



# 2024

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

**ANNUAL REPORT**





# **2024 CCICED Annual Report**





中国环境与发展国际合作委员会  
China Council for International Cooperation  
on Environment and Development

*Established with the approval of the Chinese government in 1992, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) is a high-level international policy advisory body. Its members include senior Chinese and international officials as well as academic experts in environmental and development fields. It has become China's longest-running, highest-level, most productive, and most influential platform for high-level dialogue and cooperation on environment and development with international partners. Over the years, CCICED has conducted research on major domestic and global environmental and development issues, offering policy recommendations and playing a positive role in advancing the construction of a Beautiful China and promoting international sustainable development.*

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中国环境与发展国际合作委员会  
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2024 marks a pivotal year for advancing the full construction of a Beautiful China, with positive results achieved in the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development. At the same time, global environmental and climate governance efforts, including climate change response, biodiversity conservation, and plastic pollution governance, have been accelerated. As a high-level international advisory body and two-way exchange platform dedicated to promoting sustainable development, CCICED has made notable progress over the past year. With the active participation of Council Members, Special Advisors, and over 300 Chinese and international experts, especially with the strong support of its partners and the effective coordination of the Secretariat, CCICED carried out policy studies and exchanges around the annual theme of "Adhering to Green and Open Cooperation to Advance Modernization." CCICED further maintained and expanded partnerships, continued its efforts for gender equality, and strengthened the engagement of youth and the private sector.

# I. CCICED Successfully Convenes Major Events, Including the CCICED 2024 Annual General Meeting (AGM), Boosting Exchanges and Mutual Learning between China and the World

## i. Successfully convening the CCICED 2024 AGM

From October 10-12, the CCICED 2024 AGM was held in Beijing. The theme of this year's meeting was "Open, Inclusive, and Innovative Cooperation to Build a Clean and Beautiful World." H.E. Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council and CCICED Chairperson, attended the AGM, listened to reports on its outcomes, and delivered an important speech.



*CCICED, as a high-level platform for dialogue and cooperation between China and other countries on environment and development, has become a global platform for inclusive, open cooperation and mutually beneficial development. The Chinese government will, as always, continue to support CCICED's growth and development, so it can better play its role as a bridge and link. We hope that all CCICED members and experts will continue to actively offer advice and recommendations, strengthen exchanges and discussions, and make greater contributions to building a beautiful China and a clean and beautiful world.*

—— Ding Xuexiang Vice Premier of the State Council and CCICED Chairperson































## 中国环境与发展国际合作委员会2024年会主题论坛

Open Forum for CCICED 2024 Annual General Meeting

### 推动人与自然和谐共生，落实昆蒙框架

Promoting Harmony with Nature to Implement  
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2024年10月11日

October 11, 2024



## 中国环境与发展国际合作委员会2024年会主题论坛 暨“一带一路”绿色发展圆桌会

Open Forum for CCICED 2024 Annual General Meeting  
& Roundtable on BRI Green Development

### 共建绿色丝绸之路，助力全球南南合作

Building a Green BRI to Advance Global South-South Cooperation

2024年10月11日

October 11, 2024





In addition to the three plenary sessions—Opening Session, Policy Research Dialogue and Closing Session—the AGM also featured seven open forums focusing on issues of global concern, including biodiversity conservation; collaborative efforts in carbon reduction, pollution control, green expansion and economic growth; digitalization and climate adaptation; climate change; the Green Silk Road; marine conservation; and green finance.













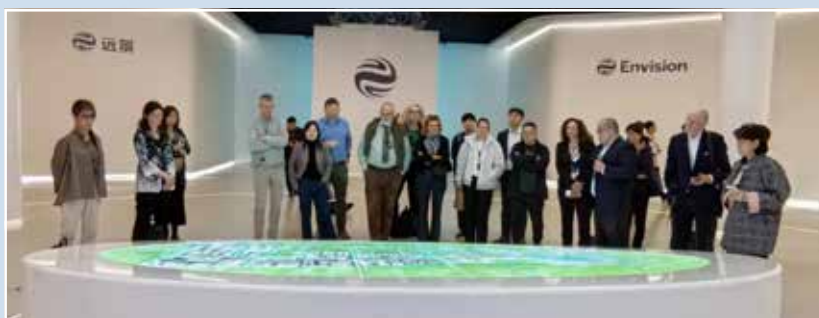
Around 500 representatives from 36 countries, 46 international organizations, and relevant Chinese government departments, universities, research institutions, businesses, and social organizations attended the meeting.







From October 7-9, before the AGM, some Council Members and Special Advisors visited Ordos, Inner Mongolia, to study the good practices in renewable energy development.





## ii. Organizing over 30 major meetings and workshops, both online and in person

On April 25, the CCICED 2024 Roundtable, themed "Empowering Hainan's Beauty through Blue Economy," was held in Haikou, Hainan Province. Mr. FENG Fei, Secretary of the Communist Party of China Hainan Provincial Committee. Mr. LIU Xiaoming, Governor of Hainan Provincial People's Government. Mr. ZHAO Yingmin, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment and CCICED Secretary General; and Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, attended the meeting and delivered speeches. This meeting marked an important initiative and attempt by CCICED to leverage international intellectual resources in support of local green and low-carbon development.





During COP 29, CCICED and the BRI International Green Development Coalition jointly hosted a side event themed "BRI South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and Green Opening-Up: Cases and Practices" on November 15 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Mr. ZHAO Yingmin, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment and CCICED Secretary General; Mr. Andrew Steer, CCICED Member and President & CEO of Bezos Earth Fund; and Mr. Erik Solheim, CCICED Member and Senior Advisor at the World Resources Institute, attended the meeting. Discussions focused on innovative paths and practical cases of South-South cooperation on climate change, fostering consensus on green and low-carbon development.

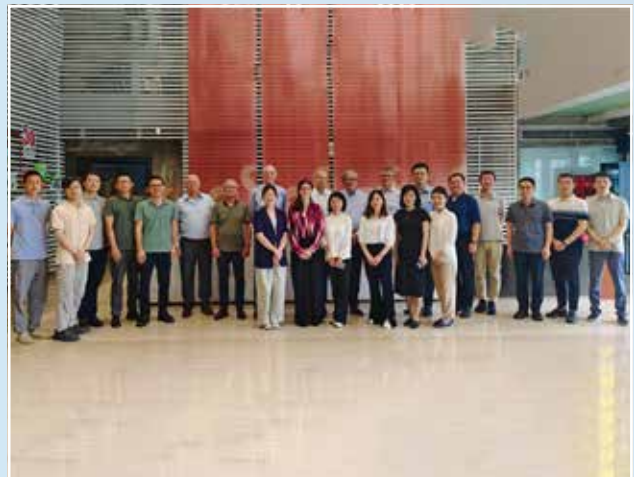


Moreover, CCICED collaborated with its partners to host an expert workshop of the Special Policy Study (SPS) on "China's Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance" on November 15 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Mr. Liu Zhenmin, China's Special Envoy for Climate Change, along with some Council Members, Special Advisors, and senior Chinese and international experts from the climate, energy, and financial sectors, convened to discuss strategies for accelerating global climate action.





CCICED invited international experts to gain an in-depth understanding of China's green practices across various areas, including new energy equipment manufacturing, renewable energy development, zero-carbon park construction, digital transition, and biodiversity conservation. It organized SPS teams to conduct field visits and hold expert meetings in countries such as Austria,





the Netherlands, Finland, and Brazil. Additionally, CCICED facilitated international research visits with representatives from relevant Chinese government departments to explore areas such as the circular economy, contributing to the enhancement of the Chinese government's green governance capabilities.





## II. Policy Research Makes Positive Progress, Offering Strategic Advice for Jointly Building a Clean and Beautiful World

In line with the research framework approved by the Executive Members, CCICED conducted nine SPSs under four Task Forces (TF): "Innovation in Global Environmental Governance," "National Green Governance System", "Sustainable Production and Consumption", and "Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transition". Moreover, five scoping studies and three discussion papers were carried out to address hot and more specific issues.

Based on policy research findings and discussions at the 2024 AGM, policy recommendations have been formed around the theme "Further Deepen Comprehensive Reforms, Seize New Opportunities Brought by the Technological Revolution and Industrial Transformation, and Accelerate the Comprehensive Green Transition of the Economy and Society" for reference by governments and the international community.





## i. Promoting Innovation in Global Environmental Governance

- SPS on China's Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance
- SPS on Sustainable Oceans Management under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality
- SPS on Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



## ii. Promoting a Modern National Green Governance System

- SPS on Collaborative Mechanism for Carbon Reduction, Pollution Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth
- SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas
- Scoping Study on Low-Carbon Transition of Traditional Energy Regions of China
- Scoping Study on Carbon Pricing
- ◆ Discussion Paper on CCS-based Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) Technologies





### iii. Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption

- SPS on Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development
- SPS on Innovative Mechanisms of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate
- Scoping Study on Circular Economy
- Scoping Study on Beyond GDP
- ◆ Discussion Paper on Green Consumption
- ◆ Discussion Paper on Nature Markets



### iv. Contributing to a Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transition

- SPS on Sustainable Trade and Supply Chains
- SPS on Green Opening-up and South-South Cooperation
- Scoping Study on Innovative Technology for Green and Low-Carbon Transition





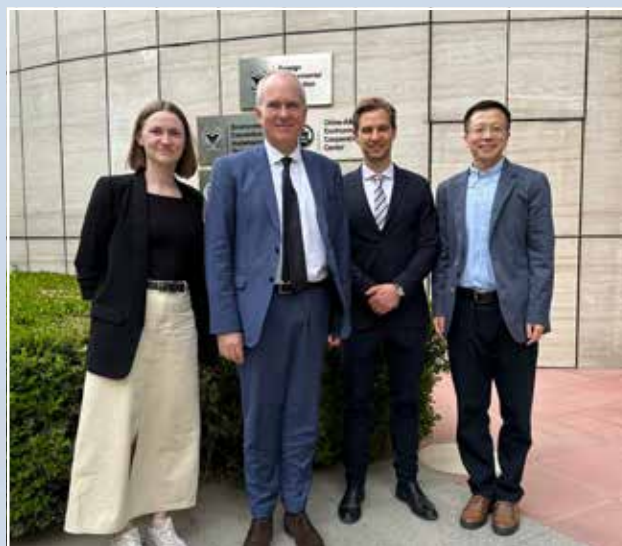
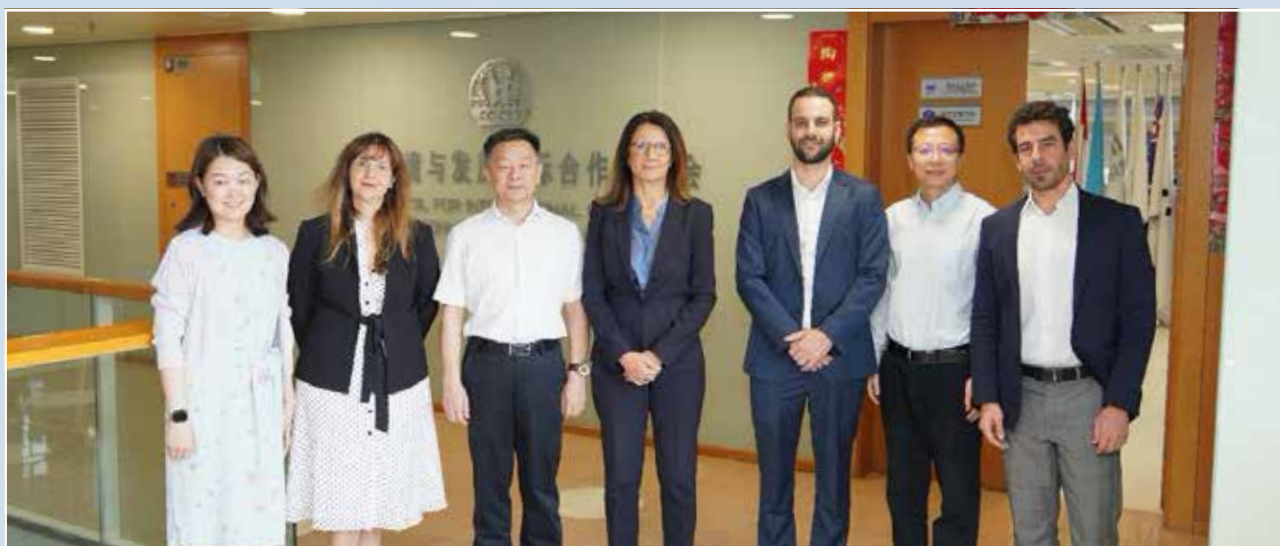
### III. Active Engagement of CCICED Members, Special Advisors, and Partners Actively Participate Contributing to Enhancing CCICED's Influence and Ensuring Forward-Looking Research

Executive Members attended the plenary sessions and open forums of the CCICED AGM, participating in policy recommendation discussions. Council Members, Special Advisors, and Partners contributed their insights to SPSs through various forms, laying a solid foundation for high-quality policy recommendations and significantly enhancing CCICED's influence and forward-looking policy research.

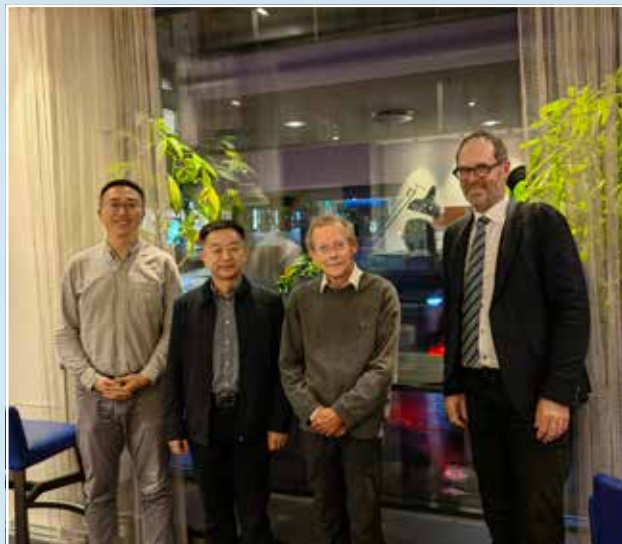
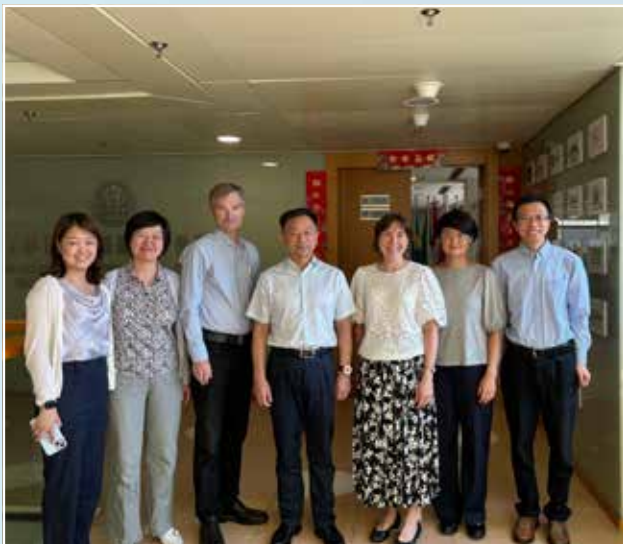












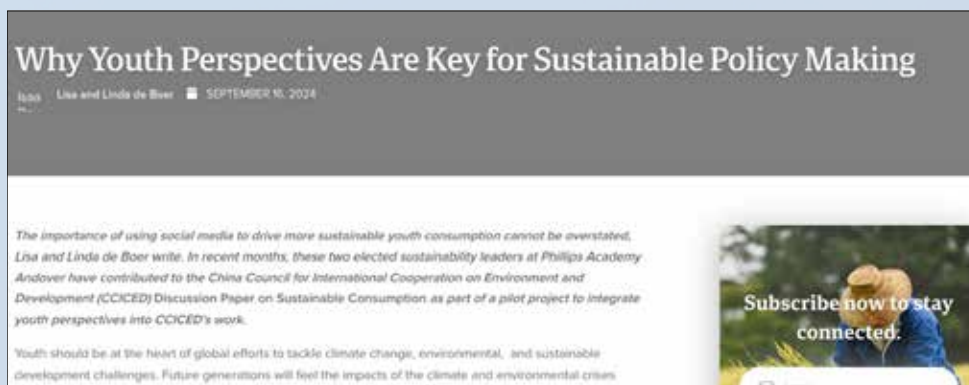


On the eve of the Fifth China-EU High-Level Environment and Climate Dialogue, Mr. Dirk Messner, CCICED Member and President of the German Federal Environment Agency, and Mr. Marco Lambertini, CCICED Member and Convener of the Nature Positive Initiative, were interviewed by *China Daily*, offering insights and suggestions for promoting environmental and climate cooperation between China and Europe. Ms. Kate Hampton, CCICED Member and CEO of the Children's Investment Fund Foundation; Mr. He Kebin, CCICED Member, Professor at the School of Environment and Dean of the Institute for Carbon Neutrality at Tsinghua University, and Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering; Ms. Neo Gim Huay, CCICED Special Advisor and Managing Director of the Centre for Nature and Climate at the World Economic Forum; and Ms. Linda Krueger, Director of Biodiversity and Infrastructure Policy at The Nature Conservancy, contributed op-ed articles, sharing their views and recommendations on global environmental and development issues.



## IV. Promoting Gender Mainstreaming and Enhancing Youth Engagement

CCICED encouraged the incorporation of gender perspectives into SPSs and fully leveraged the expertise of female experts by increasing women's participation in research. Throughout the year, 123 female experts participated in SPSs, accounting for 39%, a 6.7 percentage point increase from the previous year. There were 13 female SPS coordinators, accounting for 62%. Additionally, CCICED mandated gender liaisons for each SPS and invited gender research experts to conduct targeted training. It also engaged young people in the study of the Discussion Paper on Green Consumption, incorporating the views and suggestions of younger groups.





## V. Giving Full Play to the Coordinating Role, with Strong Support From the CCICED Secretariat and Secretariat International Support Office

The Secretariat and Secretariat International Support Office worked in close coordination and diligently implemented the Executive Members' decisions. Through organizing regular joint working meetings, they enhanced coordination for conference and event planning, and media coverage, supported the Chief Advisors' work, and provided high-quality services to Council Members and Special Advisors, continuously improving coordination and service support capabilities.





In 2024, the CCICED Facebook grew its followers to over 912,000, publishing 154 posts with over 54,801,000 views and over 181,000 user interactions. The CCICED Twitter (X) attracted approximately 23,100 followers, publishing 157 posts (including three reposts) with over 6,754,000 views and over 82,000 user interactions. The CCICED WeChat Official Account grew its subscriber base to 6,477, publishing 57 articles with a total of 22,323 reads and 1,481 shares. 43 issues of the CCICED Newsletter in both Chinese and English were published.



Followers	Posts	Views	User Interactions
Over 912,000	154	Over 54,801,000	Over 181,000

Followers	Posts	Views	User interactions
Over 23,100	157	Over 6,754,000	Over 82,000

Followers	Articles published	Reads	Shares
6,477	57	22,323	1,481



During the 2024 AGM, through nearly 20 domestic mainstream media outlets, overseas social platforms, and Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB), over 100 items of promotional content were released in video and text formats. Related articles were republished by 350 websites including Yahoo Finance, NBC, PR Newswire, Fox News Network, covering nearly 200 million people across 63 countries and regions in Asia, the Americas, Europe, and Africa. New media content garnered close to 3 million views.





## VI. 2024-2025 Work Plan

2025 is the final year of China's 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and the preparatory year of the 15<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, marking an important period for the comprehensive and deepening reform of the ecological civilization system. It is important to strive to achieve carbon peaking before 2030 and build a "Beautiful China" in all respects by 2035. In the face of the overall downturn of the global economy, it is urgent to maintain the determination of green and low-carbon transformation, continue to increase investment in renewable energy, maintain dialogue and cooperation, and jointly address the three major global challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution, which are shared by all humankind.

In this context, CCICED proposes the annual theme for the coming research year as **"Accelerating the comprehensive green transformation and promoting the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature"**. With the leadership of the Executive Committee, the participation and guidance of the Council Members and Special Advisors, and the support of its partners, CCICED plans to conduct policy research and organize dialogues on improving the underlying system of ecological civilization, the ecological environment governance system, the green and low-carbon development mechanism, and the building of a fair, reasonable, and win-win global environmental and climate governance system. The main tasks are outlined in the following sections.

### I. Policy Research

This involves launching the High-level Task Force (TF) on China's Environment and Development Outlook to spur systemic and overall strategic research and planning. Additionally, work will continue around the annual theme, with a focus on the four TFs identified by CCICED at the commencement of Phase VII, namely: Innovation in Global Environmental Governance, National Green Governance System, Sustainable Production and Consumption, and Low-carbon and Inclusive Transition. Through the work of these TFs, eight SPSs will be launched, and selected Scoping Studies and Discussion Papers will be carried out to address relevant topics as appropriate.

#### 1.1 High-Level TF: China's Environment and Development Outlook

In line with the 2035 Beautiful China Goals and the 2060 Carbon Neutrality Goals, this TF will conduct comprehensive, systemic, and strategic research to assess the opportunities and challenges for China's green and low-carbon transformation and high-quality development. It will also assess China's role in global environmental governance, from the dimensions of economic development, demographic structure, technological innovation, energy and resource constraints, and the international situation, and identify the strategic directions for CCICED Phase VIII and its subsequent studies, to bring CCICED's work closer to the needs of the Chinese government's decision-making and international sustainable development processes. The TF will

report the interim results at the 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM) and submit a final report at the 2026 AGM.

#### 1.2 Special Policy Studies

##### 1.2.1 TF: Innovation in Global Environmental Governance

This TF will study pressing environmental issues and promote innovation in the global environmental governance system as well as multilateral cooperation. The following SPSs are proposed below.

##### SPS 1: Global Climate Governance and Green and Inclusive Transition

This study will focus on building a safe and clean energy cooperation system, to achieve the goal of tripling the global installed renewable energy capacity, doubling energy efficiency by 2030, and other goals set out at the 28<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 28). The study will also explore building a new mechanism for the comprehensive transformation from dual control of energy consumption to dual control of carbon emissions; the construction of sustainable renewable energy supply chains and industrial chains; and the identification of key issues in the reduction of methane and other non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases.

##### SPS 2: Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence between Humans and Nature

This study will concentrate on enhancing the synergies among



the conventions and international processes on biodiversity, climate change, marine protection, desertification, wetlands, freshwater, etc. It will also look at the mechanism for ecological product value realization, natural capital accounting path and mechanism, explore a pilot project on comprehensive wealth assessment, and identify policy synergies including between biodiversity conservation and trade as well as between climate resilience and food security, etc.

### 1.2.2 TF: National Green Governance System

This TF will focus on the fundamental and supporting issues of building the ecological civilization and improving the basic institutional systems. The following SPSs are proposed below.

#### SPS 3: Major Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transition

This study will focus on identifying key barriers to carbon reduction, pollution control, and green development, particularly cutting-edge technologies and business models related to carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, as well as energy storage systems and new power grid models that support the development of new energy.

#### SPS 4: Green Finance for a Comprehensive Green Transformation of the Society and Economy

This study will examine the reform of global financial systems to meet the needs of climate and sustainable development, as well as the challenges and potential solutions of patient capital to support green transition financing.

### 1.2.3 TF: Sustainable Production and Consumption

This TF will focus on opportunities and challenges faced by the green transformation of key industries and sectors and empowering enterprises to achieve green growth. The following SPSs are proposed below.

#### SPS 5: Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality

This study will concentrate on the sustainable management and utilization of marine resources, offshore wind power and the industrial layout in the Yangtze River Delta and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Great Bay Area, as well as the green and low-carbon transformation of maritime transport and ocean-based carbon removal technologies.

#### SPS 6: Promote High-Quality Development with Circular Economy

The focus of this study will be on opportunities and practices of renewable energy (such as solar panels, wind turbine manufacturing), power batteries, textiles, and other key industries. It will also explore the role of circular economy in reducing emissions and energy consumptions in the industrial sector, treating new pollutants, and managing the whole life cycle of plastic products.

### 1.2.4 TF: Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transition

This TF will focus on the typical issues of building an equitable and inclusive low-carbon transition. The following SPSs are proposed below.

#### SPS7: Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions

This study will explore the transformation path and strategy of traditional energy regions from the perspectives of climate change, energy transition, industrial development, and ecological protection. It will draw on the international experience of fiscal and taxation policies, industrial policies, transition financial instruments, innovation mechanisms, and other just transition cases.

#### SPS 8: Green Development Cooperation

This study will center on how China can help promote the green transformation of key developing countries and regions, such as Africa, Latin America (Brazil), and climate-vulnerable countries, as well as fostering innovative international cooperation mechanisms for green development.

### 1.3 Scoping Studies and Discussion Papers

CCICED will carry out a scoping study on collaborative innovation in energy and environment for high-quality development. Other scoping studies and discussion papers may explore important and timely topics, such as climate adaptation, based on the recommendations of the Chinese and International Chief Advisors, and with the approval of the CCICED Secretary-General.



<http://www.cciced.net/gwym/gzjh/>



## II. Main Activities

### 2.1 Hosting CCICED's 2025 AGM

The AGM is planned to be held in the last week of September 2025, to hold Policy Dialogues and Open Forums around the annual theme, important research areas, and relevant topics. Key outcomes of SPS reports and draft annual policy recommendations will be presented and discussed.

### 2.2 Organizing CCICED Roundtables and Other Multilateral Activities

To give full play to its international influence and cooperation platform, CCICED will continue to collaborate with local governments in China to hold roundtables and share CCICED's research findings and promote local green transformation. CCICED will also organize side events and workshops in important multilateral forums (such as the UN Framework

Convention on Climate Change, the UN Environment Assembly, the UN Ocean Conference, and the UN Biodiversity Conference) to share research findings and provide relevant and constructive suggestions for promoting multilateral dialogue and cooperation on environment and climate.

### 2.3 Thematic Exchanges and Discussions

In collaboration with Chinese and international partners, CCICED will hold ad-hoc cross-disciplinary seminars and study tours in and outside of China, strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between various SPS teams, as well as promote exchanges, dialogues, and shared understanding between Chinese and international stakeholders, to foster international consensus and joint action.



CCICED's influence.

## III. Operations and Management

### 3.1 Provide High-Quality Services to Committee Members and Special Advisors

The Secretariat and the Secretariat International Support Office (SISO) will inform Council Members and Special Advisors of CCICED's work through publications such as the *CCICED Newsletter* and the *Annual Work Report*. They will also summarize and publish Council Members' opinion reports to inform decision making and support Council Members and Special Advisors in their engagement in CCICED policy research and important meetings.

### 3.2 Publish Research Results in a Timely Manner to Expand Impact

The Secretariat will continue to edit and publish CCICED's annual Policy Recommendations and select the results of SPS reports for publication. Based on these studies, the Secretariat will prepare a report on successful experiences and case studies of green transition (planned to be published annually as a series). Information on the Council's research and work progress will be disseminated through the CCICED website, WeChat official account, Facebook, X, and other platforms to expand media coverage. The research results will be published in a timely manner to support high-level decision making and enhance

### 3.3 Strengthen and Consolidate Partnerships

The Secretariat will regularly organize joint working meetings with the Chief Advisors, invite partners and funders to share the progress of CCICED's work, and seek feedback from relevant stakeholders. CCICED will expand partnerships, strengthen communication, and jointly organize activities to complement each other's strengths and share outcomes. Adhering to the principles of diversity, inclusion, and sharing, CCICED will continue to promote gender equality and actively explore channels to engage youth.

### 3.4 Strengthen CCICED's Capacity Building and Increase Support for Chief Advisors

The Secretariat will strengthen capacity building and cooperate efficiently with SISO, as well as host regular working meetings. It will improve its policy research and management capacity through training and in-person exchanges to better support the work of the Chief Advisors.



## Annex

# I. Policy Recommendations to the Chinese Government at the 2024 Annual General Meeting

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reports that the decade from 2014 to 2023 has been the warmest on record globally. In 2023, the temperature increase reached approximately 1.45°C, and the time between now and reaching the global tipping points is shrinking. The implementation of the Paris Agreement and other multilateral agreements is facing urgent crises. However, the global economy is experiencing multiple challenges, including insufficient growth momentum, fragmented international trade, and geopolitical tensions. The global gap in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is widening, further emphasizing the importance of international cooperation. The "UAE Consensus," adopted at the 28<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28), explicitly calls for tripling global renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030, as well as the transition away from all fossil fuels in energy systems. This reflects the high degree of consensus among all parties on the urgency of addressing climate change.

At the same time, a new wave of technological revolution and green industrial transformation characterized by digitalization, greening, and low carbonization is advancing rapidly. New frontiers for future growth and development are beginning to emerge, exploring new pathways to address major challenges facing human society, such as climate change and energy crises. China's renewable energy and energy storage technologies are developing at an unprecedented pace, achieving the country's renewable energy installation capacity target 6 years ahead of schedule and reaching a 50% penetration rate for new energy vehicles 11 years ahead of schedule. The high-quality and affordable green technologies provided by China have also instilled confidence in the global green transition process and achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.

CCICED Members highly commend China's remarkable achievements in building an ecological civilization and its key role in global environmental governance on issues such

as climate change and biodiversity. They recognize that China is providing the world with leading green technologies and products, making significant contributions to the global green transition.

Based on the joint policy research conducted by Chinese and international experts and discussions during the 2024 Annual General Meeting, CCICED Members put forward the following recommendations in this document, titled **Further Deepen Comprehensive Reforms, Seize New Opportunities Brought by the Technological Revolution and Industrial Transformation, and Accelerate the Comprehensive Green Transition of the Economy and Society**, for reference by governments and the international community:

**Adopt a systematic and integrated approach to address environmental, climate, and development challenges and promote global sustainable development.** In response to the urgent need to achieve the 2030 SDGs, it is essential to rely on the coordinated efforts of proactive governments and effective markets. Integrate global environmental issues into the planning of various sectors, including the economy, society, energy, transportation, food, health, industry, agriculture, trade, and finance to enhance policy synergy and efficiency, enabling high-quality sustainable development. Align the new round of economic stimulus policies more closely with pollution reduction, carbon mitigation, environmental quality improvement, energy transition, and climate adaptation to ensure precise and targeted actions.

**Address the significant externalities of climate change with long-term, phased, and quantitative emission reduction targets to provide certainty, which is critical for economic development.** Both China and the rest of the world have invested vast resources in achieving carbon neutrality, making it essential to maintain the strategic focus on the "dual carbon" goals. In this context, new nationally determined contributions (NDCs) could include quantitative targets for 2030 and 2035 to send strong demand signals to the market. Policy tools such



as total emission quota settings can demonstrate a broad and systemic commitment to the green transition, establishing clear medium- and long-term expectations for investment, research and development, and innovation in green and low-carbon industries. These measures will also help expand green consumption and foster sustainable lifestyles.

**In a timely manner, raise renewable energy development goals to achieve a winwin outcome for the economy and climate.** Set renewable energy targets that align with economic development patterns, and accelerate their deployment. Translate the "dual-control" carbon emission targets into specific quantitative indicators, breaking them down by key sectors, enterprises, and various levels of government to stimulate demand and establish effective climate target monitoring and accountability mechanisms. Accelerate the iteration of green technologies and products both domestically and internationally. Create economies of scale in green industries to enhance green competitiveness.

**Make climate adaptation a political and governance priority, and develop short-, medium-, and long-term plans.** Central and local governments should take a leading role by formulating

systematic action plans, providing climate vulnerability assessment frameworks, and encouraging active participation from all stakeholders. Establish rapid data-sharing platforms, such as early warning systems, to enhance climate adaptation efforts. Proactively identify resilience gaps in urban and rural areas, prioritizing densely populated cities and vulnerable coastal regions as key areas for climate adaptation.

**Deepen international cooperation on climate and environmental issues, and improve the global governance systems.** The world is fast approaching a series of critical tipping points at which damage to the global ecological environment may become irreversible. However, trade protectionism targeting green products and technologies in some countries risks delaying the global green transition, making the Paris Agreement goals increasingly difficult to reach. Such trade barriers must be avoided. Strengthened international cooperation is essential to align actions on climate, biodiversity, oceans, and environmental protection. Leverage initiatives such as the Green Belt and Road, South-South, and Triangular cooperation to uphold international trade rules and collectively build a clean and beautiful world. Specific recommendations are as follows:

## I. Promote Comprehensive Socio-Economic Green Transformation During the 15th Five-Year Plan Period

**1. Leverage the update of NDCs, setting ambitious, quantitative, and time bound targets to accelerate the green and low-carbon transition.** The new round of NDCs will send a strong signal that all governments, including China, are steadfast in their commitment to achieving the Paris Agreement goals, promoting high-quality development, and advancing the comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society. Prioritize setting emission reduction targets for carbon dioxide and non-carbon dioxide gases such as methane for 2030 and 2035. Strengthen the synergy between renewable energy and new power grids to facilitate the integration and consumption of wind and solar energy. Accelerate the development of key technologies, such as solar, wind, green hydrogen, large-scale energy storage, electric vehicles, and smart grids. Explore developing a strategic roadmap for the application of new carbon dioxide removal technologies, such as direct air capture (DAC). Further strengthen the role of nature-based solutions.

**2. Enhance synergy and efficiency between the forthcoming "Ecological and Environmental Code" and related regulations to comprehensively deepen ecological civilization reform.** Advance the formulation of laws related to climate change and the "dual carbon" goals. Ensure coordination between the "Ecological and Environmental Code" under development and other related regulations, and explore incorporating climate change response into the environmental public interest litigation system. Further reform the carbon market, studying the establishment of a total emissions cap and a 10-year declining emissions trajectory for the power sector. Gradually expand the coverage of the carbon market in a phased and orderly manner, following principles such as "starting with easier tasks, prioritizing sectors with high emission reduction potential and sectors with significant international trade impacts, and offering multiple low-carbon technology options." Improve the carbon pricing mechanism, and promote the gradual



alignment of domestic carbon market rules with international standards.

**3. Emphasize the government's ability to integrate and disseminate green technology-related information, and formulate a new round of green industrial policies driven by innovation.** Establish a public information monitoring platform for green and low-carbon industries and technologies, and release data and information on industrial capacity utilization, market supply and demand, as well as technology investments and applications. Develop a green and low-carbon technology directory that balances emission reduction benefits, costs, and industrial innovation, aligning it with subsidy, financing, and other policies. Conduct regular assessments, and establish mechanisms for adjusting and phasing out technologies in the directory. Revise subsidies and tax policies with harmful environmental impacts, and strengthen government procurement support for green and low-carbon products. Consider pilot projects for green and sustainable consumption in the fashion sector, engaging youth to lead the trend toward green consumption.

**4. Promote the coordinated development of the domestic and international green supply chains.** It is recommended that the country establish cross-departmental working groups to study and promote the synergies between climate and trade policies.

Restructure the industrial organization upstream in the industrial chain, improve industrial efficiency, and strengthen entry thresholds to maintain moderate competition and reasonable pricing. Encourage technological innovation to ensure the healthy and orderly development of the industry. Accelerate global cooperation in renewable energy and other green industrial supply chains, support low-carbon energy transition in developing countries, and contribute to achieving the goal of tripling global renewable energy installed capacity by 2030.

**5. Elevate the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to one of the highest-level national development strategies to reflect the urgency of climate adaptation.** Incorporate climate adaptation goals and requirements into the 15<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, particularly in comprehensive plans such as spatial planning. Promote the development of foundational institutional frameworks to support the climate adaptation strategy, including legal and regulatory policies, fiscal and financial frameworks, and knowledge and data systems. Fully promote the establishment of a multi-level climate adaptation assessment mechanism from national to local levels. Develop short-term action plans for climate adaptation in response to climate risks, and outline medium- and long-term plans and visions for 2035, 2050, and 2100.

## II. Vigorously Promote the Development of Green and Low-Carbon Industries

**6. Accelerate the development of green and low-carbon industries, and expand the economies of scale of the green economy.** Promote the organic connection between green electricity markets, green certificate markets, renewable energy power quotas, green procurement, and the carbon markets. Fully leverage economies of scale of the green economy to support the development of green, low-carbon industries. Enhance the role of artificial intelligence in the decarbonization process. Consider setting clear development targets for renewable energy to stabilize market expectations and expand market size. For example, by 2030, achieve the installed capacity of wind and solar power of over 2,400 GW, accounting for over 50% of total power generation; and by 2040, increase the installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 6,000 GW, accounting for over 80% of total power generation.

**7. Promote the application of innovative technologies such as industrial heat pumps, thermal batteries, and zero-carbon steel, utilizing fiscal and tax policies, extended producer responsibility, and circular economy tools to accelerate the decarbonization of key industries while enhancing resource utilization efficiency.** Provide research funding and fiscal and tax policy support for electrification technologies like heat pumps and thermal batteries. Gradually phase out industrial self-owned fossil-fuel power plants, and implement increasingly stringent energy efficiency and emissions standards to expedite industrial decarbonization. Accelerate grid decarbonization through innovative measures such as promoting interprovincial electricity trading, adopting smart grids, implementing market-driven green power pricing, and integrating vehicle-to-grid technologies. Promote best practices in the circular economy,



and implement standards for product eco-design. Explore extended producer responsibility systems for key industries such as batteries, plastic products, textiles, and electronics. Reduce the carbon footprint of data centres, artificial intelligence, and the digital economy. Develop regulatory frameworks for algorithm and data governance to ensure transparency and compliance during usage.

**8. Establish a just transition mechanism to strengthen the green and lowcarbon transformation of industries in traditional energy regions.** For regions heavily dependent on coal and other traditional energy sources, establish a national-level coordination mechanism to clarify coal development expectations under the "dual carbon" goals. Accelerate the green transition in areas with renewable energy advantages. Establish funding mechanisms such as a "Coal Transition Fund" to support the development of low-carbon technologies in traditional energy regions, including green hydrogen, energy storage, coal-to-chemical technology, carbon capture, utilization, and storage, and ecological restoration. Emphasize resource redistribution during the green transition and climate change responses by establishing a just transition mechanism to mitigate the impact

of low-carbon transition on vulnerable groups, industry workers, women and the social economy in some areas. Strengthen international exchanges with regions facing similar challenges to encourage countries to explore just transition solutions suited to their own circumstances, ensuring that no one is left behind in the green transition.

**9. Continue to leverage China's role as the COP 15 Presidency to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, actively implementing the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and its associated initiatives.** Expand national parks, build and optimize the protected area system, and improve the management and governance mechanisms of protected areas. Expand the coverage of marine protected areas, and develop pilot areas that integrate coastal climate adaptation. Strengthen the research and sharing of policy tools such as protected area systems, ecological conservation red lines, and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). Promote the establishment of an ecological conservation red-line model that conforms to the international perspective to address biodiversity loss and other critical challenges in a coordinated manner.





**10. Achieve a balance between environmental and social development through integrated ocean management, using the "dual carbon" goals and technological innovation to drive the green transformation of marine industries.**

Define the concept, principles, and industry classifications of the sustainable blue economy, incorporate its development into the 15th Five-Year Plan, and develop relevant incentive policies. Integrate environmental sustainability into approval processes and monitoring plans for rapidly growing sectors such as coastal infrastructure, marine energy, shipping, and marine food. Establish specific indicators and tracking mechanisms. Strengthen strategic planning and spatial management for offshore aquaculture by comprehensively considering ecosystems and incorporating the views of stakeholders across the industry value chain. Pay particular attention to interactions with ecological hotspots, such as the peripheries of marine protected areas, critical biological habitats, and migration corridors. Place greater focus on women and vulnerable groups involved in the fisheries and aquaculture industry chain.

**11. Strengthen top-level planning for the marine renewable energy industry, and build the foundation for its industrial design and transformation.** Expand the application of mature marine renewable energy technologies, including offshore wind

power, and promote demonstrations for emerging and strategic marine renewable energy technologies, such as floating wind, wave and tidal energy, and offshore green hydrogen production. Make the marine energy industry's contribution to the sustainable blue economy clearer and more visible. Advance the sustainable development of the marine renewable energy industry in the context of carbon neutrality.

**12. Accelerate the development of new green and sustainable agricultural productive forces, enhance the ecological functions and biodiversity of agriculture, and ensure ecological safety in food production.** Adopt crop diversification

to increase farmland biodiversity and soil productivity. Incorporate soil biodiversity indicators into farmland soil health and agricultural ecological assessment systems. Actively explore transition pathways for high-yield and stable yield regenerative agriculture and modern green organic agriculture, aiming to accelerate the development of new agricultural productive forces. Fully integrate agricultural production, consumption, and dietary structure to conduct assessments and management of farmland soil health. Encourage the use of organic fertilizers. Develop ecological farming practices, and establish integrated spatial layouts of farmland and ecological islands to promote the transformation of agricultural production methods.

### III. Leverage Green Finance to Promote Sustainable Development Across Sectors

**13. Fully mobilize public and private sector funds to establish a comprehensive and long-term financing policy system for green and low-carbon technological innovations.**

Mobilize diverse funding sources, including bank loans, equity investments, and green bonds, to form a multi-tiered, multi-channel green finance system. Develop a financial service system centred on venture capital and supported by the stock market to drive original and transformative green and low-carbon technological innovations. Enhance the inclusiveness of the stock market for initial public offerings to build an innovation ecosystem that encourages mutual advancement across various fields and technological pathways. Develop more flexible evaluation standards for technological attributes to better support innovative small and medium-sized enterprises. Actively explore low-carbon procurement pilot programs targeting green technologies and product services.

**14. Encourage long-term or patient capital funds to become the main source of green investment.** Encourage bank funds

to support the green industry venture capital market, and guide high-net-worth group capital, pension funds, and other long-term funds into low-carbon technologies. Optimize the evaluation and guidance mechanisms for green industry funds, enhancing their investment and management capabilities. Address the potential market segmentation that may arise from industrial guidance funds, increase the proportion of national-level funds, and reduce the proportion of municipal and county-level funds when setting up such funds.

**15. Strengthen the consistency and alignment of climate risk assessment and information disclosure standards for domestic and international enterprises.** Encourage enterprises

to implement and adhere to the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards for sustainability information



disclosure, actively considering disclosing other indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated across the full value chain as well as climate information disclosures for overseas projects. Accelerate integration into international green finance markets, and expand climate and green financing channels. Increase financial openness to attract high-quality foreign general partners to enter China's venture capital market, and value the positive roles of high-quality foreign venture capital and corporate venture capital (CVC). Optimize the antitrust concept, and value the positive role of CVC in investment and management.

**16. Actively participate in building global sustainable trade and green value chain systems.** Adhere to the principles of shared benefits by transferring low carbon production capacity and technologies to developing countries, emphasizing low-carbon sustainable development across the entire industrial chain during implementation. Support green growth in developing countries by establishing dedicated funds to provide capital for overseas investments in low-carbon technologies, complemented by risk mitigation tools such as insurance and guarantees. Create

a favourable policy environment for outward direct investment, and expand trade in low-carbon technologies and related minerals with key trade partners. Diversify export destinations, and expand trade with emerging economies in low-carbon and environmental goods and services. Support technology transfer and enhance market access for green technologies and services.

**17. Utilize multiple financing channels to support biodiversity conservation.** Expand private sector financial support for biodiversity conservation through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). Enhance the disclosure of biodiversity-related information by listed companies in line with the KMGBF and international standards and practices. Integrate biodiversity financing into China's carbon market to promote the synergistic development of biodiversity conservation and climate change response efforts, making biodiversity conservation an integral part of the socio-economic development and transformation.

#### IV. Deepen International Cooperation on Environment and Climate, and Promote Global Environmental Governance

**18. Actively lead and promote global environmental and climate governance processes.** Facilitate multilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Through multi-level financing models, integrate global climate finance with poverty alleviation, infrastructure development, and SDGs. Strengthen international cooperation and research on climate adaptation and exchanges on experience, practices, and lessons learned. Work toward achieving a pragmatic, balanced, and legally binding international treaty on plastic pollution by the set deadlines.

**19. Actively advocate for and promote the greening of global trade and investment.** Assess the impact of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on key industries. Utilize existing multilateral mechanisms to establish exchange platforms for low-carbon industry investment and trade, strengthen dialogues, and seek solutions acceptable to all parties. Actively participate in or initiate negotiations for multilateral and bilateral investment and trade protection agreements. Promote the resumption of the World Trade Organization's

"Environmental Goods Agreement" negotiations and the expansion of environmental products under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Launch a low-carbon product trade liberalization and zero tariff alliance, and enhance international trade cooperation and talent and technology exchange to accelerate the global dissemination and application of low-carbon technologies.

**20. Enhance the evaluation, management, and financing support for green Belt and Road projects.** Leverage the Green Investment and Finance Partnership and tools such as blended finance to increase private sector investment in green financing projects in emerging economies, and promote increased leverage of public financing in low-income countries. Further integrate climate elements into export credit policies and overseas investment and financing decisions, encouraging the use of climate stress tests for the balance sheets of overseas projects. Promote diversified financing methods such as low-cost capital, patient capital, joint ventures, venture capital, and equity investment.



# Annex

## II. 2024 Highlights

### January

January 10	Inception Meeting of SPS on Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (online)
January 11	Inception Meeting of SPS on Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development (Beijing)
January 15	Inception Meeting of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas (online)
January 16	Inception Meeting of SPS on Sustainable Trade and Supply Chains (online)
January 17	Symposium on International Cooperation on Ecology and the Environment 2024 and Chinese New Year Reception (Beijing)
January 22	Inception Meeting of Scoping Study on Low-Carbon Transition of Traditional Energy Regions of China
January 29	Meeting of the SPS Coordinators (online)

### February

February 17	Inception Meeting of Scoping Study on Circular Economy (online)
February 20	Seminar of the Working Group on Marine Energy-Based Industrial Design and Transformation of the SPS on Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality (online)

### March

March 3-10	CCICED Secretariat Capacity Building and Work Exchange (Canada)
March 15	Inception Meeting of SPS on Green Opening-up and South–South Cooperation (Beijing)
March 19	Workshop of SPS on Green Consumption (online)
March 25	Study Tour and Workshop of SPS on Sustainable Trade and Supply Chains (Shenyang)



March 26 Working Lunch between Vice Minister ZHAO Yingmin and the Canada–China Legislative Association (CACN) Delegation

March 27 CCICED 2024 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Advisors-Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Beijing)

## April

April 8 Inception Meeting of Scoping Study on Carbon Pricing (online)

April 18 Workshop on Green Innovation for Developing New Quality Productive Forces (online)

April 23 Mid-term Workshop of SPS on Collaborative Mechanism for Pollution Reduction, Carbon Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth (Beijing)

April 25 CCICED Roundtable on "Empowering Hainan's Beauty through Blue Economy" (Haikou)

April 27-28 Mid-term Workshop of SPS on Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Study Tour (Beijing)

April 30 Workshop on Research Progress in Climate Overshoot Issues (online)

## May

May 7 Mid-term Workshop of Scoping Study on Circular Economy (online)

May 8 Meeting of the China Academy of Transportation Sciences and CCICED Secretariat (Beijing)

May 10 Inception Meeting of Scoping Study on Beyond GDP (online)

May 30 Workshop of SPS on Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality (online)

May 27-31 Study Tour and Mid-term Workshop of Scoping Study on Low-Carbon Transition of Traditional Energy Regions of China (Ordos, Xi'an)

May 29-31 Study Tour and Mid-term Workshop of SPS on Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development (Ordos, Beijing)

## June

June 3 Workshop on Rewilding to Boost the Carbon Cycle and Tackle Climate Change (online)

June 4-14 CCICED Work Exchange and Environmental Management Capacity Building (Germany)



June 12-21	Study Tour of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas and Workshop on Project Progress (Shenzhen, Shanghai)
June 14	Workshop of Scoping Study on Carbon Pricing (online)
June 14	Expert Workshop of SPS on Green Opening-up and South-South Cooperation (Beijing)
June 17	Workshop of Scoping Study on Beyond GDP (Beijing)
June 18	CCICED 2024 2 <sup>nd</sup> Chief Advisors-Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Beijing)
June 19-21	Attending Launch Meeting of the OECD-IIASA Strategic Partnership on Systems Approaches (Paris)
June 24-26	CCICED Chief Advisors Attending the 2024 Summer Davos (Dalian)
June 25-29	International Workshop of SPS on Innovative Mechanisms of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate and Study Tour (Singapore)

## July

July 1-9	International Workshop of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas and Study Tour (Netherlands, Germany, Belgium)
July 5	Mid-term Workshop of SPS on China's Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance (online)

## August

August 4-10	International Workshop of SPS on Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Study Tour (Brazil)
August 30-31	Workshop of Chinese Experts on the 2024-2025 Research Plan (Beijing)

## September

September 6	Project Coordination Meeting of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas
September 9	Consultation Meeting of External Experts on the 2024-2025 Research Plan (online)
September 8-15	Study Tour of SPS on Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality (Iceland, Norway)
September 18	Working Meeting of Chinese and International CCICED Chief Advisers (online)



## October

October 7-9	Study Tour on Renewable Energy Development in Ordos, Inner Mongolia by representatives of Council Members and Special Advisors
October 8-9	High-level Forum on Sustainable Blue Economy Development in the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao under the Carbon Neutrality Vision (Hong Kong)
October 10-12	CCICED 2024 AGM
October 11	Meeting between Minister Huang Runqiu and Mr. Achim Steiner, CCICED Vice Chairperson and Administrator of UNDP
October 11	Meeting between Minister Huang Runqiu and Ms. Kristin Halvorsen, CCICED Vice Chairperson and Director of the CICERO Center for International Climate Research
October 11	Working Lunch and Working Dinner between Minister Huang Runqiu and Representatives of International Council Members
October 22	COP 16 Side Event: Biodiversity Conservation Models and Monitoring Techniques for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Cali)

## November

November 15	COP 29 Side Event: BRI South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and Cases and Practices of Green Openness to the Outside World (Baku)
November 15	COP 29 Side Event: Expert Workshop of SPS on China's Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance (Baku)

## December

December 6	Working Meeting of Chinese and International CCICED Chief Advisers (online)
December 13	Workshop of SPS on Green and Low-Carbon Transition of Traditional Energy Regions of China



## Annex

### III. The CCICED Phase VII Member & Special Advisor List (as of December 31, 2024)

#### Chinese Members

Mr. DING Xuexiang	Vice Premier, State Council	CCICED Chairperson
Mr. HUANG Runqiu	Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Executive Vice Chairperson of CCICED
Mr. XIE Zhenhua	Former China's Special Envoy on Climate Change	Vice Chairperson of CCICED
Mr. ZHOU Shengxian	Former Minister of Environmental Protection	Vice Chairperson of CCICED
Mr. ZHAO Yingmin	Vice Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Secretary General of CCICED
Mr. LIU Shijin	Former Vice President, Development Research Center of the State Council	Chinese Chief Advisor of CCICED
Mr. MA Zhaoxu	Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (full minister rank)	
Mr. WANG Shouwen	China International Trade Representative (full minister rank ), and Vice Minister of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce	
Mr. YAN Pengcheng	Deputy Director, Office of the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission	
Mr. ZHAO Chenxin	Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission	
Mr. LIAO Min	Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance	
Mr. SUN Shuxian	Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources; Director, State Oceanic Administration	
Mr. LI Yang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Transport	
Mr. ZHANG Xingwang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	
Mr. XIAO Yanshun	Deputy Director, State Council Research Office	
Mr. XIE Yuansheng	Party Leadership Group Member, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	
Mr. DOU Shuhua	Vice-chairperson, Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of the 13 <sup>th</sup> National People's Congress (NPC)	



Mr. ZHANG Yaping	Former Vice President and Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. CAI Fang	Member, Monetary Policy Committee of the People's Bank of China; Chief Expert and Academic Member of the National High-Level Think Tank at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
Mr. ZHANG Yuyan	Dean, School of International Politics and Economics, University of Chinese Academy of Social Science
Mr. ZHANG Zuqiang	Deputy Administrator, China Meteorological Administration
Mr. DENG Xiuxin	Vice President and Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering; Vice President, China Association for Science and Technology
Mr. QIU Baoxing	Academician, International Eurasian Academy of Sciences; Former Vice Minister, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
Ms. LUO Hui	Director General, Department of International Affairs (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Exchange Office), China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)
Mr. XUE Lan	Dean of the Schwarzman College and Co-Director of the Institute for Global Sustainable Development at Tsinghua University; Senior Professor
Mr. HE Kebin	Dean of the Institute for Carbon Neutrality, and Professor at the School of Environment at Tsinghua University; Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. ZHANG Yuanhang	Professor, College of Environment Sciences and Engineering, Peking University; Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. DAI Minhan	Chair Professor, Xiamen University; Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. FANG Jingyun	Professor, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University; Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. WANG Jinnan	Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering; Deputy Chairperson, Population, Resources, and Environment Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)
Mr. ZHANG Xiaoye	Dean, Yulin College of Carbon Neutrality at Northwest University; Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. WANG Yi	Member, Standing Committee and Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of NPC; Vice Chair, National Expert Committee on Climate Change; Professor, School of Public Administration, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. WANG Tianyi	Professor, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)
Ms. Marjorie YANG	Chairperson, Esquel Group



## International Members

Mr. Steven Guilbeault	Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada	Executive Vice Chairperson
Mr. Achim Steiner	Administrator, United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Under-Secretary-General	Vice Chairperson
Ms. Inger Andersen	Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Under-Secretary-General	Vice Chairperson
Ms. Kristin Halvorsen	Director, CICERO Center for International Climate Research; Former Minister of Finance and Education of Norway; Former Deputy Prime Minister of Norway	Vice Chairperson
Mr. Scott Vaughan	Senior Fellow, International Institute for Sustainable Development	International Chief Advisor of CCICED
Mr. Danny Alexander	Vice President for Policy and Strategy, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	
Ms. Grethel Aguilar	Director General, International Union for Conservation of Nature	
Mr. Per Ångquist	Director General, Swedish Chemicals Agency	
Mr. Peter Bakker	President and CEO, World Business Council for Sustainable Development	
Mr. Manish Bapna	President and Chief Executive Officer, Natural Resources Defense Council	
Mr. Børge Brende	President, World Economic Forum	
Mr. Jerry Brown	Chair, California-China Climate Institute	
Mr. Francesco La Camera	Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency	
Mr. Tomas Anker Christensen	Climate Ambassador of Denmark	
Mr. Srun Darith	Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	
Mr. Aniruddha (Ani) Dasgupta	President and CEO, World Resources Institute	
Mr. John J. DeGioia	President, Georgetown University	
Mr. Jos Delbeke	The first European Investment Bank (EIB) Chair on Climate Policy and International Carbon Markets	
Ms. Patricia Fuller	President and CEO, International Institute for Sustainable Development	
Mr. Jan Hendrik Dronkers	Secretary-General, Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Netherlands	



Ms. Kate Hampton	CEO, Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. Arthur Hanson	Senior Advisor and Former President, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Mr. Hal Harvey	Founder, Energy Innovation
Mr. Pete Harrison	Executive Vice President for Regions, Environmental Defense Fund
Mr. Stephen Heintz	President and CEO, Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Ms. Naoko Ishii	Professor, Executive Vice President and Director of the Center for Global Commons, University of Tokyo; Former CEO and Chair, Global Environment Facility
Mr. Marco Lambertini	Convener, Nature Positive Initiative
Mr. Stanley Loh	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, Singapore
Mr. Michael McElroy	Gilbert Butler Professor of Environmental Studies, Harvard University
Mr. Dirk Messner	President, German Federal Environment Agency
Mr. Hideki Minamikawa	President, Japan Environmental Sanitation Center; Former Administrative Vice-Minister, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Ms. Jennifer Morris	Chief Executive Officer, The Nature Conservancy
Mr. Scott Morris	Vice-President (East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific), Asian Development Bank
Mr. Gerd Müller	Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Mr. Bruno Oberle	President, World Resources Forum; Chair, International Resources Panel
Mr. Jonathan Pershing	Program Director of Environment, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez	CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility; Former Environment and Energy Minister, Costa Rica
Ms. Kirsten Schuijt	Director General, World Wide Fund for Nature
Mr. Erik Solheim	Senior Advisor, World Resources Institute
Mr. Andrew Steer	President and CEO, Bezos Earth Fund
Mr. Sukanto Tanoto	Founder and Chairman, Royal Golden Eagle
Mr. James Thornton	Founder and President, ClientEarth
Ms. Ana Toni	National Secretary for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Brazil
Ms. Nomfundo Tshabalala	Director-General, Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, Republic of South Africa
Ms. Laurence Tubiana	CEO, European Climate Foundation
Ms. Jo Tyndall	Director, Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Ms. Christie Ulman	President, Sequoia Climate Foundation
Mr. Kurt Vandenberghe	Director-General, Directorate-General Climate Action (DG CLIMA)



Mr. Juergen Voegelé	Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank
Mr. Jan-Gunnar Winther	Vice Rector, UiT The Arctic University of Norway; Specialist Director, Norwegian Polar Institute
Mr. ZHANG Hongjun	Board Chair, Energy Foundation China; Partner, Holland and Knight LLP



Mr. JI Yongjun	Director General, Department of Asian & African Affairs, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Secretary-General, China-Africa People's Association for Friendship
Mr. ZHANG Yong	Executive Vice President, China COSCO Shipping Corporation Limited
Ms. CHEN Wenling	Chief Economist, China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. ZHANG Yansheng	Chief Researcher, China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. LI Haisheng	President, China Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
Mr. GUO Jing	President, BRI International Green Development Coalition
Mr. ZHOU Heng	Former Director General and First-Level Inspector, Department of International Cooperation, China Meteorological Administration
Mr. YE Yanfei	Former First-Level Inspector, Policy Research Bureau of the National Administration of Financial Regulation
Mr. HU Baolin	Former Deputy Director General (Vice Minister Level), Three Gorges Project Construction Commission of the State Council
Mr. ZHAI Panmao	Chief Scientist, Researcher, and Doctoral Advisor, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences; Co-chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group I; Member, National Expert Committee on Climate Change
Mr. ZHANG Yongsheng	Director-General and Research Fellow, Research Institute for Eco-civilization, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Mr. MA Jun	Chairman, Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking
Mr. LI Xiaojiang	Former President and National Engineering Survey and Design Master, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design; Expert, Expert Advisory Committee for Coordinated Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region; Vice President, Fourth Session of the Chinese Society for Urban Planning
Mr. YU Ping	Former President, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
Mr. ZHAI Qi	Executive Secretary General, China Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. TANG Jie	Director, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen); Former vice mayor of Shenzhen
Ms. Hu Qing	Professor, School of Environmental Sciences and Engineering and Director of the Engineering Innovation Center (Beijing) at Southern University of Science and Technology
Mr. XU Lin	Chairman, China-US Green Fund; Board Member, Demonstration Area in the Yangtze River Delta on Ecologically Friendly Development; Former Director General, Department of Development Planning, National Development and Reform Commission
Mr. LI Zhenguo	Founder and President, LONGi
Mr. WANG Yusuo	Founder and Chairman of the Board, ENN Group



International  
Special Advisors

Mr. Knut Halvor Alfsen	CEO, Alfsen Consulting
Mr. Kuat Akizhanov	Deputy Director, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute
Mr. Howard Bamsey	Honorary Professor, School of Regulation and Global Governance, Australian National University; Former Chair, Global Water Partnership; Former Executive Director, Green Climate Fund
Mr. Dimitri de Boer	Regional Director of Programmes for Asia & Chief Representative of China, ClientEarth
Mr. Guillermo Castilleja	Senior Advisor, Global Alliance for the Future of Food
Ms. Galit Cohen	Director, Program on Climate Change and National Security, Israel Institute for National Security Studies (INSS)
Mr. Kevin P. Gallagher	Director, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University
Ms. Shenyu G. Belsky	China Program Director / China Chief Representative, Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Mr. Stephan Contius	Special Advisor on SDGs, Foundations 20
Mr. Mark Halle	Former European Representative and Director for Trade and Investment, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Ms. Ilka Hirt	Deputy Director-General for International Policy, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
Ms. Jeanne-Marie Huddleston	Director General of Bilateral Affairs and Trade, the International Affairs Branch of Environment and Climate Change Canada
Ms. Bernice Lee	Research Director, Futures, Chatham House-Royal Institute of International Affairs
Mr. LEI Hongpeng	Global Director of Climate, Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. LIU Jian	Director of the Early Warning and Assessment Division, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. LO Sze Ping	Program Director, China and Southeast Asia, Sequoia Climate Foundation
Mr. Zafar Makhmudov	Executive Director, Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
Mr. Hans Mommaas	Director-General, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Ms. Neo Gim Huay	Managing Director, World Economic Forum
Ms. Mary Nichols	Vice Chair, California-China Climate Institute
Ms. Oyun Sanjaasuren	Director, External Affairs, Green Climate Fund
Ms. Catherine Stewart	Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change
Mr. Ismo Tiainen	Director-general, Administration and International Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Finland



Mr. ZOU Ji

CEO & President, Energy Foundation China

Ms. MENG Fei

China Senior Initiatives Director, Climate Imperative Foundation

Deputy  
Secretary Generals

Ms. ZHOU Guomei	Deputy Secretary General, CCICED; Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Mr. LI Yonghong	Deputy Secretary General, CCICED; Director General of Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment