NGO Governance and Management in China: **Routledge Studies on China in Transition**



NGO Governance and Management in China (Routledge Studies on China in Transition Book 48) by Susan Berry Casey

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 5 out of 5

: English Language File size : 21430 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 215 pages X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled



This book provides a comprehensive overview of the governance and management of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in China. It examines the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs in China, the challenges they face, and the strategies they adopt to operate effectively. The book also provides case studies of successful NGOs in China, and offers recommendations for how NGOs can improve their governance and management practices.

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NGOs play an increasingly important role in China. They provide a variety of services to the public, including education, healthcare, and environmental protection. However, NGOs in China face a number of challenges, including a lack of legal clarity, limited funding, and government restrictions.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the governance and management of NGOs in China. It examines the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs in China, the challenges they face, and the strategies they adopt to operate effectively. The book also provides case studies of successful NGOs in China, and offers recommendations for how NGOs can improve their governance and management practices.

The Legal and Regulatory Framework for NGOs in China

The legal and regulatory framework for NGOs in China is complex and evolving. There is no single law that governs NGOs, but rather a patchwork of laws and regulations that apply to different types of NGOs.

The most important law governing NGOs in China is the Law on Social Organizations, which was adopted in 2016. This law provides a general framework for the establishment, operation, and management of NGOs. However, the law also gives the government broad powers to regulate

NGOs, including the power to approve or disapprove the establishment of NGOs, to supervise their activities, and to dissolve them.

In addition to the Law on Social Organizations, there are a number of other laws and regulations that apply to NGOs in China. These include the Law on Foundations, the Law on Charities, and the Law on Volunteers.

The Challenges Facing NGOs in China

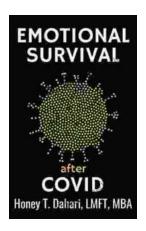
NGOs in China face a number of challenges, including:

- A lack of legal clarity: The legal and regulatory framework for NGOs in China is complex and evolving. This lack of clarity can make it difficult for NGOs to operate effectively.
- Limited funding: NGOs in China rely heavily on funding from foreign donors. However, foreign funding is increasingly difficult to obtain due to government restrictions.
- Government



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