting policy for the interim period between the old *Law on Judges* and the new, and supported the construction of people’s courts in western China and border areas inhabited by ethnic groups. People’s courts trained 2,373 bilingual judges. The SPC set up a practice base (in Xiong’an New Area) for young judges, strengthened the selection of cadres sent to aid the Tibet, Xinjiang and Qinghai, enabling youth cadres and officers to go through difficulties, broaden view, build up their body and improve their ability. People’s courts guided the cadres and officers to improve their judicial conduct to tell the truth, be practical, and be honest people. In the implementation of the “Three Guidelines for Ethical Behavior and Three Basic Rules of Conduct”. People’s courts dispatched presidents and Party leadership group members of people’s courts at all four levels nationwide to station themselves and make survey at dispatched people’s tribunals of 6,028 towns and villages. They concentrated to the work at the grassroots level, ate, lived and worked together with local judicial cadres and officers, learned from local people, listened to their voices face to face, and be of one mind with them to solve their problems.

**We carried out in-depth education and rectification of the court staff.** Turning the blade inward and eliminating chronic illness, 590,000 court staff nationwide made a radical change through scraping off the bone, flushing out turbid problems and dispelling accumulated problems, and casting souls and building prestige. People’s courts adhered to the problem-oriented principle, refused to cover up the problems or hide illness for fear of treatment, and promoted the rectification of chronic diseases and the establishment of regulations and systems in an integrated manner. People’s courts resolutely rectified the practice of “no case-filing at the end of the year”, and strictly prohibited delaying case-filing, restricting case-filing, replacing case-filing with mediation, and adding thresholds. The number of cases accepted by people’s courts nationwide increased by 104.2% year-on-year in December last year. The long-standing problem of “no case-filing at the end of the year” was effectively rectified. People’s courts comprehensively investigated 13.345 million cases of commutation and parole since 1990, and urged 59,000 cases with problems or flaws to be rectified one by one. The SPC worked with the Supreme People’s Procuratorate and issued opinions on substantively hearing commutation and parole cases, and strictly prohibited the practice of “serving a sentence on paper” or “release from prison with money” that undermined fairness and justice. The SPC strongly implemented the “Three Rules”; and people’s courts at all levels changed the “zero reporting” practice. As a result, 128,000 pieces of information by 112,000 person-times were recorded or reported. Court staff made it a custom to report any intervention or interference. The SPC issued a list of prohibiting close relatives from entering the profession, and regulated the employment of resigned personnel, to resolutely cut off the chain of interest tunneling. Holding a zero-tolerance attitude, the SPC investigated and punished its 21 cadres and officers for violating disciplines and laws, and people’s courts at all levels investigated and punished 3,066 cadres and officers for abusing the power of trial and enforcement, among which 509 were prosecuted for criminal liability. The SPC adhered to comprehensively strict governance of the Party members and the court, earnestly carried out the primary responsibility for building a clean court, learned lessons from typical negative examples such as Meng Xiang, carried out warning education, and promoted the integration discipline that court staff did not dare to be corrupt, could not be corrupt, and did not want to be corrupt. We learned from heroes and promoted righteousness. A large number of good judges and cadres emerged from people’s courts across China, with 694 collectives and 596 individuals commended by relevant central departments. 24 judges, including Teng Qigang, sacrificed at their posts, exemplifying their infinite loyalty to the CPC and the people and boundless love for the cause of rule of law with their lives. Many court staff thoroughly studied Judge Zhou Chunmei’s noble spirit of defending judicial fairness with her life, and endeavored to practice the motto of “serving the people wholeheartedly and repaying the CPC for its kindness”, “acting with integrity and rendering judgments in a frank and upright manner”, and “telling the truth, doing practical work, standing straight for justice”.

**Fellow deputies,** the most fundamental reason for the development and progress of people’s courts in the new era lies in the fact that General Secretary Xi Jinping, as the core of the CPC Central Committee and the whole CPC, takes the helm and leads the way, and lies in the scientific guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The achievements made by people’s courts are the vivid practice of Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law in the judicial field, as a result of the powerful supervision of the NPC and its Standing Committee, the strong support of the State Council, the democratic supervision of the CPPCC, the supervision of the National Supervisory Commission, the supervision and restriction of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, the democratic supervision and support of various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, people’s organizations, and personages without party affiliations, as well as the care, support and assistance of local Party and government organs at all levels, NPC deputies, CPPCC members, all sectors of society and the general public. Here, on behalf of the SPC, I would like to express our heartfelt thanks.

We are aware that there are still many problems and difficulties in the work of people’s courts. **First,** judicial capacity should be enhanced to provide accurate service for high-quality economic and social development and people’s high-quality life. The study of new situations and problems in judicial practice is insufficient. As a result, the trial quality of some cases is low, and the effect is poor, and judicial capacity at the grass-root level still needs to be enhanced. **Second,** the judicial reform is still incomplete. The system is not yet integrated enough. There are weak areas in judicial administration and gaps in the implementation of comprehensive supporting measures. **Third,** judicial injustice and judicial corruption occur from time to time, with both existing and emerging problems. The improvement of the Party’s working style and an honest and clean administration and the fight against corruption are arduous tasks. **Fourth,** the shortage of professional talent, especially in the field of rule of law concerning foreign affairs, is very obvious. Some people’s courts have case overload and staff shortage, and have not yet effectively solved the problems such as difficulty in recruiting and retaining people. With regard to these problems and difficulties, we will, under the leadership of the Party, take practical and effective measures to solve them.

**Work Arrangement in 2022**

In 2022, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, people’s courts will thoroughly implement Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, fully act on the guiding principles from the Party’s 19th National Congress and the plenary sessions of the 19th Party Central Committee, conscientiously follow the spirit of the Central Political and Legal Work Conference, carefully implement the resolution of this conference, boost our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership, stay confident in the path, the theory, the system, and the culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and firmly uphold Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and uphold the Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership. We will adhere to the Party’s absolute leadership over the judicial work, adhere to the people-centered principle, adhere to the overall planning of development and security, adhere to the general tone of work of seeking progress while maintaining stability, and focus on welcoming, publicizing and implementing the main line of spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC, and promote high-quality development of people’s courts in the new era.

**First, we will strengthen our political loyalty.** We will acquire a deep understanding of the decisive significance of the establishment of both Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, constantly improve our abilities of political judgment, political understanding and political implementation, and resolutely safeguard the core, be absolutely loyal, listen to the Party’s command and be willing to assume responsibilities. We will establish a permanent and long-term institutional mechanism for the normalization of Party history study and education and promote the normalization of “upholding Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and upholding the Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership” education. People’s courts will truly study and believe in and put into practice Xi Jinping’s Thought on the Rule of Law, and keep in mind, shoulder and apply “ensuring that the people feel fairness and justice prevails in every judicial case” in all sectors of the work of the court.

**Second, we will help maintain security and stability.** We will severely punish crimes endangering national security and resolutely safeguard state political security. We will implement *the Anti-Organized Crime Law* and crack down on gang crimes on a regular basis. We will severely punish crimes involving guns and explosives, pornography, gambling and drugs, theft, robbery and fraud, food, medicine and environment, and take a hardline against telecom and network-based fraud. We will fight against crimes of finance, securities and tax evasion in accordance with the law to maintain the order of the socialist market economy and make sure economic safety. We will maintain intense pressure on punishing crimes of corruption and acceptance of bribes, and intensify punishments for bribery. We will severely punish cybercrimes and transnational and cross-border crimes. We will strengthen the protection of lawyers’ practices and promote the construction of safe and peaceful hospitals. We will carry forward the “Fengqiao Experience” of the new era, improve the one-stop diversified dispute resolution and litigation service system with Chinese characteristics, and serve to reach a higher level in building a peaceful China and advancing the rule of law in China.

**Third, we will provide judicial service for the overall development.** We will provide targeted services for stability on six key fronts and security in six areas. We will help with and guarantee routine COVID-19 control measures, and keep a close eye on the implementation of 20 judicial measures to facilitate the development of medium, small and micro-sized enterprises and effectively help enterprises solve difficulties. We will create an international market-oriented and law-based business environment, and intensify the judicial protection of property rights and intellectual property rights. We will improve the judicial rules of anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition. We will regulate the development of digital economy in accordance with the law and protect the labor rights and interests of platform workers and legitimate rights and interests of consumers. We will establish “Fengqiao-style People’s Tribunals” to serve the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. We will strengthen work related to military rights protection. We will deeply practice the “Two Mountains” theory and provide accurate services for green and low-carbon development. We will improve regional development strategies, the Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Hainan Free Trade Port and jointly establish judicial service policies for the Belt and Road Initiative. We will implement the obligations under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement. Efforts should be made to comprehensively enhance the quality and efficiency of foreign-related justice, deepen international judicial cooperation, cement development of legal personnel involved in foreign affairs, and serve the expansion of high-level opening-up. We will resolutely counter the “long-arm jurisdiction” of foreign countries over Chinese enterprises and citizens in accordance with the law. People’s courts in China will unswervingly maintain the international order based on international law, and guard state sovereignty and jurisdiction without making any concession.

**Fourth, we will protect the rights and interests of people’s livelihood.** We will properly hear cases involving education, employment, old-age care, medical care, marriage and family, etc. relating to people’s livelihood. We will strengthen the protection of rights and interests of women, children, the elderly and the disabled. The crimes of sexually assaulting, abducting and trafficking women and children and buying abducted women and children will be severely punished. Typical cases will be promptly released and the judicial guarantee for abducted women and children will be strengthened. We will promote the rule of law on campus. We will support and supervise the lawful administration of administrative authorities, and strengthen settlement of administrative disputes in a down-to-earth manner. We will step up enforcement work and coordinate with efforts to advance legislation on compulsory enforcement. We will support the construction of courts in old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poverty alleviation areas. We will carry forward socialist core values, and earnestly carry out the 8th Five-Year Plan of Popularizing-Law Education, strengthen the handling of petition-related letters and visits, and provide law-based services to promote common prosperity in high-quality development, and continuously meet people’s higher demands for fairness and justice.

**Fifth, we will consolidate the reform achievements.** We will sum up experience from the judicial system reform, and promote a more systematic, integrated, coordinated and efficient reform. We will deepen the reform of the judicial accountability system and accelerate the construction of a complete, standardized and efficient judicial restraint and supervision system. We will effectively promote the reform of trial-level function positioning of courts at four levels, further promote the unification of the application of laws, strengthen judicial interpretation and judicial policy research and application, deepen the reform of the circuit court system, expedite the development of a specialized trial system, earnestly implement the newly revised *Civil Procedure Law*, deepen the reform of the trial-centered litigation system, implement the system of leniency for guilty pleas and punishment acceptance, deepen the development of smart courts. There is no end to reform. We will adhere to reform without stopping or turning back, dare to break the barriers of interests, rely on reform to solve deep-rooted problems and new emerging problems in our systems and mechanisms, and constantly contribute to improving the socialist judicial system with Chinese characteristics.

**Sixth, we will build ourselves into an invincible army of courts.** We will always put the Party’s political construction in the first place, and adhere to comprehensive and strict management of the Party members and other court staff. We will deepen the reform of the classified management of judicial personnel, improve the training and selection mechanism for judges, and consolidate the development of human resources for courts at the primary level. We will strengthen the training of high-quality professional personnel. We will consolidate the achievements of deepening education and rectification among the ranks, and never allow the stubborn and chronic diseases that have been rectified to rebound. There is a time limit for educational rectification, and there is no end for team building. Promoting the construction of the Party’s style of work and a clean and honest administration and the fight against corruption is a cause that cannot be paused for a moment. We will be bold in conducting self-revolution, pay close attention to both regular and long-term issues, and deal with the appearance of judicial injustice and judicial corruption whenever they occur. We will further promote the revolutionization, standardization, specialization and professionalization of the court staff, and build an iron army of courts that is forever loyal to the Party, the country, the people and the law.

**Fellow deputies**, we will unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, carry forward the great spirit at the Party’s founding, never forget our original aspiration and keep our mission in mind, work hard and move forward bravely, give better play to the function of trial, greet the victory of the 20th National Congress of the CPC with practical actions, and strive unremittingly to achieve the goals of the second centenary and the Chinese dream of our nation’s great revival!