

**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 by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

1. Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges is committed to promoting exchanges and cooperation between NGOs in Beijing, China and international non-governmental organization. We understand that the Universal Periodic Review Working Group will conduct the fourth round of country review on China in early 2024, and we are highly concerned about this. We have seen that since China accepted the third round of review in 2018, it has always adhered to the principle of putting the people first, making their right to survival and development the primary human rights, and has achieved significant results.

2. China achieved its first centenary goal in 2021 and historically solved the problem of absolute poverty, which is an important symbol of China's tremendous achievements in human rights. Under the current national standards, 98.99 million rural impoverished people have been lifted out of poverty, 832 poverty-stricken counties have all been removed, and 128000 poverty-stricken villages have all been listed. Regional overall poverty has been resolved, and the arduous task of eliminating absolute poverty has been completed. The cause of poverty reduction has achieved great success.

3. What we have witnessed and experienced is that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chinese government always put the protection of human life safety and health first, and the deployment, action and results of the epidemic prevention and control work are remarkable. The death rate of COVID-19 in China is 0.4 per 100000. The number of

people covered by COVID-19 vaccine and the number of people vaccinated throughout the whole process account for 91.14% and 88.64% of the total population of the country respectively. China is committed to taking COVID-19 vaccine as a global public product and supplying more than 2.2 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine to more than 120 countries and international organizations; We have provided hundreds of billions of anti pandemic materials to 153 countries and 15 international organizations, actively promoting international anti epidemic cooperation, and promoting the construction of a human health community.

4.The Chinese government insists on prioritizing the right to survival and development, continuously promoting the comprehensive development of all human rights, and has built the world's largest social security system. The number of insured individuals in basic pension insurance exceeds 1 billion, and the coverage of basic medical insurance exceeds 1.3 billion. The core indicators of maternal and child health have entered the forefront of high-income countries in the world; We have also established the world's largest healthcare system, with a total of 1.033 million healthcare institutions, 9.75 million beds, and 11.55 million healthcare technicians as of the end of 2022. Our healthcare workforce continues to grow.

5.In terms of safeguarding the right of the people to education, China currently has the world's largest education system, with 519000 schools of all levels and types, 276 million students of all levels and types of education, and over 16.7 million full-time teachers of all levels and types. The overall level of education has leapt to the top of the world. In addition, China has formulated the "Education Action to Promote the

Joint Construction of the the Belt and Road" to vigorously support friendly partners to develop education and cultivate talents. By 2022, China has signed agreements on mutual recognition of higher education degrees and qualifications with 24 countries along the "the Belt and Road", and more than 50% of international students from countries and regions along the "the Belt and Road" study in China.

6.The Chinese government attaches great importance to safeguarding the rights and interests of young people and improving their quality, and has formulated the first youth development plan in the history of new History of China: the Medium and Long Term Youth Development Plan (2016-2025). After the official implementation, the country has issued more than 240 youth development policies, covering ten major areas such as youth thinking and morality, education, employment, and health. At the level of laws and regulations, the Civil code codification reflects the strengthening of the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of minors. The Community Correction Law sets up a special chapter for community correction of minors, and has revised laws and regulations such as the Law on the Protection of Minors, the Law on the Prevention of Juvenile delinquency, and the Vocational Education Law. At present, there are more than 10 laws directly related to youth development.

7.We appreciate the efforts made by the Chinese government. However, we also note that China still faces some practical challenges in addressing climate change, promoting carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, achieving green transformation of economic and social development, and effective prevention and control of environmental

pollution. We suggest practicing multilateralism by strengthening effective communication and practical cooperation among all parties.

8. We support the Chinese government to continue to extensively carry out international human rights exchanges and cooperation with countries, especially developing countries, so as to promote development and human rights through cooperation and jointly build a Community of Common Destiny.

9. We suggest that in the internationalization process of civil society organizations, the government provide necessary policy guidance, talent skills training, and other support, so that more civil society forces can actively participate in international affairs and contribute feasible and sustainable Chinese civil society programs.