

**China's "Overseas NGOs Law": a Comparative
Analysis of the Construction of the "Overseas
NGOs Law" in American and Chinese Online
News Media.**

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1 Introduction

The Chinese NGO sector has been expanding in the recent years. The number of NGOs present on the territory reached 7000 entities¹. Among them there are not only domestic, but also international NGOs (INGOs), which have been present in China starting from the 1990s. The rise of grass-root NGOs in China, and then the diffusion of foreign NGOs, is connected to the reforms which began in the late 1970s (Wang 2001: 53), after which a more “loose social environment” arose (Wang 2001: 55). Because of the economic growth the government lost the monopoly on economical and social resources. Part of the responsibility of the social services sector was therefore given to domestic NGOs and INGOs (Schwartz 2004: 28; Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 178), which were considered “bridges” between the people and the state (Hsia 2002: 335).

The development of this sector, nevertheless, was not followed by the creation of an adequate legislation. The rules issued were confusing and vague. INGOs in particular were struggling in this respect, because there were no regulations directed to them (Yin 2009: 523). The “Overseas NGOs Law”, which came into force in January 2017, marks the first set of rules addressed to foreign NGOs. The reasons behind the promulgation of this law are not only to make the NGOs more regulated, but also to limit the influence that the foreign NGOs may have on the Chinese society. The gradual growth in the number of INGOs in China and the shift in their activities, now more focused on offering “international development technologies, know-how and experiences”, has raised concerns in the Chinese government (Shieh and Knutson 2012: 20,29). These organizations are seen as a threat because they are perceived as carriers of Western values and as a possible cause of instability of the Communist Party’s rule, similarly to the “colour revolutions”, which took place in the Middle East and Eastern Europe in the 2000s (Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 22). American INGOs, in particular, are considered “dangerous”, since they are the most numerous and since the US always tries to push China to adapt to Western values and democratic standards (Broomfield 2003: 270; Luther and Zhou 2005: 859).

This project aims at enriching the literature on comparative media studies, in particular of American and Chinese newspapers. There have been already a number of studies that compared the representation of Chinese news in the two countries’ newspapers (Duan and Takahashi 2017; Luther and Zhou 2005; Xie 2015; Wu 2006; Tang and Peng 2015), but, on this topic, there have not been any studies of this type. This particular law was chosen as the focus of this research for the

¹刘, 杰. “依法管理境外非政府组织彰显法治精神.” *Qiushi*, 13 March 2016, http://www.qstheory.cn/politics/2016-03/13/c_1118309216.htm, last access March 2018.

significant changes and impact that it has on the non-profit field in China, as well as on the relationship with foreign countries.

Media have a central role in this study because of their importance in “constructing social reality”, and influencing the way “the recipients of the news come to understand [...] events” (Scheufele 1999: 105,107) and perceive foreign countries. “Since most people lack direct experiences with foreign countries, their opinions of them are based mainly on the information they receive from the media” (Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 4; Brewer et al. 2003: 493). The media systems of China and the US were chosen for three reasons. Firstly, they are rather different, which gives relevance to the comparison. Secondly, the relations between the two countries have been increasing in the recent years. Thirdly, the US is the country mostly involved in this new situation, given that the American NGOs are the most numerous INGOs in China. The Chinese media system of today originated in the 1949, but afterwards, with the reforms in the 1970s, it went through some changes (Yu 2011: 68; Yang 2012: 64,65). These changes were mainly due to the processes of globalisation and marketization (Luther and Zhou 2005: 858; Stockmann 2013: 50,51,66), which made the media no longer only a “propaganda tool” (Yu 2011: 68). Nevertheless, the influence of the capitalistic world has not altered the fact that the Communist Party (CCP) still remains totally in control of the media (Luther and Zhou 2005: 858; Beaudoin 2007: 514; Zhao 2012: 152), in particular of official newspapers (Stockmann 2013: 52). On the other side, the US media, are more privatised and liberal (Zhou and Mastin 2014: 54), and have a higher level of freedom (Hachigian 2013: 46).

The online articles were chosen for their accessibility and for the fact that the readership of printed newspapers has been decreasing in the recent years (Krumsvik 2006: 294), while there has been an increase in the readership of web-based newspapers (Mitchelstein and Boczkowski 2010: 1086). The main newspapers worldwide have created an online version on the side of the traditional printed version since the 1990s (Wu 2007: 540; Krumsvik 2006: 283). This online version is the one that also foreign people can read, and whose point of view represents the position that a country wants to show internationally, which is relevant for a comparative research. Studies on online newspapers developed in the 1990s and early 2000s (Boczkowski 2005; Deuze 2003; Chung 2008). One interesting aspect showed in these studies is the fact that the use of a “globalizing” tool like the Internet would lead to think that the online news circulation is more varied and internationalised (Gasher and Gabriele 2004: 311). Wu (2007: 549) and Gasher and Gabriele (2004: 312), instead, present a different picture, claiming that the online articles still are characterised by the same choices and intentions towards foreign countries that the printed copies have and are still influenced

by “social, cultural, political and economic barriers”. This aspect was considered during the analysis of the articles.

The relevance of the socio-cultural and political aspects of a country in the news-making is pointed out in particular by Hallin and Mancini (2011) and Chang (2012). The analysis of the chosen articles is based on the belief that it is meaningful to compare media of different countries to have a concrete representation of the media reality (Hallin and Mancini 2011: 1), providing also information about the cultural and socio-political situation. Previous studies like the Four Theories of the Press (Siebert et al. 1956), which was more theoretical and focused on the Western model as the “universal” one towards which all the other tended to conform to. Recent studies, instead, showed that considering the Western one as the “universal” model, means failing to notice that what “surrounds” the reporting of news, which is specific to every country, extremely influences it and has an important role (Luther and Zhou 2005: 859; Yang 2003: 233; Duan and Takahashi 2017: 85; Chang 2012: 369). “In making news, journalists shape a reality that reflects the political, economic and ideological boundaries within which they work” (Luther and Zhou 2005: 857).

Based on the position of these authors, this research pays attention to the aspects that surround the media. In the case of China and the US these aspects are complex because based on a multi-layered relationship, in which there is divergence on the political and military level (Luther and Zhou 2005: 860), but at the same time an increasing connection on the economic level (Zhao 2012: 173; Zhou and Mastin 2014: 61; Hachigian 2013: 3; Peng 2004: 57).

The main research question of this study is: how do Chinese and American online newspapers present the “Overseas NGOs Law”?

The sub-questions taken into consideration during the analysis of the articles are:

- What arguments are used to present the new law? How do they differ in the two countries?
- How do the two countries present the INGOs? Are they seen positively or negatively?
- One of the new aspects introduced by the law is the shift from Ministry of Civil Affairs to the Ministry of Public Security in the supervision of INGOs. How is the shift to Ministry of Public Security (MPS) presented in the two countries, are there similarities/differences?
- Human rights have been for a long time at the centre of the contrast between China and the US. How is the human rights issue presented in the two countries’ articles?

Moreover, the research will also investigate:

- How is this connected to the current reality represented by interviews with American NGOs working in China?

The methodology chosen entails both secondary and primary sources. Secondary sources are academic articles and other documents and statistics on overseas NGOs in China and the relations between this country and the US. Primary sources, instead, are a comparative discourse analysis between American and Chinese online newspapers and interviews with American NGOs who work in China. The US were chosen for the comparison because, as shown in these statistics², the American NGOs are the majority of the INGOs working in China.

17 articles of online newspapers of the two countries, which cover a period of two years, between 2015 and 2017, were selected. The research for the selection of the articles was carried out typing the name of the law in the archive of the newspapers and choosing only the article that focused specifically on the law.

The newspapers were selected among the main international ones in the two countries. The newspapers chosen for China are Renmin Wang 人民网³, Xinhua Wang 新华网⁴, which are the online versions of the two main official Chinese newspapers, and China Daily⁵ – which is the Renmin Wang’s English version. For the US, the newspapers chosen were The New York Times⁶, The Washington Post⁷ and The Wall Street Journal⁸.

Articles were analysed on the basis of the research question and sub-questions. The results of the discourse analysis of the two countries’ articles were then reported and compared. Lastly, these results were discussed and then considered together with the data taken from interviews, which give an overview of the actual current situation in this field in China. As regards the interviews, 4 interviews of 30-45 min were conducted with members of American-based NGOs working in China.

The structure of the thesis consists of three chapters. The first chapter is dedicated to the foreign NGOs sector in China, how it developed, the relationship with the government and the issues it deals with. Moreover, in this chapter the Overseas NGOs law is presented. The second chapter focuses firstly on the Chinese and US relationship. This is followed by an overview of the online newspapers and the media systems and news making in China and the US – in this case related to the reporting of Chinese news. In addition, the results of the articles analysis are presented and then a comparison between the two countries is offered. The last chapter is dedicated to the

²Li, Yun. “Statistics on ONGO Registrations and Temporary Activities in 2017.” *China Development Brief*, 22 January 2017, <http://chinadevelopmentbrief.cn/articles/statistics-on-ongo-registrations-and-temporary-activities-for-2017/>, last access April 2018.

³Renmin Wang, <http://www.people.com.cn/>, last access March 2018.

⁴Xinhua Wang, <http://www.xinhuanet.com/>, last access March 2018.

⁵China Daily, <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/>, last access March 2018.

⁶The New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/>, last access March 2018.

⁷The Washington post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>, last access March 2018.

⁸The Wall Street Journal, <https://www.wsj.com/>, last access March 2018.

discussion of the results of the analysis, as well as to the relationship between these results and the data taken from the interviews conducted on the current situation and from statistics.

The analysis of the articles and the interviews conducted led to find out that the different socio-cultural and political characteristics of the two countries, their ideologies and their relations shape the way this law is presented. First of all, the arguments, the words used and the intention relative to the law and the other aspects related to it diverge in the two countries. They are more positive and “optimistic” in the Chinese case and more negative and critical in the American case, as previous studies underlined (Luther and Zhou 2005; Duan and Takahashi 2017; Zhu 2006).

As regards INGOs, in the Chinese articles they are divided into two categories, the helpful ones and the ones that are carriers of “unwanted” values and ideas, and possible enemies to the national security. On the other side, in the American newspapers the INGOs are seen positively and as victims of the government and the new law.

Moving to the MPS and the arguments related to it, it is also perceived as a threat towards overseas NGOs in the American perspective. The shift is seen negatively and as a gesture to control and have more power on INGOs by the government, while in the Chinese perspective it is portrayed positively and as a needed shift.

Finally, the human rights issue recurs often in the American articles and it is used to confirm that this law will be hard on INGOs, since in general China does not respect rights and does not accept activism. On the contrary, this argument is only present in one Chinese article.

In terms of the current reality, the interviewees depicted a situation in which some things coincide with the “predictions” made by the two countries’ journalists, while some are in contrast. The differences and aspects underlined prove that the online newspapers are still characterised by stereotypes and biased ideas specific to the country of origin, even if a more “internationalised” version of the newspapers.

This law is very recent, so this thesis can be a helpful tool and provide useful results on which to base a future project. Expanding the academic research on this law and the non – profit field is important because the NGO sector and civil society are developing in China and worldwide (Hachigian 2013: 89). The limitations of this research consist in a rather small number of articles found on this topic (17) and the use of only online versions. One further limitation is the fact that most of the INGOs who were asked for an interview declined because the topic is still very recent and sensitive, so they were not sure if they were allowed to disclose information. With time probably the situation will become clearer and more INGOs will be in the position of talking about this.

2 Overseas NGOs Law

2.1 Overseas NGOs in China

After the reform and opening in the late 1970s, the contacts of China with foreign countries increased, and many societies, as well as overseas NGOs, entered the country and became “channels” with the rest of the world. In that period of changes and development, the expansion of the economy and services to provide created a situation in which the Chinese government started to rely on non-state actors for a more successful delivery of social services (Ashley and He 2008: 80; Zhan and Tang 2013: 383,384; Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 4). INGOs in this way had more opportunities to have a positive influence on the development of the country and on the provision of social services⁹.

Already in the 1980s, two international NGOs, the Ford Foundation and the World Wildlife Found (WWF), were present and active on the Chinese territory (Zusman and Turner in Day 2005: 130). Nevertheless, it is in 1995, when the “U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women” was organized in Beijing, that INGOs started to have more visibility and opportunities in China (Matsuzawa 2007: 9). From this moment the collaboration between Chinese NGOs and INGOs increased (Chen 2010: 505) and throughout the 1990s there was a growth in the openness of the Chinese state towards them (Chen 2010: 100; Zhan and Tang 2013: 384).

As regards the situation nowadays, this article¹⁰ reports that the number of INGOs working in China before the new law reached 7000. The main fields of their activities are economy 经济, education 教育, science and technology 科技, health 卫生, culture 文化, physical education 体育, environmental protection 环保 and charity 慈善. Apart from providing these services, they also boost the growth of grass-root NGOs, offer training and information (Chen 2010: 111), help improve the effectiveness of their activities (Chen 2010: 112), and have an influential role in capacity building and funds (Hasmath 2008: 32). The level and efficiency of the governance of domestic NGOs depends in part on the presence of international NGOs (Hasmath 2008: 34).

In addition to the training of domestic NGOs, INGOs allow the government to have more tools to raise awareness among the population and have access to foreign experts, who offer advice and information about international norms and concepts (Chen 2010: 511,513).

⁹ See footnote 1.

¹⁰ See footnote 1.

The latest statistics show the current situation after the Overseas NGOs Law. The main activities carried out by INGOs are economic ones¹¹, the total number of INGOs is 305, and the most numerous INGOs are the American ones, with 72 entities, which represents the 31,17 % of the total¹².

Regarding the relationship between these INGOs and the Chinese government, this is rather complex. On one side the INGOs are a valid help for the government in tackling social issues and are welcomed for this. On the other side, they are subjected to a high level of control by the Chinese government (Chen 2010: 507), since they embody a possible threat to the stability of the country and the rule of the CCP (Yin 2009: 535,536) as “advocates of liberal democracy”¹³. In fact, the INGOs could bring Western values and ideas that may influence the Chinese and lead to social tensions. Especially after the number of INGOs started increasing, the level of control was raised as well (Wu and Chan 2012: 12).

These concerns have their roots in two past episodes. The first is the Falun Gong incident in the 1990s, and the second, is represented by the “colour revolutions” (Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 22), characterised by a pacific resistance towards the governments and a strong request for democracy. In both episodes the NGOs had a significant role (Yin 2009: 535). The Party wants to avoid a shift in the activities of INGOs from social activism to “political force” (Economy in Day 2005: 114).

The government is trying to control as well as to transform their presence into an advantage for its own objectives (Yin 2009: 538). Apart from providing assistance in the social service sector (Schwartz 2004: 28), their positive role also consists in helping China improve its international image. Globalisation has pushed China to try to “live up to international standards” and to be more open to foreign countries and organisations, since the Chinese growth would not be possible without maintaining relationships with foreign countries. The connection and acceptance of international NGOs are part of this objective (Yin 2009: 533).

In this context, the overseas NGOs learned that only through cooperation with the government and adaptation to the specific characteristics of this country they can succeed in delivering their services (Yin 2009: 539; Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 14,28). The balance in the relationship between the state and NGOs is well represented by the expression, used by Ashley and He (2008: 36),

¹¹Corsetti, Gabriel. “A Statistical Analysis of ONGOs’ Registrations and Temporary Activities.” *China Development Brief*, 14 November 2017, <http://www.chinadevelopmentbrief.cn/articles/a-statistical-analysis-of-ongos-registrations-and-temporary-activities-january-to-september/>, last access March 2018.

¹² See footnote 2.

¹³ Hsu, Jennifer Y.J. and Reza Hasmath. “The Overseas NGO Law and its Effects on Chinese NGOs’ Contribution to Global Development.” *China Policy Institute*, <https://cpianalysis.org/2017/02/16/the-overseas-ngo-law-and-its-effects-on-chinese-ngos-contribution-to-global-development/>, last access April 2018.

“positive interaction” 良性互动. INGOs should be as transparent as possible in their activities, communicate with the authorities (Ashley and He 2008: 92), and be aware that “the Chinese government does not want to see foreign NGOs introduce values and practices that may undermine the legitimacy of the Party-state” (Chen 2010: 100), in order to have the approval of the government to carry out their activities.

2.2 *Policy situation before the Overseas NGOs Law*

The “Overseas NGOs Law” introduces a new element for the INGOs active in China, since before there were no specific regulations addressed to them. They had to rely on more generic policies. The first policy regarding civil society promulgated in China was the “Regulation on the Registration and Management of Social Organisations” (1989), which established the Ministry of Civil Affairs as the supervisory authority for NGOs and which was issued after the Tiananmen demonstrations (Ashley and He 2008: 36; Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 24). This law was then followed by an amendment of it in 1998 due to the Falun Gong incident (Wu and Chan 2012: 10). In the same year also the “Provisional Measures on Management of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in China was issued”¹⁴. In addition to these regulations, in 2004 the Chinese government also released the “Regulations for the Administration of Foundations” (Yin 2009: 523). At the same time, the Ministry of Civil Affairs had its own regulations about the registration of NGOs, which were called “Interim Measures on the Registration of Private Non-enterprise Entities and Interim Measures for Banning Illegal Non-governmental Organizations”.

Nevertheless, apart from rules created locally in Yunnan in 2009 to manage a specific situation (Shieh and Knutson 2012: 18), as Yin (2009: 523) claims, the INGOs were not directly taken into consideration by these policies, and this hindered them and created difficulties in the process of delivering services (Yin 2009: 539). These obstacles pushed them sometimes to choose different paths to be able to register and carry out their activities (Yin 2009: 539), even if not legally registered¹⁵. This was not a solution, because they lacked the possibility of being financially transparent if they wanted to have a bank account and attract funds (Ho 2001: 903,905; interviews n. 2 and 4).

While there were obstacles for the overseas NGOs, at the same time there was a “chilling environment”, meaning that the state did not completely stop the INGOs who tried to find a way to

¹⁴ See footnote 1.

¹⁵ “立法为境外非政府组织合法权益护航——专家解读境外非政府组织境内活动管理法。” *Xinhua Wang*, 5 May 2016, http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2016-05/05/c_128957869.htm, last access March 2018.

operate even if they were not registered. It was an environment of vagueness and ambiguity, of governmental control, but also of need of the INGOs work (Ashley and He 2008: 84).

In the recent years, the intent of the government of keeping foreign NGOs who want to harm China and foreign values out of the country has grown stronger. This was explicitly stated in the Document number 9, which official name is “Communiqué on the Current State of the Ideological Sphere”, released in 2013¹⁶. The part of this document that is dedicated to civil society helps to understand the climate from which the promulgation of the “Overseas NGOs Law” originated. In this section, Western civil society is described as something that “holds that in the social sphere, individual rights are paramount and ought to be immune to obstruction by the state” and its advocacy is seen as “a serious form of political opposition”. International NGOs are mentioned in a negative way, “NGOs [...] are spreading Western ideas and values and are cultivating so-called ‘anti-government forces’”. In particular American INGOs are considered as a “danger”, since the US is trying to influence China in terms of democratic values and push it to adapt to the Western standards (Broomfield 2003: 270). In addition, the Chinese government is also concerned about the new commitment of INGOs to offering “international development technologies, know-how and experiences” (Shieh and Knutson 2012: 29) and the consequences of this influence.

2.3 Overseas NGOs Law

The situation of vagueness and ambiguity in the NGOs field (Yin 2009: 526), and the fear of foreign influence led the Chinese government to develop the new law. As Jia reports (2017: 34), the idea of the need of a law that could manage social organizations more precisely was officially developed during the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing in 2013.

The “Management of Overseas NGOs’ Activities in Mainland China” 境外非政府组织境内活动管理法¹⁷, whose simplified name is “Overseas NGOs Law”, was approved at the 20th session of the 12th Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on 28 April 2016 (Jia 2017: 23,24), and then it came into force on 1 January 2017. The first draft of the “Overseas NGOs Law” dates back to 2014, when it was presented to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress¹⁸.

¹⁶ “Communiqué on the Current State of the Ideological Sphere.” (Document n. 9), *China File*, 8 November 2013, <http://www.chinafile.com/document-9-chinafile-translation>.

¹⁷ “中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法.” *中华人民共和国中央人民政府*, 29 April 2016, http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2016-04/29/content_5069003.htm (Chinese version), <http://www.mps.gov.cn/n2254314/n2254409/n4904353/c5548987/content.html> (English version), last access February 2018.

¹⁸ See footnote 11.

The law draft went through two approvals by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress since 2014¹⁹.

The law has 7 sections and 54 articles in total. The art. 2 defines which organizations it is addressed to, namely “foundations” 基金会, “social groups” 社会团体, “think-tanks” 智库机构和 “other non-profit and non-governmental organizations” 非营利, 非政府的社会组织. The art. 6 defines the “new” authorities – since before it was the Ministry of Civil Affairs which supervised NGOs - that have to take care for the registration of overseas NGOs, which are the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) 公安部 and the State Council 国务院. Moreover, the law introduces the “dual management system” 双重管理, which means that the INGOs are now under the control of the registration authority and of supervisory units (PSUs)²⁰. The process of registration is described in the second chapter of the law. It lists the requirements and the documents the INGOs need to hand in to the authorities to register, and the fact that they have to present an annual report. To be registered, an organization must carry out activities which are aimed at the public good of China.

During the eight months between April 2016 and January 2017, China began to carry out the needed actions to prepare for the actual coming into force of the law²¹. For example, on 11 November 2016, the Chinese government issued the “Guide for the registration of Representative Offices and Submitting Documents for the Record Temporary Activities of Overseas Nongovernmental Organizations” 境外非政府组织代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南²².

3 Newspapers discourse analysis

3.1 US – China relations

The 21st century world is characterised by countries which have closer ties due to globalisation and which are increasingly intertwined (Zhu 2006: 172). The US has been and still is the leading

¹⁹ 权敬.“境外非政府组织境内活动管理法解读.” *Xinhua Wang*, 17 May 2016, http://news.xinhuanet.com/gongyi/2016-05/17/c_128985970.htm, last access March 2018.

²⁰“立法为境外非政府组织合法权益护航——专家解读境外非政府组织境内活动管理法.” *Renmin Wang*, 5 May 2016, http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2016-05/05/c_128957869.html, last access March 2018.

²¹Snape, Holly. “Professor Jia Xijin: the First Six Months of the ONGO Law’s Implementation.” *China Development Brief*, 12 September 2017, <http://chinadevelopmentbrief.cn/articles/jia-xijin-the-first-six-months-of-the-ongo-laws-implementation/>, last access February 2018.

²²“境外非政府组织代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南.” *中华人民共和国公安部*, 28 November 2016, <http://www.mps.gov.cn/n2254314/n2254409/n4904353/c5556625/content.html> (Chinese version), <http://www.mps.gov.cn/n2254314/n2254409/n4904353/c5587463/content.html> (English version).

power worldwide, even if in the recent years has lost part of its hegemony. In the words of Zhu (2006: 172) the main competitor and possible successor as the main power at a global level is China.

For three decades, the relations between China and the US were characterised by tension, due mainly to the political differences (Feugenbaum 2016: 35). At the beginning of the People's Republic of China founded in 1949, China was seen as a danger, because of the possibility of the spread of Communism in all the South-Asian area. For this reason the US at did not recognise it as the legitimate government, but gave their loyalty to the Nationalist government in Taiwan. In the following years, the situation and the relationship changed numerous times, depending on the circumstances.

In fact, if at the end of the 1960s, the two countries became close since they had the Soviet Union as a common "enemy" (Dorogi 2000: 21), after the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square and the fall of the Soviet Union, the American opinion about China was completely altered (Zhu 2006: 90; Peng 2004: 56). From the 1990s the relationship split on two levels, the political one and the economic one. The contrast between them was exacerbated by the numerous ideological differences (Hachigian 2013: 45), while at the same time the "myth of the China market" was very appealing to the American economy (Dorogi 2000: 22).

Nowadays, on one side there are frictions at the political and cultural level, as well as at the military level. In fact, the reforms transformed this country in a possible threat for the US in international arena (Broomfield 2003: 266; Zhu 2006: 89), as well as shifted the balance of power in the South - East Asian area (Tow and Limaye 2016: 20). On the other side, the two countries are increasingly intertwined from the economic point of view.

Their relations will evolve, but cannot stop (Feugenbaum 2016: 38,39; Peng 2004: 57), and a conflicting relationship may have a negative impact on both sides. In 2006 Zhu (2006: 90) already stated that the relationship between these two countries is "fluid", since the growth of China has caused significant changes, and that the possibility of a positive outcome would depend on the decisions they make and the direction these decisions determine. The prosperity of their relations is a matter of balance and diplomacy (Broomfield 2003: 267). The problems in the current situation are that, while China is making significant effort of "integrating into the international system" (Hachigian 2013: 91) and of pushing for globalisation and a pacific relationship with the US²³, the attitude of the US, specifically of Trump, towards China is rather "confrontational" instead of open (Feugenbaum 2016: 35).

²³ Philips, Tom. "China urges Trump: be our friend, not our enemy." *The Guardian*, 19 January 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jan/20/china-urges-trump-be-our-friend-not-our-enemy>, last access February 2018.

The position of China since the reforms in the late 1970s is to try to engage with the international community and exploit the positive elements it could gain from these relationships (Zhu 2006: 91,93,94). China has various advantages from the relationship with the US and has no intention to ruin it (Zhu 2006: 96). In addition, having a non-conflicting relationship with the US allows China to focus on tackling the numerous internal problems that developed after the significant economic growth (Zhu 2006: 103).

This is in line with the statements made by Xi Jinping during the 19th National Congress which took place in Beijing on 18 October 2017. The leadership and the policies of the Chinese government in the following five years are decided during this Congress. The decisions made are not only influential nationally, but also internationally, because of China's increasing power²⁴. The role and political line that Xi chose can influence the relationship with the US and the "international order". Xi wants to see China "moving closer to the centre stage"²⁵. In the actual speech of Xi Jinping, he underlined the efforts of the Chinese government of "developing a community", "enhancing global governance" and supporting "global peace and development", "uphold international order" and "boost cross-cultural exchanges characterised by harmony". "China will never pursue development at the expense of others' interests, but nor will China ever give up its legitimate rights and interests" and aims at "achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in engaging in global governance"²⁶. China is trying to use the "soft power" - the use of "culture, political values and foreign policies" over "military and economics" in relations with foreign countries (Servaes 2012: 643) - to create a positive image of the country and positive relationships (Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 6).

The Overseas NGOs Law is integrated in this general situation and has effects also on the relationship between China and the US, since the majority of INGOs active in China are American. On one side, this law aims at regulating the non-profit field and makes rules clearer for foreign NGOs. On the other side, it limits the possible influence of foreign NGOs, underlying the fact that China is open to the foreign countries until this damages its political stability. This is true especially for American NGOs due to the political divergences between the two countries.

²⁴Taylor, Adam. "Why the world is watching Xi Jinping and China's party congress." *The Washington Post*, 18 October 2017, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2017/10/18/why-the-world-is-watching-xi-jinping-and-chinas-party-congress/?utm_term=.e578ffc974f8, last access March 2018.

²⁵Campbell, Charlie. "Xi Jinping Becomes China's Most Powerful Leader Since Mao Zedong.", *Time*, 24 October 2017, <http://time.com/4994618/xi-jinping-china-19th-congress-ccp-mao-zedong-constitution/>, last access March 2018.

²⁶Xi, Jinping. "Secure a Decisive Victory in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and Strive for the Great Success of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era." *Xinhua Net*, 18 October 2017, http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/download/Xi_Jinping's_report_at_19th_CPC_National_Congress.pdf, last access March 2018.

3.2 *Newspapers*

3.2.1 Online newspapers

The web-based newspapers originated in the 1990s thanks to the creation of the WWW (Krumsvik 2006: 283). In the recent years, most of the main newspapers worldwide have created an online version on the side of the traditional printed version.

This new version of news dissemination has made the system quicker, the news more accessible (2001: 58), and allowed multimedia content to be shared (Wu 2007: 540). The specific characteristics of the online news, namely “hypertext links, archiving, interactivity, immediacy, search engines, the convergence of audio, visuals and text” (Gasher and Gabriele 2004: 314) make them appealing (Peng et al. 1999: 60). Studies show that the readership for printed newspapers has actually been decreasing in the recent years (Krumsvik 2006: 294) and, according to Arant (2001: 57), the American readership is increasingly turning to web-based newspapers for news.

The advantage of web-based news is of “making available resources to help contextualize the news story”, as well as making it possible to have a more direct interaction with the journalists - like giving the journalist’s email contact and leaving space for comments -, overcoming the lack of direct relationship that exists with the printed version (Allan 2006: 15). The online news also allows updating, intertextuality and less space constraints, which are not possible in the hard copies (Allan 2006: 19,25). The online version of newspapers are also characterised by a more diverse audience, which not necessarily is part of a single country (Wu 2007: 540).

Nevertheless, the research conducted by Gasher and Gabriele (2004) and Wu (2007) demonstrate that there is little divergence between web-based newspapers and their printed counterpart in terms of coverage of foreign news and the way they are presented. “Social, cultural, political and economic barriers” are still influential even in the era of the Internet in the reporting of foreign news (Gasher and Gabriele 2004: 312). Furthermore, as Gasher and Gabriele add in their research (2004: 321), the economical terms – advertisement – and cultural terms lead online news to not be completely “international” and “global” as they could.

3.2.2 Chinese newspapers

The Chinese media system that is active today has its early origins in 1949, when the People Republic of China (RPC) was established. During the years it underwent a process of transformation due to the reforms started in the late 1970s and the influences coming from the Western capitalistic system (Zhao 2012: 158).

The opening of China led the older system to not be able to survive in the new context (Stockmann 2013: 50,51; Littlefield and Yang 2012: 65), and introduced innovations, like the spread of advertising, the introduction of Western elements in journalists' education and the beginning of a process of marketization (Luther and Zhou 2005: 858; Yang 2012: 65). The state subsidies of newspapers were reduced and the CCP supported to a certain extent the influence of the market on them, while maintaining its role of supervisor (Stockmann 2013: 51,56,62; Zhao 2012: 152,153; Luther and Zhou 2005: 858). These events and influences led to the creation of a particular media system, more privatised than before, significantly fragmented in different national and local newspapers, but at the same time unified by the Party's supervision and ideology (Stockmann 2013: 66).

Censorship has also changed due to the reforms, and to the spread of the Internet. Readers are now used to have access to news faster, so the supervision of the Propaganda Department (PD) had to adapt to the new pace and find the right way to exert control and not slow down the production of news (Stockmann 2013: 79). The ways in which the news is presented always has to be adapted to the view of the Party to protect its image and the stability of the country (Stockmann 2013: 26).

The newspapers used for this research are official newspapers, "registered under the CCP party" (Stockmann 2013: 52). These newspapers have to observe the guidelines of the CCP and protect "national security and state secrets" (Stockmann 2013: 54). The first is the online version of the Renmin Ribao 人民日报, which is the official newspaper of the CCP founded in 1948 and registered under the Central Propaganda Department. It is the biggest newspaper in China²⁷, as well as part of the "top ten newspapers in the world"²⁸. The second is the online version of Xinhua 新华, which is the main press agency in China. It is controlled by the State Council and it is a department of it since 1952 (Fu and Tsui 2003: 427). Lastly, the China Daily is the English version of the Renmin Wang founded in 1981²⁹. Fu and Tsui (2003: 427) report this quote of Hu Yaobang, which describes the role of newspapers in China: "the Party's journalism is the Party's mouthpiece". On the basis of this statement, it is clear that the words used in the newspapers are directly connected to the position of the CCP (Fu and Tsui 2003: 428), and this makes the official newspapers a reliable source to study the presentation of the new law.

²⁷ "报社简介." *Renmin Ribao*, <http://www.people.com.cn/GB/50142/104580/index.html>, last access February 2018.

²⁸ "Introduction to People's Daily Online." *People's Daily online*, <http://en.people.cn/102840/8347294.html>, last access February 2018.

²⁹ "About China Daily Group." *China Daily*, http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/static_e/aboutus.html, last access February 2018.

The chosen Chinese articles cover the period from March 2016 to February 2017. Four articles were taken from the Chinese version of the Renmin Wang, three from the Xinhua Wang and two from the China Daily.

3.2.3 American newspapers

In democratic countries like the US the newspapers tend to be the “watchdog” of the public for a constant improvement of the government. “Power structures” still hold a high level of influence on the news-making (Graber 2006: 19), but the American government has to ensure freedom of speech and the journalists have a social responsibility in reporting certain situations and events that are relevant to the public (Graber 2006: 21,25), as well as unveiling the wrongdoings of the government (Graber 2006: 26).

Foreign news, according to Graber (2006: 319) is reported only if it has “a more profound impact on the political, economic, or cultural concerns of the United States than the domestic news”. In addition, the readership also has a strong role, if they find the story “exciting and engaging”, then it will have more chances to be reported (Graber 2006: 331,332). The reporting of the news is never neutral, but it is mirror of the current position of the government towards foreign countries (Peng 2004: 55; Sung 2000: 22,23; Graber 2006: 340), the journalist “backgrounds and experiences” (Graber 2006: 326), as well as, the socio-cultural characteristics of a country as Chang (2012: 369) underlines.

As some studies (Peng 2004: 55; Servaes 2012: 649; Brewer et al. 2003: 495) report, in the US the public opinion around a country is shaped mostly by the representation of it by the media. A problem of reporting foreign news is that there is tendency to “stereotype and oversimplify”, not offering the correct and well developed context (Graber 2006: 335). Stereotypes are built especially by “elite newspapers”, like the ones used by this study (Graber 2006: 326).

The report of news from foreign countries by American newspapers is influenced by the characteristics of the other country. It is usually negative if defies the American system of values - “individual liberty, democracy and human rights” (Huang and Leung 2005: 305; Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 5; Peng 2004: 58). For this reason, the representation of Chinese news, which since the reforms in the late 1970s and the Tiananmen incident has been more in the spotlight (Peng 2004: 54; Zhu 2006: 99), on American media is often negative and not completely truthful (Huang and Leung 2005: 303; Peng 2004: 54).

The newspapers chosen for this research – the Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times - are very important American newspapers. The Washington Post and the New

York Times “set the agenda for the other US media” (Luther and Zhou 2005: 862). Newspapers like the New York Times are considered by American officials as primary sources for foreign news (Graber 2006: 320; Yang 2003: 237). The Washington Post is based in Washington DC and is a relevant newspaper for international news for the level of circulation (Yang 2003: 237). The Washington post and the New York Times are both dedicated to the reporting of foreign news (Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 9). “The Wall Street Journal was founded in New York in 1889 by Charles Dow. It responded to the advent of the Internet by setting up a paywall in 1997, becoming the first major newspaper to do so, and perhaps the most successful: by 2013 it had around 890,000 digital subscribers, giving it a total daily circulation (print and digital combined) of almost 2.4 million”³⁰.

The articles chosen cover the period between March 2015 to May 2016. Three from the Washington Post, one from the Wall Street Journal and four from the New York Times.

3.3 *Discourse analysis*

During the analysis, the date and structure of the articles, grammatical and language aspects, main themes and visual elements, as well as the layout of the newspaper were considered. An overview of the main general elements will be now given.

3.3.1 General results

The same country’s newspapers have a similar layout. In the Xinhua Wang there is the option to leave comments, in addition to the links to social media. In the Renmin Wang only one article has the space underneath to comment. On the contrary, all of the American newspapers have space for comments.

As regards ads and links to social media, ads are present in both countries, as it is usual for web-based newspapers. Advertisement is still very culture-specific as Gasher and Gabriele underline (2004: 321). In the China case, the ads are in Chinese and this makes the newspapers more culture-specific and less international, while in the American case they are in English and this makes them more accessible to foreigners. Social media also make the newspapers culture-specific, especially in the Chinese case. In fact, while in the American online articles the links connect to Facebook, Twitter and Gmail (in the case of the Washington post also the email of the journalist is

³⁰ Harcup, Tony. *A dictionary of journalism*. OUP Oxford, 2014.

given), in the Chinese versions they connect the readers to Chinese social media, like WeChat, Weibo and QQ, which are not used abroad.

It is interesting that two of the articles published on the New York Times also offer the possibility of reading them in the Chinese version, while the opposite is not true for the Chinese ones.

The American articles have one characteristic that is not present in the Chinese ones, which is intertextuality. Some words or clauses are links to other related articles by the same newspaper.

The main discourse strands identified were “law and law specifics”, “foreign countries’ worries about the law”, “MPS and police”, “INGOs”, “Chinese government’s intention with the law”, “advantages of the law”, “Xi Jinping”, “Western values and ideas”. Some of the main themes are shared by the two countries, like “MPS and police”, “law” and “foreign countries’ worries about the law”. Nevertheless, the arguments attached to them are quite dissimilar and sometimes opposite.

An evident difference is represented by pictures. In the Chinese articles – apart one on the China Daily – there are no pictures. On the other side each of the American articles, excluded U5³¹, present one. According to Graber (2006: 330) pictures have a particular role in helping readership create an image of the foreign country. Pictures are carrier of meaning as much as words in the articles. In this case, it is interesting to notice that in the American articles they are not specifically related to the new law, but more in general to INGOs and mainly to events that happened in China in the past that show NGOs as victims.

³¹ See the bibliography for references.



Policemen try to take away Zhang Qingfang, center, a lawyer representing Xu Zhiyong, a legal scholar who founded the New Citizens advocacy group, in Beijing in **2014**. Members of the group have gone to **jail** after criticizing the government. (Andy Wong/AP)

(U1)

It is specific to the Chinese articles the use of a very straightforward, clear and simple language as well as presentation of the arguments. In the American case, instead, the presentation of the arguments is more complex and elaborated. The American journalists often create a story around the main event.

There is a large use of direct and indirect speeches by both countries. This gives more objectivity to the text. The contrastive factor is that the reported speeches are mostly by Chinese officials for the Chinese newspapers, while mostly by NGOs members in the American newspapers. Only in two cases, Fu Yin, a spokeswoman for the National People's Congress, and Zhang Yong, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the two officials are quoted both in the American and the Chinese articles. In the American case, some of the reported words are from anonymous speakers, who are scared of talking freely because of possible consequences, since the topic is rather sensitive.

In regards to the words most used in the articles, they were identified for both countries.

The words that recur the most in the articles are directly connected to the main themes. These words are: “non-governmental organizations” 境外非政府组 149 times, which is the only term used to refer to NGOs, apart from a few synonyms. In addition to this word, “law” 法 is repeated 120 times – included many compounds, like “enact law” 立法, “according to the law” 依法, “rule by law” 法治, “legitimate” 合法, “illegal” 非法, “break the law” 违法 - , “regulate” 管理 77 times, “clarify” 明确 21 times, “legitimate rights” 合法权益 10 times, “national security” 国家安全 9 times, “worries” 关切 9 times, “MPS” 公安部 7 times. In the American articles, instead, the words most mentioned are “law” 124 times, “organization” mentioned 59 times, “security” mentioned 35 times, “government” 31 times, “police” 19 times, “fear” mentioned 9 times and finally “crackdown” mentioned 8 times. This list shows that for the Chinese journalists the legal aspect and the regulation of the civil society environment are the most important, and for the Americans, apart from the law, the police and the matter of security are the most relevant aspects.

One aspect that is worth underlying, in relation to the Chinese articles, is the use of “my country” 我国 to define China. It is used in 5 articles of the ones selected. The speaker - either the journalist or the author of the words reported – uses it to show that they are talking for the whole country and that the country is a unified entity. For example “my country as a whole carries forward the rule of law and the objective necessity of creating a country under the rule of law” 我国全面推进依法治国、建设法治国家的客观要求³² (C14). Xi Jinping and the government are usually not mentioned, as there is more an idea that the law is a decision and a necessity of the whole country. The use of this expression also creates a distance between China and the “other”, which is the foreign countries with their values and INGOs.

Most of the Chinese articles are explanatory, so there is no real contrast between one part that is the “protagonist” and the “antagonist”. Nevertheless, in general it can be stated that in the presentation of the arguments, the Chinese government and China in general are the “protagonists”. If there are “antagonists”, they vary. Mainly they are the INGOs that want to harm Chinese national security, but also the US are targeted as enemies since they make comments and critiques about the law in China.

As regards the American articles, they are all centred on the opposition between the Chinese government, Xi Jinping, the law and the MPS, and on the other side the overseas NGOs and foreign advocates. The former are seen as the threatening forces, while the latter are seen as victims of the authoritarian system. Tough words are used related to the law effect and the government of Xi

³² All the translations in the research are the author’s translations.

Jinping, like “Xi’s obsession with control”, “the law, if adopted in its current form, would lead to deal ‘a very severe blow’ to foreign and domestic NGOs working in China.” (U1). On the other side, there are expressions related to the INGOs that show that their work is positive and that they are victims of this new system. For example, “this seems to be another case in which peaceful and legitimate work is being suppressed in the name of protecting national security” (U2), “critics said the proposed restrictions would lead to groups’ curtailing important work in China” (U7).

Lastly, it is interesting to notice the high presence of “will” and “could” in the American articles. They contain many predictions about a possible negative future determined by the law, while the Chinese articles tend to be more focused on the present.

3.3.2 Comparison

The following paragraphs contain a comparison between the two countries’ presentation of the law, on the basis of the sub-questions listed in the introduction.

The first sub-question deals with the law and the arguments related to it. From the Chinese point of view, every argument used in the articles has the goal of supporting the approval and enforcement of the new law. The idea that there is a strong need for China to make the environment more regulated and legal, and that this is an advantage also for INGOs is central to the articles. This is linked to the art. 1 of the law, which says that “this law has been formulated for the purposes of regulating and guiding the activities in the mainland of China of non-governmental organizations from outside China’s mainland, as well as protecting their legitimate rights and interests and facilitating communication and cooperation”. The law “would ‘regulate, not restrict’ operations” (C16). “It is not made to prevent you from coming” 不是不让你来 (C14), it is not a law intended at stopping the foreigners to come to China. The use of “you” makes it informal and more direct. Moreover, the law will actually “facilitate the operations” 开展活动提供便利 (C9).

The country needs this law, it is “a necessary action” 必要举措 (C10). The author underlines that the necessity for a more legal environment is not a unique prerogative of China, but “it is a normal way of making that every country shares” 是世界各国通行的做法, a “usual practice in the international arena” 符合国际惯例 (C10). There is no difference – “same” 同 - between the US and China’s need to protect their national security (C10), so the Chinese decision has to be respected.

Furthermore, China is trying to improve the situation, displaying “an image of a good law enforcement to gain foreign approval” 良好的执法形象赢得了外方的普遍肯定 (C12), as well as

trying to improve the relations with foreign countries improving the system, “reinforce relations” 加强[···]交流, “actively make things easier” 积极提供方便, “conscientiously receive applications” 认真受理申请 (C12). Before this law there was a gap in the legislation on NGOs, so the law is made to give INGOs a “legal status” 合法身份 (C14). Hope that with this law “the INGOs and China can keep having a journey together” 境外非政府组织与开放的中国继续同行 (C14).

Another important aspect is the “control” of this sector 管理, (C12). “Improving control and specify the appropriate legal responsibilities” 加强监督管理, 明确相应的法律责任 (C12) are among the main objectives of this law.

On the American side, there is pessimism and criticism towards this law. It is presented as very strict and restrictive towards INGOs. For example, “China Close to Passing Strict Law on Foreign Groups” (U7), “Will China close its doors?” (U5), “Clampdown in China Restricts 7,000 Foreign Organizations” (U6). Some of the authors also make negative predictions about the future of INGOs, like “many groups will probably curtail or eliminate programs” (U6). Moreover, the law “limits”, “restricts”, “affects”, “forces to stop”, “is a cracking down”, “is suspicious” (U6). The words related to the law are critical and report a high level of worry by foreign countries and organizations. For example, “fears” and “concerns” (U8), “it has raised alarm in people working in NGOs” , and “this new law is extraordinary; it is very bad” (U1).

The registration process is defined as a “labyrinth of bureaucracy” and defined “cumbersome” (U5), and even the post registration is considered as a dangerous position since “the police will still be there to scrutinise them and make their life difficult” (U5).

“If the NGO draft becomes law, the international cultural, educational and technical exchanges that have become commonplace and so essential to China’s astonishing development may come to a grinding halt” (U5). From the American perspective, completely in contrast with the idea of opening presented by the Chinese journalists, the approval of the law could mean that the positive exchanges between China and other countries in some areas may be hindered (U4). Law seen as a gesture to close China to the world (U8), because the Chinese government is trying to stop foreign values to enter China, maintain the control of the CCP on the country (U4) and avoid possible colour revolutions (U1). There is fear that this law will silence critics. This law shows that the government is not really listening to foreign voices (U3).

Xi Jinping’s political line is criticised, the Americans believe that he is carrying out a “crackdown” against civil society in China (U3). “The thrust of the new law is very clear: it is consistent with a vigorous neo-Maoist campaign launched by President Xi Jinping against foreign

ideologies and other influences on Chinese social and political development, and is intended to strengthen control by the Chinese Communist Party over Chinese society.” In general, the government and Xi Jinping are associated with negative words, like “anxiety”, “control”, “against foreign ideologies”, “inhibits”, “obstacles”, “hostile” (U4).

Apart from the intentions of this law, another point of difference between the two presentations is the timing of this law. The Chinese articles use verbs that indicate that the government is proactive in providing the services before the promulgation of the law “formulate” 制订, “build” 建设, “carry out” 进行 (C11). “(It took time) to alter and improve every aspect” 修改和完善, “obtain a good result” 取得比较好的[...]效果 (C14). In the words of a representative of the National People’s Congress the law has been improved for years to provide better services and to protect the interests of “friendly” INGOs (U3).

The American point of view is in contrast to the ideas expressed in the Chinese newspapers about the delay in the provision of the services. Statements like “even though the official comment period ended in June”, “still reviewing”, “10 months”, “delay”, “it has been more than two years” (U8), “long-delayed”, “was finally passed (the law) (U3), imply that actually things are not working as expected, and that the government is not fully productive.

The second sub-question is focused on the foreign NGOs and the way they are presented in the two countries. In the Chinese perspective, “the MPS welcomes the INGOs if they come to develop positive relationships of cooperation” 公安机关欢迎境外非政府组织来华开展友好交流合作 (C12). They affirm that “most INGOs working in China since the reforms and opening of 30 years ago have contributed positively to the opening and the progress of the society” 中国改革开放三十多年来 [...]其中绝大多数为推动中国的改革开放事业和社会进步作出了积极有益的贡献 (C10). As regards the “illegal NGOs” – defined in the art. 4 and 47 of the law- , which carry out “religious or political activities” 政治活动、宗教活动, or “activities which were against China benefits and public interest” 有损中国的国家利益和社会公共利益的活动, or that “harmed the Chinese safety, the unity of the country” 危害中国的国家统一、安全和民族团结, they have to be stopped. Before the creation of this law “a few of them” 寥寥数 were registered by the Ministry of Civil affairs, “most of them” 大量 were “illegal” 离在法律之外 (C12). The fault was not of the NGOs, but of the “lack of legislation” 由于缺乏法律依据 (C13). “Through this law INGOs’ legitimate rights will obtain even more protection” 境外非政府组织的合法权益一定会[...]得到 [...]更加有力的保障 (C9).

From the American perspective, “the current political atmosphere is not hospitable to foreign thought and practice ‘contaminated’ by the feared Western ideology” (U4). In addition, there are critiques to the government and the president for their attitude, for examples “Xi Jinping, China’s leader today continues to reinforce Mao’s basic distinction between friends and enemies, with no one in between.” (U4). INGOs are seen as a threat by the government, “Chinese leaders argue that the ultimate goal of Western governments is to use their NGOs to orchestrate the collapse of the Chinese Communist Party”, “Xi’s obsession with control but also by fear that foreigners are secretly plotting to overthrow China’s one-party state.” (U1). There is also a comment on the Olympics in Beijing, “The slogan for the 2008 Beijing Olympics was ‘Beijing Welcomes You’. Now [...] a draft law [...] makes clear that Beijing has become much less welcoming” (U5).

Americans believe that the work of INGOs is considered “peaceful and legitimate” (U2). INGOs are a resource for China, so the government should not treat them so strictly or block them (U5), “they need our research, and they need our work.” (U1). The NGOs are presented by the activities that they carry out in China, to show that they are doing an helpful job: “people who are working here to fight discrimination, improve health or education, or stick up for workers’ rights.” (U1), “people working here to fight poverty and discrimination, offer legal aid and improve health education” (U3). Furthermore, foreign NGOs are seen as victims of the government and the police. There is always a remark on those aspects of the law which regard police: “will now have to find an official Chinese sponsor and must register with the police”, “allow the police to scrutinize all aspects of their operations, including finances, at any time.” (U6). “Foreign-based non-profit organizations would need to be vetted by China’s security police before they conduct activities in China” (U5), “foreigners fear anything from restrictions on their activities to expulsion” (U1).

Moving on to the third sub-question, which deals with the arguments used to present the MPS, from the Chinese point of view the activities of the MPS are more varied and wide than the foreign countries think. The MPS’ role and activities involve “protecting the national security” 维护国家安全和 “stop(ing) illegal activities” 制止[...]违法犯罪行为的职责, as well as controlling the immigration and the activities of foreign people (C14 and C13). “For these reasons it is appropriate for the MPS to take care of the mechanism of supervision” 由公安机关作为登记管理机关是适当的 (C14). While other countries have different systems, in the case of China the MPS is the most suitable institution to take care of the overseas NGOs (C14).

It is also reported the fact that the MPS underlines their intention of “mak(ing) sure that the INGOs can understand the law” 让境外非政府组织更好地了解法律、明晰权利义务 (C12). An indirect speech by the head of the MPS, reports that “the mechanism of supervision and

coordination of the work of INGOs has already been established in the whole country” 国家境外非政府组织监督管理工作协调机制已经成立. “Already” 已经 underlines that the MPS, which is leading this process, has been very active. Both at the national and the local level, China is preparing to receive the registration documents (C15). In addition, the MPS “gave open responses” to these concerns 公安部也予以了正面回应 (C15).

On the other side, the American newspapers show alarm and worry towards the role that the MPS will have for overseas NGOs. From the American point of view, the involvement of the MPS and the police is a threat towards the NGOs. The law is seen as a way to subject NGOs to the control of the police. A lot of attention is given to the “new” power that the police would have on the INGOs. Examples of this are “the new draft would allow the police even more powers over foreign nongovernmental organizations” (U7), “security agencies will have free rein to decide whether to put a stop to an organization’s plans” (U5), “no provision for independent review” (U5), everything depends on the police and the party to decide, “constant threat of being shut down and penalized”, “police searches of their offices, computers and financial records”(U5). “While the target may be groups that could destabilize the regime, the practical effect will be to empower security officials to harass or arrest activists even more than they already do” (U1). Adjective like “tight” and “sweeping” are associated with the MPS and the Chinese police (U3).

In addition, it is mentioned more than once that the shift from Ministry of Civil Affairs to MPS was not needed, in this article even foreign legal experts saying that “it makes no sense for the Ministry of Public Security, rather than the Civil Affairs Ministry, to be the regulator” (U6) are quoted.

The fourth and last sub-question used in the analysis of the articles asks how the human rights issue is presented in the two countries’ newspapers. This topic is not present in most of the Chinese articles, apart from one that is a direct reply to the “attack” of the US on the human rights violations that China is perpetrating. This is a topic mainly discussed in the American newspapers.

“China is now months into a sweeping assault on Chinese lawyers and legal advocates.” “The government has targeted more than 100 Chinese civil and human rights lawyers and legal advocates, detaining dozens and harassing their families, including one 16-year-old boy.” This is a rather tough presentation of the situation, made more dramatic by the addition of the boy’s case.

China sees the lawyers and legal thinkers as “enemies” so it is arresting and hindering them (U2). In the American newspapers expressions like “were denied contact”, “was detained”, “is suspected”, “will be treated”, “have been formally arrested”, “was forcibly returned”, “were

charged with subversion” (U2) recur often. It is interesting to notice that the verbs are mainly passive, the people involved are seen as victims who have to endure this treatment.

A particular aspect of one of this article by the New York Times is that, in the middle of the it, some comments from readers are inserted. The first of them refers to human rights and stresses the fact that they have to be protected:

“FEATURED COMMENT”

Andrew

NYC

Human rights are not a Western invention or imposition. Human rights are universal and exist outside of culture.” (U6)

In the same article, the author affirms that “the foreign NGO management law is yet another tool to legalize human rights abuses” (U6). In other articles, the words of members of the Human Rights Watch are reported. For example, a researcher at this NGO claims that “the law was not designed to protect or emancipate independent voices in China but to produce ‘authoritarian activism or state-approved advocacy or work’” (U3). All these direct speeches reported are used to stress the fact that China has a tough attitude towards civil society and people dealing with human rights. In the same article, expressions like “recently been expelled”, “more harshly”, “lengthy jail”, “shut down”, “disappeared into detention“ are used.

Tibetans are also mentioned, which are the main example of the China’s violation of human rights, “if a student group on an American campus protests against Chinese government treatment of Tibetans, the university could be barred from activities in China, and its representatives in China could be detained and prosecuted.” This example helps in showing the worries of the US also towards non-NGOs organizations.

The Chinese government is presented as worried about the NGOs who deal with human rights, “government anxiety about INGOs associated with human rights issues” (U4). As regards INGOs dealing with human rights, “some NGOs who deal with human rights and legal aspects may have no chances of finding a sponsor or registering under the police” (U6).

On the other side, only one of the Chinese articles responds to the accusations made by the US. They respond with a hard attack. The US want to defend human rights, but “have themselves committed many of these ‘actions’ they stand against” 这类事情美国实在是干得太多了(C10).

4 Results

4.1 Discussion

The results of the analysis underline the differences that exist between the two countries' presentation of the law. These contrasting elements are due to various aspects. The first is the "different roles" of the two countries. China is the creator and promulgator of the law, while the US is the country of origin of most of the INGOs working in China. The second reason for the difference is in their intentions and ideologies. In the Chinese case the main objective of the authoritarian government is using "soft power" to increase its image of international power, while also expressing nationalism. On the other side, the US is a liberal country that has as final goal spreading democracy through capitalism and defending freedom (Luther and Zhou 2005: 859; Hachigian 2013: 46). Moreover, since the production of news and the socio-political and cultural characteristics of a nation are deeply intertwined (Luther and Zhou 2005: 859), the fact that there is an authoritarian country on one side and a capitalistic and more liberal one on the other causes divergences in the presentation of the law. As Hallin and Mancini (2011: 1) and Chang (2012: 369) underline, these aspects have a significant role in the production of news. Lastly, the complex relations between the two countries, which involve political, economic and military aspects, and the position of one country towards the other (Peng 2004: 55; Sung 2000: 22,23; Graber 2006: 340) also have a role in shaping the presentation of the law.

Moreover, the results of the discourse analysis prove the statement made by Wu (2007: 549) and Gasher and Gabriele (2004: 312) relative to web-based newspapers, which is that these media are subjected to the influence of external factors specific to the country of origin, like foreign policies and value system. The same ideas and cultural biases used in the printed version of newspapers recur in the online version as well. The Chinese newspapers chosen are aligned with the CCP's position, since they are official media of the Party. The American newspapers, even if they tend to be "more free" in the reporting of news, still are influenced by the position that the US have towards China.

The divergence and influence of the abovementioned aspects is particularly evident in the specific topics that the comparison focused on, namely the law, the INGOs, the MPS and police and the human rights. The following paragraphs contain a discussion of each of these topics.

The results about the law confirmed previous studies. According to Luther and Zhou (2005), Duan and Takahashi (2017) and Zhu (2006), while the Chinese sources tend to be more diplomatic and positive, the American part is more critical and negative towards China and the government.

In the Chinese case a tendency is evident to defend the law and show the positive sides of it, both for China and the overseas NGOs. The law is presented as a needed move by the Chinese government to try to protect the CCP and the country from foreign influences, while at the same time making the civil society environment more regulated and easy to control. Some of the articles are pure explanations of the law in a way to reassure NGOs and foreign countries that this law is made to help and to solve the problems that derived from the lack of clear rules in the previous period. On the contrary, the US's point of view is that the Chinese government is restricting the foreign NGOs and that the law is taking too long to be finalised. The law appears as a threat and a limit to the development of civil society and to the work of American and foreign NGOs in general. When reporting the specifics of the law, for example, the American sources always focus on the aspects that hinder and threaten INGOs. This is in contrast with the idea of freedom that is one of the foundations of the American society (Hachigian 2013: 46; Feugenbaum 2016: 35).

Furthermore, it is interesting the use of the future tense by the American journalists, who tend to focus on possible future outcomes of the law and future situations the NGOs may incur into, mostly negative. These predictions cannot be completely objective, since related to events that have not yet happened. Rather they seem to be based on the country's and newspapers' perceptions, opinions and stereotypes about China and the Chinese government intentions. These predictions have implications for the way foreign news is perceived by the readership (Scheufele 1999: 105,107; Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 4; Brewer et al. 2003: 493).

The topic of INGOs is also relevant in showing the differences between China and the US. In the American case, the INGOs are always portrayed as victims of the MPS and of the Chinese government who wants to restrict them and keep them under the control of the police. In the Chinese case, instead, while the "friendly" foreign NGOs are presented as positive and welcome, the ones that are considered negatively, meaning the NGOs that carry out illegal activities or try to harm China's national security, are presented as the "enemy" of China and the words used towards them are harsh, there is no respect for them.

The arguments used are linked to different views of civil society. While in the Western countries NGOs are seen as help and connection between state and society, in the Chinese perspective the foreign NGOs are a "democratizing force" and a threat towards the CCP's stability (Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 9; Chen 2010: 507; Yin 2009: 535,536), and so have to be controlled and regulated to not incur in dangerous situations like the "colour revolutions". Again these are difference in the ideologies and values of the two countries.

The arguments used to present the shift from Ministry of Civil Affairs to Ministry of Public Security are completely divergent in the two countries. From the American perspective, the passage from one institution to the other is seen as a threat towards the INGOs and a way to practice more control by the Chinese government. The arguments related to the MPS in the American newspapers show the shift as something that is hard to explain and that has not a real reason to happen. In addition, an institution like the MPS should not be free to act without having to give explanations for closing some offices and stopping activities. This is unacceptable from the American point of view, since freedom and democracy are fundamental principles. The Chinese police force is seen as a very powerful institution towards which the overseas NGOs have no power. Again the INGOs are seen as victims. On the Chinese side, instead, the shift is seen as a “natural” decision, since the MPS’s role is more in line with the activities of foreign NGOs than the Ministry of Civil Affairs. The arguments used to refer to it in the Chinese newspapers try to reassure the foreign countries explaining why the MPS was chosen to supervise foreign NGOs, underlying the legitimacy of the choice and the fact that this change has no negative effects on NGOs. In this case too, the problem in the two perspectives is the different ideas of the role of the security and the police in a state.

Moving on to human rights, they are one of the main subjects over which the American and Chinese perspectives diverge. They have different concepts of human rights, and the US pushes for China to adjust to the international and democratic standards (Zhu 2006: 184). Human rights are one of the fundamental values of the American society (Huang and Leung 2005: 305; Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 5; Peng 2004: 58), while China has a different vision of it and different treatments (Hachigian 2013: 47,48). On one side, there is the America concept of human rights, which implies that every citizen has rights that have to be defended by the state. On the other side, there is the Chinese idea, which has more to do with “duty” and role of citizens in the society, than with the actual rights (Hachigian 2013: 48). No matter the pressure by the US towards China, the concept of human rights still is a difficult concept to give a universal definition to, it is not given that the Western one necessarily adapts to the Chinese society (Dorogi 2000: 59).

In any case, the main matter in China is not the lack of laws about human rights, but that in practice these laws are not always observed in the right way (Lewis 2017: 515,516). Lewis (2017: 521) uses two expressions that often are mentioned when talking about the Chinese legal system which are: “lack of transparency” and “weak enforcement”. The status of the rule of law is still far from the final objective, it is “rudimentary”, which is why recently China accepted an agreement “to strengthen the rule of law and civil society participation” (Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 27,3).

The American newspapers find a way to insert this topic in the articles linking it to the new Overseas NGOs Law. The way China has been treating activists, lawyers and advocates in the recent years, leads the US to think that this law will be very hard on NGOs as well. If a piece of news defies the American values, then it is presented negatively (Huang and Leung 2005: 305; Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 5; Peng 2004: 58). For example, “The overseas NGO management law is yet another tool to legalize human rights abuses” (U6).

As Hachigian underlines (2013: 53), not only American sources tend to express critiques about the violations of civil rights by the Chinese government, but also other sources. For example, the United Nations Human Rights (UNHR) in May 2016 published its concerns on the new law, in particular in relation to certain terms used in the law, such as “endangering national unity”, which may be arbitrarily interpreted. This is seen as a way from the Chinese government to “intimidate, and even suppress, dissenting views and opinions in the country”³³. The US Department of State every year issues a human right-centred report and usually it contains critiques of the way China treats human rights (Zhu 2006: 105). Lastly, “the Congressional-Executive Commission on China's 2016 Annual Report cautioned that President Xi Jinping ‘has overseen a deterioration in human rights’” (Lewis 2017: 478).

On the other side, China in 2016 mentioned the American violations of human rights, to demonstrate their hypocrisy and how the US itself committed crimes in this area (Lewis 2017: 515). The same concepts are present in one of the articles analysed (C10). China usually maintains a more objective attitude and does not directly addresses critiques, but in this case addresses directly the US and responds to the attack.

4.2 *Relation to other sources*

The current reality is slightly different to the situation pictured by both countries. Some things are true, but some are contrast with both the Chinese and American position.

Four American-based NGOs agreed to be interviewed. The interviewees spoke under anonymity because the topic is sensitive. Therefore, they are indicated with numbers.

The first evident aspect that the interviewees underlined was that the registration is significantly “conditional”, it is not the same for every INGO. The conditions that facilitate the process are: having connections with official institutions (Schwartz and Shieh 2009: 30), being a

³³ “China: Newly adopted Foreign NGO Law should be repealed, UN experts urge.” *United Nations Human Rights*, 3 May 2016, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19921&LangID=E>, last access March 2018.

large NGO or having already registered in the past, as well as having Chinese employees. For example, in the interview n. 2³⁴ the interviewee said that it was only thanks to an ex Chinese student who had connection with a ministry that they were able to start the process of registration, while the larger NGOs usually have enough connections and trust by the official institutions (n. 1). “INGOs already operating legally in China are being promised streamlined re-registration procedures” (U5). This is true for the INGO n. 4, which was already registered in the past and whose registration process was faster and easier for this reason. Lastly, the person n. 2 and n. 3 said that the law is not easy to understand and interpret, the NGOs need people experienced with Chinese bureaucracy to be able to do it, and this is not always possible.

Secondly, the interviewee n. 2 claims that the number of NGOs has decreased because of this law, and this is confirmed by the latest statistics³⁵, which show that the number of NGOs from 7000 considerably shrank to 305. As this interviewee said, it is clear that the law is hindering both good and bad NGOs, in line with what was predicted in the American articles.

The third aspect is the registration process. There is a disparity of visions between different INGOs in different situations. N. 3 and n. 4 affirmed that the registration process was long but did not create great problems. On the contrary, n. 1 said that they were wondering if it would be worth to register, and n. 2 lamented that the process was very long and full of difficulties and problems.

Nevertheless, contrary to the numerous critiques made by the American newspapers, there is something positive about this law. Having clearer and more explicit rules allows overseas NGOs to have more interaction with the authorities and not having to hide (n. 1 and n. 4), as well as being legitimate (C13). The aspect of making the process clearer is something that the Chinese articles pointed out, the term “to make clear, unequivocal” 明确 recurs multiple times, for example in the article C14. As regards more legitimacy, in this article it is stated that the foreign NGOs with this new law will obtain “a legal status and clear boundaries for their activities” 获得合法身份，明确行为边 (C14).

The fourth point is that before the new law came out, the INGOs were in a “gray area”, since there were no clear regulations³⁶. This gray area was a difficult situation, since it did not allow them to have a bank account, and forced them to rely on unofficial agreements. They were legally “ghosts”, and could operate only if their activities were not considered controversial (n. 1), this was

³⁴ See the bibliography for references.

³⁵ See note 2.

³⁶ Shieh, Shawn. “The Origins of China’s New Law on Foreign NGOs.” *China File*, 31 January 2017, <http://www.chinafile.com/reporting-opinion/viewpoint/origins-of-chinas-new-law-foreign-ngos>, last access March 2018.

an indirect way of the government to exert control (Shieh and Knutson 2012: 19). That period is defined by the interviewee n. 3 as “wild west” because it allowed some INGOs to “cheat” people in the effort of spreading political and religious ideas. This shows that it is true that some INGOs were harming China and the Chinese people. Given this situation, the law has a role in helping hindering foreign NGOs that carry out unwanted activities, since they have to present the report on their activities in advanced. Following the rules makes it harder sometimes to carry out activities compared to before, but at the same time allows more clarity on the path to follow (n. 3).

As regards the shift to MPS, it is possible to collaborate with the MPS and the PSUs, both very helpful and active in trying to support the NGOs. They managed to be clear in letting INGOs know the procedure to obtain the registration (n. 4).

On the other side the shift affects NGOs in terms of money and time because “it slows things down” (n. 3). In addition, until they have the approval of the registration they cannot carry out their activities. The MPS was not prepared for this new task and had to make efforts to get ready (n. 1). The INGOs, especially the smaller ones, think that the government did not carefully plan this in advance, but released the law and then figure out how to implement it. As the article U6 pointed out, they needed to hire staff members and take other steps to enact the law properly. On the basis of the words of the interviewee n. 1, the American journalist made a right prediction. Moreover, the guidelines and especially the list of the PSUs were released rather late. This hindered NGOs because it did not give them enough time to be prepared and create connections with the authorities. For these reasons, the articles C11 and C13, which underline that the law is already active in China 均 “evenly” in “all the country” 全国各地, is in contrast with the actual reality.

The last aspect is the choice of the PSU. The interviewees admit that finding a PSU is the most difficult aspect of the registration, and also they are the institutions that knows less about the process, so INGOs cannot really rely on them for help. As the U3 points out, “NGOs need to find a sponsor, which may be difficult for them”. Moreover, even when an NGO finds the PSU, this is still problematic because their activities have to align. This leads NGOs to let go of some of the activities to adapt to the PSU’s range of activity (n. 4).

In conclusion, it was interesting to learn that the foreign NGOs really want to help people and for this reason, no matter the difficulties and the obstacles (n. 3, 4), they are ready to make sacrifices to continue their work.

5 Conclusion

The discourse analysis conducted in this research on online articles about the Overseas NGOs Law confirms what previous studies on comparative media studies on Chinese and American newspapers highlighted (Zhu 2006: 99; Luther and Zhou 2005: 866). On one hand, the American newspapers tend to be critical towards China, which is a communist and authoritarian country, sometimes also using arguments that are not necessarily connected to the main topic, but which are at the centre of the contrast between the two countries, such as the human rights issue. On the other hand, the Chinese articles present the main topic and the Chinese government in a positive light.

This is firstly due to the “different roles” of China and the US, the creator of the law and the country of origin of the majority of foreign NGOs working in China. Secondly, it depends on the intentions and ideologies of the two countries, on one side China tries to use “soft power” to improve its image at the international level, while also expressing nationalism. On the other side, the US has as a main objective to spread democracy through capitalism and defend freedom (Luther and Zhou 2005: 859; Hachigian 2013: 46). Thirdly, the analysis shows how the considerably divergent socio-cultural and political characteristics of the two countries influence the presentation of the piece of news considered, as Hallin and Mancini (2011: 1) and Chang (2012:369) pointed out in their study. Finally, the relations two countries have on the political, economic and military point of view and the perception one holds of the other (Peng 2004: 55; Sung 2000: 22,23; Graber 2006: 340), have a role in shaping the production of news and the position of the journalists.

The results highlight the fact that these aspects led China and the US to use different arguments to present the law. The differences are particularly evident in the topics the article analysis focused on and on which the two countries were compared on, law, INGOs, MPS and human rights, and which were discussed individually.

In the chosen articles the strong role of socio-cultural and political characteristics also confirms the statement of Wu (2007: 549) and Gasher and Gabriele (2004: 312). Even the online version of newspapers, which are more “internationalised” and available to a wider readership, are still highly characterised by prejudices and stereotypes, as well as biased opinions strongly connected to “political, economic and ideological boundaries” of the country of origin (Luther and Zhou 2005: 857).

The last significant aspect that emerged is represented by the fact that the way in which the law is presented by the selected newspapers is not always based on objective points. In fact, the actual reality presented by the interviewees confirms some statements and predictions made by the newspapers, but denies others. This is worth underlying, because it confirms again that the reporting

of news by newspapers, whose influence on the readership's opinions on foreign news is significant (Scheufele 1999: 105,107; Wang and Shoemaker 2011: 4; Brewer et al. 2003: 493), is never neutral (Peng 2004: 55; Sung 2000: 22,23; Graber 2006: 340), but tends to conform to the position of the country of origin in reporting a foreign piece of news.

14 972 words.

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Interviews

Interviewee n. 1: member of a small American environmental NGO which funds projects in China. This NGO is quite small and did not have an office in China before this new law was issued and is considering if opening one. They have not obtained the registration certificate yet. Interview conducted on 25 October 2017.

Interviewee n. 2: head of an American NGO which carries out projects in China focus on children education. It is a rather small NGO and do not have Chinese employees. They

applied for the registration in China and are waiting for the certificate. Interview conducted on 2 February 2018.

Interviewee n. 3: member of an American NGO which deals with healthcare for children. This NGO has already registered under the new law. Interview conducted on 14 February 2018.

Interviewee n. 4: vice- president of the China program of an American NGO which carries out projects in China focused on child welfare. This is a larger and more established NGO, which managed to register in China 20 years ago. Its registration was renewed under the new law. Interview conducted on 22 February 2018.

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U: US - C: China

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Appendix

Discourse analysis

Grammar and relevant words

Rhetorical and literary features


Direct and indirect speech

Modalities

Evidentialities

Repetitions


Article U1

Chinese law would bring civic groups under state security supervision	discourse strands
<p>By Simon Denyer March 23, 2015 Email the author</p>	
	<p><i>Policemen try to take away Zhang Qingfang, center, a lawyer representing Xu Zhiyong, a legal scholar who founded the New Citizens advocacy group, in Beijing in 2014. Members of the group have gone to jail after criticizing the government. (Andy Wong/AP).</i></p>
<p>BEIJING — China’s state security apparatus has turned its sights on foreign nongovernmental organizations and their domestic partners, which are now bracing (essere in allerta) for a crackdown.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mps - NGOs
<p>A new law emanating from President Xi Jinping’s National Security Commission that would regulate overseas NGOs has raised alarm among people who are working here to fight discrimination, improve health or education, or stick up for workers’ rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xi Jinping - Law - worries
<p>Viewed under the new draft law less as partners of the government and more as a security risk, local advocates fear harassment and arrest; foreigners fear anything from restrictions on their activities to expulsion. A copy of the draft, which has not been released for public comment, was obtained by The Washington Post.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - worries
<p>China’s ongoing crackdown on civil society is driven partly by Xi’s obsession with control but also by fear that foreigners are secretly plotting to overthrow China’s one-party state. It is also partly inspired by similar moves in Russia under President Vladimir Putin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xi Jinping - western influence
<p>“Chinese leaders argue that the ultimate goal of Western governments is to use their NGOs to orchestrate the collapse of the Chinese Communist Party,” said Julia Famularo of the Project 2049 Institute, an Arlington, Va.-based think tank. “Leaders in Beijing and Moscow will do whatever it takes to prevent potential color revolutions from undermining social stability and threatening regime longevity.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - western influence
<p>The new law was presented to the Standing Committee of China’s parliament, the National People’s Congress (NPC), in December. It aims, according to NPC spokeswoman Fu Ying, to protect the “legitimate interests” of foreign NGOs while safeguarding China’s “national security and social stability.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intention with the law - national security


While the draft law could still be revised, and uncertainty still exists around how strictly it will be enforced, the copy obtained by The Post shows security considerations are paramount.	- law draft
Overseas NGOs will be placed under the supervision of the Public Security Bureau, rather than the Ministry of Civil Affairs that traditionally deals with them. In order to register, they would need to find a government agency to sponsor them, a requirement that could prove extremely tough for some.	- Mps - law specifics
They are warned not do anything that endangers national security or goes against “China’s social morality” and will have to submit an annual “activity plan” and budget to the authorities for approval.	- national security
While the target may be groups that could destabilize the regime, the practical effect will be to empower security officials to harass or arrest activists even more than they already do, experts say.	- mps - activists
“ The situation is getting worse since Xi Jinping took supreme power, ” said Lu Jun, co-founder of the Beijing Yirenping Center, a group that fights discrimination on a range of issues and depends partly on foreign funding. “This new law is extraordinary; it is very bad. It is not only a crackdown on international NGOs but also a crackdown on domestic NGOs that have international cooperation.”	- Xi Jinping - NGOs
Maya Wang, a China researcher at Human Rights Watch in Hong Kong, said the law, if adopted in its current form, would deal “a very severe blow” to foreign and domestic NGOs working in China.	- NGOs
<u>It comes at a time when the government has already been dealing more harshly with advocacy groups. Just this month, five of China’s leading feminists were detained on suspicion of “picking quarrels and creating a disturbance” for planning a peaceful protest against sexual harassment on public transport to mark International Women’s Day.</u>	- activists
Last year, members of the grass-roots New Citizens Movement were given lengthy jail terms for suggesting that government officials declare their assets; a network of mobile rural libraries was shut down ; and several members of the Transition Institute of Social and Economic Research in Beijing, a group that looked into exploitation of vulnerable groups, disappeared into detention.	- activists
<u>Two foreigners working for foreign NGOs have recently been expelled for visa violations, and many others report intrusive questioning and investigation.</u>	- NGOs
Yirenping’s Lu said domestic NGOs struggle to raise money in China because of restrictive regulations, official harassment of their donors, or social stigma around issues like LGBT rights or HIV/AIDS. Foreign funding can be critical but will now attract even more unwelcome attention.	- NGOs
Lu said his group has regularly cooperated with government ministries in charge of public health, education and human resources, and had recorded significant progress. <u>And a proposed new law on domestic violence draws on the work of women’s rights groups here, while new environmental legislation even allows NGOs working in that field to take polluters to court.</u>	
“I have found that they have even adopted whole paragraphs of our proposals into their own documents,” Lu said. “ They need our research, and they need our work. ”	- NGOs
But Lu said his group has a much-less-happy experience with local officials, especially corrupt ones. He fears the new law will give them increased powers to harass groups like his.	- law effect
“ The law has left me feeling very uncomfortable, ” said a local employee of a foreign NGO working in the health sector, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the topic. “ The government sees US as a threat to national security. For the Chinese government, we are anti-human and anti-social, and that’s why they assigned the police to supervise us. ”	- national security - mps

While foreign groups like the World Wildlife Fund and Save the Children have registered here, others worry that government agencies will be reluctant to sponsor them.	- NGOs two names given
“I don’t think a government agency will take the risk,” said a foreign employee of one organization, speaking on the condition of anonymity for fear of inviting unwelcome attention. “And for the Public Security Bureau, we don’t have any value.”	- psu
In the past, many of the thousands of foreign NGOs working in China have existed in a sort of legal limbo, unable to meet strict requirements to register but still allowed to operate. Some even register as companies rather than nonprofits to get around the rules.	- situation before the law
Ironically, when the provincial government in Yunnan in southwest China introduced proposed regulations in 2009 to govern foreign NGOs, the effort seemed more about enabling groups to operate with legal status than closing them down. But what started as an understandable effort to regulate the sector appears to have turned into a clampdown.	- worries
“My sense was that the Yunnan regulations would be the basis for the national regulations,” said Shawn Shieh, an expert on Chinese civil society in Hong Kong. “But if you compare them, the Yunnan regulations almost look as if they were written by a liberal democrat. This law is really a departure from what we saw in Yunnan.”	- Law - worries

Article U2

Draft NGO law	discourse strands
By <i>Emily Rauhala</i> January 13, 2016 <i>Email the author</i>	
The detention also comes as China prepares to pass a new law to regulate foreign non-governmental organizations and their local partners.	- law specifics
The law, which emanates from President Xi Jinping's National Security Commission and was reportedly inspired by similar rules in Putin's Russia , puts foreign aid groups under the supervision of the China's vast security apparatus.	- Xi - MPS
According to Chinese authorities, the law aims to protect the “legitimate interests” of foreign NGOs while safeguarding China’s “national security and social stability .”	- national security
<i>[Chinese law would bring civic groups under state security supervision.]</i>	
	<p><i>In this April 18, 2015, file photo, Chinese lawyer Wang Yu speaks during an interview in Beijing. Several Chinese rights lawyers have been formally arrested, about six months after they were taken away. Li Yuhan, a lawyer for Wang, said Wednesday, Jan. 13, that Wang's mother had received formal arrest notices for both Wang and her husband, Bao Longjun, although the charges were not immediately clear. (Mark Schiefelbein/AP)</i></p>
Though many countries have NGO laws, China's draft law has been widely criticized for treating non-profits as threats to Party rule instead of partners in development. Many fear it will be used to silence critics .	- worries
“The draft Foreign NGO Management Law seems to be based on the assumption that civil society organizations are serious threats to national security , and unfortunately, this sort of logic seems to be at play in this case as well,” said William Nee, a Hong Kong based researcher for Amnesty International.	
“This seems to be another case in which peaceful and legitimate work is being suppressed in the name of protecting national security .”	- national security
“You look at the draft NGO law and there’s definitely a concern that the Chinese government is probably looking to send a signal with Peter’s detention,” said Caster.	- worries
“The message could be: 'See, we were right with the law we were working on.'“	
Some now wonder if the case could presage the passage of the bill.	


Article U3

<p>China passes tough law to bring foreign NGOs under security supervision</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>By <i>Simon Denyer</i> April 28, 2016 Email the author</p>	
 <p>Zhang Yong of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress answers questions during the press conference held in Beijing Thursday. (Wu Hong/EPA)</p>	
<p>BEIJING — Chinese lawmakers on Thursday passed legislation to bring foreign nongovernmental organizations under the direct supervision of the security apparatus, a move that has raised alarm among civic groups, Western governments and business lobbying groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - Worries - mps
<p>The long-delayed law on regulating foreign NGOs was the subject of much debate within the Communist Party and intense lobbying from abroad, but officials said a third draft was finally passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law
<p>[Arrest of Swedish rights worker in China possible hint of pressures to come]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intertextuality
<p>Despite the lobbying effort, the bill (progetto di legge) retains the key elements that have caused alarm among people working here to fight poverty and discrimination, offer legal aid and improve health education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs - worries
<p>Foreign NGOs will be supervised by the Public Security Bureau, rather than the Ministry of Civil Affairs, which traditionally oversees them. Many fear that the organizations will now be treated more as a security risk, not as a partner of the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mps - Worries - NGOs
<p>The NGOs will be subject to tight supervision of their activities and budgets, as well as police spot-checks, and they will face closure if they do anything that China sees as undermining state security — essentially, whatever is seen as threatening Communist Party rule.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mps - NGOs - state security
<p>The new law is part of a broader crackdown on civil society and free speech under President Xi Jinping, who took power in 2013, but it also reflects fears that foreign groups are intent on undercutting China's one-party state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xi Jinping - Chinese fears
<p>Officials insisted, however, that it would not affect the activities of the majority of the nearly 10,000 NGOs operating in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs

<p>“There’s no need to worry,” Zhang Yong, a member of the NPC’s Legislative Affairs Committee, said at a news conference.</p>	<p>.international worries</p>
<p>[The global war against non-government groups]</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>“We have always held a welcoming and supportive attitude toward overseas NGOs that are engaged in friendly activities in China,” he said. “But an extremely small number of NGOs attempt to, or have already engaged in, activities that endanger China’s social stability and state security. Therefore, we need to apply the rule of law to overseas NGOs’ activities in China.”</p>	<p>- Russia</p>
<p>Similar moves also have taken place in Russia under President Vladimir Putin. Both regimes see the West’s hand in the “color revolutions” that opposed autocratic regimes in the former Soviet Union and in the Balkans in the early 2000s, in the Arab Spring in 2011, and in pro-democracy protests that swept Hong Kong in 2014.</p>	<p>- color eevolution western influence</p>
<p>“Beijing is increasingly worried about an ‘infiltration by hostile Western forces,’ meaning Western values and political concepts like autonomous representation of interests or fostering a rule of law,” said Kristin Shi-Kupfer, director of research into politics, society and media at the Mercator Institute for China Studies in Berlin.</p>	<p>- Western influence</p>
<p>But, she said, “the Chinese leadership wants to benefit from the know-how and commitment of foreign nongovernmental organizations in selective areas.”</p>	
<p>Members of the Legislative Affairs Committee and an official from the Public Security Bureau said at a news conference that the law was meant to facilitate the work of NGOs in China, not drive them out.</p>	<p>- intention with the law</p>
<p>[Hong Kong groups have already faced Beijing’s crackdowns]</p>	
<p>“We spent a year revising the draft to provide better management and service,” the NPC’s Guo Linmao said. “Any NGO, as long as they are friendly and operate according to law, we will protect their legal interests. Don’t be afraid because the Ministry of Public Security is involved.”</p>	<p>- intention with the law - Mps</p>
<p>Officials repeatedly declined to give examples of NGOs that had endangered state security or of their illegal activities.</p>	<p>- state security</p>
<p>Under the new law, which takes effect Jan. 1, foreign NGOs will need to find a government agency to sponsor them, a requirement that could prove tough for some.</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>They will have to submit an annual work plan and budget to the authorities. Police can check their offices, question employees and examine materials, with the power to seal offices if they find evidence of what they deem illegal activities.</p>	<p>- mps</p>
<p>Staffers can be detained for up to 15 days if found to have been inciting the obstruction of justice, making up rumors, slandering, spreading harmful information, funding illegal political or religious activities, or endangering state security.</p>	<p>- law specifics - state security</p>
<p>Criminal charges will be brought if evidence is found of anyone trying to split the country, disrupt national unity or subvert state power.</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>[Western businesses uneasy over tightening Chinese rules]</p>	
<p>Some revisions were made to the law to soften its effect, including giving NGOs more freedom in their recruitment, removing a clause that had demanded that they re-register every five years and allowing them more than one representative office in the country. The law exempts collaboration between schools, hospitals, and academic and research institutions.</p>	<p>- law revision</p>
<p>One European diplomat welcomed those changes but expressed concern that the “sweeping powers of the police” remained in the law.</p>	<p>- Police</p>
<p>“We are worried that work for foreign NGOs will be made harder by the law,” the diplomat said, speaking on the condition of anonymity to freely discuss the sensitive subject.</p>	<p>- 1. Worries</p>

<p>“This will especially affect NGOs that deal with more sensitive areas, such as migrant workers, but also with issues that have been recognized by the political leadership as in need of addressing, such as poverty reduction and environmental protection.”</p>	- NGOs
<p>Some civil society groups fear China’s extremely broad definition of state security — it encompasses almost anything the Communist Party does not like — could be used against them.</p>	- state security
<p>Shi-Kupfer said foreign NGOs and their Chinese partners offering legal aid, for example, will face increasing difficulties and possible closure.</p>	- legal NGOs
<p>Sophie Richardson, China director at New York-based Human Rights Watch, said the law was not designed to protect or emancipate independent voices in China but to produce “authoritarian activism,” or state-approved advocacy or work.</p>	- human rights - intention with the law
<p>World News Email Alerts</p>	
<p>Breaking news from around the world.</p>	
<p>“That’s a blow to all the issues supported by domestic groups across China and many of those around the world who support them,” she said. “And it’s a major rebuke to all those governments, business groups, universities and cultural exchanges who pushed for the law to be dropped.”</p>	- intention with the law

Article U4

<p>China’s New Law on International NGOs – And Questions about Legal Reform</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>May 25, 2016 9:14 am HKT</p>	
<p>2 COMMENTS By Stanley Lubman</p>	<p>- focus on the legal aspect, he is an expert of law</p>
	<p><i>A Chinese paramilitary guard stands at the great Hall of People in Beijing, on April 28, 2016. PHOTO: AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES</i></p>
<p>International non-government organizations (INGOs) have been operating in China in increasing numbers in recent years. Now China has adopted a new law to regulate them. Until now there have been no uniform rules regulating these organizations, and many that are presently active were not registered and have also been operating without offices or permanent staff based in China.</p>	<p>- foreign NGOs - situation before the law</p>
<p>One of the many questions raised by the new law (“Management of Foreign Non-Government Organizations Activities in China”) includes the fate of INGOs involved in assisting law reform. Although the new law specifically lists areas in which INGOs can be authorized, it does not include law-related activities, which immediately raises questions about the status and fate of organizations that have been active in that area for years, such as the American Bar Association and the Ford Foundation.</p>	<p>- law - legal NGOs</p>
<p><u>All foreign foundations, charities, advocacy organizations and academic exchange programs must register with Public Security Bureaus (PSBs) for authorization to conduct their activities; they must also have approved Chinese sponsors. The new law also permits INGOs to conduct “exchanges and cooperation” with certain Chinese partners engaged in “research and technology, academic exchanges and joint research,” although the scope of these activities awaits further definition. As is common with Chinese legislation, many details have yet to appear.</u></p>	<p>- law specifics - Chinese legal system</p>
<p>INGOs must report to PSBs annually and submit to inspections of their offices and bank accounts. They cannot engage in fundraising in China. Their registration can be cancelled under a vague provision that declares punishable creating rumors, engaging in defamation or publishing “other harmful information that endangers state security</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>

or damages the national interest.”	
The specific areas in which they can now operate are the economy, education, science, culture, health, sports and the environment; others may be added later. The government has permitted nonprofits operating in these areas to address a variety of issues raised by China’s rapid economic growth. In the meantime, the occurrence of “color revolutions” in Eastern Europe and Central Asia — often with NGOs involved — prompted government anxiety about INGOs associated with human rights issues like the Ford Foundation (DeYong Yin, “ China’s Attitude Toward Foreign NGOs ”).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human rights - law specifics - foreign NGOs - Chinese government
The thrust of the new law is very clear : It is consistent with a vigorous neo-Maoist campaign launched by President Xi Jinping against foreign ideologies and other influences on Chinese social and political development, and is intended to strengthen control by the Chinese Communist Party over Chinese society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xi Jinping - Xi (government) with the law
MORE IN LEGAL REFORM	
· China's Highest Court Eyes Judicial Reform, While a Lawyer Criticizes TV Confessions	
· One Party Stands to Benefit from Scalia Fight: China's	
· Attorney's Conviction Shows Beijing's Need for Social Control	
· 'Open' with Chinese Characteristics: Shanghai Shuts Door at OSI Trial	
· 'Harmonious Demolition' and Chinese Legal Reform	
How much more difficult will operation of INGOs be under the new law? Mark Sidel, a professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, writes that the new law signals “a closing to the world.”	- Law
The absence of law and legal reform from the categories designated as permissible creates uncertainty about INGOs that have been active in these areas. Previously unregistered INGOs will presumably be excluded from working on law reform , but INGOs already operating legally in China are being promised streamlined reregistration procedures, and it is therefore unclear what will happen to those now engaged in law reform projects. Will promotion of such projects by any of them be affected by the new law and the restrictive atmosphere it signals? This is especially pertinent to judicial reform .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal NGOs - NGOs
Judicial reform has been in the works since late 2013, even though harassment and criminal punishment of activists and dissenters continues. The Supreme People’s Court “Court Reform Plan Outline” issued in February 2015 aims at “diminishing control over the courts by local party and government officials” and establishing a “hearing-controlled procedural system.” Progress toward these goals would improve system’s operation, professionalism and autonomy in most cases.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activists - judicial system
Judicial reform is a special and limited sphere, but as long as neo-Maoist authoritarianism inhibits reflection and discussion on China’s governance, especially when Western ideas and institutions are positively mentioned, other law-related reforms may be slowed. The major obstacle is that Mao’s legacy and the party’s role in Chinese history cannot be objectively reexamined under the present rule of Xi Jinping. China’s leader today continues to reinforce Mao’s basic distinction between friends and enemies, with no one in between.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - judicial system - Xi Jinping
More fundamentally, columnist Andrew Browne emphasizes the link between Mao and Xi: “Like Mao [Xi] believes in the power not of institutional constraints but of ideology to mold human nature and reform behavior.” As long as Xi insists on the primacy of this adherence to ideology, the neo-Maoism to which he clings will reign	- Xi Jinping


supreme over reform.	
<p>How the new law will be applied for punishing threats to “state security” and “the national interest” can’t be predicted, although the current political atmosphere is not hospitable to foreign thought and practice ”contaminated” by the feared Western ideology. Consistent with this attitude, we can expect a continued government posture hostile to INGOs that work on law reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - foreign thoughts and values
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the conclusion goes back to focus on the law

Article U5

Will China Close Its Doors ?	discourse strands
By IRA BELKIN and JEROME A. COHEN JUNE 1, 2015	
Continue reading the main story Share This Page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the introduction talks about the olympics when China was welcoming foreigners to make a contrast with the current reality after this law that may not be welcoming towards foreign NGOs and ideas
<p>The slogan for the 2008 Beijing Olympics was “Beijing Welcomes You.” Now, seven years later, a draft law targeting foreign institutions — including universities, museums, athletic and cultural groups, professional associations and all non profit social organizations established outside of mainland China — makes clear that Beijing has become much less welcoming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - Chinese government intention with this law
<p>The draft “Foreign NGO Management Law,” released last month, is part of a package of legislation that includes strict laws on national security and antiterrorism. With this slate of broad and far-reaching statutes, President Xi Jinping , who evidently feels Communist Party rule is vulnerable to ideas from the outside world, is aiming to be the toughest leader since Mao.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - national security - western values - Xi Jinping
<p>If the NGO draft becomes law , the international cultural, educational and technical exchanges that have become commonplace and so essential to China’s astonishing development may come to a grinding halt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - exchanges between China and foreign countries
<p>Under the proposal, foreign-based nonprofit organizations would need to be vetted by China’s security police before they conduct activities in China. The law does not define “activity,” so security agencies will have free rein to decide whether to put a stop to an organization’s plans in China — and there is no provision for independent review of their decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese mps - activities interpretation
<p>The roots of the draft law go back at least two years to when the Communist Party circulated an internal memorandum titled “Document No. 9,” warning of the dangers of Western values and advising cadres to be vigilant against seven particular ideas, known as the “seven unmentionables.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - situation before the law - western values
<p>The list of unmentionables displays a mistrust of outside influences that starkly contrasts with notions of a modern China building soft-power prestige around the world. Among the forbidden topics were: Western constitutional democracy, universal values, civil society, Chinese characteristics.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - western values - soft power
<p>Document No. 9 further asserted that “Western anti-China forces and domestic ‘dissidents’ also incessantly carry out infiltration activities in our country’s ideological sphere, and challenge our mainstream ideology,” and that “Western embassies, media organs and nongovernmental organizations act within our borders under all kinds of names to spread Western values, and foster so-called anti-government forces.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - western values - NGOs

<p>The draft law defines NGO expansively to cover any nongovernment, nonprofit “social organization” based outside of mainland China, including those in Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan. Perhaps the law would only be selectively enforced against those organizations seen as credible threats to political security, but all covered organizations would operate under the constant threat of being shut down and penalized .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs - Security
<p>Even a single lecture by a Harvard professor, an art exhibit by New York’s Museum of Modern Art, an act of charity or humanitarian disaster relief by the Red Cross, an athletic competition, a performance by a high school marching band, or a scholarship offered to a Chinese student could fall under the purview of the law — so long as the event is carried out within China by, or on behalf of, a foreign nonprofit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specifics of the law
<p>The registration process itself is cumbersome, and as a result many organizations will likely either forgo activities in China or get lost in a labyrinth of bureaucracy . Those that successfully register local representative offices, or get permits for temporary activities, will be subject to police searches of their offices, computers and financial records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specifics of the law
<p>One of the most chilling parts of the draft, Article 59 , extends to activities outside China’s borders. Any of the following vaguely defined actions, if attributed not only to a representative within China but also to a foreign organization abroad, would be a violation: subversion of state power, undermining ethnic harmony, spreading rumors, or “other situations that endanger state security or damage the national interest or society’s public interest.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specifics of the law
<p>In other words, if a student group on an American campus protests against Chinese government treatment of Tibetans, the university could be barred from activities in China, and its representatives in China could be detained and prosecuted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs activities
<p>Outsiders do not yet know how rigid or broad the law’s enforcement would be, but it’s telling that enforcement would be carried out by the police, not by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, which regulates domestic organizations. The message is clear : Those seeking access to China must beware the party line.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mps - Law
<p>Beijing has previously retaliated against governments that met with the Dalai Lama or that permitted the awarding of prizes to advocates of political reform in China. It has blocked news outlets, restricted electronic communications and denied entry and work visas to journalists based upon the content of their reporting. Now attention is turning to foreign nonprofit organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese government
<p>The role of foreign engagement in aiding China’s economic and social progress over the past 35 years is unquestionable. It was the post-Cultural Revolution policy of reform and opening up, championed by Deng Xiaoping, that paved the way for China’s achievements through greater integration with the world economically, socially and culturally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs
<p>There is still time for China’s leaders to revise this draft . The National People’s Congress has invited public comment on the proposal. If the draft only reflects the views of a faction within the party, as many believe, responses from the public, including foreigners, could be influential. Those people who wish to see China continue on its path of peaceful engagement should come forward and be heard. The comment period for the draft law ends June 4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - comments on the draft and suggestions
<p>The drafters of this law do not understand how China has benefited from its opening up. All they see are sinister “foreign agents ” instigating change. It would be a mistake for China , and unfortunate for the rest of the world, if its leadership caves in to its most radical elements and tells the world that, while foreign investment is welcome in China, foreign ideas are not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disadvantages of the law - western values
<p>Ira Belkin is executive director of N.Y.U. Law School’s U.S.-Asia Law Institute. Jerome A. Cohen is the institute’s co-director and an adjunct senior fellow at the</p>	

Article U6

<p><i>Clampdown in China Restricts 7,000 Foreign Organizations</i></p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>点击查看本文中文版 Read in Chinese</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the introduction deals with the main topics of the article, which are the law on foreign NGOs and the fact that it is restrictive towards NGOs and that involves a high level of presence of the police.
<p>By EDWARD WONG APRIL 28, 2016</p>	
 <p>An event by Greenpeace addressing climate change in Beijing, the capital, in 2009. The law subjects foreign groups to oversight by the police. Credit Elizabeth Dalziel/Associated Press</p>	
<p>BEIJING — China took a major step on Thursday in President Xi Jinping’s drive to impose greater control and limit Western influences on Chinese society, as it passed a new law restricting the work of foreign organizations and their local partners, mainly through police supervision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xi Jinping - western values - law - mps
<p>More than 7,000 foreign nongovernment groups will be affected, according to state news reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs
<p>Foreign groups working across Chinese civil society — on issues including the environment, philanthropy and cultural exchanges, and possibly even in education and business — will now have to find an official Chinese sponsor and must register with the police. This also applies to groups from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law specifics
<p>Those organizations that do not receive official approval will be forced to stop operating in the country. Many groups will probably curtail or eliminate programs deemed politically sensitive, such as training lawyers, in order to remain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negative comments on the law
<p>Groups that may have a hard time getting approval include those promoting workers’ rights, ethnic equality and religious freedoms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs at risk


The new law is the latest in a series of actions taken by Mr. Xi against the kind of Western influences and ideas that he and other leaders view as a threat to the survival of the Communist Party, such as an independent judiciary and media.	- Xi Jinping - western values
Mr. Xi makes loud pronouncements about ideology, and is expected to enact other sweeping security laws. He has departed sharply from the direction of several of his predecessors, who for decades guided China in seeking out foreign expertise to modernize society. (He did, though, send his own daughter to Harvard.)	- worries
This latest move is also part of a wider global trend in which powerful nations, including Russia and India, are cracking down on nongovernment organizations and consolidating power in the state.	
The prospect of the new law caused considerable anxiety among foreign and Chinese nongovernment organizations here after an early draft began circulating last year.	
Countries including the United States began campaigning for Beijing to scrap or drastically change the proposed law. Universities also weighed in, since vague wording in early drafts indicated that educational institutions could be affected. Business associations raised objections as well.	- US
On Thursday afternoon, the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, which puts an official stamp on the policies of the Chinese Communist Party, said the law had passed after a review of the third draft that began on Monday. It goes into effect Jan. 1, 2017.	- Law
The most draconian aspect of the earlier drafts remained, despite widespread outcry from foreign groups and governments. It requires that foreign nongovernment organizations register with the Ministry of Public Security and allow the police to scrutinize all aspects of their operations, including finances, at any time.	- mps
In China, where the domestic security apparatus has enormous power, the police could do that anyway, but foreign groups fear that the police will monitor their activities with much greater vigor given this newly formalized authority. The law states that any employee of such a group can be interrogated at any time.	- Police - worries
Foreign Groups in China	
Some NGOs operating in China that would be affected by the new law include:	
In addition, such groups must find an official Chinese partner organization. The law does not define what kinds of Chinese groups will be approved partners, and it is unclear how that determination will be made and by whom. Foreign groups fear that Chinese organizations will not want to take the risk.	- international worries
“I think more important than the law itself will be its implementation, and I think overseas NGOs now need to turn their focus to how they can be involved in the implementation process, which will be long and drawn out,” said Shawn Shieh, a deputy director at the China Labor Bulletin in Hong Kong who closely tracks the work of nongovernment groups in China.	- law
The Public Security Ministry will need to hire staff members and take other steps to enact the law, he said, “and overseas NGOs will need to communicate frequently with Public Security, educate them and maybe even provide services such as workshops, trainings and advice on how to manage NGOs and their projects and activities in China.”	- Mps - NGOs
Some officials in Beijing have characterized foreign nongovernment groups as “black hands” working to undermine one-party rule in the country. Those suspicions have grown under Mr. Xi.	- government towards NGOs - Xi
Officials have accused such groups of instigating the pro-democracy Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong and protests in Tibet, as well as trying to quietly usher Chinese society toward Western ways via what Mao Zedong called a “peaceful evolution.”	- government towards NGOs

<p>“The foreign NGO management law is like many other Xi-era initiatives: yet another tool to legalize human rights abuses,” said Sophie Richardson, the China director at Human Rights Watch.</p>	- human rights
Photo	
Under President Xi Jinping of China, suspicion of foreign nongovernmental groups has grown. CreditPool photo by Iori Sagisawa	
Xinhua, the state news agency, said this week that the third draft of the law included a new phrase that broadly defined the groups affected by the law — groups “such as foundations, social groups or think tanks.”	- law specifics
The draft also said that academic and research groups and hospitals would be beholden to “relevant provisions of national law.”	- law specifics
Xinhua interpreted that to mean that those organizations might not fall under the new law, since foreigners had expressed concern over the potential harm to academic programs.	- international worries
But Jeremy L. Daum, a senior researcher at the China Center of Yale Law School, noted on the China Law Translate blog that the language was vague and “somewhat confusing.”	- international worries
China has not had regulations allowing for the registration of foreign nongovernment organizations, so almost all such groups have been operating here in a legal gray area.	- previous situation
Foreign legal experts say China should have a law that approves the work of such groups. But from a civil society perspective, they say, it makes no sense for the Ministry of Public Security, rather than the Civil Affairs Ministry, to be the regulator.	- Mps
A few foreign nongovernment groups, including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, do operate with official sanction in China now, but they will still need to comply with the mandatory police registration.	- Mps - NGOs
Certain types of nongovernment organizations — like groups that work with Chinese human rights activists or lawyers — will have little chance of finding an official partner or registering with the police.	- human rights
One example is the Chinese Urgent Action Working Group, which a Chinese lawyer and a Swedish resident of Beijing founded seven years ago and registered as a business in Hong Kong.	- NGOs
The group offered legal training and assistance programs, supporting activist lawyers and grass-roots lawsuits against officials. In recent months, the police dismantled the group by	- legal ngo
arresting members. The Swede Peter Dahlin was detained in January and forced to make a televised confession of so-called crimes before being deported.	- western influence - us
Beijing is already suspicious of foreign and Chinese nongovernment organizations that receive funding from outside sources deemed politically suspect, like the National Endowment for Democracy and the Open Society Foundations, both based in the United States. Groups that operate here with any financing from those sources will be even more vulnerable under the new law.	- NGOs
The passage of the law also raises questions of whether more mainstream foreign nongovernment organizations will independently decide to cut certain programs, like initiatives promoting government transparency, or self-censor to secure a Chinese partner and register with the police.	
There has been a heated debate this month over whether the American Bar Association withdrew an offer to publish a proposed book by Teng Biao, a Chinese human rights lawyer, to avoid any potential fallout from the Chinese government.	- human rights

The bar association has a small office in Beijing that runs a rule-of-law program, although the headquarters said in a statement on Monday that its employees in China had no say in the decision.

- the conclusions by this author are always not connected to the introduction and leave the article sor of “open” they do not really close the argument.

Article U7

<p>China Close to Passing <i>Strict Law on Foreign Groups</i></p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>By EDWARD WONG APRIL 25, 2016</p>	<p>- before the publication of the last draft</p>
	<p>A slogan being projected by <i>Greenpeace</i> China onto the Yongdingmen Gate in Beijing in 2009. A proposed law would subject <i>foreign groups</i> to oversight by the <i>police</i>. Credit Greg Baker/Associated Press</p>
<p>BEIJING — China is moving closer this week to a new law that would strictly control thousands of foreign nongovernmental organizations in the country, state-run news agencies reported on Monday.</p>	<p>- introduction of the topic, it underlines the strictness of the law, puts emphasis on it</p>
<p>Officials are expected to give rapid approval to what may be the final draft of the law, the reports said.</p>	<p>- law</p>
<p>Foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations denounced two earlier drafts, saying their wording implied that the Chinese government viewed such groups as potential criminal organizations. Critics said the proposed restrictions would lead to groups' curtailing important work in China, such as legal assistance and programs promoting the rule of law.</p>	<p>- international critiques - Chinese government - rule of law</p>
<p>The White House issued a statement in September saying there were concerns that the law would "further narrow space for civil society in China." American officials urged the Chinese government to drop or make drastic revisions to the legislation, as well as to other sweeping draft security laws that would limit or hobble foreign operations in China, including businesses.</p>	<p>- civil society - disadvantages of the law - international critiques</p>
<p>The third and possibly final draft of the law has not been published for public review. A report on Monday by Xinhua, the state-run news agency, said the draft had just been submitted to a session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a body set up to approve Communist Party policy. The report said a committee had suggested that the law would be put up for a vote after two readings at the current session, which ends on Thursday.</p>	<p>- law draft</p>
<p>Xinhua said some changes from the second draft meant there would be fewer restrictions. For example, it said, the new draft would allow foreign nongovernmental organizations to have more than one office in China. But the</p>	<p>- law draft</p>

number and locations of branch offices would need approval by regulators.	
In addition, the current draft, as described by Xinhua, would require such groups to disclose how they spent all their funding and to publicly report all the activities they supported.	- law specifics
Starting with the first draft, the most onerous proposed restriction has been a requirement that each foreign nongovernmental organization must register with the police , or Ministry of Public Security , and must find an official partner group in China willing to take responsibility for all the actions of the nongovernmental organization .	- Mps - law specifics
The language subjecting the foreign groups to oversight by the police is likely to remain in the final version, according to a report by Global Times , a state-run newspaper. That would affect more than 7,000 groups operating in China.	- Police - ngos in China
Xinhua said one notable change in the new draft was a phrase giving examples of foreign groups that would be regulated by the law . The new draft says the law would apply to groups “such as foundations, social groups or think tanks,” the news agency reported. Exchanges with academic groups, schools and hospitals would be handled according to the “relevant provisions of national law .”	- law specifics
Critics of earlier drafts said those drafts were so broadly worded that any foreign university or educational group trying to work or hold activities in China would be subject to the new law and police oversight . The Xinhua report implied that might not be the case, but the wording was vague .	- international critiques
Jeremy L. Daum , a senior researcher at the China Center at Yale Law School , wrote on the China Law Translate blog on Monday that the wording used by Xinhua left “foreign and domestic organizations what activities might be covered.”	- activities
Mr. Daum also said the new draft, as outlined by Xinhua, would allow the police even more powers over foreign nongovernmental organization s , beyond the earlier proposed abilities to search offices at any time, limit incoming funds, cancel activities and revoke registration. According to Xinhua, the current draft says the police have the authority to summon representatives to give them a “talking to.” Security officers have long been able to do that, but the law would make that authority explicit .	- police
China has not previously had rules allowing for official registration of foreign nongovernmental organizations , forcing many to operate in a legal gray area here. Legal experts have said such rules should be put in place.	- previous regulations situation, gray area
But the same experts have also said it makes no sense for oversight and registration of such groups to be given to the Ministry of Public Security . The Civil Affairs Ministry would be a more suitable institution, they say .	
	- the conclusion is not really summing up the rest of the article or is not completely connected to the introduction. It highlights one last critique and the vision of this newspaper on the fact that the mps is now in charge for NGOs in china.


Article U8

<p><i>China Wrestles With Draft Law on Nongovernmental Organizations</i></p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>点击查看本文中文版 Read in Chinese</p>	
<p>Sinosphere</p>	
<p>By DIDI KIRSTEN TATLOW MARCH 11, 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The introduction deals with the fact that after two years the draft hasn't been approved yet and that this proposal raised concerns and fears, especially around the fact that NGOs have to find a sponsor and register under the police. This introduction presents the problems around the law as experienced by foreign countries who are spectators to the decision-making in China.
	<p><i>Volunteers for Roots & Shoots, the Jane Goodall Institute's youth program, planting tree saplings at a farm in Inner Mongolia in 2011 to help fight desertification. Credit How Hwee Young/European Pressphoto Agency</i></p>
<p>BEIJING — It has been more than two years since the Chinese government proposed tighter controls on foreign nongovernmental organizations, prompting fears for the future of a wide range of groups active in China, like medical charities, branches of foreign universities and business chambers. Among their concerns are the prospect of requirements to obtain government sponsors and police approval of projects and restrictions on fund-raising.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese government - law specifics

<p>Yet two drafts later , a “Foreign NGO Management Law ” still has not passed, raising questions about whether the national security-driven legislation could crimp international cooperation in areas the government cares about — such as education, industry and the environment — as it seeks to expand the economy in new ways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law - exchanged with foreign countries
<p>Few people expect the law to be dropped entirely. Zhang Dejiang, the head of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, China’s legislature, appeared to rule that out on Wednesday, saying it was among “the tasks for this year.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law
<p>In answer to a request for a comment, the National People’s Congress media office directed queries to an online interview request system. On Friday, a request submitted the previous day was still being processed, the system showed.</p>	
<p>But such has been the pushback from foreign governments, businesses, educational institutions, industry associations and traditional nongovernmental organizations that the brakes may be on, at least temporarily, said one representative of an educational organization, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the delicacy of the issue. He questioned if the legislation was being “watered down.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law
<p>At a news conference on March 4, just before the opening of the National People’s Congress, Fu Ying, the spokeswoman for the congress, refocused debate on the issue when she said that the government was still reviewing comments on the legislation from around the world, even though the official comment period ended in June.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggestions - national people's congress
<p>She appeared to say that action on the law was uncertain. “It has still not yet been definitely decided which session of the Standing Committee will submit the review,” Ms. Fu said. “We still have to deal with various recommendations and opinions in order to revise this law well.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Npc
<p>But Ms. Fu defended the law as offering clarity to foreign nongovernmental organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - worries
<p>“We need to clearly specify which activities are illegal,” she said, “Mostly, we are trying to provide a more standardized legal environment, not trying to restrict foreign NGOs from conducting beneficial activities in China.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ngos
<p>Shawn Shieh, a worker at a Hong Kong-based nongovernmental organization, said, “I was interested to hear Fu Ying say that they were still reviewing comments on the draft law.”</p>	
<p>“It’s been almost 10 months since the comments session,” he said. “This delay indicates that there is some debate over this. This draft law contained things of really serious concern, not just for international NGOs but also for those within the system.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay law
<p>A Western diplomat , speaking on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to discuss the subject, said that Ms. Fu’s comments “could be code for the fact that it” — the latest draft — “has been passed over, because she didn’t attach a definite time frame for when they would be finished.”</p>	
<p>Although the government and security forces probably did not heed the opinion of human rights nongovernmental organizations, they might listen to other groups, he said. “A lot of international critical comment wasn’t based on human rights issues, but that it would make it very difficult for academic contacts, research organizations” and other groups, he said.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human rights
<p>Still, the diplomat expected a law to be passed, noting that Foreign Minister Wang Yi had raised the issue in the United States last month. “Wang Yi was in D.C. and said, ‘You can’t have an environment in which these organizations operate without some kind of law,’” he said.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US - Law - Ngos

<p>According to Ms. Fu, there are about 7,000 nongovernmental organizations operating in China. In 2014, <i>CSS Today</i>, a newspaper affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, estimated there were about 1,000. But if short-term projects were included, it said, that number would rise to 4,000 to 6,000.</p>	
<p>Foreign business chambers in Beijing welcomed Ms. Fu's comments suggesting that the government was considering outside opinion.</p>	
<p>"It's important legislation, and the government should take a careful approach," said Maggie Xie, general manager of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China. "If they are listening to criticism, it's a good thing. They should be taking their time to think about this."</p>	
<p><i>Correction: May 18, 2016</i></p>	
	<p>- it is concluded on a positive note, in which the author reports the words of Maggie Xie, who says that the delay might be a good thing for foreign countries because it means that they are really considering the foreign opinion and want to carefully revise the law.</p>
<p><i>An article on March 12 about China's struggle to come up with legislation imposing tighter controls on foreign nongovernmental organizations two years after it was first proposed misstated the timing of a visit to the United States by China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, during which he spoke about NGOs in China. The visit took place in February, not last year. The error was corrected online shortly after the article was published, but editors failed to follow through with this print correction.</i></p>	

Article C9

<p>全国人大就《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》举行新闻发布会</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>		
<p>侯艳 刘会民</p>			
<p>2016年04月29日08:15 来源：央广网</p>			
		<p>extreme repetition of 境外非政府组</p>	
<p>原标题：全国人大就《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》举行新闻发布会</p>			
	<p>- the introduction introduces the law and states that it has been modified for the better and taht will make things easier</p>		
<p>据中国之声《新闻和报纸摘要》报道，十二届全国人大常委会第二十次会议就《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》举行新闻发布会，全国人大常委会法工委副主任张勇表示，外界对相关政策可能会收紧的担心是多余的。相对于草案二审稿，历经全国人大常委会会议三次审议的境外非政府组织境内活动管理法做了较大修改，明确法律调整范围，删除有关驻在期限等规定，对境外非政府组织既有规范，也有鼓励和保障。全国人大常委会法工委副主任张勇表示，这部法律将为境外非政府组织在我国境内合法有序开展</p>	<p>- law: second draft went through big modifications in the 3 meeting of the people's congress , will improve the easyness in doing things for the foreign NGOs - international worries: superflous</p>	<p>international worries: superflous</p>	<p>active verbs</p>

<p>活动提供便利。</p>			
<p>张勇：” 中国对境外非政府组织来华开展友好的交流、交往、合作一直抱着积极、开放和欢迎的态度，但是，我想也毋庸讳言，的确有极少数的境外非政府组织企图或者已经做过了危害中国社会稳定和国家安全的的事情。所以说，将境外非政府组织在华的活动纳入法治轨道，这是中国推行全面依法治国，建设法治社会的必然要求。境外非政府组织的合法权益一定会在这部法律的规范引导之下得到更加充分、更加有力的保障。”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intneiton of the law, advantages of the law - NGOs that threaten national security are the antagonists - rule of law 	<p>constrast between the first part of the paragraph that is very positive, and the second which is negative and talks about the antagonists of china, which are the NGOs who want to harm national security</p>	<p>long speech, author</p> <p>direct same</p>
<p>按照规定，境外非政府组织境内活动管理<u>法</u>将从 2017 年 1 月 1 日开始实施。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law 	<p>it stands out, and so underlines the beginning of the law</p>	
<p>之所以预留 8 个多月的实施准备期，张勇解释称：” 一方面是为了方便众多的境外非政府组织有足够多的时间去了解、熟悉这部法律的内容，知道自己的权利和义务，另一方面也促使负责这部法律实施的有关机关，在这段时间把相关的具体实施细则制定得更加细致周全，同时也需要培训相关的工作人员，确保这</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time for NGOs to get used to the law, positive representation of the government that allows them to have time 	<p>direct speech</p>	<p>there is no real subject</p>


<p>部法律能够取得比较好的实施效果。”（记者 侯艳 刘会民）</p>			
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Article C10

人民日报 钟声：“深度关切”背后的不良居心	discourse strands
2016年04月30日 04:53 来源： 人民网—人民日报	
手机看新闻	
原标题：“深度关切”背后的不良居心（钟声）	- the introduction introduces the law and why it has been enacted and also the “problem” underlined by this article, which is the behaviour and attitude of the US towards it
对各国立法主权予以充分尊重，这是外交常识和应有的规矩	
	- respect the Chinese legal system
4月28日，中国出台境外非政府组织境内活动管理法。依法管理境外非政府组织，保护合法，防范非法，是中国推进全面依法治国、建设法治社会的必要举措，符合国际惯例。然而，美国国家安全委员会、美国国务院高官却煞有介事地发表声明，对此表示“深度关切”，妄加非议。	- law - rule of law - US
	- rule of law - US
对各国立法主权予以充分尊重，这是外交常识和应有的规矩。是什么让华盛顿如此失态？中国依法管理境外非政府组织在中国境内的活动，同美国“国家安全”有何相干？	- international worries
	- human rights - international concerns
还是先来看看华盛顿在“深度关切”什么吧。	- US - Law - Chinese government - NGOs - national security
	- international concerns - advantages of the law
“这部法律将限制美国与中国个人和组织之间的接触”，“敦促	- NGOs - US - national security

<p>中方维护境外非政府组织在中国的运营能力”， ” 敦促中方尊重人权 卫士” ……</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human rights - US
<p>不知道华盛顿是否注意到，就在其如此” 深度关切” 的这部法律出台当天，中国全国人大常委会法工委一位负责人在新闻发布会上讲的这样一段话：中国改革开放三十多年来，在华开展活动的境外非政府组织据不完全统计有近万家，其中绝大多数为推动中国的改革开放事业和社会进步作出了积极有益的贡献 ，但也毋庸讳言的确有极少数境外非政府组织企图或者已经做过了危害中国社会稳定和国家安全的的事情。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international concerns - western values (democracy) - national security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs democracy - national security
<p>如果华盛顿心里惦记着的非政府组织属于” 绝大多数”，又有什么必要 惴惴不安呢？朋友 来了有好酒，中国人的待客之道人尽皆知。 相关法律出台后，境外非政府组织在华活动只会开展得更顺利，更有序 ，其合法权益也将得到更充分、更有力的保障。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs

Article C11

<p>便利 境外非政府组织在华依法活动</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南将发布</p>	
<p>2016年10月16日 04:35 来源: 人民网-人民日报</p>	
<p>分享到:</p>	
	<p>- the introduction introduces the main topic, which is the guidebook about how to carry out activities for foreign NGOs</p>
	
<p>本报上海 10 月 15 日电 (记者张洋) 记者从公安部和上海市公安局 14 日在上海召开的境外非政府组织座谈会上获悉: 《境外非政府组织代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南 (征求意见稿)》已研究拟定, 将于明年 1 月 1 日《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》正式实施之前对外发布。</p>	<p>- law - mps</p>
<p>公安部 境外非政府组织管理办公室负责人郝云宏 表示, 为给境外非政府组织在华依法 开展活动创造良好条件、提供高效便捷 服务, 正按照法律有关规定做好相关准备。目前, 由公安部牵头, 有关部门参加的国家境外非政府组织监督管理工作协调机制已经建立, 负责研究、协调、解决境外非政府组织在中国境内开展活动监督管理和服务便利 中的重大问题。</p>	<p>- mps - advantages of the law</p>
<p>相关配套规范性文件正在研究制订之中, 包括《境外非政府组织代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南》《境外非政府组织在中国境内活动领域和项目目录、业务主管单位名录》等。相关服务信息系统和互联网站也在建设, 可通过网上办事服务平台, 进行 登记备案预约、申请、提交相关材料等。</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>据了解, 公安部正会同民政部、国家工商总局研究做好已在这两个部门登记的部分境外非政府组织代表机构的移交工作, 确保平稳过渡 到新法律管理框架下, 以保护这些境外非政府组织的合法权益。</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>

<p>各省级公安 机关出入境接待大厅正建设登记备案受理窗口，方便境外非政府组织及外籍工作人员一并办理工作、居留等相关证件手续。</p>	
<p>美国 美中贸易全国委员会上海代表处、俄罗斯联邦工商会驻华代表处、德国工商大会上海代表处等 9 家境外非政府组织代表人士参会，提出建设性 意见建议。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US - Exchanges between China and foreign countries - Comments on the draft and suggestions
<p>责编：王政淇、崔东</p>	

Article C12

<p>境外非政府组织 境内活动依法有序</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>京沪粤等地已为 32 家境外非政府组织驻华代表机构颁发登记证书</p>	
<p>2017 年 02 月 09 日 05:24 来源: 人民网-人民日报</p>	<p>- published after the actual promulgation of the law</p>
<p>分享到:</p>	
	<p>- subtitle introduces the main topic</p>
	<p>- the introduction mentions that the law came into effect the first of January, and that 32 NGOs already managed to register in the main provinces</p>
<p>原标题: 境外非政府组织 境内活动依法有序京沪粤等地已为 32 家境外非政府组织驻华代表机构颁发登记证书</p>	
<p>本报北京 2 月 8 日电 (记者张洋) 日前, 记者从公安部 获悉, 随着 2017 年 1 月 1 日《中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》的正式施行, 境外非政府组织境内活动管理服务工作依法有序, 全国各地境外非政府组织登记受理窗口均已正式对外开展业务。截至目前, 北京、上海、广东 已为 32 家境外非政府组织驻华代表机构颁发了登记证书。</p>	<p>- law - law specifics</p>
<p>依法规范境外非政府组织境内活动, 提供必要的便利和服务, 同时加强监督管理, 明确相应的法律责任, 是世界各国通行的做法。中国政府 对境外非政府组织来华开展友好的交流、交往、合作, 一直持积极、开放、欢迎的态度, 并高度重视境外非政府组织在华活动的服务管理工作, 积极推动建立健全境外非政府组织管理服务工作机制。</p>	<p>- NGOs - attitude towards NGOs - what the law is for 4 advantages of the law - Chinese government</p>
<p>2016 年 4 月 28 日, 十二届全国人大常委会第二十次会议表决通过《中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》, 为规范和引导境外非政府组织在我国境内的活动, 保障其在华合法权益, 更好地促进交往与合作, 提供了重要的法律依据。</p>	<p>- intentions with this law</p>

<p>作为境外非政府组织在中国境内开展活动的登记管理机关，公安机关高度重视境外非政府组织服务管理工作。积极为境外非政府组织在中国境内依法开展活动创造良好条件，为他们顺利办理登记备案提供便利服务。</p>	<p>- intentions with the law - mps</p>
<p>——2016年11月，公安部研究制定并公布了《境外非政府组织代表机构登记和临时活动备案办事指南》，明确了代表机构登记和临时活动备案的办事流程和具体要求，并公开了公安部境外非政府组织管理办公室联系电话。</p>	<p>- mps</p>
<p>——2016年12月，公安部会同有关部门和业务主管单位在深入研究论证的基础上，研究制定并公布了《境外非政府组织在中国境内活动领域和项目目录、业务主管单位名录（2017）》，为境外非政府组织登记备案提供指引。</p>	<p>- mps</p>
<p>——在公安部官网上建立对外办事服务平台，公布了操作手册，提供相关公开信息及网上咨询、注册、提交资料等便利服务措施。</p>	<p>- mps</p>
<p>——对已经在民政、工商部门登记的部分境外非政府组织代表机构，公安部还积极会同民政部、国家工商总局进行专题研究，做好已合法登记的境外非政府组织代表机构的移交工作，切实保护他们的合法权益。</p>	<p>- mps - international worries - US - accepts foreign suggestions</p>
<p>据公安部境外非政府组织管理办公室负责人介绍，为了主动回应外方关切，让境外非政府组织更好地了解法律、明晰权利义务，公安部会同有关部门多次同美国、英国、德国等国家驻华使领馆、欧盟驻华代表团官员及境外非政府组织代表座谈，并就办事指南公开征求意见。2016年11月，分别在上海和广州邀请部分领馆官员及境外非政府组织代表召开通气会，并实地参观公安机关境外非政府组织登记受理窗口，现场观摩了办理登记备案的流程和操作模式。</p>	<p>- relations with foreign countries</p>
<p>通过主动加强与相关使领馆官员和境外非政府组织代表沟通交流，诚恳邀请实地参观，积极为办理机构登记和临时活动备案提供方便，认真受理窗口或网上每一个申请、咨询。公安机关、有关部门和业务主管单位切实履行法律赋予的职责，依法实施监督、提供服务，以良</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>好的执法形象赢得了外方的普遍肯定，相关领馆官员与境外非政府组织代表对我开放、包容、务实的做法纷纷表示赞赏和感谢。</p>	
<p>公安部境外非政府组织管理办公室负责人表示，公安机关欢迎境外非政府组织来华开展友好交流合作，并提供高效便捷的服务，依法保护其合法权益。</p>	<p>- the conclusion deals with the fact that theingos are welcomed in china if they come to develop positive relationships of cooperation.</p>

Article C13

<p>立法 为境外非政府组织合法权益护航——专家解读境外非政府组织境内活动管理法</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>我要评论</p>	
<p>2016年05月05日 02:36:54 来源: <i>人民日报</i></p>	
	<p>- The introduction is about the journey that the law went through in a year, the worries that it caused in foreign countries and the fact that after a year it is a hot topic again.</p>
<p>时隔一年，境外非政府组织的立法再次成为关注热点。自去年4月该法向社会公开征求意见之后，历经一年的潜心修改，境外非政府组织境内活动管理法终于经十二届全国人大常委会第二十次会议通过，并将于明年元旦实施。该法立法期间引起各界高度关注，为厘清相关问题、正确解读和实施法律，记者就此专访了北京大学法学院副教授金锦萍。</p>	<p>- Law - western worries</p>
<p>长期以来，我国缺乏规范和引导境外非政府组织的专门立法。由于缺乏法律依据，截至今天近万家进入境内的非政府组织中，真正在民政部门登记的不过寥寥数十家，大量境外非政府组织游离在法律之外。</p>	<p>- situatiton before the law</p>
<p>此次境外非政府组织境内活动管理法的立法目的不言而喻：规范、引导境外非政府组织在境内开展活动，保障其合法权益，促进交流与合作。本法的颁布实施使境外非政府组织在我国境内开展活动从无法可依过渡到有法可依，既有利于纾解其原先的合法性困境，也是全面推进依法治国 rule of law 和建设法治国家的必然要求。</p>	<p>- intention with this law</p>
<p>在立法过程中，引起一定程度关切和担忧的是该法将境外非政府组织的登记管理机关确定为公安部 MPS 门。事实上，国外立法中也有公共安全部门负责此项事务的先例，而就我国公安机关的职责来说，除负责违法犯罪活动、恐怖活动和危害社会治安秩序的行为的处置之外，还担</p>	<p>- western worries - mps</p>

<p>负着大量社会管理工作——例如户口、居民身份证、国籍和出入境事务管理、交通、消防和危险物品管理等等。而此次立法之后，公安机关也将依法履行其作为境外非政府组织登记管理机关的相关职责。</p>	
<p>本次立法明确了对于境外非政府组织实施”双重管理体制”，即境外非政府组织在境内开展活动同时受到登记管理机关和相关业务主管部门的监督管理。本法明确规定，国务院公安部 MPS 门和省级人民政府公安机关为境外非政府组织在境内开展活动的登记管理机关，国务院有关部门和单位 and 省级人民政府有关部门和单位，是境外非政府组织在中国境内开展活动的业务主管单位。</p>	<p>- law (dual management)</p>
<p>境外非政府组织境内活动法尽管依然延续”双重管理体制”，但是明确规定了政府有义务公布业务主管单位的名录，让境外非政府组织能够按图索骥地顺利找到业务主管单位，同时明确了登记和备案程序，有望解决长期存在的”登记难”问题。</p>	<p>- law dual management.</p>
<p>境外非政府组织境内活动管理法明确规定了境外非政府组织在我国境内开展活动需要遵守中国法律，同时也明确了其开展活动的原则和规则。</p>	<p>- law</p>
<p>本法赋予了登记管理机关在法定情形下可以采取行政 administrative 强制措施的权限，包括：约谈境外非政府组织代表机构的首席代表以及其他负责人；现场检查；询问相关当事人；查询、复制甚至封存有关资料；查封与扣押；冻结银行账户。其他诸如国家安全、外交外事、财政、金融监管、海关、税务、外国专家和反洗钱主管部门等，也在其职责范围之内对于境外非政府组织境内开展的活动依法实施监督管理。</p>	<p>- law (administrative role)</p>
<p>同时为确保国际上通行的非政府组织的 3 个特性：非营利性、非宗教性和非政治性，立法也明确规定境外非政府组织不得从事或者资助营利性活动、政治活动，不得非法从事或者资助宗教活动。</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
	<p>- the conclusion just states what it is meant as ngo in the law, it does not conclude really, because there is no</p>

real argumetn in this article, it is more an in depth explanation and presentation of the law.

Article C14

《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》 解读	discourse strands
我要评论	
2016年05月17日 09:19:38 来源: 慈善公益报	
服务与管理 并重	
——《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》 出台及解读	
日前，十二届全国人大常委会第二十次会议表决通过《中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》。法律自2017年1月1日起施行。	- law
修订过程体现科学、民主	
境外非政府组织境内活动管理法共7章54条，包括总则、登记和备案、活动规范、便利措施、监督管理、法律责任和附则等内容。	- law specifics
据《慈善公益报》记者了解，2014年12月及2015年4月，十二届全国人大常委会先后 两次 对法律草案进行审议。十二届全国人大常委会第二十次会议上，与会人员认为，全国人大常委会 二次 审议后将法律草案全文向 社会公布 征求意见，召开座谈会并 多次 调研，在广泛听取和 充分吸收各方面 意见基础上对法律草案进行了 修改和完善 ， 充分 体现了科学立法、 民主 立法的精神。草案3次审议稿在调整范围、登记和备案、活动规范、便利措施等方面作了 修改完善 ，框架结构合理， 具体 制度设计明确、 具体 ，对境外非政府组织既有规范也有 鼓励和保障 ，已经比较成熟，建议经本次会议进一步修改后通过。	- law approval - suggestion and opinion - improvement of the law
《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》指出，本法所称 境外非政府组织 ，是指在境外合法成立的基金会、社会团体、智库机构等 非营利 、非政府的社会组织。境外非政府组织依照本法可以在经济、教育、科技、文化、卫生、体育、环保等领域和 济困 、救灾等方面开展有利于公益事业发展的活动。境外非政府组织在中国境内 不得 从事或者资助营利性活动、政治活动， 不得非法 从事或者资助宗教活动。	- law specifics - NGOs

<p>法律规定，国家保障和支持境外非政府组织在中国境内依法开展活动。各级人民政府有关部门应当为境外非政府组织在中国境内依法开展活动提供必要的便利和服务。国务院公安部门和省级人民政府公安机关会同有关部门制定境外非政府组织活动领域和项目目录，公布业务主管单位名录，为境外非政府组织开展活动提供指引。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intention with the law - mps - advantages of the law
<p>法律同时规定，县级以上人民政府有关部门应当依法为境外非政府组织提供政策咨询、活动指导服务。登记管理机关应当通过统一的网站，公布境外非政府组织申请设立代表机构以及开展临时活动备案的程序，供境外非政府组织查询。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - things that the government at every level should carry out to put the law into practice.
<p>不得在境内设分支机构</p>	
<p>全国人大常委会法工委副主任张勇表示，据正式实施还有一段时间，之所以规定实施的准备期，一方面是为了方便众多的境外非政府组织有足够多的时间去了解、熟悉这部法律的内容，知道自己的权利和义务。另一方面也促使负责这部法律实施的有关机关，包括登记管理机关、业务主管单位以及其他有关部门，在这段时间把相关的具体实施细则制定得更加细致周全。同时也需要培训相关的工作人员，更好熟悉相关的业务，提供更好的服务，从而确保这部法律能够取得比较好的实施效果。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government deputy director - things to do to make the law successful
<p>法律规定了境外非政府组织代表机构设立要由公安机关负责。对此，全国人大常委会法工委社会法室巡视员郭林茂表示，我们的管理体制有中国特点。一是双重管理，二是公安机关是登记管理机关，三是公安机关负主要的责任，对境外非政府组织进行监督管理。中国的公安机关有维护国家安全、维护社会秩序、制止和惩治违法犯罪行为的职责，同时中国公安机关还有管理户籍、国籍、出入境和外国人在华活动有关事务的管理职责。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mps - law specifics, Chinese characteristics
<p>此外，法律还规定，境外非政府组织不得在中国境内设立分支机构，国务院另有规定的除外。郭林茂介绍说，草案二审稿规定了境外非政府组织在中国只能设一个代表机构，通过这次修改完善，境外非政府组织设代表机构不再限制，可根据业务范围、活动地域及开</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law specifics, branches

<p>展活动的需要设立。”既然代表机构放开，分支机构就没有必要存在。而为什么国务院另有规定的除外，就是原来有一些国外的自然科学学术机构、学术单位曾在中国设立分会，对这些已经设立的分会我们认可。”</p>	
<p>郭林茂进一步解释说，制定境外非政府组织境内活动管理法，不是不让你来。任何境外非政府组织到中国来只要进行友好的交流与合作，按照中国的法律办事，你所有的权利我们都要依法进行保障，我们会为你提供一切便利。如果有极少数境外非政府组织抱着、打着交流合作的旗号，来搞违法甚至犯罪活动，我们公安部门确实要进行制止，甚至要进行惩处。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nogs (se vengon in pace sono ben accette) - mps
<p>立法是服务与管理并重</p>	
<p>对于此法的颁布，专家对《慈善公益报》记者表示，境外非政府组织境内活动管理法的出台，是我国全面推进依法治国、建设法治国家的客观要求。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rule of law - intention with this law
<p>北京大学法学院非营利组织法研究中心主任金锦萍说，这是我国第一部针对境外非政府组织的立法，填补了规范缺失和秩序空白。原有法律规定未能为境外非政府组织在我国境内开展活动提供行为规范。境外非政府组织也曾被曝光有价格垄断、招摇撞骗等违法行为，但政府部门因缺乏执法依据而无可奈何。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law(the first directed to NGOs) - NGOs
<p>在金锦萍看来，境外非政府组织境内活动管理法明确规定了境外非政府组织在我国境内开展活动需要遵守我国法律，可以有效解决上述困境。法律明确了境外非政府组织开展活动的原则和规范，同时为确保国际上通行的非政府组织的三个特性，即非营利性、非宗教性和非政治性，法律也明确规定境外非政府组织在我国境内不得从事或者资助营利性活动、政治活动，不得非法从事或者资助宗教活动。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law - respect Chinese law
<p>中国社会科学院法学研究所研究员谢增毅表示，境外非政府组织境内活动管理法体现了服务与管理并重的理念。法律在赋予境外非政府组织合法权益的同时，也按照法治原则，明确其开展活动不得损害国家利益、社会公共利益和公民、法人以及其他组织的合法权</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - law - law specifics

<p>益，规定了具体的义务和责任，这有利于将境外非政府组织在华活动纳入法治轨道。</p>	
<p>法律规定，国务院公安部门 and 省级人民政府公安机关，是境外非政府组织在中国境内开展活动的登记管理机关。</p>	
<p>对此，谢增毅表示，不同国家对境外非政府组织的管理有不同的管理体制，具体由哪个机关负责要根据该国行政机关的具体职能确定。我国公安机关负有管理户籍、国籍、出入境和外国人在华活动有关事务的管理职责，在管理外国组织机构及其人员在华活动方面有丰富经验。因此，由公安机关作为登记管理机关是适当的。”由哪个机关负责境外非政府组织的管理是一方面，另一方面是要明确管理机关的职责，确保其依法行政，这方面该法也进行了明确规定。”</p>	- mps
<p>金锦萍也强调，公安部门在履职过程中要依法行政，兼顾服务保障和监督管理双重职能，与境外非政府组织建立起互相信任和良性互动的关系，确保立法目的的实现。</p>	
<p>专家表示，法律的出台，是引导和规范境外非政府组织在我国境内活动、保障其合法权益的一项重要举措。</p>	- mps
<p>谢增毅说，境外非政府组织境内活动管理法明确了境外非政府组织活动的领域、程序、规范，无论是设立代表机构还是开展临时活动，都有明确的法律规定。该法对有关机关和部门的工作也提出了要求，登记管理机关要抓紧制定境外非政府组织在华的活动领域和项目目录，要公布业务主管单位的名录，要在网站上公布如何申请代表机构以及开展临时活动备案的程序。有关机关对境外非政府组织要提供政策咨询和活动指导服务。这些规定，将进一步明确境外非政府组织的法律地位，使其在华活动更加顺利有序开展，进一步促进中外交流与合作。</p>	- mps why it was chosen
<p>”法律的出台，将让以公益慈善事业或者非营利事业为宗旨并依法律和章程开展活动的境外非政府组织获得合法身份，明确行为边界，并得到法律保障和政策支持，也将为政府部门依法惩处以非政府组织名义从事违法犯罪活动的行为提供法律依据，维护国家利益和社</p>	- intention with the law

<p>会公共利益。” 金锦萍说， ” 相信和期待境外非政府组织与开放的 中国 继续同行 。”</p>	
<p>第六批山寨社团名单公布</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>离岸社团是指在境外注册， 没有经过国内有关部门注册认证就在国内活动的社团， 他们实则利用境内外的管理差异和信息上的不对称， 打法律的” 擦边球”， 游走在监管的” 空白地带”。 5 月 1 0 日， 民政部公布了第六批 1 0 0 个” 离岸社团” ” 山寨社团” 名单。</p>	<p>- intention with the law</p>
<p>《慈善公益报》记者了解到， 第六批” 离岸社团” “山寨社团” 包括中国物流行业协会、中国建筑防水行业协会、中国民营经济研究院、国家标准化管理研究院、中国环境培训中心、中国策划研究院、中国艺术教育研究院等， 其中中国传统文化促进会与民政部登记社团重名。</p>	<p>- list of offshore organizations ?</p>
<p>民政部指出， 为保护社会公众合法权益 ， 维护社会组织登记管理秩序 ， 民政部在现有职权范围内， 自今年 3 月以来分批次公布了” 离岸社团” “山寨社团” 名单， 取得了良好的社会效果。 2 0 1 7 年 1 月 1 日起《境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》实施后， 境外非政府组织在境内开展活动必须遵守这部法律的规定， 否则公安部门将依法追究其法律责任 。 据悉， 社会公众可通过中国社会组织网曝光台检索” 离岸社团” “山寨社团” 名单， 或通过中国社会组织网查询在民政部依法登记的全国性社会组织， 以免受骗上当。</p>	<p>- mps</p>


Article C15

<p>公安部向部分国家驻沪领事馆通报境外非政府组织境内活动管理法相关准备工作</p>	<p>discourse strands</p>
<p>我要评论</p>	
<p>2016 年 11 月 10 日 02:42:39 来源： 人民日报</p>	
	<p>- Full name of the law.</p>
<p>本报北京 11 月 9 日电 公安部和上海市公安局 8 日下午在上海召开通气会，向部分国家驻沪领事馆通报公安机关贯彻落实《中华人民共和国境外非政府组织境内活动管理法》相关准备工作情况。</p>	<p>- Already done, underline the positive steps already taken by the mps.</p>
<p>据公安部境外非政府组织管理办公室负责人介绍，为确保明年 1 月 1 日境外非政府组织境内活动管理法的有效实施，目前国家境外非政府组织监督管理工作协调机制已经成立，由公安部牵头，有关业务主管部门参加；各省级公安机关出入境接待大厅正在建设登记备案受理窗口；相关配套规范性文件正在研究制定，境外非政府组织管理服务信息系统和互连网站正在建设。此外，公安部正会同民政部、国家工商总局研究做好已在这两个部门登记的部分境外非政府组织代表机构的移交工作。</p>	<p>- Shift to mps</p>
<p>通气会上，针对外方关切的一些具体实施问题，公安部也予以了正面回应。</p>	<p>- International worries.</p>
<p>美国、英国、德国、法国、意大利、日本、瑞典、荷兰、波兰、比利时、爱尔兰等 11 国驻上海领事馆官员参加通气会，提出了富有建设性的意见建议，并参观了上海市公安局境外非政府组织登记受理窗口，现场观摩了办理登记备案的流程和操作模式。</p>	<p>- Us is always the first country to be mentioned.</p>

Article C16

Foreign NGO draft would 'regulate, not restrict' operations	discourse strands
By Cao Yin and Luo Wangshu (chinadaily.com.cn)	
Updated: 2016-03-04 20:18:27	
Lawmakers are discussing and collecting opinions on legislation related to overseas NGOs, in a move to provide the legal foundation for the organizations to develop in China, a spokeswoman for the annual session of China's top legislature said on Friday.	- Law
The legislation covering the behavior of overseas NGOs has already been discussed twice in the NPC standing committee, and a draft of it draft has been published online to solicit opinions from home and abroad, said Fu Ying, spokeswoman for the fourth session of the 12th National People's Congress.	- law review
Fu confirmed that the draft has drawn attention because it is related to the interests of overseas NGOs and the activity of foreign individuals in China.	- law draft
More than 7,000 overseas NGOs are active in China, including those engaged in environmental, technological, educational and cultural industries, she said, adding that their work benefits China.	- NGOs
"The legislation is to regulate overseas NGOs' activities, clarifying which behaviors are illegal," she said. "What we want is to lay a legal foundation for how they operate, not restrict their development."	- intention with the law
It is still uncertain when the draft will be submitted to the committee for discussion, she added.	- law timing
Deng Guosheng, vice-dean of Tsinghua University's Institute for Philanthropy, said that many overseas NGOs cannot register in China because there is no law specifically applicable to them.	- before the law
"The gap in the law has brought difficulties for some foreign NGOs in hiring processes or opening bank accounts," Deng said. "Some are forced to register as enterprises that are not eligible for tax deduction policies."	- before the law
The gap also leaves governments without a clear idea of the status of foreign NGOs, let alone knowledge of what and where they are, he said.	- Law
In Deng's view, different types of foreign NGOs should fall under different legal categories, "because some are agents solely representing the interests of their foreign headquarters, while some only engage in charity, so their developmental aims in China are different."	- Law
Deng suggested the legislation should clearly answer what foreign NGOs it applies to, "as academic activity sponsored by foreign universities and for international communication is also a kind of charitable organization."	
Another question is whether the same rules should apply for foreign and domestic NGOs. One major international independent organization for children has voiced that it wants to be treated the same way local charities are.	- law if it applies to domestic NGOs.
"In the UK, we see charities registered with the charities commission under the same rules as Save the Children. UK-headquartered and non-UK ones are treated in the same way," wrote Pia MacRae, country director of Save the Children in China.	

Article C17

Draft law eases curbs on foreign NGOs in country	discourse strands
Updated: 2016-04-26 06:54	
(Xinhua)	
	<p><i>A child attends an Earth Hour activity in Shanghai in March calling for environmental protection. The event was started in 2007 by the WorldWide Fund for Nature, an environmental NGO. CHINA DAILY</i></p>
<p>Rapid expansion has made the new provisions for certain groups 'necessary', lawmaker says</p>	
<p>A draft law to regulate NGOs from outside the Chinese mainland eases restrictions on their operations and activities.</p>	<p>- Law</p>
<p>The bill was submitted for its third reading to the bimonthly session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, which runs from Monday to Thursday.</p>	
<p>Xu Xianming, deputy head of the NPC Law Committee, said the bill regulates the activities of overseas NGOs in China and protects their rights and interests.</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>Many overseas NGOs have engaged in charity and academic exchanges in China and have played a positive role since the reform and opening-up drive started in the late 1970s.</p>	<p>- ngos</p>
<p>“Since their number has grown quickly and their activities have intensified, it is necessary to have a law to regulate and guide them,” Xu said.</p>	<p>- Law</p>
<p>Exchanges and cooperation between Chinese and overseas colleges, hospitals and research institutes of science and engineering will follow existing regulations.</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>
<p>The bill removes the restriction of only one office for NGOs on the Chinese mainland, though their number and locations must be approved by the regulatory authority .</p>	<p>- law specifics</p>

The five-year limit on operations of representative offices in China will also be deleted .	- law specifics
Representative offices of overseas NGOs and overseas NGOs carrying out temporary activities in China are forbidden from recruiting members on the mainland without the permission of the State Council.	- law specifics
The restrictions on staff and volunteers will be removed , but tougher rules would be imposed on finances , including sources of funds and expenses. They should have their financial reports audited and published.	- changes
The proposed new law stipulates that overseas NGOs should report to the regulator 15 days before their program begins, and their Chinese partners should obtain approval.	- law specifics
The bill allows the police to interview chief representatives and senior executives of overseas NGOs, and force the Chinese partner to terminate a cooperation program if it is considered to undermine State security .	- Police - national security
Overseas NGOs that engage in illegal activities , including those to subvert the State and split the nation, will be blacklisted and banned from operating on the mainland.	- illegal NGOs
Other drafts to be discussed	
<i>Public cultural services</i>	
A draft law to protect public cultural services was handed to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion on Monday. It clarifies requirements for building public culture facilities and improving cultural products and activities, in a move to satisfy demand and push related industries' development. Facilities identified in the draft include a library, technology museum and stadium. Where to build such facilities should be subject to public opinion, the draft said, and no one should change or occupy such places.	
<i>Wildlife protection</i>	
The revised draft Law on Protection of Wildlife was presented to top legislature for second reading on Monday. If passed, it would be the first revision of the law since it took effect in 1989. The revised draft has so far incorporated five amendments based on public concerns about wildlife protection.	
<i>National defense</i>	
The draft Law on National Defense Transportation was submitted to the top legislature on Monday. The draft is the first legislation made for the military since November 2012. It aims at regulating the People's Liberation Army's transportation and improving the military's strategic projection capability, according to experts.	