



Charity in China

中国的慈善事业

Charity in China is continually evolving to be more of a collaborative union between the legislative policies and charitable organizations (as opposed to independent establishments). In 2013 it was reported that less than 34% of registered charities in China were not on par with the international basic standards when it came to transparency and disclosure. This is changing though, as the government and charities are beginning to work together, ultimately changing the way charities are organised and managed in China.

中国的慈善事业正在不断发展中，更多是介于立法政策和慈善机构之间的协作联盟（而不是独立机构）。2013年，有报道称在透明度和公开度上，中国注册慈善机构符合国际标准的不到34%。然而，随着政府和慈善机构开始合作，最终改变慈善组织在中国组织和管理的方式，这种情况正在改变。

Charity organizations like CTC, who are 100% transparent, are working to ease the pressure of social issues by being completely not-for-profit and using the entire amount of funds raised to support beneficiaries in need in the community.

像 CTC 这样 100%透明的慈善组织正在努力通过完全非营利的方式来缓解社会问题的压力，并利用筹集到的全部资金支持社区中有需要的受益人。

Charity and law in China

中国的慈善和法律

The Charity Law, which came into effect in China in 2016, motivated a change within the non-profit and charitable sector. It instigated much stronger rules and guidelines in what is needed to become a registered charity in China, as well as what legitimises an organisation as a charity.

2016年在中国生效的《慈善法》，推动了非盈利和慈善领域的变革。它为在中国注册的慈善机构所需要的东西制定了更强有力的规则和指导方针，并且定义了什么样的组织是合法的慈善机构。

Foreign/International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) that want to operate in China are now only able to operate under restrictive guidelines. They have the option to either register with the Ministry for Public Security (MPS) or only engage in temporary activities (which is run through MPS). Both ways mean that the organisation wanting to operate in China needs a local partner to work with. Intervention is closely monitored which can limit the amount that an organisation can do for people in China. It does though, keep the influence of other nations to a minimum, in turn keeping Chinese culture and way of life more prominent in all aspects of social structure and international aid. The establishment of the Charity Law could be in some ways, a motivating factor to improve and enable Chinese Civil Society.

希望在中国开展业务的外国/国际非政府组织(NGO)现在只能在限制性的指导方针下运作。他们可以选择向公安部注册，也可以只参加临时活动（由公安部监管）。这两种方式都意味着，想要在中国运营的机构需要一个当地合作伙伴来合作。参与度受到严密监控，会限制一个组织为中国人民所能做的事。不过，这种方式确实可以将其他国家对中国的影响降到最低，从而使中国文化和生活方式在社会结构和国际援助的各个方面更加突出。慈善法的颁布在一定程度上是改善和促进中国民间团体的激励因素。

As well as the restrictions placed on the establishment and support of International Charities operating in China, there has been increased tax incentives for domestic charities. This indicates that Chinese Civil Society is looking to be driven by in-house, domestic charitable trusts that support areas within the nation where other funding may not be available. There has also been work made towards a more cohesive way of managing Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) between governmental legislation and the CSOs. This is a positive factor that means the future potential for social charities could very well expand.

除了限制在中国运营的国际慈善机构的设立和对其的支持，国内慈善机构的税收优惠也在增加。这表明中国民间团体有希望由国内的慈善信托基金来推动，资助全国范围内其他资金可能无法涉及地领域。在政府立法和民间团体间，就达成一种更有凝聚力的方式来管理民间团体也展开了相关工作。这是一个积极的因素，意味着未来社会慈善机构的潜力将会非常大。

CTC was founded by expats and has a large base of foreign support within Zhuhai. Regardless of this, CTC relies on the community to be successful. We are a domestically registered charity and abide 100% by Chinese law and legislation surrounding charitable organisations in China. All our documents are available to the public and for review on request and we pride ourselves on upholding moral standards and respect for China and Chinese culture when it comes to our charitable organisation.

CTC 由外籍人士创办，在珠海有大量的外国人支持。无论如何，CTC 的成功依赖其社区。我们是一家国内注册的慈善机构，100%遵守中国法律及中国慈善机构相关的法规。我们所有的文件都是公开的，可以按要求接受审查。同时，我们为自己在维护道德标准、尊重中国及中国文化方面感到很自豪。

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