



**China Council for International Cooperation on
Environment and Development**

**Progress on Environment and Development Policies in
China and Impact of CCICED's Policy Recommendations
(2023–2024)**

About the Report

As a high-level policy advisory body approved by the Chinese government, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) is mainly tasked with studying and proposing policy recommendations on major issues of environment and development. As the highest form of policy consultation, CCICED's Annual General Meeting (AGM) invites Chinese and international members, invited advisors, and experts from home and abroad to have policy discussions on major environmental and development issues based on CCICED's SPS reports, focusing on urgent and long-term domestic issues while responding to major concerns of the international community and building consensus on ideas. On this basis, annual policy recommendations will be formed and submitted to the State Council and relevant departments of the central government.

Since 2008, the CCICED Chief Advisors and the Expert Support Group have taken the lead in drafting the report titled "Progress on Environment and Development Policies in China and Impact of CCICED's Policy Recommendations." This report comprehensively reviews the major environmental and development policies and related practical progress implemented in China over the past year, as well as the main policy recommendations from CCICED in recent years, particularly from the previous year. The report compares and aligns China's policy practices with CCICED's policy recommendations, aiming to demonstrate the relevance between the Council's research themes, the content of its recommendations, and policy developments. This report marks the 17th edition provided by CCICED's Chief Advisors and the Chinese team.

This report reviews the progress of China's environment and development policies since 2023. It follows the established writing style, with each section providing a corresponding summary of CCICED's policy recommendations alongside relevant domestic initiatives. Additionally, a comparison table of the policy recommendations is included at the end of the report for readers' reference.

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I. Foreword

In the past year, faced with an unusually complex international environment and the arduous tasks of reform, development, and maintaining stability, the Chinese government withstood external pressure, overcame internal difficulties, made arduous efforts, and took solid steps in building a modern socialist country in an all-round way. The next 5 years will be an important period for the development of a Beautiful China. The Chinese government will continue to strengthen the development of ecological civilization and promote green and low-carbon development as one of the important contents of its work tasks and deeply implement the ecological civilization thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

In the past year, there has been a milestone reached in the field of ecological and environmental protection. The national ecological and environmental system firmly implemented Xi Jinping's thought on ecological civilization, coordinated the promotion of high-quality economic development and high-level protection of the ecological environment, vigorously promoted the construction of a Beautiful China, and achieved new results in ecological environment governance. The ecological environment quality improvement indicators have all successfully completed the annual targets, exceeding the timeline requirements of the 14th Five-Year Plan.

In the past year, China's ecological environment legislation and supervision and law enforcement have been continuously strengthened, and the efficiency of ecological environment governance has continued to improve; it has deepened energy conservation and carbon reduction in key areas, accelerated the innovation and application of green and low-carbon technologies, promoted the greening and low-carbonization of economic and social development, and steadily promoted carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. Carbon monitoring and assessment pilot projects have been expanded, the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market has been launched, and the second compliance cycle of the national carbon emissions trading market has been successfully concluded. These actions are part of the deeper implementation of China's national climate change strategy.

In the past year, China has insisted on precise, scientific, and legal pollution control, steadily and deeply advancing the battles to protect blue skies, clear waters, and clean land, strengthening the management of solid waste and new pollutants, and achieving new and significant results in the battle against pollution; it has accelerated the promotion of major projects for the protection and restoration of important ecosystems, implemented major projects for biodiversity protection, and made institutional progress in cross-departmental ecological supervision, such as desertification prevention and control and wetland protection.

In the past year, China has deeply participated in global environmental and climate governance. It has actively and steadily carried out bilateral and multilateral environmental and climate exchanges, deeply participated in global climate negotiations, put forward the implementation initiative of the “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,” and striven to promote the implementation of COP15 outcomes. It has also continued to promote the implementation of international environmental conventions and international negotiations.

As a link, bridge, and window for promoting exchanges and cooperation in the fields of environment and development between China and foreign countries, CCICED continues to leverage its direct, international, and comprehensive advantages, bringing together the collective wisdom of top experts at home and abroad to implement the “dual-carbon” strategic goals, explored multi-objective collaborative innovation paths, and accelerated the promotion of green, low-carbon, and high-quality development. It has put forward many policy recommendations that have been referenced or adopted by the Chinese government, making contributions to China's sustainable development.

II. Environmental and Development Planning

(I) Fully Promoting the Building of Beautiful China 2035 to Achieve Harmony Between Humans and Nature

1. National Level

In December 2023, the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council issued the *Opinions on Fully Promoting the Building of a Beautiful China*. Building a Beautiful China is an important goal in the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country and a significant part of realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. On the new journey, it is imperative to place the building of a Beautiful China in a prominent position within the efforts to build a strong nation and achieve national rejuvenation. We must maintain the strategic determination to strengthen ecological civilization and unswervingly follow the path of civilized development characterized by developed production, affluent living, and sound ecology, creating a beautiful homeland with blue skies, green lands, and clear waters.

According to the *Opinions*, by 2027, significant progress will be made in the building of a Beautiful China. Green and low-carbon development will be deeply advanced, with a continuous reduction in the total emissions of major pollutants and ongoing improvements in ecological and environmental quality. The layout for the development and protection of national land space will be optimized, the ecological system's service functions will be continuously enhanced, urban and rural living environments will be significantly improved, national ecological security will be effectively guaranteed, and the ecological and environmental governance system will be more complete, forming a number of practical models. By 2035, the goal of a Beautiful China will be basically achieved. Green production and living styles will be widely adopted, carbon emissions will peak and then steadily decline, and fundamental improvements in the ecological environment will be realized. A new pattern of national land space development and protection will be fully formed, with significant improvements in the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems, more secure national ecological security, and the basic realization of the modernization of the

ecological and environmental governance system and governance capabilities. Looking ahead to the middle of this century, a Beautiful China will be fully built. Ecological civilization will be fully enhanced, green development methods and lifestyles will be fully established, key areas will achieve deep decarbonization, the ecological environment will be healthy and beautiful, and the modernization of the ecological and environmental governance system and governance capabilities will be fully realized.

The *Opinions* point out that the comprehensive promotion of a Beautiful China aims to achieve harmony between humans and nature and to promote green and low-carbon development. This will be achieved through strengthened ecological protection, optimized national land space layout, promotion of green transformation in the economy and society, and acceleration of the process of ecological civilization construction. With green and low-carbon development as the mainline, the goal is to promote comprehensive improvements in the ecological environment, laying a solid foundation for a Beautiful China.

2. Local and Industry Level

All localities have fully implemented the core idea of building a beautiful China in practice and continued to promote the implementation of ecological civilization.

In January 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and the People's Government of Hebei Province issued the *Opinions on Promoting Xiong'an New Area as a Model for Green Urban Development*, proposing to promote the green development of Xiong'an New Area and build a modern city that is ecological, livable, low-carbon, and intelligent, with the goals of achieving green development and modernization by 2030 and 2035 respectively.

In order to play the leading and driving role of ecological civilization, in February 2024, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment revised and issued the *Construction Indicators of Ecological Civilization Demonstration Zones (Cities)*, *Construction Indicators of Ecological Civilization Demonstration Zones (Counties)*, *Management Regulations for Ecological Civilization Demonstration Zones*,

and *Management Regulations for the Construction of 'Lucid Waters And Lush Mountains Are Invaluable Assets' Practice and Innovation Bases*. By building an indicator system, standardizing the construction and management of ecological civilization demonstration zones, summarizing and promoting typical experience models, and actively exploring effective transformation paths for “Lucid Waters And Lush Mountains Are Invaluable Assets.”

In February 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and the People’s Government of Beijing issued the *Notice on the Implementation Plan for the Construction of the National Green Development Demonstration Zone in Beijing's Sub-Center*, aiming to achieve carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. The plan focuses on three key areas: buildings, transportation, and industry, and strengthens three major supports: energy, ecology, and culture, to promote the construction of the national green development demonstration zone in Beijing’s sub-centre.

In February 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the *Notice on Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment Management to Promote the Green Development of Civil Transport Airports*, which requires strengthening the management of environmental impact assessments for civil transport airports to ensure ecological protection, reduce environmental impacts, and promote green and low-carbon development.

In March 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued the *Notice on Supporting the Green, Low-Carbon, and High-Quality Development of Inner Mongolia*, which supports the green, low-carbon, and high-quality development of Inner Mongolia. The content covers various aspects such as energy transition, industrial upgrading, technological innovation, and ecological and environmental protection.

(II) Clarifying the New Era Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Deploy an Action Roadmap

In January 2024, with the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the *China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)*. The *Action Plan* implements a series of major decisions and deployments, clearly outlining the biodiversity conservation work and priority areas for China in the coming period. It emphasizes systematic planning, clear objectives, key priorities, and phased advancement. The plan sets forth detailed biodiversity conservation targets for 2030, such as the continued promotion of baseline biodiversity surveys and assessments in priority conservation areas and national strategic regions, aligned with China's "30×30" target in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It also proposes medium- and long-term goals for 2035, including the comprehensive enhancement of conservation capacity, a unified and orderly conservation framework, and a stable improvement in ecosystem carbon sequestration capabilities. Looking ahead to 2050, the plan envisions the realization of a Beautiful China where humans and nature coexist in harmony, achieving the vision of harmonious coexistence between people and nature.

(III) Launching the First Batch of carbon Peaking Pilot Projects and Promoting Comprehensive Green Transformation in Various Regions

In October 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the *National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan*. To implement the carbon peaking action plan, 100 representative cities and industrial parks nationwide were selected to carry out a carbon peaking pilot construction. This initiative aims to explore carbon peaking pathways for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations, providing practical, replicable, and scalable experiences and practices for the entire country.

In November 2023, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission issued the *List of the First Batch of Carbon Peaking Pilot Projects*, identifying 25 cities, including Zhangjiakou, and 10 industrial parks, including

Changzhi High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, as the first batch of carbon peaking pilot cities and parks. Each pilot city and park must fulfill its primary responsibility, treat the carbon peaking pilot construction as a crucial lever to promote comprehensive green transformation of local economic and social development, plan key tasks in a coordinated manner, study and introduce reform measures, and steadily advance major projects. They should also scientifically draft pilot implementation plans based on their actual conditions.

(IV) CCICED Policy Recommendations

For the building of a Beautiful China, in 2023, CCICED recommended that China should continue to maintain strategic focus, using green and low-carbon development as an endogenous driving force. It should promote high-quality development through multi-goal coordination, and while advancing carbon reduction and pollution reduction simultaneously, it should also balance carbon reduction, pollution reduction, energy, the supply chain, and food security. Accelerating the digital and green transformation of traditional industries, building a green financial system and a new power system, improving legal guarantees, and promoting harmony between humans and nature are essential, along with fostering international cooperation. In 2021, CCICED suggested that urban renewal should be viewed as a significant opportunity for the green urbanization transformation. Setting green urban renewal goals and design and construction standards is important, and best practices that bring multiple benefits, including ecological protection, public health, human capital, and improved quality of life, should be encouraged.

For biodiversity protection, in 2023, CCICED recommended that from agreements to synergies, implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and swiftly update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) alongside corresponding policy measures and roadmaps in line with the KMGBF. As the Presidency of COP 15, China should continue to communicate with parties to the convention, observer states, and other stakeholders to promote cutting-

edge biodiversity conservation initiatives. It should also take early action toward the “30x30” and all the other GBF targets to achieve rapid early results while boosting confidence in the implementation of the GBF. In 2022, CCICED recommended mainstreaming nature-based solutions (NbS) and continuously promoting bilateral and multilateral climate and biodiversity dialogues. In 2021, CCICED recommended promoting the full implementation of the global biodiversity framework post-2020, sharing innovative mechanisms for achieving targets such as ecological redlines and ecological compensation, and establishing a reliable, operational progress evaluation indicator system. The value of natural capital and ecosystem services should be fully considered to contribute positively to the goals of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

For environmental infrastructure construction, in 2023, CCICED recommended continuing to improve the policy mix for promoting new-energy heavy-duty trucks. This includes developing industry standards, implementing fiscal incentives such as vehicle purchase tax exemptions, non-fiscal incentives like road rights priority, and specifying procurement requirements for commercial fleets' new-energy vehicles. The construction of infrastructure for new-energy heavy-duty trucks, such as charging stations and battery swapping stations, should be accelerated. Long-term sales proportion targets for new-energy heavy-duty trucks should be set at 45% by 2030, 75% by 2035, and 100% by 2040. An off-grid energy storage system for road charging should be established, and a "dual-credit" policy for new-energy heavy-duty trucks should be introduced. In 2021, CCICED recommended intensifying efforts to renovate urban green and low-carbon infrastructure, accelerating the construction and management of urban rainwater systems, including adopting nature-based solutions, such as sponge cities. In 2020, CCICED recommended promoting green travel by encouraging walking, cycling, and public transportation as low-carbon travel modes and increasing the promotion and use of new-energy vehicles. A comprehensive green policy system for the entire automotive industry chain should be established, the construction of electric vehicle charging infrastructure should be intensified, and a

recycling system for electric vehicle batteries should be established. Tax incentives should be strengthened to encourage energy conservation and emission reduction in the automotive industry, and economic incentives for purchasing and using green vehicles should be expanded. Support measures for the automotive and aviation industries must consider ecological and environmental requirements. Strengthening rail freight and sustainable urban logistics, such as the digitalization and automation of freight railways, is also necessary.

For the carbon peaking pilot projects, in 2023, CCICED recommended selecting certain provinces, cities, and key industries to conduct carbon emission dual control pilots in the mid-to-late stage of the 14th Five-Year Plan. In the early stage of the 15th Five-Year Plan, a carbon emission dual control system should be trialed nationwide, using carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an indicative indicator. After 2030, a carbon reduction system primarily based on total carbon emissions control should be improved.

III. Governance and Rule of Law

(I) High-Quality Legislative Guarantees to Promote Green Development¹

The steady progress in promoting the high-quality development of legislative work is a solid guarantee of the rule of law for the modernization of China to comprehensively promote the construction of a strong nation and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Strengthen organizational leadership, closely collaborate and cooperate, broadly absorb public opinion and gather public wisdom, systematically integrate and compile existing ecological and environmental laws and regulations, and form a high-quality draft *Ecological and Environmental Code*, as well as closely follow the legislative needs of the Chinese-style modernization, accurately grasp the “the top priorities of the country,” and adhere to the principles of focusing on key issues, prioritizing urgent needs, and striking a balance between overall considerations, and scientifically and reasonably arrange legislative projects.

¹ http://en.moj.gov.cn/2023-11/14/c_938670.htm

On May 9, 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Legislative Work Plan for 2024*, which specifies a number of legislative objectives centred on promoting green development. The plan proposes to consider the draft *National Parks Law*, formulate the *Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emissions Trading* and the *Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection*, and prepare to formulate the *Regulations on Ecological Environment Monitoring*. The enactment and consideration of these laws and regulations are aimed at strengthening ecological environmental protection and promoting green and low-carbon development. Currently, China has formulated and revised laws such as the Environmental Protection Law, Environmental Protection Tax Law, Yangtze River Protection Law, and the laws on the prevention and control of air, water, and soil pollution, creating a “1+N+4” legal framework for ecological and environmental protection. The scope of legislation, the strictness of enforcement, and the remarkable effectiveness are unprecedented.

(II) Regulating Ecological and Environmental Planning

As one of the special plans in the national planning system, ecological environmental protection planning, systematically analyzing its development history, summarizing the development experience, and further adhering to and improving the ecological environmental planning system, is very important for promoting the development of the national planning system, supporting Beautiful China, and synergistically promoting the high-quality development of the economy and high-level protection of the ecological environment. The preparation of ecological and environmental planning supports the overall planning for promoting high-quality economic and social development, focuses on the scientific application and practical deepening of the system concept in ecological environmental protection, follows the wholeness and systemic nature of ecosystems and their intrinsic developmental laws, continuously improves the systemic, holistic, and synergistic nature of ecological and environmental governance, and continuously promotes the management of the source,

the management of the system, and the management of the entirety of the ecological and environmental environment.

On May 11, 2024, MEE issued the announcement of national ecological and environmental standard *Technical Guidelines for Ecological and Environmental Planning General Outline*, in order to implement a number of laws on environmental protection, to guide and standardize the preparation of ecological and environmental planning, The General Outline issued as a national ecological and environmental standard, and to stipulate the general principles, procedures, contents, methods and requirements for the preparation of ecological and environmental plans. It also stipulates the general principles, procedures, contents, methods and requirements for the preparation of ecological environment plans.

For example, Hefei high-tech zone in Anhui province adheres to the direction of “high-quality, high-tech, high-efficiency, low-pollution and ecological” for industry, compiles green development planning for industrial parks, and innovatively establishes the evaluation index system for green and low-carbon development. It carries out comprehensive design for the integration of industry and city, promotes the revitalization and upgrading of urban space, and promotes the intensive and compact space utilization, functional composite, and low-carbon efficiency. It has taken pollution reduction and carbon synergy as the focus point for optimizing industrial structure and achieving high-quality development. Taking Panyu district as a case study, the Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Planning and Natural Resources explores the practice of sustainable green infrastructure planning and construction, combining the natural endowment and ecological characteristics of the Lingnan water town area, and taking the implementation of the integrated protection of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes, and grasses and the systematic governance as the lead, constructing a sustainable green infrastructure planning and implementation pathway, which will positively support a green and beautiful Guangzhou.

(III) Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Zoning Management and Control

The implementation of ecological zoning control is a major exploration in the field of spatial control of the ecological environment and a fundamental, forward-looking and long-term endeavour in the field of ecological environmental protection. Since 2012, President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized the need to accelerate the delineation and strict enforcement of ecological protection redlines, environmental quality baselines, and resource utilization ceilings. The general requirements for the construction of the ecological environment zoning control system, the overall requirements, mechanism construction, implementation and application, supervision and assessment, and organizational protection of the whole chain of system construction system. Realize the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature, promote the construction of ecological civilization to a new level, help the building of a Beautiful China.

On March 18, 2024, the General Office of CPC and the General Office of the State Council issued the *Opinions on Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Zoning Control*, proposing to strengthen ecological and environmental zoning control to safeguard ecological functions and improve environmental quality, and to promote high-quality development. Through the formulation of control programs, the identification of control units, the preparation of access lists, information sharing, dynamic updating and other measures, it serves major national strategies, promotes green and low-carbon development, realizes a high level of ecological environmental protection, and strives to achieve the beautiful China initiative in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature.

For example, in Fengjie County, Chongqing, the Rapeseed Dam pumped storage power station is under construction. When selecting the site for the power station, there were several options. The local use of ecological environment zoning control results for project access and site selection provided comprehensive guidance for project approval and site selection, avoiding environmentally sensitive areas, such as nature reserves and drinking water source protection zones. The final site for the power station was determined based on these considerations. For key controlled units, the focus is on

addressing prominent ecological and environmental issues, promoting optimization of industrial layout and structural upgrading, and effectively curbing the blind development of “high energy consumption, high emissions, and low efficiency projects.”² For the priority protection unit, it focuses on ecological environmental protection to ensure the overall stability of the ecological security pattern. Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, the “capital of China’s household electrical appliances,” combined the requirements of industry development and the ecological environment endowment of controlled units with the development of a targeted ecological access list, such as in key water environment control areas; projects that directly discharge wastewater into rivers or streams are prohibited if the receiving water bodies or monitored sections do not meet the required standards for new construction or expansion. In Xiamen, Fujian Province, the application of ecological environment zoning control has deepened departmental collaboration, guiding nearly 10,000 projects to optimize their layout or adjust their processes, avoiding investment losses of nearly 800 million yuan.

(IV) Regulating the National Carbon Market and Voluntary Emissions Trading

The development of a unified national carbon market is a major institutional innovation to promote the greening and low-carbon development of China’s economy and society. The national carbon market can not only give play to the decisive role of the market in the allocation of carbon emission resources, but also realize the organic combination of an effective market and a competent government and is a policy tool for realizing low-cost carbon reduction for the whole society. It will promote the achievement of national carbon peaking and carbon-neutral goals, promote environmental technology innovation and green industry development, push China’s ecological civilization to a new level, and help achieve the goals of global climate governance.

² https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202105/t20210531_835511.html

On February 4, 2024, the State Council issued the *Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading*, as the first specialized regulation in the field of addressing climate change in China. The Regulation focuses on clarifying the institutional mechanisms, standardizing trading activities, guaranteeing data quality, and punishing illegal acts, etc. It is the first time that the carbon emissions trading system is clarified in the form of an administrative regulation, which is of great significance in realizing China's dual-carbon goal and promoting the green and low-carbon transformation of the whole society. Since the launch of trading, the national carbon emission trading market has operated smoothly overall, covering an annual average of about 5.1 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions, accounting for more than 40% of the country's total emissions. By the end of 2023, a total of 2,257 power generation enterprises had been included in the national carbon emissions trading market, with a cumulative trading volume of about 440 million tons and a transaction value of about 24.9 billion yuan. The policy effects of carbon emissions trading have begun to show initial results.

On October 19, 2023, MEE issued the *Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading Management Measures (Trial)*. The document outlines regulations for voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading activities across the country. It aims to promote the development of market-based emission reduction mechanisms by encouraging companies and other entities to participate in voluntary emission reduction trading, thus driving low-carbon development and the transition to a green economy. It regulates voluntary emission reduction trading, ensures fairness and openness, sets the responsibilities of regulatory bodies and trading rules, and promotes carbon-peaking carbon-neutral targets. Launching the voluntary emission reduction trading market is conducive to supporting the development of forestry carbon sinks, renewable energy, methane emission reduction, energy-saving and efficiency projects, and is also conducive to incentivizing a wider range of industries, enterprises and all sectors of society to participate in greenhouse gas emission reduction actions, which is of positive significance in promoting green and low-carbon economic and social

transformation and realizing high-quality development. At the same time, the *Notice on the Arrangement of Matters Related to the National Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading Market* was issued, with specific details and arrangements for the management of matters.

Ministries and enterprises have actively responded to the policy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the establishment of a national carbon trading market. For example, on October 8, 2023, MEE issued a notice regarding reporting and verifying the greenhouse gas emissions of enterprises in some key industries in 2023-2025, requiring local ecological and environmental departments to organize enterprises in key industries to report their greenhouse gas emissions data. Key industries, such as petrochemicals, chemical industry, building materials, steel, non-ferrous metals, papermaking, and civil aviation, with annual greenhouse gas emissions of 26,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (comprehensive energy consumption of about 10,000 tons of standard coal) and above, are included in the scope of annual greenhouse gas emissions reporting and verification as outlined in this notice. The accuracy of the reports will be verified to support the development of the national carbon market. It is necessary to ensure that the task is completed on time, to arrange work funding in advance, and to strengthen supervision and capacity building. On May 29, 2024, MEE issued the *Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Projects in the Thermal Power Industry (Trial)*, which incorporates greenhouse gas control into the management of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and standardizes the technical methods for EIA of greenhouse gas emissions in key industries. It further strengthens greenhouse gas emission control and requirements, promotes the process of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, and contributes to the Beautiful China initiative.

(V) Legislation to Preserve and Improve Marine Ecosystems

On October 24, 2023, the 6th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress voted to adopt the newly revised *Marine Environmental*

Protection Law. The revised *Marine Environmental Protection Law* covers marine environmental management, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, adheres to land and sea integration and regional coordination, comprehensively strengthens the prevention and control of marine environmental pollution, improves marine ecological protection, strengthens the supervision and management of the marine environment, and promotes the extraterritorial application of marine environmental protection laws. This law came into force on January 1, 2024.

(VI) Establishment of Basic System Rules for Compensation for Ecological Protection

The ecological protection compensation system is an important part of the ecological civilization system. Since 2012, the Chinese government has taken the establishment and improvement of the ecological protection compensation mechanism as an important initiative for ecological civilization and has coordinated the planning and comprehensively pushed forward the reform of the ecological protection compensation system and related areas, with the work on ecological protection compensation accelerating. At present, China has basically built the ecological protection compensation mechanism with the widest coverage, the largest beneficiary population and the largest investment in the world, which has played an important role in consolidating the achievements of ecological civilization, consolidating and expanding the results of the fight against poverty and promoting coordinated and sustainable development in the region.

On April 6, 2024, the State Council issued the *Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection*, which regulate the compensation for ecological protection through legal means, aiming at mobilizing the enthusiasm of all parties and forming a good situation in which the whole society participates in ecological protection. By clarifying the legal basis and specific measures, the Regulations construct a multi-level and multi-channel ecological protection compensation system, emphasizing a comprehensive mechanism driven by government leadership, market regulation, and

social participation. Through the efforts of the financial, market, and social aspects, the Regulations aim to promote China's ecological protection to a new level, realize the unity of ecological, economic and social benefits, and provide a strong guarantee for the Beautiful China initiative.

China's ecological protection compensation system can be traced back to 1998, when the launching of key ecological projects such as the return of farmland to forests and grasslands marked the beginning of China's ecological protection compensation. After more than two decades of unremitting efforts, China has built the ecological protection compensation mechanism with the widest coverage, the largest beneficiary population, and the largest investment in the world, realizing the "price" of green mountains and the "gold" of green water, and increasing the sense of achievement of ecological protection subjects, effectively implemented the rights and responsibilities of ecological protection, effectively mobilized all parties to participate in ecological protection, and contributed a particularly important institutional strength to the construction of ecological civilization and the drawing of a new picture of beautiful China initiative. For example, since 2003, China has implemented the project of returning pasture to grassland, and then implemented the grassland protection subsidy and reward mechanism, which has now been implemented in the third round, significantly improving the quality of grassland. This has enabled China to move from an area of grassland degradation accounting for 90% of the total area to an area of vegetation restoration accounting for 48% of the total area, with a 5.26% increase in the comprehensive index cover of grasslands and a 9.2% increase in the net primary productivity of northern grassland vegetation.

At present, the scale of annual national financial compensation funds has reached the level of 200 billion yuan, the level of protection of important ecosystems and ecologically functionally important areas across the country has continued to improve, about half of the forests and grasslands have been included in the scope of compensation, one-third of the counties have received transfers to key ecological functional areas, and 21 provinces have signed agreements on cross-provincial

watersheds to compensate for horizontal ecological protection, involving 20 cross-provincial watersheds (river segments).

(VII) Improving Ecological and Environmental Risk Management Systems

Improving ecological and environmental risk management is an important foundation for realizing the Beautiful China initiative, respecting nature, adapting to nature, and protecting nature, insisting that ecological protection comes first, natural restoration is the mainstay, and that natural ecological security boundaries are kept, and insisting on overall coordination, classified policy-making, scientific prevention and control, and systematic governance. The establishment of these principles will play an important guiding role in optimizing the ecological security pattern, protecting important ecosystems as a whole, systematically repairing degraded ecosystems, preventing and controlling ecological risks, and reducing the ecological impact of human activities, etc., and will provide legal support for safeguarding ecological security, building an ecological civilization highland, promoting sustainable economic and social development, and realizing the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature.

On March 21, 2024, MEE issued a public notice on the national ecological and environmental standard *Nomenclature Specification for Environmental Management of Chemical Substances*, which further regulates the naming of chemical substances and supports environmental management registration and risk assessment.

China has carried out two national surveys on the production and use of chemicals in key industries in 2013 and 2016, and a large number of chemical substances filled in by enterprises had non-standardized names, such as detergent 209, purifying agent 6501, additives, plasticizers, pearlescent powder, etc., which resulted in the inability to judge their active ingredients, and the inability to further identify and characterize their hazards and environmental risks. Therefore, the standardized names of chemical substances are the basic prerequisite for carrying out the collection of information

related to chemical substances, as well as the important basis for the environmental risk assessment and environmental risk control of chemical substances.

(VIII) Promoting Innovation in Ecological Environment-oriented Development Patterns in a Standardized and Orderly Manner

Ecological environment-oriented development model innovation is the key to achieving green development and ecological civilization. Ecological environment-oriented development model innovation is the key to achieving green development and ecological civilization. Led by Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought, the project promotes the effective integration of ecological environmental governance with strong public welfare and related industries with better returns, value-added feedback, coordinated promotion, market-oriented operation, integrated implementation, and sustainable operation through industry chain extension, combined development, and joint operation, so as to enhance the operating returns of related industries by ecological environmental governance, and feed back the inputs of ecological environmental governance by value-added returns of the industries, and realize the innovative project organization and implementation mode of internalizing the external economic nature of ecological environmental governance. The innovative project organization and implementation method of internalizing the external economy of ecological environmental governance is a project practice of practicing the concept that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, which is conducive to actively and steadily promoting the operation and development of ecological products and the effective realization of the value of ecological products.

On December 27, 2023, MEE and four other ministries issued a notice on the issuance of *Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecological and Environmentally Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)*, which recommends in a standardized and orderly manner to promote the innovation of ecological and environmentally oriented development mode, the quality of projects, and to promote the coordination of ecological environmental protection and economic development. The notice

emphasizes the importance of project planning and quality control, and requires localities to strengthen resource security, accelerate project implementation, and promote synergistic development of projects with neighbouring projects. Local governments need to strengthen project tracking and summarization, promote typical cases, and ensure the demonstration effect of project implementation. Risk prevention and control is the key, and all parties need to strictly abide by laws and regulations, strengthen financial supervision, ensure the reasonable use of project funds, and guarantee the sustainable development of the project. This guideline will help realize the goal of green development, improve the quality of the ecological environment, and promote the high-quality development of the industry.

Various regions have responded positively and developed policy innovations in line with the actual situation. Anhui, Fujian, Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang, Hubei, Guangxi and other provinces have launched provincial EOD pilots and introduced innovative policies. Jiangsu Province gives priority to EOD projects to provide “environmental loans” and “environmental protection guarantee” support, and the provincial financial incentives. Guangxi developed “Gui Hui loan - ecological loan”, the interest rate of 3%, applicable for one year, and a maximum subsidy of up to 5 million yuan. Anhui, Fujian and other provinces have given green financial support to EOD projects and prioritized resources. Anhui Province is carrying out a project on the integrated development of ecological and environmental management and rural revitalization of Tianhe Lake in Yuhui District, Bengbu City, with a total investment of about 3.2 billion yuan. The project addresses the management needs of the Tianhe Lake area, the current situation of the surrounding area and sources of pollution, and the demand for water ecological and environmental protection; it is carrying out the project for the expansion of the capacity of the Tianhe Lake by clearing and expanding the capacity of the lake and for the comprehensive treatment of water ecology and the environment, and is relying on the 10,000 acres of wetland farmland around the Tianhe Lake to explore in depth the culture of Dayu and the Huaihe River. It also explores initiatives such as “water resources + cultural tourism + eco-agriculture + eco-industry” to accelerate the

integration of water tourism, water agriculture, and water industry, and to form a virtuous cycle of ecological environment and industrial linkage.

(IX) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In 2023, CCICED made a number of valuable policy recommendations on governance and the rule of law; these are detailed below:

Promote the formation of synergies among legislative, judicial and administrative organs to practice ecological civilization, establish a sound and modernized environmental governance system, and improve the coordination and efficiency of green governance: explore more scientific, rational and practical methods of accounting for the value of natural capital and mechanisms for realizing it. Expand vision and deepen understanding and integrate environmental factors into broader economic and social planning and policies. Promote the construction of green market systems, such as carbon emissions trading. Improve the green standard system, green fiscal and taxation system, and green financial system, form policy incentives coordinated with green development, and promote policy implementation through policy compliance and regulatory enforcement.

Improve the governance system for green and low-carbon transformation and strengthen institutional capacity for innovation and flexibility: prioritize the enactment of climate change-related laws, explore preventive public interest litigation, and study the formulation of a framework law on combating climate change or a carbon-neutral promotion law. Incorporate carbon emission reduction measures into laws and regulations in the fields of transportation, construction and urban-related areas. Formulate provincial and municipal action plans for the implementation of the “1+N” policy system and improve the management mechanism in terms of target setting, data analysis technology, public participation, continuous monitoring and evaluation, and dynamic adjustment. Include climate change litigation in the scope of environmental public interest litigation, establish a preventive environmental public interest litigation system, and formulate judicial guidelines for adjudicating climate change cases, with

special attention to short-lived greenhouse gases. Further promote the improvement of energy utilization efficiency and the strengthening of demand-side management. Include high-emission industries in the carbon market as soon as possible. Provide long-term, clear, and stable market expectations and an effective price transmission mechanism and improve the construction of a national carbon emissions trading system.

Identify environmentally harmful incentives, regulations, spatial planning, subsidies, etc. and promote reforms: e.g., eliminating environmentally harmful agricultural subsidies and supporting low-carbon, regenerative agricultural practices. Introduce convenient and quantifiable criteria for identifying subsidies, tailored to local conditions. Increase investment in green technology innovation and diffusion in agriculture. Focus on supporting women farmers with targeted knowledge and skills training. Strictly adhere to the red line of ecological protection and spatial planning, protect ecosystems and ecological corridors, set up targets for building ecological corridors based on the red line of ecological protection and protected areas, build an efficient and stable ecological safety network, and protect the integrity of ecosystems.

Make ecological conservation, restoration, and regeneration an important area of green finance: further identify the necessary initiatives, conduct ecological conservation finance pilots, risk disclosure, reporting, stress testing and public accountability for private sector investment, etc., to ensure that public and private sector financial flows are consistent with biodiversity targets. Promote the use of fintech in biodiversity conservation, including through the establishment of pilot demonstration zones for “fintech + biodiversity conservation.” Ensure that local communities benefit from nature conservation. Pay attention to green debt arrangements and other emerging international practices in eco-conservation finance. Actively build a diversified financial investment and financing mechanism. Based on climate, biodiversity, pollution risk disclosure and transition timetable, use transition finance to assist enterprises in green transition, and establish a blue finance framework to strengthen financial support for sustainable blue economy. Strengthen the financing and

coordination of international scientific research cooperation related to the sustainable blue economy and marine carbon emission reduction.

IV. Energy, Environment, and Climate

(I) Systematic Deployment of Methane Control and Enhancement of Carbon Reduction and Pollution Reduction Synergies

Methane is the second largest greenhouse gas globally, after carbon dioxide. According to the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report*, methane's global warming potential (GWP) over a 20-year period is about 81.2 times that of carbon dioxide, and over a 100-year timescale, it is about 28 times that of carbon dioxide. Due to methane's relatively short atmospheric lifespan (around 12 years), many experts believe that reducing methane emissions can deliver quicker results compared to carbon dioxide reductions, making it critically important in mitigating the urgent climate crisis.

In November 2023, the United States and China issued the *Sunnyside Statement on Strengthening Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis*, which specifically mentions methane and other non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, suggesting that the two countries will implement their respective National Methane Action Plans and plan to refine further measures as appropriate.

At the end of the same month, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other 11 departments jointly issued the *Action Program for Methane Emission Control* (Methane Program). The Program is the first policy document of the Chinese government focusing on methane emission control in the whole field, which puts forward a general plan and specific action deployment for the overall methane emission control in China in the future.

For the first time, the Methane Program specifies the methane emission control targets for China's key areas by 2030 and puts forward the main targets for methane emission control during the 14th Five-Year Plan and the 15th Five-Year Plan. At the same time, the Methane Program puts forward eight key tasks, such as strengthening the methane monitoring, accounting, reporting and verification system, accelerating emission controls in energy, agriculture, garbage and sewage treatment, strengthening

the synergistic control of pollutants and methane, strengthening the technological innovation and supervision of methane emission control, and accelerating the construction of regulations, standards and policy system. From strengthening monitoring, accounting, reporting, regulatory system construction and other top-level involvements, to specific actions in key areas, incentive policies and social mobilization, to the implementation of safeguard policies, such as synergistic mechanisms among various government departments, the Methane Program presents a complete blueprint for China's methane emission reduction for the first time, which will surely have an important impact on China's comprehensive green and low-carbon transformation, and the construction of modernization of the harmonious coexistence of human and nature.

(II) Increasing Efforts to Save Energy and Reduce Carbon Emissions and Maximizing Efforts to Achieve the 14th Five-Year Plan Targets

Energy conservation and carbon reduction are important initiatives to actively and steadily promote carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, comprehensively advance the construction of a Beautiful China, and promote a comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development.

In March 2024, the State Council issued the *Action Plan for Promoting Large-scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Replacement*, proposing that by 2027, the scale of investment in equipment in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, education, culture and tourism, and medical care will increase by more than 25% compared with 2023; the energy efficiency of major energy-using equipment in key industries will basically reach the energy-saving level, and the proportion of production capacity whose environmental performance reaches the level of A will increase significantly (and other targets). These goals signal a clear commitment to enhancing energy-saving and carbon reduction efforts across industries, driving a new wave of society-wide energy conservation and carbon reduction initiatives.

The Plan emphasizes the promotion of new industrialization with a focus on energy saving and carbon reduction, ultra-low emissions, safe production, digital

transformation, and intelligent upgrading. It targets key industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals, chemicals, building materials, electric power, machinery, aviation, shipping, textiles, and electronics, vigorously promoting the updating and technological transformation of production equipment, energy-using equipment, power generation, transmission and distribution equipment. The Plan aims to accelerate the promotion of energy-using equipment with advanced energy efficiency and energy-saving levels and implement energy-saving and carbon-reducing reforms by industry and field.

In May 2024, the State Council issued the *Action Plan on Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction for 2024-2025*. It is proposed that by 2024, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will be reduced by about 2.5% and 3.9% respectively, the energy consumption per unit of value added in industries above designated size will be reduced by about 3.5%, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will reach about 18.9%, and energy-saving and carbon-reducing reforms in key areas and industries will result in energy savings of about 50 million tons of standard coal and carbon dioxide emission reductions of about 130 million tons.

In the 14th Five-Year Plan, China has set a binding target of reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by 13.5%. In the first 3 years of the 14th Five-Year Plan, China's national energy consumption intensity has been reduced by a cumulative total of about 7.3%, but due to the impact of the new COVID-19 epidemic and other factors, the reduction of the national energy consumption intensity is still lagging behind the progress of the time schedule, and the situation of energy conservation and carbon reduction in some areas is relatively serious.

Against this background, the Chinese government has formulated the Action Plan, the main purpose of which is to anchor the target tasks of the 14th Five-Year Plan, implement energy-saving and carbon-reducing special actions in different areas and industries, and intensify energy-saving and carbon-reducing efforts, so as to complete the targets of the 14th Five-Year Plan to the best of its ability. The Action Plan focuses on key areas and industries such as energy, industry, construction, transportation, public

institutions, energy equipment, etc., and deploys 10 major actions for energy conservation and carbon reduction, and puts forward six work initiatives, such as improving the system and standards, perfecting the price policy, strengthening financial support, strengthening scientific and technological leadership, improving the market-oriented mechanism, and implementing universal action, etc., so as to provide support for the implementation of energy conservation and carbon reduction goals and tasks.

(III) Accelerating the Establishment of a Carbon Footprint Management System and Promoting the Application of Green and Low-carbon Technologies

1. Accelerate the Establishment of a Carbon Footprint Management System

As the global green and low-carbon transition continues to advance, the concept of a product's carbon footprint is being strengthened in the production practices of various countries. The EU took the lead in declaring the launch of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in 2022 and published the *EU Batteries and Waste Batteries Regulation* in 2023, which stipulates the requirements related to the carbon footprint of battery production. Some experts believe that this move opens the era of global carbon tariffs. Under the new international situation, managing the carbon footprint of production products is a new issue and challenge that China must deal with in order to carry out international trade cooperation. The Carbon Peaking Action Program by 2030 issued by the Chinese government proposes to “explore the establishment of carbon footprint standards for the whole life cycle of key products,” and the government work report of 2024 clearly puts forward the task of “establishing a carbon footprint management system.”

In November 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of Product Carbon Footprint Management System, proposing that “By 2025, the national level will have introduced about 50 key product carbon footprint accounting rules and standards, a number of key industries will have completed the initial construction of carbon footprint background databases, the national product carbon labeling system will be

basically established, and international mutual recognition will be achieved for a number of key products.... By 2030, about 200 key product carbon footprint accounting rules and standards will be introduced at the national level...the main product carbon footprint accounting rules, standards and carbon labels will be widely recognized internationally, and the product carbon footprint management system will provide a strong guarantee for the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development.”

In April 2024, the Certification and Accreditation Administration of China (CNCA) issued the Notice of CNCA on Clarifying the Filing Requirements for Certification Rules Directly Involving Carbon, which further clarifies the filing requirements for certification rules directly related to carbon categories, making the certification about carbon footprint and other GHG emission quantification standards more standardized, and laying the foundation for the next step to strengthen carbon footprint management.

In June 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Finance, the People’s Bank of China and other 15 departments jointly issued the *Implementation Program on Establishing Carbon Footprint Management System*. The Program states that by 2027, the carbon footprint management system will be initially established; by 2030, the carbon footprint management system will be more complete, and the application scenarios will be more abundant. The Implementation Program clarifies the carbon footprint work objectives and task division in four aspects, namely, establishing a management system, building a work pattern, promoting international mutual trust in rules and strengthening capacity building, with more detailed key tasks and more focused measures, which is the “task book” and “construction plan” for the construction of a carbon footprint management system for Chinese products in the coming period.

2. Promoting the Application of Green and Low-Carbon Technologies

In the 2023 Central Economic Work Conference, it was noted that economic work in 2024 will focus more on science and technology leadership, industrial innovation, and expanding domestic demand, and emphasized the dual-wheel-drive role of green

low-carbon and science and technology innovation. According to the International Energy Agency's assessment, 50% of the key technologies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 globally are not yet mature. Accelerating the innovation and application of green and low-carbon technologies is an inevitable requirement for China to realize the dual-carbon goal, and an important means to promote the development of new quality productivity.

In September 2023, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) issued the *National Green and Low-Carbon Advanced Technology Achievement Catalogue 2024*. In February 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MOE) and six other departments issued the *Implementation Plan for the Collection and Promotion of National Key Low-Carbon Technologies*, which aims to provide strong support for the publicity and promotion of the application of advanced and applicable low-carbon technologies, and to give full play to the important role that low-carbon technologies play in promoting the realization of the goal of peak carbon attainment and carbon neutrality.

In March 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the *List of Demonstration Projects of Green and Low-carbon Advanced Technologies (First Batch)*, aiming to implement the demonstration projects of green and low-carbon advanced technologies, lay out a number of demonstration projects with leading technological level, outstanding emission reduction effect, synergistic pollution reduction and carbon reduction, and obvious demonstration effect, and accelerate the development of the world's leading green and low-carbon technologies and industrial highland, so as to provide strong support for the realization of the goal of peak carbon and carbon neutrality, and provide strong support for the economic and social development of high quality. It will provide strong support for realizing the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality and provide green kinetic energy for high-quality economic and social development.

(IV) Deepening Response and Adaptation to Climate Change and Enhancing Climate Resilience

As the largest developing country vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, climate change has become an important risk in the process of building a beautiful China and advancing Chinese-style modernization. In recent years, China's weather and climate have become more complex, with a high incidence of extreme precipitation, typhoons, high temperatures, cold waves, and other extreme weather and climate events. Since the start of the flood season, regional and periodic flooding and drought disasters have been particularly evident. Proactive adaptation to climate change is a realistic and urgent task that China and the world are currently facing.

In December 2023, the *Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Promoting the Construction of a Beautiful China* included “effectively responding to the adverse impacts and risks of climate change” as one of the important aspects of “guarding the safety bottom line of the construction of a beautiful China,” and explicitly proposed to “Adhere to the equal importance of mitigation and adaptation, and enhance the ability to adapt to climate change.”

On June 7, 2024, *China's Climate Change Adaptation Progress Report (2023)* was officially issued, systematically combing the progress and effectiveness of China's climate change adaptation work since the issuance of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035 from the dimensions of policy construction, monitoring and early warning, natural ecology, economic and social development, regional planning, and safeguard mechanisms.

(V) Improving the Climate Investment and Financing System and Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-carbon Development.

On March 27, 2024, the People's Bank of China (PBOC), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MOE), the General Administration of Financial Supervision (GAFSP), and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) issued the "Guidance Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-

Carbon Development," which emphasizes the importance of strengthening financial support for green and low-carbon development, and, by doing so, aims to promote China's economic transformation in a green and low-carbon direction, respond to the challenges of climate change, and achieve sustainable economic development.

(VI) Promoting Investment and Consumption and Enhancing Recovery and Recycling

On February 6, 2024, the State Council issued the *Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a Waste Recycling System*, which is guided by Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, comprehensively implements the idea of ecological civilization, and pushes the overall requirements of high-quality development. Efforts are made to promote fine waste management and effective recycling, cultivate the resource recycling industry, improve the policy mechanism, and strengthen the organization and implementation.

On March 7, 2024, the State Council issued a notice on the *Action Plan for Promoting Large-scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Trade-in*, which aims to promote investment and consumption, accelerate industrial restructuring, and implement four major actions: equipment renewal, consumer goods trade-in, recovery and recycling, and standards upgrading. By 2027, the goal is to achieve growth in the scale of investment in equipment, an increase in the proportion of production capacity, and a significant increase in the amount of used products recycled.

On April 17, 2024, the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), the General Office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD), the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the General Office of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), the General Office of the State Administration for Market Supervision and Administration (SAMSA), and the General Office of the State Administration of Radio and Television (SARA) jointly issued a notice on the comprehensive implementation of the green building materials activities in the countryside, which stated that the

departments will jointly carry out activities of the green building materials activities in the countryside to advance the high-quality green building materials industry. The notice indicates that all departments will work together to carry out green building materials activities in the countryside, promote the high-quality development of the green building materials industry, accelerate the certification and promotion of products, explore new forms and modes of business, promote green construction in urban and rural areas, and help revitalize rural areas.

(VII) Standardizing Ecological Monitoring and Improving the Scientific Nature of Environmental Quality Assessment

On October 13, 2023, the State Council issued a *Notice on the Issuance of the Working Rules for the Preliminary Study on National Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Standards (Trial)*, which clarifies the responsibilities of the management department, technical support unit and undertaking unit, and emphasizes the importance of each link in the process of soliciting, researching, closing argumentation, and project establishment. The rules aim to standardize the preliminary research workflow, improve the quality and efficiency of standard formulation and revision, and ensure the scientific and practicality of the standards to better support ecological environment monitoring.

On June 7, 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued a letter on *China's Progress Report on Adaptation to Climate Change (2023)*, which aims to strengthen climate change monitoring, early warning and risk assessment, and promote response strategies and technical support. It establishes provincial action programs, strengthens regional disaster prevention and mitigation, improves the accuracy of meteorological warnings, safeguards public safety, focuses on scientific and technological innovation, promotes green and low-carbon development, accelerates energy transformation, and promotes sustainable economic and social development.

(VIII) CCICED Policy Recommendations

CCICED 2023 makes a number of valuable policy recommendations on energy, environment, and climate, as outlined below:

Special attention to short-lived GHGs. CCICED 2023 policy recommendations specifically call for a special focus on short-lived greenhouse gases. CCICED's Preliminary Research Report on Innovative Technologies for Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration suggests that accurate measurement of methane is the key to China's realization of its dual-carbon goal and proposes a new-generation top-down monitoring system guided by remote sensing and satellite monitoring platforms, which will provide a powerful complement to the bottom-up monitoring system.

Establishing a green and low-carbon production indicator system. Establish a green and low-carbon production indicator system centered on core indicators such as carbon productivity, energy efficiency, water and material consumption. Use digitalization to strengthen continuous carbon monitoring and identify carbon reduction priorities; establish carbon asset management systems for key manufacturing industries and gradually promote corporate climate-related information disclosure; and use the supply chain as a system to incentivize upstream and downstream companies to track carbon emissions data and product carbon footprints. The CCICED 2023 report "Digitization and Green Technology for Sustainable Development" proposes to manage the full life-cycle carbon emissions data of electronic equipment.

Relying on digital technological innovation, accelerate the digitalization and green upgrading of traditional industries. Promote the application of green innovation across the industrial chain and accelerate the construction of a new power system. Adopt policy measures to incentivize the development of digital solutions for climate change adaptation.

Utilizing digital technology to enhance climate adaptation capacity. Increase climate modeling, simulation and climate risk assessment, and enhance meteorological forecasting and disaster monitoring capabilities. Accelerate the formulation of the Yangtze River Basin Development Plan and Territorial Spatial Plan, establish a

comprehensive assessment mechanism for the basin, and systematically assess the impact of short-term impacts and long-term pressures of climate change. Incorporate climate adaptive capacity assessment into the decision-making processes of policy formulation and construction projects.

Shape a diversified green climate investment and financing mechanism by utilizing comprehensive incentives including tax, price, compensation, and procurement. Accelerate the promotion of categorization catalogs and the formulation of rules and standards for transformational finance, emphasize the disclosure of information on the risk of climate, environmental and biodiversity loss, and regulate the environmental, social and governance (ESG) investment market. Maintain the consistency of green categorization standards with international standards, expand the scope of disclosure, refer to the International Financial Reporting Standards of the International Council on Sustainability Standards on ESG, and prepare for the upcoming disclosure standards on biodiversity risks.

Increase the promotion of circular economy development. Mandate implementation of the extended producer responsibility system in industries such as electronics, home appliances and express logistics, which generate large amounts of waste at the consumption level. At the same time, extend producers' resource and environmental responsibilities for their products from the production link to the entire life cycle of product design, production process control, intelligent logistics, recycling, waste treatment and disposal, and promote the intensification of resource consumption, minimization of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions, and affordability of residents' consumption of green consumer goods and services through measures such as eco-design, cleaner production, and green supply chain management, and thereby form the habit of green consumption.

Promote green home appliances. Encourage consumers to choose green products, such as energy-saving home appliances, high-efficiency lighting products, water-saving appliances and green building materials, encourage enterprises to provide and allow consumers to choose reusable, durable and repairable products, support the

development of the sharing economy, encourage the effective reuse of personal idle resources, improve the social recycling system of renewable resources, promote the greening, minimization and recycling of express delivery packaging, and strictly implement the government's preferential procurement and mandatory procurement system for energy-saving and environmentally friendly products. Strictly implement the government's preferential and mandatory procurement system for energy-saving and environmentally friendly products and expand the scope and scale of government green procurement.

Emphasize the green and low-carbon investment potential of sovereign assets, mainly sovereign wealth funds and social security funds. Encourage sovereign asset owners to carry out pilot demonstrations of sustainable investment and financing, incorporate the value of climate and ecological environment into the performance assessment system, and provide flexible support for relevant investment and financing activities in terms of investment return assessment and the use of risk-sharing tools. Establish sustainable investment principles for sovereign asset owners, including clear strategic objectives and organizational guarantees. Encourage sovereign asset owners to carry out sustainable investment and financing exchanges and cooperation with international partners.

Study the formulation of a framework law on combating climate change or a carbon-neutral promotion law. Incorporate carbon reduction measures into laws and regulations in transportation, construction, and urban-related areas. Formulate action plans for the implementation of the "1+N" policy system at the provincial and municipal levels and improve the management mechanism in terms of target setting, data analysis techniques, public participation, continuous monitoring and evaluation, and dynamic adjustment.

V. Pollution Prevent and Control

(I) Further Advancing Improvement of Air Quality

The quality of the atmospheric environment is closely related to the health of the

people. The Chinese government attaches great importance to the prevention and control of air pollution, and in recent years has continued to improve China's ambient air quality through the formulation and implementation of the *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution* and the *Three-Year Action Plan for Winning the Battle for the Blue Skies*.

In November 2023, the State Council issued the *Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality*, as the third "Ten Atmospheric Rules," the Plan takes continuous improvement of air quality as the core, vigorously promotes the synergistic emission reduction of multi-pollutants, such as PM_{2.5}, NO_x, VOCs, etc., highlights the precise, scientific and law-based pollution control, and pushes forward the green and low-carbon transformation of industry, energy and transportation green and low-carbon transformation, and continue to fight a good battle for the blue sky in depth. To implement the plan, in December 2023, MEE, together with 10 units including the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and 7 local governments, including the Beijing Municipal People's Government (PMG), issued the *Program for the Comprehensive Control of Air Pollution in the Autumn and Winter of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and its Surrounding Areas and the Fenwei Plain for the Period of 2023-2024*. The Program focuses on key areas, time periods, and fields, with the main objectives of reducing heavily polluted weather and lowering fine particulate matter concentrations, strengthening multi-pollutant synergistic control, and continuing to carry out autumn and winter comprehensive air pollution control campaigns.

In January 2024, MEE issued the *Guidance on Further Optimizing the Response Mechanism for Heavily Polluted Weather*, which proposes to optimize the mechanism for responding to heavily polluted weather, including optimizing emergency response rules, standardizing response work, strengthening emergency response linkage, revising emergency response plans and strengthening effect assessment, so as to respond to heavily polluted weather in a scientific, lawful, and precise manner, and to ensure that people's health and the environment continue to improve.

According to data released by MEE, the national air quality will maintain a long-

term positive trend in 2023, with the annual average PM2.5 concentration in cities above the prefecture level nationwide reaching 30 micrograms per cubic meter, the proportion of good days being 85.5%, and the proportion of days with heavy and above pollution being 0.8%.

To adapt to the current environmental management needs of sewage discharge permits, in April 2024, MEE issued the *Measures for the Administration of Sewage Discharge Permits*. The Measures take the inclusion of sewage registration units into the scope of management, standardize the management process, and refine the content of supervision in accordance with the permit as the focus of the revision, strengthen the main responsibility of sewage disposal units, and provide comprehensive guidance to achieve the full coverage of sewage permits. In September 2023, the General Office of MEE issued the *Implementation of the management of industrial noise sewage permits notice* focused on the promotion of the implementation of the inclusion of industrial noise in the management of sewage permits, the scope of implementation timeframe, implementation mode and audit management.

(II) Further Strengthening the Precise Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

China continues to keep waters clear, marked by the implementation of the *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution*, to promote synergistic control of water environment management, and constantly improve the quality of the water environment while integrating water resources, water environment, and water ecological resilience.

In August 2023, The General Office of MEE, together with the General Office of the Ministry of Water Resources and the General Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources, jointly issued the *Technical Guidelines for the Delineation of Key Zones for Groundwater Pollution Prevention and Control*. The Guide clarifies the classification and connotation of key areas for the prevention and control of groundwater pollution, optimizes the technical methods and workflow for zoning and delineation, and

effectively safeguards the quality and sustainable use of groundwater. Local governments have actively promoted the implementation of the delineation of key zones for groundwater pollution prevention and control. As of October 16, 2023, 83 prefectures and municipalities nationwide have completed the delineation of key areas for groundwater pollution prevention and control at the prefectural and municipal levels, and provinces such as Heilongjiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang have completed the delineation of key areas for groundwater pollution prevention and control at the provincial level.

In December 2023, the General Office of MEE led the General Office of the Ministry of Water Resources and two other departments to jointly issue the "*Guidelines for the Treatment of Rural Black and Stinking Water Bodies*," which clarified the requirements for the identification of black and stinking water bodies in rural areas, and carried out list management; and established a long-term management and care mechanism for the treatment of black and stinking water in rural areas to put an end to the return of black and stinking situations.

In December 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) led the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) and two other departments to jointly issue the *Implementing Opinions on Promoting Pollutant Reduction, Carbon Reduction, and Synergistic Efficiency of Sewage Treatment* to synergistically promote the reduction of pollutants and the reduction of GHG emissions in the whole process of sewage treatment and to carry out the efficiency of water conservation at the source, the energy saving and carbon reducing of the treatment process, the resourceful utilization of sewage sludge, and to comprehensively increase the comprehensive efficiency of sewage treatment.

(III) Accelerating the Promotion of Soil Pollution Control and Remediation

China has been continuously upgrading the technology and management level of soil pollution control, comprehensively improving the level of investigation and assessment of soil pollution status through the whole process of quality control and

supervision, promoting the integration of multidisciplinary and multi-method investigation techniques, and accurately portraying the scope of contamination and the degree of contamination.

In December 2023, the General Office of MEE issued the *Guiding Opinions on Promoting Soil Pollution Risk Control and Green and Low-Carbon Remediation* to promote the risk control and green and low-carbon remediation of soil pollution in China's construction land use, to enhance the efficient utilization of resources and energy and the prevention and control of secondary pollution, and to guide the risk control and remediation activities toward the goals of greenness, low-carbon and sustainability.

In April 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) led six departments to jointly issue the *Circular on Further Strengthening the Construction of Green Mines*, emphasizing the concept of green development throughout the entire process of mineral resources exploration and development, accelerating the green, low-carbon transformation and development of the mining industry, and comprehensively advancing the construction of green mines through government guidance, departmental collaboration, enterprise master building, and social supervision.

(IV) Regularizing Solid Waste Assessment and Management

China has continued to deepen the management of chemicals and solid waste, including strengthening the management of new pollutants and continuing to promote solid waste control and piloting in the process of negotiating an international convention on plastic pollution control.

In November 2023, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the *Notice on Further Strengthening the Standardized Environmental Management of Hazardous Waste*. The notice focuses on improving the standardized management of hazardous waste by enhancing three key areas: deepening standardized assessments, utilizing information technology, and strengthening the application of assessment results. These efforts aim to push local governments and

relevant departments to fulfill their regulatory responsibilities and ensure that hazardous waste-related entities comply with legal regulations and systems.

In January 2024, MEE issued the *Catalogue of Solid Waste Classification and Codes*, which puts forward requirements on solid waste transfer management, information disclosure and industrial solid waste management accounts, sewage permits, environmental statistics, etc., and improves the level of standardization, refinement and informatization of solid waste management.

(V) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In the policy recommendations submitted by CCICED to the State Council in 2023, it is proposed to continuously optimize the industrial structure and promote the synergy of carbon reduction and pollution reduction:

Continuously adjusting and optimizing the structure of energy, industry, transportation, and land use, accelerating the shift from end-to-end to source management, and promoting synergies in carbon reduction and pollution reduction in multiple fields. Accelerating the reduction of emissions at the source, process control, end-of-pipe treatment and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector, and promoting green development of the entire process.

Strengthening synergies in pollution prevention and control in the fields of air, water, soil and solid waste, and continuing the nationwide battle to prevent and control pollution. Promote in-depth control of air pollution in key industries and energy-saving and carbon reduction actions as a whole. Establish a synergistic target and evaluation system for environmental quality, pollution control and greenhouse gas emission reduction, and strengthen the synergistic control of fine particulate matter and ozone. Utilize digital technology to improve the enforcement efficiency of pollution control. Promote synergistic control of water environment governance and integrate water resources, water environment and water ecology resilience. Strengthen synergistic control of soil pollution management and encourage green and low-carbon soil remediation. Promote synergistic control of solid waste pollution prevention and

control, and strengthen the construction of "waste-free cities." Promote the organic combination of natural and artificial means of restoration.

Establish a new type of cooperative relationship between importing and exporting jurisdictions and companies to optimize the layout of the global industrial and supply chains and collectively ensure the supply of critical minerals, materials, and components in green and low-carbon industries. Establish BRI green innovation partnerships. Create cross-departmental coordination mechanisms for a resilient and sustainable development of the industrial and supply chains.

Comprehensive and integrated policy recommendations on pollution control and management in China have been put forward, which have an important role to play in promoting the continuous upgrading of environmental quality in China, reducing pollution in the atmospheric and water environments, as well as in solid waste and upgrading the management of chemicals.

VI. Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation

China has launched the initiative to implement the KMGBF, updated and released *China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)*, launched the Kunming Biodiversity Fund. CCICED carried out a special policy study on biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the KMGBF, which has called on all parties to join hands to promote the comprehensive and effective implementation of the KMGBF. It called on all parties to make concerted efforts to promote the full and effective implementation of the KMGBF and to work together to promote effective, inclusive and sustainable global biodiversity conservation actions. The main newly released biodiversity conservation policies are listed below.

On December 27, 2023, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the *Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Construction of a Beautiful China*, making the enhancement of ecosystem diversity, stability and continuity one of the key tasks in solidly promoting the construction of a beautiful China. It is required to comprehensively promote the construction of a nature

reserve system with national parks as the main body, accelerate the implementation of major projects for the protection and restoration of important ecosystems, and major projects for the protection of biodiversity. It has strengthened the unified supervision of ecological protection and restoration, carried out monitoring and assessment of ecological conditions and assessment of the effectiveness of ecological protection and restoration, improved the mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products, and promoted compensation for the protection of key ecological function zones, the red line of ecological protection, and important ecosystems.

(I) Systematic Construction of a Strategic System for Ecological Management and Biodiversity Conservation

On January 18, 2024, the MEE released *China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)*, which, in accordance with the latest requirements of the KMGBF, clearly defines four priority areas, including mainstreaming of biodiversity, responding to the threat of biodiversity loss, sustainable use and benefit sharing of biodiversity, and modernization of biodiversity governance capacity; each priority area is divided into six to eight priority actions, covering laws and regulations, policy planning, law enforcement and supervision, publicity and education, social participation, investigation, monitoring and assessment, protection and restoration, biosafety management, sustainable management of biological resources, realization of the value of eco-products, urban biodiversity, benefit sharing, climate and environmental governance, investment and financing, international implementation and cooperation, etc., which provide guidance for the work of biodiversity conservation in all sectors and regions. It provides guidelines for all departments and regions to promote biodiversity conservation.

The Plan of Action makes it clear that by 2030, the trend of biodiversity loss will be effectively mitigated, the level of biodiversity protection and management will have been significantly raised, and a favourable situation will have been created in which all people will participate in biodiversity protection. At least 30% of land, inland waters,

coastal, and marine degraded ecosystems will be effectively restored, and at least 30% of land, inland waters, coastal and marine areas will be effectively protected and managed. By 2035, a national spatial pattern of biodiversity protection that is unified, orderly, structurally connected and dynamically adjusted will have been formed; by 2050, a green mode of development and lifestyle will have been fully formed, and a beautiful China in which human beings live in harmony with nature will have been built, realizing the beautiful vision of the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature.

On April 6, 2024, the 26th executive meeting of the State Council adopted the *Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection*. As the first law dedicated to ecological protection compensation, the Regulations establish the basic rules of the ecological protection compensation system in the form of legislation, clarify the system and mechanism of ecological protection compensation, and compensate the units and individuals who carry out ecological protection by means of financial vertical compensation, inter-regional horizontal compensation, and compensation through the market mechanism, so as to fully mobilize all parties to participate in ecological protection. At present, China has basically established the ecological protection compensation mechanism with the widest coverage, the largest beneficiary population, and the largest investment in the world.

(II) Effective Integrated Management of Mountains, Forests, Fields, Lakes, Grasses, and Sands

The period of 2021-2030 is the construction period of the six phases of the “Three Norths” project,³ the key period of consolidating and expanding the achievements of sand control and preventing sand, and the period of promoting the high-quality development of the “Three Norths” project. In 2023, the “Three Norths” project battle was launched in full swing, in accordance with the integrated management of mountains, water, forests, lakes, grasses and sands, the strengthening of regional joint prevention and joint treatment, and the role of science and technology and mechanism innovation

³ Three-North Shelterbelt Program: a series of human-planted windbreaking forest strips (shelterbelts) in China

to support the fundamental guidelines, over the past year, various regions within the "Three-North" program areas have balanced efforts to combat desertification with economic development and have simultaneously increased both greenery and income, achieving remarkable results in sand control and desertification management, resulting in a win-win situation for ecology and economy. The battle of the Yellow River “several bends,” the battle of the two major sands of Horqin and Hunshandak, and the battle of the three major landmarks of the Hexi Corridor-Taklamakan Desert Edge Blocking Battle have achieved a good start.

Important results have been achieved in the integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes, grasses, and sands. By the end of 2023, the State had deployed and implemented more than 50 projects for the integrated protection and restoration of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes, grasses, and sands around important ecological security barriers, with a cumulative total of 80 million mu of treatment area completed.

In March 2024, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the General Office of the State Council issued the *Opinions on Strengthening Ecological Environment Zoning Control*. Based on the complexity and diversity of ecosystems, the characteristics of spatial heterogeneity of ecological environment, and to meet the needs of refined ecological environmental protection and governance, the Opinions refine the application subject, application direction, and application path from three aspects: policy formulation, environmental access, and environmental management.

(III) Promoting Aquatic Biodiversity Restoration and Watershed Ecological Restoration

In March 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Opinions on Unswervingly Promoting the Ten-Year Fishing Ban on the Yangtze River*, which consolidated the results of the fishing ban and retreat work in terms of optimizing the coordinated and integrated work-promoting mechanism, sustaining the resettlement

guarantee, continuously strengthening the law enforcement and supervision, and speeding up ecological restoration, so as to accelerate the promotion of the Yangtze River's aquatic biodiversity and the ecological restoration of its waters. At present, under the joint efforts of multiple departments, the 10-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River has achieved important milestones: the number of illegal fishing reported by the public dropped by 28% year-on-year in 2023, and the high and frequent incidence of illegal fishing has been effectively curbed; and the population of the Yangtze River dolphin, an iconic species, reached 1,249 in 2022, an increase of 237 over the 2017 census, realizing the historic stop of the decline and rise; the Yangtze River cutlassfish has migrated anadromously to Dongting Lake and has reached the farthest distribution waters in history.

(IV) Regulating the Identification and Assessment of Damage to Agro-ecosystems

In March 2024, MEE issued the national ecological environment standard *“Technical Guidelines for Ecological Environment Damage Appraisal and Assessment of Ecosystems Part 1: Farmland Ecosystems.”* As China's first national standard supporting ecosystem damage identification and assessment, the Standard stipulates the content, working procedures, methods and technical requirements for farmland ecosystem damage identification and assessment, and standardizes the work of identification and assessment of farmland ecosystem damage caused by ecological destruction or pollution of the environment. It provides technical and institutional support for the protection of farmland ecosystems and agricultural biodiversity.

(V) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In 2023, CCICED made a number of recommendations to the Chinese government in the area of ecosystem and biodiversity conservation.

Ensure the applicability of the green finance classification criteria to the biodiversity conservation financing targets of the KMGBF. Gradually implement

mandatory biodiversity disclosure standards at the market level in line with international standards. Build a systematic and comprehensive methodology to assess the ecological impacts of subsidy policies, using agriculture, forestry, and fisheries as a pilot.

Link with economic sectors to advocate for systematic sustainable land use approaches and promote mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation. Reassess and optimize land use practices based on ecosystem services and incorporate science-based climate and nature objectives into decision-making and operations. Use agriculture as an entry point to study pathways and methods for achieving the sustainable use action goals under the KMGBF. Implement pilot projects on regenerative agriculture and conservation farming and summarize experience in a timely manner.

Establish an expert group on biodiversity to support participation, coordination, and implementation at the national and international levels. For challenging targets, encourage the development, promotion and application of methods and tools that will help achieve the targets, and assist in their realization with appropriate incentive mechanisms.

VII. Regional and International Engagement

(I) Strengthening Cooperation to Advance Global Climate Governance

Climate change is a common challenge for all humanity. The Chinese government attaches great importance to addressing climate change, deeply engaging in multilateral climate processes, and actively contributing to the promotion of a fair, reasonable, and cooperative global climate governance system.

On October 18, 2023, at the opening ceremony of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, President Xi Jinping stated that China will continue to deepen cooperation in green infrastructure, green energy, green transportation, and other fields. China will increase support for the Belt and Road International Green Development Coalition, continue to host the Belt and Road Green Innovation

Conference, establish a dialogue mechanism for the photovoltaic industry, and create a network of green and low-carbon experts. Additionally, China will implement the Belt and Road Green Investment Principles and train 100,000 people from partner countries by 2030.

On October 25, 2023, President Xi Jinping, during his meeting with California Governor Gavin Newsom, mentioned that there is great potential for cooperation between China and the United States in green development and climate change. He emphasized that both sides should strengthen this cooperation, making it a new highlight in the development of China-U.S. relations.

On November 15, 2023, China and the United States issued the "Sunny lands Statement on Strengthening Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis," deciding to launch the "Enhanced Climate Action in the 2020s Working Group." This group will accelerate concrete actions in key areas such as energy transition, methane and other non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions, circular economy and resource efficiency, local cooperation, forests, synergies in reducing greenhouse gases and air pollutants, 2035 nationally determined contributions, and COP28. This includes developing feasible and tangible cooperation plans and projects.

On December 1, 2023, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang, as a special representative of President Xi Jinping, attended the World Climate Action Summit in Dubai and delivered a speech. He emphasized China's vigorous promotion of green development, energy revolution, and international cooperation on climate change. He called on all countries to strengthen their determination and capability to jointly address climate change, practice multilateralism, accelerate green transformation, and enhance implementation actions.

On December 2, 2023, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang attended the "G77 and China" Climate Change Leaders' Summit in Dubai and delivered a speech. He stated that China is steadily advancing its carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals, firmly promoting South-South cooperation on climate change, and building a green Belt and Road. He called for the G77 and China to jointly promote sustainable development, strengthen

strategic alignment for green transformation, enhance mutual assistance, and explore new paths for coordinated development and protection.

On February 28, 2024, Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu, during the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, stated that global environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution are interrelated and mutually impactful, requiring comprehensive, coordinated, and holistic responses. Multilateral environmental agreements and the synergies between these agreements are crucial methods for advancing global environmental governance and addressing global environmental challenges.

(II) Actively Promoting the Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events pose significant challenges to human survival and development. In this context, China has actively engaged in global governance, advocating for maintaining multilateral consensus, focusing on pragmatic actions, and accelerating green transformation to jointly build a clean and beautiful world.

On September 20, 2023, China signed the *Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction* at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. This Agreement covers marine genetic resources access and sharing, the establishment of marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments, capacity building, and marine technology transfer. China's signing of this important legal document on the first day it was open for signature reflects the nation's commitment to actively and deeply participating in global environmental governance, marine protection, and sustainable use.

On December 9, 2023, China's Minister of Ecology and Environment, Huang Runqiu, virtually attended a high-level event to promote the "30x30" target under the KMGBF. As the president of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Huang announced that

China has officially launched the initiative to implement the KMGBF. He expressed China's willingness to work with the international community to address global challenges such as biodiversity loss and climate change, collectively promote the success of COP28, and build a harmonious coexistence between humans and nature on Earth.

From February 26 to March 1, 2024, the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) took place at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Chinese delegation, led by Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu, included representatives from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Water Resources, the China Meteorological Administration, the Chinese Embassy in Kenya, and the Permanent Mission to UNEP. In his speech at the conference, Huang stated that China is willing to work with all parties to uphold the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, maintain and practice true multilateralism, and promote the establishment of a fair, reasonable, and cooperative global environmental governance system. The theme of this year's assembly was “Effective, Inclusive, and Sustainable Multilateral Actions to Address Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution.”

From April 23 to 29, 2024, the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-4) on the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including marine plastic pollution, was held in Ottawa, Canada. The Chinese delegation, composed of representatives from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and other relevant departments, attended the meeting. The INC-4 session primarily reviewed the revised draft text of the legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution issued after INC-3. The focus was on the first and second parts of the revised zero draft text, covering 13 implementation-related issues, including national reporting, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, financial arrangements, and other negotiation compliance and legal matters.

On May 3, 2024, the think tank report on *China-EU Environment and Climate Cooperation: Progress and Prospects* was released. China-EU environmental and climate cooperation has become a highlight of the bilateral strategic partnership, characterized by broad consensus and deep cooperation. Both sides have a strong foundation for cooperation in green and low-carbon development, which is significant for global environmental governance. The report calls for strengthening cooperation mechanisms and innovating cooperation models to contribute to global environmental protection.

On May 28, 2024, Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund cooperation agreement in Beijing and delivered a speech. Ding emphasized that under the guidance of Xi Jinping's thought on ecological civilization, China is firmly pursuing a path of high-quality development that prioritizes ecological conservation and green, low-carbon growth, leading to significant achievements in biodiversity conservation. As the chair country of COP15, China led the adoption of the KMGBF and took the lead in establishing the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, making significant contributions to global biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China has signed cooperation agreements with relevant United Nations agencies.

(III) Deepening South-South Cooperation

On December 2, 2023, at the G77 and China Leaders Summit on Climate Change, Chairman Xi Jinping's special representative, Vice Premier of the State Council, Ding Xuexiang, emphasized in his speech the ongoing challenges in improving global climate governance. He stressed that the G77 and China should further unite to safeguard common rights and interests, promote sustainable development together, strengthen alignment on green transition strategies, enhance mutual assistance, and explore new paths that integrate development and protection.

On November 21, 2023, the 10th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Protection Cooperation Committee was held via video conference. The meeting was

co-chaired by Zhao Yingmin, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and co-chair of the Chinese side of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Protection Committee, and Erlan Aubakirov, Vice Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan and co-chair of the Kazakh side. The meeting reviewed the progress of cooperation since the 9th meeting of the Committee, acknowledged the completion of annual plan tasks, and approved the 2024 work plan. It emphasized enhancing ecological environmental cooperation and technological exchanges, and elevating cooperation levels under multilateral frameworks such as the Belt and Road Initiative, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Asia Cooperation Dialogue to jointly address global environmental challenges.

On December 8, 2023, the Chinese delegation successfully hosted the 11th High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change Response at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) in China. The forum was attended by ministers or ministerial-level representatives from countries including Botswana, Chad, Kiribati, the Laos, Malawi, Nigeria, Cambodia, and Ghana. Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat and Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, emphasized the importance of South-South cooperation in addressing climate change. He highlighted it as a crucial pathway to help developing countries achieve their nationally determined contributions. He stressed the need to further focus on the climate change needs of developing countries and increase support for them. Dima Al-Khatib, Director of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, emphasized the significance of South-South cooperation in enabling developing countries to achieve green and low-carbon transitions. She noted that China's Belt and Road Initiative provides a robust platform and opportunities for enhancing climate change cooperation among developing countries, serving as a model and demonstration. Foreign ministers attending the forum highly praised China's efforts in South-South cooperation on climate change and appreciated the assistance provided by China. They expressed anticipation for

continued cooperation with China in areas such as new energy, climate mitigation and adaptation, climate finance, and other fields related to addressing climate change.

(IV) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In recent years, CCICED has put forward numerous policy recommendations to strengthen regional cooperation in the fields of environment and climate, and to promote international participation, as follows:

Upholding green openness to facilitate global low-carbon transformation. In 2022, CCICED proposed utilizing mechanisms such as the EU-China Environmental and Climate High-Level Dialogue and Climate Action Ministerial Meetings to actively engage in dialogues on climate "Track 2" and "Track 1.5," exchanging measures for reducing carbon dioxide and non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023, CCICED proposed establishing a "Belt and Road" climate investment and green credit system to lower financing costs for low-carbon projects. Through multilateral cooperation platforms like the Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Alliance, it aims to enhance dialogue and communication. Seizing the opportunity of the 3rd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, it puts forward initiatives for international cooperation in green and low-carbon development. Coordinating resources from all parties, it promotes demonstration cooperation in innovative application scenarios such as "photovoltaic +" to explore profitable models for green cooperation projects tailored to the characteristics of developing countries.

Enhancing environmental governance systems and improving synergies among multilateral environmental conventions. CCICED's 2019 recommendation supports global innovative marine governance. It suggests that China actively engage in the formulation and revision of international norms related to deep-sea resource development, with a focus on sustainable ocean economic development along the Belt and Road Initiative.

In 2023, CCICED recommended identifying key steps to further tackle plastic pollution. Develop an action plan to implement the global plastics treaty after its

adoption. Consider launching a series of pilot projects designed to reuse, reduce, and recycle plastics. In 2021, CCICED emphasized the need to strengthen control over marine plastic pollution and microplastics at their sources, aiming to reduce plastic pollution and improve waste management and disposal capabilities.

CCICED's 2022 recommendation emphasized strengthening policy coordination to establish a multi-target synergistic mechanism aimed at maximizing synergies across carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and economic growth efforts. It advocates for the ongoing promotion of bilateral and multilateral dialogues on climate and biodiversity and integrating global climate and biodiversity governance into broader global development initiatives.

In preparation for COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the recommendation encourages readiness for implementing the "Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework," including updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). It calls for enhanced discussions on coordinated climate change governance during the second phase of COP15 and anticipates greater progress in synergizing biodiversity and climate change efforts at COP27 of the UNFCCC. Prior to the formal adoption of a global plastic pollution governance treaty, CCICED encourages plastic waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution initiatives, and emphasizes the need for strengthened international cooperation to launch pilot projects in this regard.

In 2023, CCICED recommended that China maintain a strategic commitment to using green and low-carbon approaches as internal driving forces. It advocates for coordinated efforts to achieve high-quality development across multiple targets. This includes updating policy measures and roadmaps for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in line with the goals of the "Kunming-Montreal Framework." As chair country, China is encouraged to continue engaging with parties, observer countries, and other stakeholders to promote biodiversity protection initiatives and early actions toward meeting targets like "30x30." CCICED also supports the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, calling for contributions from parties

to integrate and coordinate international financing to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries.

Establishing a platform for developing green projects under the framework of South-South cooperation. The CCICED's recommendations in 2021 and 2022 propose further implementation of capacity-building projects under initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative's South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program. These recommendations emphasize actively promoting the advantages of green solutions to partner countries, aiming to build closer partnerships in green and sustainable development. The goal is to assist partner countries in enhancing their capabilities to address climate change and achieve inclusive, resilient recovery.

VIII. Conclusions

At present, China's ecological civilization construction is in a critical period of superimposed pressure and heavy burden. CCICED continues to play the role of a high-end think tank to promote China's environment and development, and has put forward many forward-looking and constructive suggestions, which fully reflect the superb predictive ability of Chinese and foreign members on domestic and international situations and their insight into the laws of environment and development.

In the past year, the forward-looking suggestions put forward by CCICED in the fields of pollution control, clean production, biodiversity protection, energy and environment, low-carbon economy, ecological compensation mechanism, green finance, etc. have been highly valued by the Chinese government and have important reference significance for future ecological civilization construction. China has actively and steadily carried out bilateral and multilateral environmental and climate exchanges, achieved a major transformation from a global environmental governance participant to a leader, and made progress in green development, responding to global climate change, South-South cooperation, compliance with international environmental conventions and international negotiations. In the future, China will continue to actively

carry out international cooperation with a more open attitude and contribute to promoting the green prosperity and development of the world.

The achievements of ecological civilization construction in the new era have attracted worldwide attention. Over the past year, China's environmental quality has continued to improve, and it has taken the lead in the world to achieve “double reduction” in the area of desertified land and sandy land; green transformation has been steadily advancing, and the world's largest carbon market and clean power generation system have been built; the institutional system of the “four beams and eight pillars”⁴ of ecological civilization has basically been formed. At the same time, China stands at the height of responsibility for human civilization and actively builds a clean and beautiful world.

2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, and it is also an important year for comprehensively promoting the building of a Beautiful China. Looking forward, CCICED will more accurately analyze the overall trends and directions of China’s domestic and international environment and development in its research, focus on the innovation and foresight of research results, and put forward innovative and leading policy recommendations on issues such as environmental governance innovation, green governance system, sustainable production and consumption, and low-carbon inclusive transformation that are of great concern at home and abroad.

⁴ In September 2015, the *Overall Programme for the Reform of the Ecological Civilization System* was announced, proposing eight systems.

Appendix: Progress on China’s Environmental and Development Policies and CCICED Policy Recommendations in recent years

Field	Time of Introduction	Policy Progress in 2023	Contents	CCICED Policy Recommendations
<p align="center">Environmental and Development Planning</p>	December 27, 2023	<p align="center"><i>Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Fully Advancing the Construction of a Beautiful China</i></p> <p align="center">https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2024/issue_11126/202401/content_6928805.html</p>	<p>Fully advancing the construction of a Beautiful China aims to achieve harmonious coexistence between humans and nature and to promote green and low-carbon development. This involves strengthening ecological protection, optimizing the spatial layout of national territory, promoting the green transformation of the economy and society, and accelerating the process of ecological civilization construction. By taking green and low-carbon development as the main line, it seeks to promote comprehensive improvement of the ecological environment, laying a solid foundation for building a Beautiful China.</p>	<p>CCICED’s 2023 recommendations suggest that China should maintain strategic resolve and use green and low-carbon initiatives as an internal driving force to coordinate and promote high-quality development with multiple goals. While simultaneously advancing carbon reduction and pollution control, efforts should also integrate carbon reduction, pollution control, energy, supply chain, and food security. China should accelerate the digitalization and greening of traditional industries, build a green financial system and a new type of power system, and improve legal guarantees. These measures will support the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature and promote international cooperation.</p>
	January 20, 2024	<p align="center"><i>Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and the People's</i></p>	<p>In local practice, to implement the core ideas of fully building a Beautiful China, the National Development and</p>	

	<p><i>Government of Hebei Province on Promoting Xiong'an New Area as a Model for Green Urban Development</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202402/content_6930958.htm</p>	<p>Reform Commission and the People's Government of Hebei Province issued opinions on promoting the construction of Xiong'an New Area as a model of green development city. The document proposes advancing green development in Xiong'an New Area, building an ecologically livable, low-carbon, and intelligent modern city, and achieving the green development and modernization goals by 2030 and 2035, respectively.</p>	
February 8, 2024	<p><i>Notice on Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment Management to Promote the Green Development of Civil Transport Airports</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6943612.htm</p>	<p>The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued a notice on strengthening environmental impact assessment management to promote the green development of civil transport airports. The notice requires strengthening the environmental impact assessment management of civil transport airports, ensuring ecological protection, reducing environmental impacts, and promoting green and low-carbon development.</p>	<p>CCICED's 2021 recommendations suggest that urban renewal should be seen as a significant opportunity for the transformation towards green urbanization. They propose setting goals for green urban renewal and establishing design and construction standards that encourage best practices. These best practices should bring multiple benefits, including ecological environmental protection, public health, human capital development, and improved quality of life.</p>

<p>March 26, 2024</p>	<p><i>Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Several Policy Measures to Support the Green, Low-Carbon, and High-Quality Development of Inner Mongolia</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6943622.htm</p>	<p>In local practice, to implement the core ideas of fully building a Beautiful China, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued a notice to support the green, low-carbon, and high-quality development of Inner Mongolia. The content covers various aspects including energy transition, industrial upgrading, technological innovation, and ecological environmental protection.</p>
<p>February 28, 2024</p>	<p>Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and the People's Government of Beijing Municipality on Issuing the <i>Implementation Plan for the Construction of the National Green Development Demonstration Zone in Beijing Sub-Center</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202403/content_6939703.htm</p>	<p>In local practice, to implement the core ideas of fully building a Beautiful China, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Beijing Municipal Government issued a notice. This notice, guided by the goals of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, focuses on three key areas: buildings, transportation, and industry. It also strengthens three major supports: energy, ecology, and culture, to promote the construction of Beijing's sub-center as a national green development demonstration zone.</p>

<p>January 18, 2024</p>	<p>The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the <i>China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)</i>. https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202401/t20240118_1064111.shtml</p>	<p>The <i>China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)</i> outlines China's new era strategy for biodiversity conservation. It focuses on four priority areas: mainstreaming biodiversity, addressing threats, sustainable use and benefit sharing, and modernizing governance capacity. The plan encompasses aspects such as laws, policies, supervision, and education. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment will coordinate implementation, strengthen assessment and guidance, and contribute to global biodiversity governance efforts.</p>	
<p>October 20, 2023</p>	<p>Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the <i>National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan</i> https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202311/t20231106_1361804.html</p>	<p>To implement the relevant deployments of the Carbon Peaking Action Plan, 100 representative cities and parks across the country have been selected to carry out carbon peaking pilot projects. These pilots will explore carbon peaking paths for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations, providing practical, replicable, and scalable experiences and practices for the entire</p>	<p>CCICED's 2020 recommendations emphasized promoting green travel, encouraging low-carbon modes of transport such as walking, cycling, and public transportation, and increasing the promotion and use of new energy vehicles. It called for the establishment of a comprehensive green policy system for the entire automotive industry chain, strengthening the construction of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and creating an electric</p>

		nation.	vehicle battery recycling system. It also suggested enhancing tax incentives to encourage energy conservation and emissions reduction in the automotive industry, as well as expanding economic incentives for purchasing and using green vehicles. Support measures for the automotive and aviation industries must consider ecological and environmental protection requirements. Strengthening railway freight and sustainable urban logistics, including the digitalization and automation of freight railways, was also recommended.
November 28, 2023; October 20, 2023	<p>Notice of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing <i>the List of the First Batch of Carbon Peaking Pilots</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6918763.htm</p> <p>Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on</p>	To implement the carbon peaking action plan, 25 cities and 10 districts have been identified as the first batch of carbon peaking pilots. These regions are required to carefully plan and scientifically formulate implementation schemes. To implement the relevant deployments of the Carbon Peaking Action Plan, 100 representative cities and parks across the country have been selected to carry out carbon peaking pilot	CCICED's 2021 recommendations suggest increasing efforts to retrofit urban green and low-carbon infrastructure. This includes accelerating the construction and management of urban stormwater systems, such as adopting nature-based solutions like sponge cities.

	<p>Issuing the <i>National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan</i></p> <p>https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202311/t20231106_1361804.html</p>	<p>projects. These pilots will explore carbon peaking paths for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations, providing practical, replicable, and scalable experiences and practices for the entire nation.</p>	
<p>May 9, 2024; November 28, 2023; October 20, 2023</p>	<p>Circular of the General Office of the State Council on the Issuance of the Legislative Work Plan of the State Council for the Year 2024</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen-gce/content/202405/content_6950093.htm Notice of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the <i>List of the First Batch of Carbon Peaking Pilots</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen-gce/zhengceku/202312/conte</p>	<p>The 2024 legislative plan is centered on promoting green development, and it is proposed to consider the draft law on national parks, formulate regulations on the management of carbon emissions trading, formulate regulations on the compensation of ecological protection, etc., and prepare to formulate regulations on ecological environment monitoring, etc. To implement the carbon peaking action plan, 25 cities and 10 districts have been identified as the first batch of carbon peaking pilots. These regions are required to carefully plan and scientifically formulate implementation schemes. To implement the relevant deployments of the Carbon Peaking</p>	<p>CCICED's 2023 recommendations suggest that in the latter half of the 14th Five-Year Plan, select provinces, cities, and key industries should conduct pilot projects for dual control of carbon emissions. In the early stages of the 15th Five-Year Plan, a dual control system for carbon emissions should be trialed nationwide, with carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an indicative indicator. After 2030, a carbon reduction system focusing on total carbon emissions control should be perfected.</p>

	<p>nt_6918763.htm Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the <i>National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan</i></p> <p>https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202311/t20231106_1361804.html</p>	<p>Action Plan, 100 representative cities and parks across the country have been selected to carry out carbon peaking pilot projects. These pilots will explore carbon peaking paths for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations, providing practical, replicable, and scalable experiences and practices for the entire nation.</p>	
<p>May 11,2024 May 9,2024; November 28, 2023</p>	<p>Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological and Environmental Standard "Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological and Environmental Plans General Outline".</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202405/t20240517_1073476.html</p> <p>Circular of the General Office of the State Council on the Issuance of the Legislative Work Plan of the State Council for the Year</p>	<p>In order to implement a number of laws on environmental protection and to guide and standardize the preparation of ecological environment planning, the "Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological Environment Planning General Outline" (HJ 1359-2024) is hereby approved and released as a national ecological environment standard, which will be implemented from August 1, 2024 onwards.</p> <p>The 2024 legislative plan is centered on promoting green development, and it is proposed to consider the draft law on national parks, formulate regulations on the management of carbon emissions</p>	<p>CCICED's 2023 recommendations suggest that in the latter half of the 14th Five-Year Plan, select provinces, cities, and key industries should conduct pilot projects for dual control of carbon emissions. In the early stages of the 15th Five-Year Plan, a dual control system for carbon emissions should be trialed nationwide, with carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an indicative indicator. After 2030, a carbon reduction system focusing on total carbon emissions control should be perfected.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2020 that promoting the construction of green market</p>

	<p>2024</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen-gce/content/202405/content_6950093.htm Notice of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing <i>the List of the First Batch of Carbon Peaking Pilots</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen-gce/zhengceku/202312/content_6918763.htm</p>	<p>trading, formulate regulations on the compensation of ecological protection, etc., and prepare to formulate regulations on ecological environment monitoring, etc. To implement the carbon peaking action plan, 25 cities and 10 districts have been identified as the first batch of carbon peaking pilots. These regions are required to carefully plan and scientifically formulate implementation schemes.</p>	<p>systems such as carbon emissions trading. It should improve the green standard system, the green fiscal and taxation system and the green financial system, form policy incentives that are harmonized with green development, and promote the implementation of policies through policy compliance and regulatory enforcement.</p>
<p>March 18, 2024; May 11, 2024 May 9, 2024</p>	<p>Opinions of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council on <i>Strengthening the Control of Ecological Environment Zones</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zyygwj/202403/t20240318_1068588.shtml Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological and</p>	<p>The General Office of the CCPC and the General Office of the State Council have proposed to strengthen ecological zoning control in order to safeguard ecological functions and improve environmental quality, and to promote high-quality development. Through the formulation of control programs, the identification of control units, the preparation of access lists, information-sharing, dynamic updating and other measures, it serves major national strategies, promotes green and low-</p>	

	<p>Environmental Standard <i>"Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological and Environmental Plans General Outline"</i>. https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202405/t20240517_1073476.html Circular of the General Office of the State Council on the Issuance of the Legislative Work Plan of the State Council for the Year 2024 https://www.gov.cn/zhenqce/content/202405/content_6950093.htm</p>	<p>carbon development, realizes a high level of ecological and environmental protection, and strives to build a beautiful China in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature. In order to implement a number of laws on environmental protection and to guide and standardize the preparation of ecological environment planning, the <i>"Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological Environment Planning General Outline"</i> (HJ 1359-2024) is hereby approved and released as a national ecological environment standard, which will be implemented from August 1, 2024 onwards.</p> <p>The 2024 legislative plan is centered on promoting green development, and it is proposed to consider the draft law on national parks, formulate regulations on the management of carbon emissions trading, formulate regulations on the compensation of ecological protection, etc., and prepare to formulate regulations on ecological environment monitoring, etc.</p>	
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<p>Governance and Rule of Law</p>	<p>February 4, 2024; March 18, 2024; May 11, 2024</p>	<p><i>Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> (Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China No. 775) https://www.gov.cn/zhenqce/content/202402/content_6930137.htm Opinions of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council on <i>Strengthening the Control of Ecological Environment Zones</i> https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zyygwj/202403/t20240318_1068588.shtml Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological and Environmental Standard "Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological and Environmental Plans General Outline".</p>	<p><i>Interim Regulation on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> regulates the national carbon trading market, strengthens the control of greenhouse gas emissions, and promotes green and low-carbon development, effective May 1, 2024. The General Office of the CCPC and the General Office of the State Council have proposed to strengthen ecological zoning control in order to safeguard ecological functions and improve environmental quality, and to promote high-quality development. Through the formulation of control programs, the identification of control units, the preparation of access lists, information-sharing, dynamic updating and other measures, it serves major national strategies, promotes green and low-carbon development, realizes a high level of ecological and environmental protection, and strives to build a beautiful China in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature. In order to implement a number of laws on environmental protection and to</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2022 that establishment of a system of measurement standards and indicators, building a monitoring and assessment platform for synergistic multi-disciplinary governance, and adoption of emerging climate and natural risk disclosure tools.</p>
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<p>October 19, 2023; February 4, 2024; March 18, 2024</p>	<p><i>Measures for the Administration of Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202310/content_6910691.htm<i>Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> (Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China No. 775)</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202402/content_6930137.htm<i>Opinions of the</i></p>	<p><i>The Measures for the Administration of Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)</i> aim to regulate national greenhouse gas voluntary emission reduction trading activities, promote the development of market-based emission reduction mechanisms, and promote low-carbon development and green economic transformation by encouraging enterprises and other subjects to participate in voluntary emission reduction trading. It regulates voluntary emission reduction trading, ensures fairness and openness, sets the responsibilities of the regulatory body and trading rules, and promotes the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality,</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2022 that renewable energy deployment must optimize land and sea territorial spatial planning, implement optimal environmental impact assessments, strictly adhere to ecological protection red lines and spatial planning, and protect ecosystems and ecological corridors.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2020 that establishing targets for ecological corridor construction based on ecological protection red lines and protected areas, building an efficient and stable ecological safety network, and protecting ecosystem integrity.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2020 that</p>	

		<p>General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council on <i>Strengthening the Control of Ecological Environment Zones</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zyygwj/202403/t20240318_1068588.shtml</p>	<p>and at the same time issues the Circular on the Arrangement of Matters Relating to the National Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading Market, which meticulously details the specific details and arrangements for the management of matters. <i>Interim Regulation on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> regulates the national carbon trading market, strengthens the control of greenhouse gas emissions, and promotes green and low-carbon development, effective May 1, 2024. The General Office of the CCPC and the General Office of the State Council have proposed to strengthen ecological zoning control in order to safeguard ecological functions and improve environmental quality, and to promote high-quality development. Through the formulation of control programs, the identification of control units, the preparation of access lists, information-sharing, dynamic updating and other measures, it serves major national strategies, promotes green and</p>	<p>insisting on development within the carrying capacity of resources and the environment, strengthening the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning, and safeguarding the integrity of ecosystems and healthy and sustainable development. Constructing a standardized and regulated natural capital value accounting system and promoted the construction of a monitoring network for natural ecological resources.</p>
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			low-carbon development, realizes a high level of ecological and environmental protection, and strives to build a beautiful China in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature.	
October 19,2023 ; February 4, 2024	<p>Notice on the Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Enterprises in Selected Key Industries in 2023-2025</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202310/t20231018_1043427.html ?keywords=</p> <p>Notice on the Issuance of the <i>Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Projects in the Thermal Power Industry (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202405/t20240529_1074379.html</p>	<p>Ministries and enterprises have actively responded to the policy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the establishment of the national carbon trading market. MEE has issued a notice on the reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions of enterprises in some key industries in 2023-2025, requesting ecological and environmental departments around the world to organize the reporting of greenhouse gas emission data by enterprises in key industries and verify the accuracy of the reports in order to promote the construction of the national carbon market. There is a need to ensure that the task is completed on time, to arrange funding for the work in advance, and to strengthen supervision and capacity building.</p> <p>MEE issued the <i>Technical</i></p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2021 that provide long-term, clear and stable market expectations and an effective price transmission mechanism, and improve the construction of the national carbon emissions trading system. Give full consideration to the differences in the carbon peaking schedules of different industries and regions, and utilize market instruments to provide incentives in terms of price and investment.</p>	

		<p>?keywords=<i>Measures for the Administration of Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202310/content_6910691.htm<i>Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> (Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China No. 775)</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202402/content_6930137.htm</p>	<p><i>Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Projects in the Thermal Power Industry (Trial)</i>, which incorporates greenhouse gas control into the management of EIA and standardizes the technical methods for environmental impact assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in key industries.<i>The Measures for the Administration of Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)</i> aim to regulate national greenhouse gas voluntary emission reduction trading activities, promote the development of market-based emission reduction mechanisms, and promote low-carbon development and green economic transformation by encouraging enterprises and other subjects to participate in voluntary emission reduction trading. It regulates voluntary emission reduction trading, ensures fairness and openness, sets the responsibilities of the regulatory body and trading rules, and promotes the goal</p>	
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			of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, and at the same time issues the Circular on the Arrangement of Matters Relating to the National Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading Market, which meticulously details the specific details and arrangements for the management of matters. <i>Interim Regulation on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading</i> regulates the national carbon trading market, strengthens the control of greenhouse gas emissions, and promotes green and low-carbon development, effective May 1, 2024.	
October 25,2023 ; October 19,2023	<i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i> https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/fl/202310/t20231025_1043942.shtml Notice on the Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Enterprises in Selected Key Industries in 2023-2025	<i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i> focuses on the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, aiming to comprehensively maintain and improve the marine ecological environment. The Law shall come into force on January 1, 2024. Ministries and enterprises have actively responded to the policy of	CCICED recommended in 2021 that institutionalizing and normalizing the work of the central carbon peaking and carbon neutrality leading group, establishing a cross-industry and cross-sectoral communication and collaboration mechanism, and formulating carbon-neutral oriented medium-term targets, timetables and action roadmaps. Promote some provinces and cities with good endowments of renewable energy, as well as high-carbon	

		<p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202310/t20231018_1043427.html?keywords=</p> <p>Notice on the Issuance of the <i>Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Projects in the Thermal Power Industry (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202405/t20240529_1074379.html?keywords=Measures for the Administration of Greenhouse Gas Voluntary Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202310/content_6910691.htm</p>	<p>reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the establishment of the national carbon trading market. MEE has issued a notice on the reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions of enterprises in some key industries in 2023-2025, requesting ecological and environmental departments around the world to organize the reporting of greenhouse gas emission data by enterprises in key industries and verify the accuracy of the reports in order to promote the construction of the national carbon market. There is a need to ensure that the task is completed on time, to arrange funding for the work in advance, and to strengthen supervision and capacity building.</p> <p>MEE issued the <i>Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Projects in the Thermal Power Industry (Trial)</i>, which incorporates greenhouse gas control into the management of EIA and standardizes the technical methods for</p>	<p>industries such as electric power, iron and steel, and cement, to take the lead in reaching peak carbon. By the middle of this century, a carbon-neutral economic and social system will have been established, with a view to realizing near-zero carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2022 that maintain momentum for joint action on nature and climate and promote synergies. Standardize national certified voluntary emission reduction (CCER) methodologies.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that continuously optimize the energy, industry, transportation and land use structures, and promote synergies between source management and multidisciplinary carbon and pollution reduction. Accelerate industrial emission reduction and green development, and establish an efficient recycling system.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that establish a green and low-carbon production indicator system based on core indicators such as carbon productivity, energy efficiency, water and material consumption.</p>
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<p>April 6, 2024; October 25, 2023</p>	<p><i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6944395.htm</p> <p><i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/fl/202310/t20231025_1043942.shtml</p> <p>Notice on the Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Enterprises in Selected Key Industries in 2023-2025</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202310/t20231018_1043427.html?keywords=</p> <p>Notice on the Issuance of the <i>Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact</i></p>	<p>management of matters.</p> <p><i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i>, which came into force on 1 June 2024, mobilized the participation of all parties, strengthened supervision and management, and promoted the building of an ecological civilization by means of financial, inter-regional and market mechanisms for compensation. <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i> focuses on the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, aiming to comprehensively maintain and improve the marine ecological environment. The Law shall come into force on January 1, 2024. Ministries and enterprises have actively responded to the policy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the establishment of the national carbon trading market. MEE has issued a notice on the reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions of enterprises</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2021 that institutionalizing and normalizing the work of the central carbon peaking and carbon neutrality leading group, establishing a cross-industry and cross-sectoral communication and collaboration mechanism, and formulating carbon-neutral oriented medium-term targets, timetables and action roadmaps. Promote some provinces and cities with good endowments of renewable energy, as well as high-carbon industries such as electric power, iron and steel, and cement, to take the lead in reaching peak carbon. By the middle of this century, a carbon-neutral economic and social system will have been established, with a view to realizing near-zero carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2022 that maintain momentum for joint action on nature and climate and promote synergies. Standardize national certified voluntary emission reduction (CCER) methodologies.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that continuously optimize the energy, industry,</p>
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<p>March 20,2024; April 6,2024; October 25,2023</p>		<p><i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen</p>	<p><i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i></p> <p>emphasize the leadership of the Party, strengthen water management and water</p>	

	<p>gce/content/202403/content_6940435.htm<i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6944395.htm<i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/fl/202310/t20231025_1043942.shtml</p>	<p>conservation measures, improve safeguards and supervision, and strict legal responsibility, and will come into force on May 1, 2024, to safeguard national water security and promote the construction of an ecological civilization. <i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i>, which came into force on 1 June 2024, mobilized the participation of all parties, strengthened supervision and management, and promoted the building of an ecological civilization by means of financial, inter-regional and market mechanisms for compensation. <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i> focuses on the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, aiming to comprehensively maintain and improve the marine ecological environment. The Law shall come into force on January 1, 2024.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that improve the multi-level integrated management system for the oceans from the central to local levels. Formulate standards for the siting and implementation of ocean-related construction projects to protect marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>
<p>March 21, 2024; March 20, 2024;</p>	<p>Announcement on the Publication of the National</p>	<p><i>The Standard on Nomenclature for Environmental Management of Chemical</i></p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2021 that promoting the full implementation of the</p>

<p>April 6, 2024</p>	<p>Ecological Standard <i>"Nomenclature for Environmental Management of Chemical Substances"</i> https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202403/t20240327_1069389.html <i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202403/content_6940435.htm <i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6944395.htm</p>	<p><i>Substances (HJ 1357-2024)</i> was released for implementation from July 1, 2024, to regulate the naming of chemical substances and support environmental management registration and risk assessment. <i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i> emphasize the leadership of the Party, strengthen water management and water conservation measures, improve safeguards and supervision, and strict legal responsibility, and will come into force on May 1, 2024, to safeguard national water security and promote the construction of an ecological civilization. <i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i>, which came into force on 1 June 2024, mobilized the participation of all parties, strengthened supervision and management, and promoted the building of an ecological civilization by means of financial, inter-regional and market mechanisms for compensation.</p>	<p>post-2020 global biodiversity framework, sharing innovative target implementation mechanisms such as red lines for ecological protection and ecological compensation, and establishing a reliable and operational system of indicators for assessing progress, with full consideration of the value of natural capital and ecosystem services.</p>
<p>March 21,2024; March 20,2024</p>	<p>Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological Standard</p>	<p><i>The Standard on Nomenclature for Environmental Management of Chemical Substances (HJ 1357-2024)</i> was released</p>	

	<p><i>"Nomenclature for Environmental Management of Chemical Substances"</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202403/t20240327_1069389.html</p> <p><i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhen-gce/content/202403/content_6940435.htm</p>	<p>for implementation from July 1, 2024, to regulate the naming of chemical substances and support environmental management registration and risk assessment. <i>Water Conservation Ordinance</i> emphasize the leadership of the Party, strengthen water management and water conservation measures, improve safeguards and supervision, and strict legal responsibility, and will come into force on May 1, 2024, to safeguard national water security and promote the construction of an ecological civilization.</p>	
<p>December 27, 2023; March 21, 2024</p>	<p>Circular on the Issuance of <i>Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecologically Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202401/t20240102_1060425.html</p> <p>Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological Standard</p> <p><i>"Nomenclature for</i></p>	<p><i>The Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecological and Environmentally Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i> were issued, emphasizing project quality, accelerated implementation, summarizing effectiveness, and risk prevention and control. Departments at all levels should strictly follow the requirements of the guidelines to ensure that the projects are steadily advanced and the ecological environment is continuously improved.</p> <p><i>The Standard on Nomenclature for</i></p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2019 that strengthening the management system of nature reserves, with national parks as the mainstay, and delineating red lines for ecological protection. Develop and implement comprehensive laws, regulations and market incentives to ensure the effectiveness of implementation.</p>

		<p><i>Environmental Management of Chemical Substances</i> ”</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202403/t20240327_1069389.html</p>	<p><i>Environmental Management of Chemical Substances (HJ 1357-2024)</i> was released for implementation from July 1, 2024, to regulate the naming of chemical substances and support environmental management registration and risk assessment.</p>	
<p>October 24,2023. December27, 2023; August 1,2023</p>	<p>Circular on the Issuance of <i>Guidelines for the Ecologically Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202401/t20240102_1060425.html</p> <p>Notice on Publicizing and Implementing the <i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Ecological Protection of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202308/t20230804_1038053.html</p>	<p>The sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th NPC voted to adopt the newly revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i>. The revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i> covers the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, adheres to the integration of land and sea, regional coordination, comprehensively strengthens the prevention and control of marine environmental pollution, improves the protection of marine ecosystems, strengthens the supervision and management of the marine environment, and pushes forward the extraterritorial application of marine environmental protection laws. This law</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2019 that strengthening the management system of nature reserves, with national parks as the mainstay, and delineating red lines for ecological protection. Develop and implement comprehensive laws, regulations and market incentives to ensure the effectiveness of implementation.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2021 that make ecological conservation, restoration and regeneration an important area of green finance, and establish pilot demonstration zones for "fintech + biodiversity conservation". Ensure that local communities benefit from nature conservation.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2021 that take ecological protection, restoration and</p>	

			<p>shall come into force on January 1, 2024. <i>The Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecological and Environmentally Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i> were issued, emphasizing project quality, accelerated implementation, summarizing effectiveness, and risk prevention and control. Departments at all levels should strictly follow the requirements of the guidelines to ensure that the projects are steadily advanced and the ecological environment is continuously improved. <i>The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Ecological Protection of the Tibetan Plateau</i> was issued, emphasizing the protection of ecosystems and the prevention of ecological risks, and laying down strict requirements for the ecological environment of the Tibetan Plateau. Departments at all levels should study the law in depth and implement it comprehensively, strengthen supervision and enforcement, and ensure that the law is put into effect.</p>	<p>regeneration as an important area of green finance.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2022 that incorporate nature-based solutions into existing policy initiatives such as ecological red lines, catalogs of green bond-supported projects and green financial classification systems.</p> <p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that establish a blue finance framework to strengthen financial support for a sustainable blue economy. Enhance funding and coordination of international scientific research cooperation related to the sustainable blue economy and ocean carbon reduction.</p>
	October 24, 2023;	Circular on the Issuance	The sixth meeting of the Standing	

	<p>December 27, 2023</p>	<p>of <i>Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecologically Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202401/t20240102_1060425.html</p>	<p>Committee of the 14th NPC voted to adopt the newly revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i>. The revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i> covers the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, adheres to the integration of land and sea, regional coordination, comprehensively strengthens the prevention and control of marine environmental pollution, improves the protection of marine ecosystems, strengthens the supervision and management of the marine environment, and pushes forward the extraterritorial application of marine environmental protection laws. This law shall come into force on January 1, 2024. <i>The Guidelines for the Implementation of Ecological and Environmentally Oriented Development (EOD) Projects (Trial)</i> were issued, emphasizing project quality, accelerated implementation, summarizing effectiveness, and risk prevention and</p>	
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			control. Departments at all levels should strictly follow the requirements of the guidelines to ensure that the projects are steadily advanced, and the ecological environment is continuously improved.	
	October 24,2023		The sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14 th NPC voted to adopt the newly revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i> . The revised <i>Marine Environmental Protection Law</i> covers the management of the marine environment, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and legal responsibility, adheres to the integration of land and sea, regional coordination, comprehensively strengthens the prevention and control of marine environmental pollution, improves the protection of marine ecosystems, strengthens the supervision and management of the marine environment, and pushes forward the extraterritorial application of marine environmental protection laws. This law shall come into force on January 1, 2024.	CCICED recommended in 2023 that improve the multi-level integrated Marine management system from the central to the local level, formulate standards for the location and implementation of Marine projects, and protect Marine ecology.

Energy, Environment and Climate	November 07, 2023	Circular of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other 11 departments on the issuance of the <i>Action Program for Methane Emission Control</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202311/content_6914109.htm	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with relevant departments, has issued the <i>Action Program for Methane Emission Control</i> (hereinafter referred to as the Methane Program). The Methane Program is the first comprehensive and specialized policy document on methane emission control in China, and represents the top-level design and systematic deployment of methane emission control in China in the coming period. The Methane Program deploys methane emission management, promotes synergies between high-quality development and pollution and carbon reduction, and actively responds to global climate change.	CCICED 2023 policy recommendations specifically call for special attention to short-lived greenhouse gases. CCICED 2022-2023 Preliminary Research Report on Innovative Technologies for Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration introduces the global experience, standards and practices for monitoring and controlling methane emissions from fossil fuels in a dedicated chapter, and points out that accurate measurement of methane is the key to China's realization of its dual-carbon goal, and proposes that a new generation of top-down monitoring systems guided by remote sensing and satellite monitoring platforms will provide bottom-up monitoring systems with a Provide a strong complement to the bottom-up monitoring system.
	May 23, 2024	Circular of the State Council on the Issuance of the <i>Action Program on Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction for 2024-2025</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202405/content_6	The <i>Action Plan for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction 2024-2025</i> specifies energy conservation and carbon reduction targets and specific measures, emphasizing strengthening control of fossil energy consumption, increasing the proportion of non-fossil	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations propose to promote in-depth air pollution control and energy saving and carbon reduction actions in key industries as a whole, and to establish a synergistic target and evaluation system for environmental quality, pollution control and greenhouse

		954323.htm	energy consumption, promoting energy-saving and carbon-reducing transformations in the iron and steel, petrochemical, and building materials industries, accelerating the transformation of transportation, construction, public institutions, and other areas, and comprehensively advancing the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.	gas emission reduction. At the same time, it will optimize the energy supply structure of enterprise production, encourage industrial energy conservation during peak electricity consumption periods, and promote enterprises to gradually phase out high-energy-consumption equipment.
January 22, 2024		CNCA's Notice on <i>Work Arrangements for Energy Resource Conservation and Ecological Environmental Protection in Public Organizations in 2024</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202401/content_6929089.htm	The 2024 Circular on Energy Resource Conservation and Eco-Environmental Protection in Public Institutions emphasizes energy conservation and carbon reduction, resource recycling, and the promotion of green and low-carbon technologies to promote the construction of a beautiful China.	
March 12, 2024		Circular of the General Office of the State Council on the <i>Transmission of the Work Program on Accelerating the Promotion of Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction in the Construction</i>	The Work Program on Accelerating the Promotion of Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction in the Building Sector aims to accelerate energy conservation and carbon reduction in the building sector in order to achieve the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality,	

		<p><i>Sector</i> by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202403/content_939607.htm</p>	<p>and to proactively respond to the challenges of energy consumption and carbon emissions by upgrading the level of energy conservation in new buildings and promoting the retrofitting of existing buildings.</p>	
	November 13, 2023	<p><i>Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Accelerating the Establishment of Product Carbon Footprint Management System</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202311/content_917087.htm</p>	<p>The document proposes the establishment of a product carbon footprint management system to promote green and low-carbon transformation. Key tasks include formulating rules and standards, building a carbon footprint background database, establishing a certification system, expanding application scenarios and promoting international mutual recognition, so as to support the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.</p>	<p>CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations clearly state that a green and low-carbon production indicator system should be established around core indicators such as carbon productivity, energy efficiency, water and material consumption. Use digitalization to strengthen continuous carbon monitoring and identify carbon reduction priorities; establish carbon asset management systems for key manufacturing industries and gradually promote corporate climate-related information disclosure; and use the supply chain as a system to incentivize upstream and downstream companies to track carbon emissions data and product carbon footprints.</p>
	April 2, 2024	<p>CNCA Notice on <i>Clarifying the Filing Requirements for Certification Rules Directly Related to Carbon Category</i></p>	<p>CNCA issued a notice to clarify the requirements for the filing of certification rules directly related to carbon, including the scope of application, principle requirements, category classification and content requirements, etc., in order to</p>	<p>CCICED 2023 report "Digitization and Green Technologies for Sustainable</p>

		https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6944116.htm	standardize carbon-related certification activities and promote carbon peak carbon neutral work.	Development" proposes to manage carbon emissions data of electronic devices throughout their life cycle. Manufacturing companies are encouraged to set up "carbon asset management systems" to monitor carbon emission data of different links and products, standardize carbon data management, and accurately identify the actual situation through accounting. Encourage upstream raw materials and parts enterprises to transmit carbon emission data to the downstream, and provide high-quality databases for downstream enterprises to track the carbon footprints and emissions of their products through green supply chain management.
February 18, 2024	Notice on the Issuance of the <i>Implementation Program for the Collection and Promotion of National Key Low Carbon Technologies</i> https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202402/t20240222_1066647.html?keywords=	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments have issued the <i>Implementation Plan for the Collection and Promotion of National Key Low-Carbon Technologies to support the role of low-carbon technologies</i> in the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. Local ecological and environmental departments need to	CCICED 2023 policy recommendations to the Chinese government put forward policy recommendations such as accelerating the digitalization and greening upgrading and transformation of traditional industries by relying on digital technological innovations; promoting the application of green innovations across the industrial chain and accelerating the construction of a new power	

			actively recommend and declare low-carbon technologies.	<p>system. In addition, the report "Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development" released by CCICED 2023 suggests that governments should take policy measures to incentivize the development of digital solutions for climate change adaptation. In the report on Innovative Technologies for Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration released in the same year, technological advances such as continuous greenhouse gas emissions monitoring systems and carbon sequestration technologies were sorted out and policy recommendations were made.</p>
March 30, 2024	<p>Circular of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on the Issuance of the <i>List of Demonstration Projects on Green and Low-Carbon Advanced Technologies (First Batch)</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6945545.htm</p>	<p>The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and other 10 departments have issued the Implementation Program of <i>Green and Low-Carbon Advanced Technology Demonstration Project</i>, which aims to promote the demonstration and application of green and low-carbon technologies and enhance industrial competitiveness.</p>		
March 7, 2024	<p>Circular of the State Council on the Issuance of the <i>Action Program for Promoting Large-Scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Trade-in</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202403/content_6939233.htm</p>	<p>The <i>Action Program to Promote Large-Scale Equipment Renewal and Consumer Goods Trade-in</i> aims to promote investment and consumption, accelerate industrial restructuring, and implement four major actions: equipment renewal, consumer goods trade-in, recovery and recycling, and standards upgrading. By 2027, the goal is to achieve growth in the scale of investment in equipment, an increase in the proportion of production capacity, and a significant increase in the amount of used products recycled.</p>		

	June 7, 2024	<p>Letter on the Issuance of <i>China's Progress Report on Adaptation to Climate Change (2023)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202406/t20240607_1075247.html</p>	<p><i>The China Climate Change Adaptation Progress Report (2023)</i> aims to strengthen climate change monitoring, early warning and risk assessment, and promote coping strategies and technical support. It establishes provincial action programs, strengthens regional disaster prevention and mitigation, improves the accuracy of meteorological warnings, safeguards public safety, focuses on scientific and technological innovation, promotes green and low-carbon development, accelerates energy transformation, and promotes sustainable economic and social development.</p>	<p>CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations propose to use digital technology to enhance climate adaptation capacity, increase climate modeling, simulation and climate risk assessment, and improve meteorological forecasting and disaster monitoring capacity. Accelerate the formulation of the Yangtze River Basin Development Plan and Territorial Spatial Planning, establish a comprehensive assessment mechanism for the basin, and systematically assess the impact of short-term impacts and long-term pressures of climate change. Incorporate climate adaptive capacity assessment into the decision-making process of policy formulation and construction projects.</p>
	August 25, 2023	<p>Notice on Deepening the Pilot Construction of Climate Resilient Cities</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202308/t20230825_1039387.html?keywords=</p>	<p>The circular points out the need to deepen the pilot construction of climate-resilient cities, focusing on enhancing urban resilience, strengthening climate change impact assessment, infrastructure construction and ecosystem service functions, and contributing to sustainable development.</p>	
	April 25, 2024	<p>Notice on the issuance of the <i>Program for Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Pilot</i></p>	<p>The <i>Program for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Pilot Climate Investment and Financing</i> is based on the spirit of the</p>	

		<p><i>Program on Climate Investment and Finance</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202404/t20240429_1072040.html?keywords=</p>	<p>Party and the ideology of ecological civilization, evaluating the practice of local climate investment and financing and promoting green, low-carbon and high-quality development. The program is guided by Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, focuses on highlighting the key points, sets indicators scientifically, and is formulated in the light of the actual situation to guide the implementation of local tasks.</p>	<p>prices, compensation and procurement: accelerate the promotion of classification catalogs and the formulation of rules and standards for transformational finance, emphasize the disclosure of information on the risks of climate, environmental and biodiversity loss, and regulate the environmental, social and governance (ESG) investment market. Maintain the consistency of green categorization standards with international standards, expand the scope of disclosure, refer to the International Financial Reporting Standards of the International Council on Sustainability Standards (ICSSR) on ESG, and prepare for the upcoming disclosure standards on biodiversity risks.</p>
March 27, 2024	<p>People's Bank of China National Development and Reform Commission Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Ministry of Finance Ministry of Ecology and Environment General Administration of Financial Supervision China Securities Regulatory Commission</p> <p><i>Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low</i></p>	<p>The guidance emphasizes the importance of strengthening financial support for green and low-carbon development and, through these measures, aims to promote the transition of China's economy towards green and low-carbon, address the challenges of climate change and achieve sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>Emphasize the green and low-carbon investment potential of sovereign assets, mainly sovereign wealth funds and social security funds: Encourage sovereign asset owners to carry out pilot demonstrations of sustainable investment and financing, incorporate climate and ecological environmental values into the performance</p>	

		<p><i>Carbon Development</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6944452.htm</p>		<p>assessment system, and provide flexible support for relevant investment and financing activities in terms of investment return assessment and the use of risk-sharing tools. Establish sustainable investment principles for sovereign asset owners, including clear strategic objectives and organizational guarantees. Encourage sovereign asset owners to carry out sustainable investment and financing exchanges and cooperation with international partners.</p>
	February 6, 2024	<p><i>Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of a Waste Recycling System</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202403/content_6939607.htm</p>	<p>The <i>Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a Waste Recycling System</i> is guided by Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, and comprehensively implements the idea of ecological civilization and promotes the overall requirements of high-quality development. Efforts are made to promote fine waste management and effective recycling, cultivate resource recycling industries, improve policy mechanisms, and strengthen organization and implementation.</p>	<p>Increase the promotion of the development of the circular economy. Mandatory implementation of the extended producer responsibility system in industries such as electronics, home appliances and express logistics, which generate a large amount of waste in the consumption chain. At the same time, extend the resource and environmental responsibility of producers for their products from the production link to the entire life cycle of product design, production process control, intelligent logistics, recycling, waste treatment and disposal, and promote the intensification of resource consumption,</p>

	April 17, 2024	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology General Office of Housing and Urban-Rural Development Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs General Office of the Ministry of Commerce General Office of the State Administration of Market Supervision and Administration of the General Office of the State Radio and Television Administration on the <i>comprehensive implementation of green building materials to the countryside activities Notice</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6947673.htm	The notice said that all departments will jointly carry out green building materials to the countryside activities, promote the high-quality development of green building materials industry, accelerate product certification and promotion, explore new formats and new models, promote urban and rural green construction, and help rural revitalization.	minimization of pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions, and affordability of green consumer goods and services through measures such as eco-design, cleaner production, and green supply chain management, so that the habit of green consumption can be formed. Form the habit of green consumption. Promote green household use. Encourage consumers to choose green products such as energy-saving home appliances, high-efficiency lighting products, water-saving appliances and green building materials; encourage enterprises to provide and allow consumers to choose reusable, durable and repairable products; support the development of the sharing economy; encourage the effective reuse of personal idle resources; improve the social recycling system for renewable resources; promote the greening, reduction and recyclability of express packaging; and strictly implement the government's preferential procurement and mandatory procurement system for energy-saving and environmentally friendly
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				products. Strictly implement the government's preferential and mandatory procurement system for energy-saving and environmentally friendly products, and expand the scope and scale of government green procurement.
	October 13, 2023	Notice on the issuance of the <i>National Ecological Environment Monitoring Standards Pre-Study Work Rules (Trial)</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202310/content_6910522.htm	The <i>Work Rules for the Pre-study of National Ecological Environment Monitoring Standards (Trial)</i> clarify the responsibilities of the management department, technical support unit and undertaking unit, and emphasize the importance of various links such as collection, research, conclusion demonstration and project establishment. The detailed rules are designed to standardize the pre-research work process, improve the quality and efficiency of standard revision, ensure the scientific and practical standards, and better support the ecological environment monitoring work.	Develop a framework climate change law or carbon neutral promotion law: integrate carbon reduction measures into laws and regulations related to transportation, buildings and cities. Formulate action plans for the implementation of the "1+N" policy system at the provincial and municipal levels, and improve the management mechanism from the aspects of goal setting, data analysis technology, public participation, continuous monitoring and evaluation, and dynamic adjustment.

Pollution Prevention and Control	November 30, 2023	Circular of the State Council on the Issuance of the <i>Action Plan for the Continuous</i>	The <i>Action Plan for Continuous Improvement of Air Quality</i> aims to focus on improving air quality, vigorously	CCICED recommended in 2023 that continuously adjust and optimize the structure of energy, industry,
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December 25, 2023	<p>Notice on the Issuance of the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas, Fenwei Plain 2023-2024 Autumn and Winter Comprehensive Control of Air Pollution Tackling Program" https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202312/t20231229_1060184.html</p>	<p>The "<i>Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and Surrounding Areas, Fenwei Plain 2023-2024 Autumn and Winter Comprehensive Control of Air Pollution Tackling Program</i>" focuses on key areas, key time periods, and key areas, and takes the reduction of heavily polluted weather and the lowering of fine particulate matter concentrations as the main objectives, strengthens the synergistic control of multi-pollutants, and continues to carry out autumn and winter comprehensive control of air pollution tackling actions.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2019 that taking the battle against pollution as the lead, it will rapidly promote the optimization of the structure of industry, energy, transport and land use, comprehensively coordinate the objectives of economic development, energy reform, ecological environmental protection and the response to climate change, and coordinate the implementation of planning, technology, investment and financing, and other</p>	
January 24, 2024	<p><i>Guidance on Further Optimizing the Response Mechanism for Heavy Pollution Weather</i></p>	<p>The guidance proposes to optimize the response mechanism for heavily polluted weather, including optimizing the rules of emergency response,</p>		

		<p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202401/content_6929084.htm</p>	<p>standardizing the response work, strengthening the emergency response linkage, revising the emergency response plan and strengthening the evaluation of the effect, so as to respond to the heavily polluted weather in a scientific, lawful and precise manner to ensure the people's health and the environment continues to improve.</p>	<p>relevant policies and measures, so as to promote sustainable development.</p>
April 8, 2024	<p><i>Measures for the Administration of Sewage Discharge Permits</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/202404/t20240408_1070139.html</p>	<p>The Measures for the Administration of Sewage Discharge Permits take the inclusion of registered sewage disposal units in the scope of management, standardize the management process and refine the content of supervision in accordance with the permit as the focus of the revision to strengthen the main responsibility of sewage disposal units and provide comprehensive guidance for the realization of the full coverage of sewage discharge permits.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that strengthen synergies in the field of pollution prevention and control in the areas of air, water, soil and solid waste, and to continue to fight the nationwide battle to prevent and control pollution in an in-depth manner.</p>	
September 29, 2023	<p><i>Notice on the Management of Industrial Noise Emission Permits</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce</p>	<p>It focuses on specific measures to promote the implementation of industrial noise into the management of emission permits, mainly in the scope of</p>		

		e/zhengceku/202310/content_6908319.htm	implementation, implementation timeframe, implementation mode and audit management.	
August 31, 2023		<p>Circular on the Issuance of the <i>Technical Guidelines for the Delineation of Priority Areas for Groundwater Pollution Prevention and Control (Trial)</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202309/content_6904518.htm</p>	The <i>Technical Guidelines for the Delineation of Priority Zones for Groundwater Pollution Prevention and Control</i> clarify the classification and connotation of priority zones for groundwater pollution prevention and control, and optimize the technical methodology and workflow for the delineation of subzones, so as to effectively safeguard the quality and sustainable use of groundwater.	CCICED recommended in 2023 that promote synergistic control of water environment management and integrate water resources, water environment and water ecology resilience.
December 26, 2023		<p>Circular on the issuance of the <i>Guidelines for the Management of Rural Black-smelling Water Bodies</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202402/content_6931541.htm</p>	<i>Guidelines for the Management of Rural Black-smelling Water Bodies</i> clarify the identification requirements of rural black and stinky water bodies and carry out list management; establish a long-term management and care mechanism for rural black and stinky water management, and put an end to the situation of returning to black and stinky water.	
December 12, 2023		Implementing Opinions on <i>Promoting Sewage Treatment to</i>	The Implementation Opinions on <i>Promoting Sewage Treatment Pollutant</i>	

		<p><i>Reduce Pollution, Reduce Carbon and Synergize Efficiency</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202312/content_6923468.htm</p>	<p><i>Reduction and Carbon Reduction Synergistic Efficiency</i> synergistically promotes the reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the whole process of sewage treatment, carries out water conservation and efficiency at the source, energy saving and carbon reduction in the treatment process, and resourceful utilization of sewage sludge, and comprehensively improves the comprehensive efficacy of sewage treatment.</p>	
April 15, 2024	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources Ministry of Ecology and Environment Ministry of Finance State Market Supervision and Administration Administration of the State Financial Supervision and Administration of China Securities Regulatory Commission State Forestry and Grassland Administration on Further Strengthening the Construction of Green Mines</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce</p>	<p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and other jointly issued a notice emphasizing that through government guidance, departmental collaboration, enterprise main construction, social supervision, the concept of green development throughout the entire process of mineral resources exploration and development, accelerate the green and low-carbon transformation and development of the mining industry, and comprehensively promote the construction of green mines.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that accelerating source emission reduction, process control, end-of-pipe treatment and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector, and promoting the green development of the whole process.</p>	

		e/zhengceku/202404/content_6945747.htm		
December 15, 2023		Guidance on <i>Promoting Soil Pollution Risk Management and Green and Low Carbon Remediation</i> https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202312/t20231219_1059420.html	The guidance promotes risk control and green low-carbon remediation of soil pollution on construction land in China, enhances the efficient use of resources and energy and the prevention and control of secondary pollution, and guides risk control and remediation activities towards green, low-carbon and sustainable goals.	CCICED recommended in 2023 that strengthen synergistic control of soil pollution management and encourage green and low-carbon soil remediation.
January 19, 2024		Announcement on the publication of the <i>Catalog of Solid Waste Classification and Codes</i> https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6943567.htm	The announcement of the <i>Catalogue of Solid Waste Classification and Codes</i> was released to promote the standardization and informatization of solid waste management.	CCICED recommended in 2023 that promoting coordinated control of solid waste pollution prevention and strengthening the construction of "waste-free cities". Promote the organic combination of natural and artificial means of restoration.

	November 17, 2023	<p>Notice on further strengthening the work related to the standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes</p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202311/t20231108_1055528.html?keywords=</p>	<p>The notice focuses on enhancing the level of standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes, and promotes the implementation of the supervisory responsibilities of local governments and relevant departments from three aspects, namely, deepening the standardized assessment, applying information technology and strengthening the application of the assessment results, as well as supervising the implementation of the legal system by the relevant units of hazardous wastes.</p>
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Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation	January 18, 2024	<p>MEE released <i>China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202401/t20240118_1064111.shtml</p>	<p>MEE has released <i>China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)</i>, which is based on the latest requirements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), and clearly defines the strategic deployment of biodiversity conservation in the new period, the conservation targets, priority areas and priority actions for biodiversity conservation in the new period, and incorporates the tasks of</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that Early updating of the policy measures and roadmap of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in accordance with the objectives of the KMGBF. As the presidency, continue to maintain communication with parties, observer countries and other stakeholders to promote action initiatives on biodiversity conservation, take early action in realizing the “30 x 30” target and other</p>
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			biodiversity governance into the medium- and long-term planning of various regions and fields, which is crucial for shaping the system of biodiversity conservation strategies in China.	targets, so as to boost confidence in the implementation of the KMGBF.
March 6, 2024	General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China General Office of the <i>State Council Opinions on Strengthening the Control of Ecological Zones</i> https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2024/issue_11246/202403/content_6941845.html	The Opinions of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council on <i>Strengthening the Control of Ecological Environment Zoning</i> based on the complexity and diversity of ecosystems, the characteristics of spatial heterogeneity of the ecological environment to meet the needs of refined ecological environmental protection and governance, the Opinions from the development of policies, environmental access, environmental management of the three aspects of the application of the main body, the application of the direction and the application of the path of the application of the refinement of the application.	CCICED recommended in 2023 that establishment of an expert group on biodiversity to support participation, coordination and implementation at the national and international levels. For challenging specific objectives, encourage the development, promotion and application of methods and tools that will help to achieve the objectives, and assist in their realization with appropriate incentives.	

	<p>March 18, 2024</p>	<p>Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on <i>Unswervingly Promoting the Ten-Year Fishing Ban on the Yangtze River</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202403/content_6940787.htm</p>	<p>The General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on <i>Unswervingly Promoting the Ten-Year Fishing Ban on the Yangtze River</i>, which consolidates the results of the ban on and withdrawal of fishing and accelerates the promotion of the ecological restoration of the Yangtze River, in terms of optimizing the mechanism for coordinating and advancing the work, sustaining the resettlement of the security, continuing to strengthen the enforcement of supervision and accelerating the ecological restoration.</p>	
	<p>March 25, 2024</p>	<p>Announcement on the Publication of the National Ecological Standard “<i>Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Ecological Damage Ecosystems Part 1: Farmland Ecosystems</i>”.</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202404/content_6946775.htm</p>	<p>“<i>Technical Guidelines for the Identification and Assessment of Ecological Damage Ecosystems Part 1: Farmland Ecosystems</i>”, stipulating the contents, working procedures, methods and technical requirements for the identification and assessment of damage to farmland ecosystems, and regulating the identification and assessment of damage to farmland ecosystems caused by acts of ecological damage or pollution of the environment.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that under the framework of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other watershed protection laws, develop vertical action programs and horizontal joint agreements. On the basis of governmental coordination mechanisms such as the National Yangtze River Basin Coordination Mechanism and the Local Coordination Mechanism, a cross-sectoral and cross-administrative coordination mechanism will be</p>

				established with the participation of a wide range of actors, including the government, enterprises and the public.
April 6,2024	<p><i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i></p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhe ngceku/202404/content_694439 5.htm</p>	<p>The <i>Regulations on Compensation for Ecological Protection</i>, as the first law specifically on compensation for ecological protection, establishes the basic rules of the ecological protection compensation system in the form of legislation, clarifies the institutional and institutional arrangements for compensation for ecological protection, and compensates units and individuals who carry out ecological protection by means of vertical compensation from the treasury, horizontal compensation between regions, and compensation from the market mechanism, in order to fully mobilize all parties to participate in the enthusiasm for ecological protection.</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that reassess and optimize land use based on ecosystem services and incorporate science-based climate and nature objectives into decision-making and operations. Using agriculture as an entry point, study the pathways and methods for realizing the objectives of sustainable use actions under the “Quemoy Framework”. Pilot projects on regenerative agriculture and conservation farming will be implemented and lessons learned will be summarized in a timely manner.</p>	
June 6 2024	<p>The “Three Norths” Project</p> <p>https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202406/content_6955722.htm</p>	<p>In 2023, the “Three-North” project was launched, and in accordance with the fundamental guideline of comprehensively promoting the integrated management of mountains, water, forests, lakes, lakes, grasses and</p>	<p>CCICED recommended in 2023 that ensure the applicability of the green finance classification criteria to the biodiversity conservation financing targets of the KMGBF. Gradually implement mandatory biodiversity</p>	

			sands, reinforcing regional joint prevention and treatment, and giving full play to the supportive role of science and technology and mechanism innovation, the various parts of the “Three-North” project area have insisted on sand control and sand management for the past year, and have achieved remarkable results in ecological and economic win-win situations.	disclosure standards at the market level in line with international standards. Build a systematic and comprehensive methodology to assess the ecological impacts of subsidy policies, using agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a pilot.
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Regional and International Engagement	October 18, 2023		At the opening ceremony of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, President Xi Jinping emphasized that China will continue to deepen cooperation in areas such as green infrastructure, green energy, and green transportation. China will increase support for the Belt and Road Green Development International Alliance, continue to hold the Belt and Road Green Innovation Conference, and establish a dialogue mechanism for the photovoltaic industry along with a network of green low-carbon experts. China aims to implement the principles	CCICED's 2023 policy recommendations propose establishing a climate investment and financing system and green credit system under the Belt and Road Initiative to reduce financing costs for low-carbon projects. It emphasizes strengthening dialogue and communication through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road Green Development International Alliance. Leveraging the opportunity of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, it suggests initiatives for international cooperation on green and low-carbon
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			of green investment under the Belt and Road Initiative and provide training for 100,000 people in partner countries by 2030.	development. The recommendations also advocate for coordinating resources to implement demonstration projects for innovative applications like "Photovoltaic +," exploring profitable models for green cooperation projects that align with the characteristics of developing countries.
October 25, 2023			During a meeting with California Governor Gavin Newsom, President Xi Jinping stated that there is significant potential for cooperation between China and the U.S. in areas such as green development and climate change. He emphasized that both sides could strengthen collaboration in these areas, making it a new highlight in the development of China-U.S. relations.	CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations advocate for adhering to green strong growth, improving governance systems and mechanisms, and deepening green and low-carbon dialogue and cooperation to lay the foundation for promoting inclusive, green, and healthy global development.
December 1, 2023	Ding Xuexiang attended the World Climate Action Summit and delivered a speech https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202312/content_6918157.htm		As a special representative of President Xi Jinping, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang attended the World Climate Action Summit in Dubai and delivered a speech, emphasizing China's strong promotion of green development, energy revolution, and international cooperation in addressing climate change. He	CCICED's 2021 and 2022 policy recommendations propose further implementing capacity-building projects in conjunction with the Belt and Road Initiative's South-South Cooperation Plan on climate change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program. They advocate actively promoting the

		expressed support for developing countries to enhance their climate change response capabilities. He urged all countries to strengthen their determination and capacity to jointly tackle climate change, practice multilateralism, accelerate green transformation, and reinforce the implementation of actions.	advantages of green solutions to partner countries and fostering closer green and sustainable development partnerships. This aims to help partner countries enhance their capacity to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery.
December 2, 2023	Ding Xuexiang attended the World Climate Action Summit and delivered a speech https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202312/content_6918157.htm	As a special representative of President Xi Jinping, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang attended the "Group of 77 and China" Climate Change Leaders Summit in Dubai and delivered a speech. He stated that China is actively and steadily promoting carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, making solid progress in South-South cooperation on climate change and building a green Belt and Road. He emphasized that the Group of 77 and China should work together to promote sustainable development, strengthen alignment of green transformation strategies, enhance mutual support, and explore new paths that coordinate development and	

		protection.	
November 15, 2023	<p><i>Sunnylands Statement on Strengthening Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis</i></p> <p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202311/t20231115_1056452.shtml</p>	<p>China and the U.S. issued the <i>Sunny Land Statement on Strengthening Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis</i>, deciding to launch the "Strengthened Climate Action Working Group for the 2020s." This group will accelerate specific actions in key areas such as energy transition, methane and other non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions, circular economy and resource efficiency, local cooperation, synergies in reducing forests, greenhouse gases, and air pollutants, national contributions by 2035, and COP28. The focus will be on practical and feasible cooperation plans and projects.</p>	<p>CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations advocate for leveraging mechanisms such as the China-Europe high-level dialogue on environment and climate and the Climate Action Ministerial Meeting to actively engage in 2-track and 1.5-track dialogues, focusing on the reduction of CO2 and non-CO2 greenhouse gases. It emphasizes strengthening policy coordination and establishing a multi-objective synergy mechanism to maximize the co-benefits of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and economic growth.</p>
September 20, 2023		<p>China signed the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (referred to as the "Agreement") at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The main contents of the Agreement include the access and sharing of marine genetic resources, the establishment of marine</p>	<p>CCICED's 2019 policy recommendations advocate for supporting innovative global marine governance. In the development of deep-sea resources, China should actively participate in the formulation and revision of relevant international standards and focus on jointly developing a sustainable ocean economy with</p>

		protected areas, environmental impact assessments, capacity building, and marine technology transfer. By signing this important legal document on the first day of the Agreement's opening for signature, China demonstrates its commitment and efforts in actively and deeply participating in global environmental governance, marine protection, and sustainable utilization.	countries along the Belt and Road Initiative.
December 9, 2023		China's Minister of Ecology and Environment, Huang Runqiu, attended the high-level event promoting the implementation of the "Kunming-Montreal Framework" via video. As the president of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, he announced China's formal leadership in initiating the implementation of the "Kunming-Montreal Framework" initiative. He expressed China's willingness to work with the international community to jointly address global challenges such as biodiversity loss and climate change, promote the success of COP28, and build	CCICED's 2023 policy recommendations propose that, as the presidency country, China should continue to communicate with parties, observer countries, and other stakeholders to promote biodiversity conservation initiatives. It emphasizes the importance of taking early action to achieve goals such as "30×30" and quickly achieving initial results to boost confidence in the implementation of the "Kunming-Montreal Framework."

		a harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature on our planet.	
January 28, 2024		With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has released the <i>China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030)</i> . This <i>Action Plan</i> is a crucial step in implementing the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on biodiversity conservation. It serves as a scientific guide to comprehensively enhance biodiversity governance and is a practical action by China, as the presidency country of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15), to continuously promote the implementation of the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework."	CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations propose that, during the process of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15), preparations should be made for the implementation of the "Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework," including the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
			CCICED's 2023 policy recommendations suggest updating the policy measures and roadmap of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as soon as possible, based on

			<p>the goals of the "Kunming-Montreal Framework." The 2022 recommendations emphasized the need to continuously promote bilateral and multilateral dialogue on climate and biodiversity, integrating global climate and biodiversity governance into global development initiatives.</p>
<p>February 26 – March 1, 2024</p>		<p>The sixth United Nations Environment Assembly was held at the UN Environment Programme headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu led the Chinese government delegation, which included representatives from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Water Resources, the China Meteorological Administration, as well as personnel from the Chinese Embassy in Kenya and the Permanent Mission to the UN Environment Programme. During the assembly, Huang emphasized China's willingness to work with all parties to uphold the concept of a community with</p>	

		<p>a shared future for humanity, maintain and practice true multilateralism, and promote the establishment of a fair, reasonable, and cooperative global environmental governance system to jointly protect our shared Earth. This session was themed "Taking Effective, Inclusive, and Sustainable Multilateral Action to Address Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution."</p>	
<p>April 23-29, 2024</p>		<p>The fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastics (INC-4) was held in Ottawa, Canada. China's delegation, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and other relevant departments, participated in the meeting. This INC-4 meeting primarily reviewed the draft amendments for a legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution (including plastic pollution in marine environments) issued after INC-3. It focused on 13</p>	<p>CCICED's 2021 policy recommendations suggested strengthening source control of marine plastic pollution and microplastics, reducing plastic pollution, and improving waste management and disposal capabilities. CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations suggested encouraging plastic reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution before the formal introduction of a global plastic pollution treaty, while strengthening international cooperation and initiating pilot projects.</p>

		implementation-related issues, including the first and second parts of the revised zero draft, as well as negotiations on national reporting, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, and funding arrangements.	
May 3, 2024	The think tank report <i>China-EU Environmental and Climate Cooperation: Progress and Prospects</i> was released https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202405/t20240507_1072386.shtml	The think tank report "China-Europe Environmental and Climate Cooperation: Progress and Prospects" has been released. The report states that the future of China-Europe environmental and climate cooperation is promising and full of opportunities. Both sides should work together to promote deeper and more pragmatic collaboration through high-level dialogues and cooperation mechanisms, further aligning their environmental and climate policies, establishing a long-term cooperation framework, and advancing global environmental governance and climate action.	CCICED 2022 policy recommendations proposed actively conducting climate 2-track and 1.5-track dialogues, relying on mechanisms such as the China-Europe high-level environmental and climate dialogue and the climate action ministerial meetings. This includes exchanging information on the reduction of carbon dioxide and non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions.
May 28, 2024		Ding Xuexiang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council,	CCICED's 2023 policy recommendations call on and welcome all Parties to contribute funds to support the Kunming Biodiversity Fund,

		<p>attended the signing ceremony of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund Cooperation Agreement in Beijing and delivered a speech. Ding Xuexiang pointed out that under the guidance of Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought, China has unswervingly taken the path of high-quality development with ecological priority, green and low-carbon, and has achieved remarkable results in promoting biodiversity conservation. As the chair country of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, China has led the achievement of the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" and took the lead in funding the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, making important contributions to global biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China signed a cooperation agreement with relevant UN agencies.</p>	<p>integrate and coordinate international financing from different sources, and support biodiversity conservation in developing countries.</p>
December 2, 2023		<p>Ding Xuexiang, special representative of President Xi Jinping, member of the Standing Committee of</p>	<p>In 2021, CCICED recommended that, in conjunction with the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Program</p>

		<p>the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, delivered a speech at the "Group of 77 and China" Climate Change Leaders' Summit, emphasizing that there is still a long way to go to improve global climate governance, and the Group of 77 and China should further make a common voice to safeguard common rights and interests. We should jointly promote sustainable development, strengthen the connection of green transformation development strategies, strengthen mutual assistance, and explore new paths for coordinated development and protection.</p>	<p>on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program, further capacity building projects be implemented to actively publicize the advantages of green solutions to co-construction countries and build a closer green and sustainable development partnership.</p>
<p>October 18, 2023</p>	<p>Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology and Environment, attended the "Group of 77 and China" Ministerial Meeting on Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation via video https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202307/t20230706_1035443.shtml</p>	<p>In his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed that China will continue to deepen cooperation in green infrastructure, green energy, green transportation and other fields, increase support for the Belt and Road International Alliance for Green Development, continue to hold the Belt</p>	<p>CCICED 2023 recommends that in order to help the global low-carbon transition, it is recommended to cooperate with the countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative to carry out innovative project demonstrations. Establish a green development project feasibility research and development fund and a financing option database, and actively provide renewable energy</p>

		<p>and Road Green Innovation Conference, and build a photovoltaic industry dialogue and exchange mechanism and a green and low-carbon expert network. Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology and Environment, attended the "Group of 77 and China" Ministerial Meeting on Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation via video. He emphasized the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind and advocated unity and cooperation to face global ecological and environmental challenges. Minister Huang pointed out that China attaches great importance to the construction of ecological civilization and is committed to building a modern society where people and nature coexist in harmony. At the same time, it actively promotes ecological and environmental scientific and technological innovation to provide support for improving environmental quality and addressing climate change. He also expressed China's willingness to work with developing countries to strengthen</p>	<p>financing packages to projects in the database. Strengthen dialogue and exchanges through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road International Alliance for Green Development. Take advantage of the opportunity of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation to propose relevant initiatives such as international cooperation on green and low-carbon development. Coordinate resources from all parties, carry out demonstration cooperation on innovative application scenarios such as "photovoltaic +", and explore profit models for green cooperation projects that are in line with the characteristics of developing countries. In 2022, CCICED recommended that the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Program on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program be combined to help participating countries enhance their ability to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery.</p>
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		experience sharing, promote biodiversity governance, and seek international support through cooperation platforms.	
November 21, 2023 October 18, 2023	The 10th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee was held https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202311/t20231122_1057011.shtml	The 10th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee was held in video format. The meeting was co-chaired by Zhao Yingmin, the Chinese chairman of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and Oshurbayev, the Kazakh chairman and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The meeting reviewed the progress of cooperation since the 9th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee, fully affirmed the completion of the annual plan tasks and the progress of cooperation between the two sides, and approved the 2024 work plan, emphasizing the strengthening of ecological and environmental cooperation and technical exchanges, and	In 2022, CCICED recommended that the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Program on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program be combined to help participating countries enhance their ability to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery. CCICED 2023 recommends that in order to help the global low-carbon transition, it is recommended to cooperate with the countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative to carry out innovative project demonstrations. Establish a green development project feasibility research and development fund and a financing option database, and actively provide renewable energy financing packages to projects in the database. Strengthen dialogue and exchanges through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road International Alliance for Green Development. Take

		<p>improving the level of ecological and environmental cooperation under the multilateral frameworks such as the "Belt and Road", the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, and jointly responding to global environmental challenges. In his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed that China will continue to deepen cooperation in green infrastructure, green energy, green transportation and other fields, increase support for the Belt and Road International Alliance for Green Development, continue to hold the Belt and Road Green Innovation Conference, and build a photovoltaic industry dialogue and exchange mechanism and a green and low-carbon expert network.</p>	<p>advantage of the opportunity of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation to propose relevant initiatives such as international cooperation on green and low-carbon development. Coordinate resources from all parties, carry out demonstration cooperation on innovative application scenarios such as "photovoltaic +", and explore profit models for green cooperation projects that are in line with the characteristics of developing countries.</p>
<p>December 8, 2023 November 21, 2023</p>	<p>The 10th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee was held</p>	<p>The Chinese delegation successfully held the 11th High-level Forum on South-South Cooperation in Addressing Climate Change at the China Corner of</p>	<p>In 2022, CCICED recommended that the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Program on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program</p>

	<p>https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202311/t20231122_1057011.shtml</p>	<p>the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28). The President of COP28, the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and ministers or ministerial representatives from Botswana, Chad, Kiribati, Laos, Malawi, Nigeria, Cambodia, Ghana and other countries attended the forum. Steele, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, said that South-South cooperation is very important for addressing climate change and is an important way to help developing countries achieve their voluntary contributions. We should pay more attention to the needs of developing countries in addressing climate change and increase support for developing countries. Dima Khatib, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South</p>	<p>be combined to help participating countries enhance their ability to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery. In 2022, CCICED recommended that the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Program on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program be combined to help participating countries enhance their ability to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery.</p>
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		<p>Cooperation, said that South-South cooperation in addressing climate change is particularly important for developing countries to achieve green and low-carbon transformation. The "Belt and Road" initiative proposed by China provides a good platform and opportunity for developing countries to strengthen cooperation on climate change, setting an example and playing a demonstrative role. The foreign ministers attending the meeting highly praised China's efforts in South-South cooperation in addressing climate change, appreciated the assistance provided by China, and looked forward to continuing to strengthen cooperation with China in the fields of addressing climate change, including new energy, mitigation and adaptation, climate investment and financing. The 10th meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee was held in video format. The meeting was co-chaired by Zhao Yingmin, the Chinese chairman of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation</p>	
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December 8, 2023		The Chinese delegation successfully held the 11th High-level Forum on	In 2022, CCICED recommended that the Belt and Road South-South

		<p>South-South Cooperation in Addressing Climate Change at the China Corner of the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28). The President of COP28, the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and ministers or ministerial representatives from Botswana, Chad, Kiribati, Laos, Malawi, Nigeria, Cambodia, Ghana and other countries attended the forum. Steele, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, said that South-South cooperation is very important for addressing climate change and is an important way to help developing countries achieve their voluntary contributions. We should pay more attention to the needs of developing countries in addressing climate change and increase support for developing</p>	<p>Cooperation Program on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program be combined to help participating countries enhance their ability to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery.</p>
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		<p>countries. Dima Khatib, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, said that South-South cooperation in addressing climate change is particularly important for developing countries to achieve green and low-carbon transformation. The "Belt and Road" initiative proposed by China provides a good platform and opportunity for developing countries to strengthen cooperation on climate change, setting an example and playing a demonstrative role. The foreign ministers attending the meeting highly praised China's efforts in South-South cooperation in addressing climate change, appreciated the assistance provided by China, and looked forward to continuing to strengthen cooperation with China in the fields of addressing climate change, including new energy, mitigation and adaptation, climate investment and financing.</p>	
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