**Chinese Name:** 北京市民间组织国际交流促进会

**English Name:** Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

**Time of Establishment:** August 2007

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**Organizational profile:**

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (hereinafter referred to as “Beijing NGO”) is an NGO voluntarily initiated and established by NGOs in various fields in Beijing with the ability to carry out international exchanges and participate in international NGO activities. Beijing NGO has special consultative status with the UN ECOSOC and observer status with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is a member of World Family Organization and the IML Walking Association. The mission of Beijing NGO is to promote exchanges and cooperation between NGOs in Beijing and among countries and regions around the world. The main functions of Beijing NGO range from attending UN conferences and other international NGO conferences, receiving delegations, holding international events, applying for international organization memberships, carrying out research and organizing lectures, etc.

Over the years, Beijing NGO has participated in organizing international events such as Earth Hour in Beijing, the 4th UN NGO Asia Pacific Symposium, the 7th Asia-Europe People’s Forum, and the Global Women’s Summit. It has created brand activities such as the NGO Beijing International Forum, the Beijing International Mountain Walking Forum, and the “Intelligent +” series of parallel forums of the Zhongguancun Forum, and striven to build a new platform for Beijing NGOs to carry out international exchanges.

**NGO Report on China’s Convention Implementation to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

**by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges**

1. Beijing NGO is committed to promoting exchanges and cooperation between NGOs in Beijing, China and the world. We have learned that the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) will review China’s implementation report in early 2023, and we are highly concerned about this. We believe that in recent years, China has made great efforts in implementing the Belt and Road Initiative, achieving carbon emission reduction and carbon neutrality, addressing climate change, promoting high-quality development and building an ecological civilization, and achieved remarkable results. At the same time, there are still problems that need to be considered and solved.
2. We have noted that since President Xi Jinping put forward the major initiatives of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road during his visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia in 2013, they have received positive responses from more and more countries and international organizations. The Belt and Road Initiative has become a popular platform for international cooperation in the world today. By the end of July 2022, China had signed more than 200 Belt and Road cooperation documents with more than 140 countries and more than 30 international organizations. The Silk Road Community Building Initiative has carried out more than 300 cooperation projects on people’s livelihood in co-developing countries, and promoted the establishment of 600 pairs of cooperative partnerships between Chinese and foreign NGOs. At the same time, the Belt and Road Initiative is effectively aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the European Union’s Eurasian Connectivity Strategy, forming a synergy for common global development.
3. We have noted that in implementing the Belt and Road Initiative and promoting people-to-people connectivity, China has formulated the Belt and Road Education Initiative. By the end of 2019, China had signed agreements on mutual recognition of higher education degrees with 24 countries along the Belt and Road, and a total of 60 universities were running schools overseas in 23 countries along the Belt and Road. China has launched the Belt and Road Initiative Science and Technology Innovation Action plan. By the end of 2021, China had established scientific and technological cooperation with 84 countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative, supported 1,118 joint research projects with a total investment of 2.99 billion yuan, and launched the construction of 53 joint laboratories in agriculture, new energy, health and other fields. At the same time, China has made great efforts to assist countries along the Belt and Road in poverty alleviation and poverty reduction, providing various professional skills training, covering poverty reduction, agriculture and other fields. According to a World Bank study, the Belt and Road Initiative is expected to lift 7.6 million people out of extreme poverty and 32 million people out of moderate poverty in relevant countries.
4. We note with appreciation that in joining hands to fight the pandemic and build a community with a shared future for mankind, China launched the Belt and Road Vaccine Partnership Initiative with 31 partners in June 2021. So far, hundreds of billions of pieces of anti-pandemic supplies have been provided to 153 countries and 15 international organizations, and more than 2.2 billion doses of vaccines have been provided to more than 120 countries and international organizations.
5. We note with appreciation that the Chinese government has issued such documents as t*he Opinions on Jointly Promoting Green Development of the Belt and Road*, *the Opinions on Fully, Accurately and Comprehensively Implementing the New Development Philosophy to Achieve Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality*, *the Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking before 2030*, and *the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for 2035*, to make plans for participating in the global governance of climate change and ecological environment governance. China and relevant countries have jointly launched the Belt and Road Green Development Partnership Initiative and pushed for the implementation of more projects under the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Plan on Climate Change. In the report President Xi Jinping delivered at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, he listed one of the overall goals for China’s development by 2035, which is “be in steady reduction after reaching the peak carbon dioxide emissions, fundamentally improve the ecological environment, and basically achieve the goal of a beautiful China”, demonstrating that China is a major country being responsible.
6. We appreciate the efforts made by the Chinese government. However, we are also aware that China still faces some practical challenges in addressing climate change, achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality, realizing the green transformation of its economic and social development model, as well as effectively preventing and controlling environmental pollution. For example, the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development is still prominent, and the task of ecological and environmental protection is still arduous. We suggest that we practice multilateralism and promote positive progress in global climate and environmental governance by strengthening effective exchanges and practical cooperation among all parties.
7. We suggest that the Chinese government continue to steadily promote the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative cooperation projects, fully consider the continuity of the projects, ensure the sustainable development of the countries and regions where they are located, adjust relevant measures in light of time and local conditions, and promote people-to-people connectivity with small but beautiful innovations. We suggest that further strengthening exchanges at the non-governmental level, especially among young people, is conducive to enhancing mutual trust and promoting mutual learning among civilizations.
8. We suggest that the Chinese government accelerate the internationalization of NGOs, provide necessary policy guidance, personnel training and other support, let more non-governmental forces become active, support their independent participation in international affairs and active voice in the international arena, and contribute feasible and sustainable initiatives from Chinese nongovernmental points of views.