



## Why this research is important



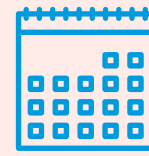
### CLIMATE URGENCY

Climate change is the overriding challenge facing the world and one of the most important areas of international cooperation.



### NEED POLICIES TO COPE WITH CHALLENGES

The path to net-zero emissions is fraught with uncertainty. New policies are needed to address challenges, including innovation and trade protectionism, in the global green economy.

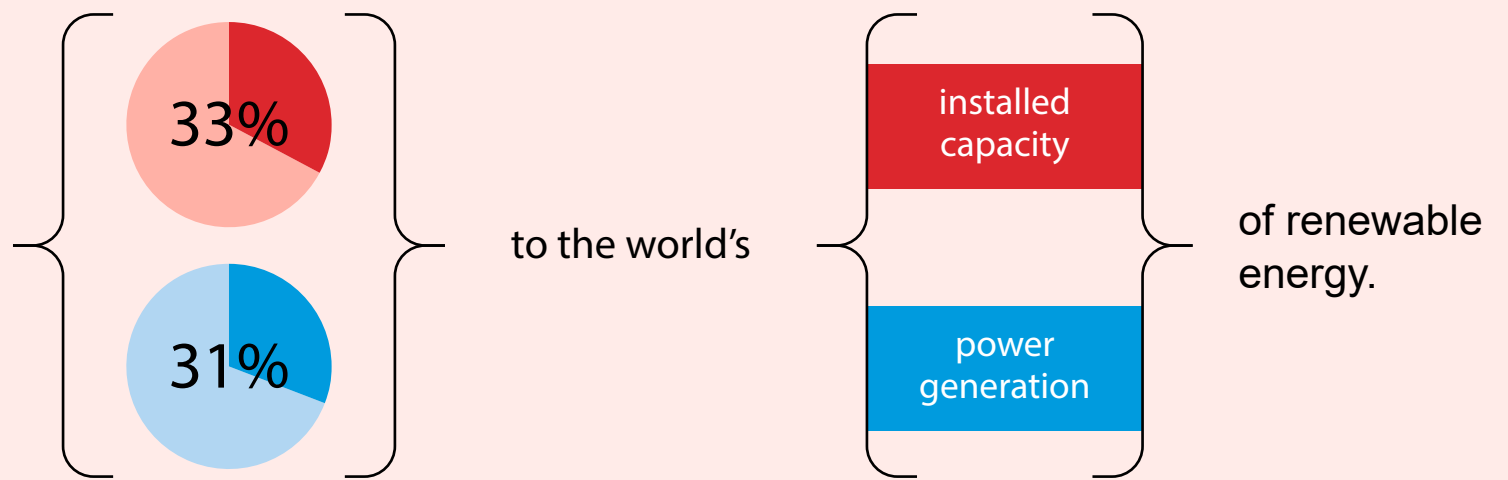


### SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM BENEFITS

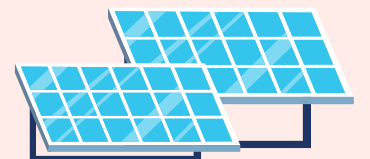
Investments in low-carbon industries and technologies can deliver on both short-term growth and long-term energy transition objectives.

## Key figures

In 2021, China contributed around



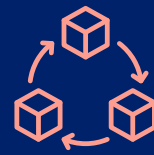
During the current 14th Five-Year Plan Period, China’s green and low-carbon investment is estimated as over USD 6 trillion.



## Recommendations



Expand China’s domestic markets for solar energy, batteries, and electrical vehicles through updated regulation and fiscal policies.



Optimize global supply chains through new policies for multinationals, partnerships with actors in target countries, and strategic industrial investments.



Set the timeline for a gradual withdrawal from coal power in China—and formulate a robust coal power transition plan.



Establish regulations on carbon peaking and neutrality and accelerate the transition from China’s current system of “dual control” of energy consumption and energy intensity—to one of “dual control” of carbon emissions and carbon intensity.



Improve the construction of the carbon market, establish the property rights of carbon assets, and expand it to include further high-emission industrial sectors, such as steel. Promote its development in synergy with the international carbon market.