China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development

Progress on Environment and Development Policies in China and Impact of CCICED's Policy Recommendations (2022–2026)

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About the Report

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (hereinafter referred to as CCICED) is a high-level policy advisory body established with the approval of the Chinese government. Its principal task is to conduct research on major issues in the field of environment and development and put forward policy recommendations. The CCICED Annual General Meeting is the most important form of policy consultation. On the basis of the CCICED Policy Research Report, Chinese and international Members, Special Advisors, and Chinese and international experts are invited to hold policy discussions on major environment and development issues. These discussions both focus on domestic issues of urgency and long-term importance and respond to the major concerns of the international community, build consensus, and form CCICED's annual policy recommendations, which are submitted to the State Council and relevant decision-making departments of the central government to serve as a reference for decision-making.

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 19th edition provided by CCICED's Chief Advisors and the Chinese team.

This issue of the report reviews policy progress in the field of environment and development in China during the period 2022–2026. 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

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China embarked on a new journey to comprehensively build a modern socialist country. Chinese-style modernization is modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature, and Beautiful China construction is an important goal of comprehensively building a modern socialist country. The 15th Five-Year Plan period is a critical stage for Beautiful China construction to build on past achievements, expand scope and improve quality, and achieve a fundamental improvement of the ecological environment, explicitly setting new major progress in Beautiful China construction as a development goal. Based on this strategic positioning, over the past 5 years, various tasks of ecological and environmental protection have been continuously advanced, the practice of ecological civilization has continuously deepened and become more substantive, and a series of historic, transformative, and comprehensive advances has been made.

The top-level design system for environment and development has taken shape through iteration. The "1+1+N" implementation system for Beautiful China construction has been continuously improved, advancing the construction of beautiful cities, beautiful villages, beautiful rivers and lakes, and beautiful bays in a tiered and categorized manner. The implementation system and advancement mechanism for Beautiful China construction have been established at an accelerated pace, turning the grand blueprint of Beautiful China construction into a beautiful reality.

The rule of law and modern governance system for the ecological environment has achieved a leapfrog breakthrough. The Ecological Environment Code of the People's Republic of China was officially promulgated and took effect in 2026; a batch of special laws and regulations including the Wetland Protection Law, the Yellow River Protection Law, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Ecological Protection Law, and the National Park Law have successively been put in place; the national ecological and environmental standard system has been continuously expanded and optimized; core systems such as eco-

environmental zoning management, ecological protection compensation, ecological and environmental damage compensation, and pollutant discharge permits have been iteratively improved; a carbon market institutional system with Chinese characteristics has been initially established; EIA reform and precise law enforcement have been continuously deepened; the Central Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection has advanced toward the rule of law and normalization; the systems and mechanisms for precise, science-based, and law-based pollution control have been continuously improved; and the foundation of modern environmental governance has been continuously consolidated.

The energy transition and climate governance system has undergone systemic reshaping. China has promoted the comprehensive transition from dual control of energy consumption to dual control of carbon emissions, establishing a new mechanism that uses the reduction of carbon emission intensity as a binding indicator. The renewable energy substitution initiative and the construction of zero-carbon factories and zero-carbon industrial parks have been advanced in a coordinated manner. The world's largest carbon emission rights trading market has been built and operates stably, covering more than 60% of national carbon emissions; the greenhouse gas voluntary emission reduction trading market has been launched; the product carbon footprint management system has been established at an accelerated pace; and the endogenous driving force and innovative vitality of green development have been significantly enhanced. Pilot programs for the synergistic efficiency of pollution reduction and carbon reduction have been continuously deepened; the mechanism for the synergistic advancement of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth has been gradually improved; and the capacity to comprehensively respond to climate change has been significantly enhanced.

The battle against pollution has been advanced in a solid and vigorous manner. Air environmental quality has continued to improve, with ultra-low emission transformation in key industries and mobile source pollution control achieving

remarkable results; water environmental quality has steadily improved, the proportion of good-quality surface water sections nationwide has continued to improve, the water quality of the main streams of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers has been maintained at Class II throughout, and urban black and odorous water bodies have been basically eliminated; soil pollution risks have been effectively controlled, the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution of agricultural land soil has achieved the "three reductions" of risk, and comprehensive rural environmental improvement has made positive progress; the management of solid waste and new pollutants has been steadily advanced; and the legal safeguards and comprehensive management of the marine ecological environment have been continuously strengthened.

The natural ecological protection and governance system has been continuously improved. The modernization level of the ecological and environmental monitoring system has been significantly enhanced, the integrated space-air-ground-sea monitoring network has been constructed at an accelerated pace, and the legal safeguards for monitoring have been comprehensively strengthened. The integrated conservation and restoration project for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts has been implemented in depth, and the eco-environmental zoning management and ecological protection and restoration supervision system have been continuously improved. The national park system has achieved a landmark breakthrough; the nature protected area system, with national parks as the main body, has been constructed at an accelerated pace, and the relevant legal framework has basically taken shape. Major biodiversity conservation projects have been implemented in depth, and populations of rare and endangered wild animals and plants have been steadily recovering. Important progress has been made in establishing the mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products, and the pathways for diversified ecological compensation and the conversion of ecological product value have been continuously broadened.

Bilateral and multilateral ecological and environmental cooperation has been continuously deepened. Green partnerships have been consolidated through bilateral

dialogue mechanisms such as China-Europe, China-Russia, China-Kazakhstan, China-France, and China-Brazil; China has participated deeply in multilateral green cooperation platforms such as BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and China-Japan-ROK; multilateral environmental treaties including the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea have been implemented in a solid manner; and green and pragmatic cooperation has been expanded through carriers such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund and South-South cooperation on climate change, continuously playing a constructive role in global environmental and climate governance.

CCICED has fully leveraged its role as a high-end think tank, conducting research around major national strategic deployments such as Beautiful China construction and green and low-carbon development, and continuously providing forward-looking and targeted policy recommendations in areas such as environment and development planning, ecological and environmental rule of law, energy and climate, pollution control, ecological protection and restoration, and global environmental cooperation. Facing the new journey of Beautiful China construction and comprehensive green transformation, CCICED will continue to deepen international cooperation, strengthen cross-domain strategic research, help China steadily advance the modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature, and contribute more wisdom and strength to global sustainable development.

II. Environment and Development Planning

Over the past 5 years, China's environment and development planning has been continuously improved; pollution reduction and carbon reduction have made positive progress; and the achievements of ecological civilization construction have attracted worldwide attention. The environment and development planning system of China has continued to evolve and improve in the new era. The institutional framework of ecological civilization has been restructured systematically. A modern environmental governance system with clear guidance, sound decision making, forceful implementation, effective incentives, multistakeholder engagement and positive interaction has been preliminarily established. The 14th and 15th Five-Year Plans dedicate special chapters to ecological and environmental protection and green transformation, converting the goals of "building modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature" and "basically realizing Beautiful China by 2035" from theoretical objectives into phased, sector-specific roadmaps.

(I) Implementing the 14th Five-Year Plan and synergistically advancing high-quality development and high-level ecological protection

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2016–2020), the phased goal of ecological civilization construction was to win the battle against pollution and achieve an overall improvement of ecological and environmental quality. The 14th Five-Year Plan period no longer simply pursues a large reduction in total pollutant volumes; instead, it places greater emphasis on consolidating and improving environmental quality, controlling carbon emission intensity, and achieving a comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, synergistically advancing carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth, and connecting the carbon peaking action with the launch of Beautiful China construction.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021–2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 of the People's

Republic of China[1] (hereinafter referred to as the 14th Five-Year Plan) states that one of the main goals of the 14th Five-Year Plan period is to make new progress in ecological civilization construction. The pattern of territorial space development and protection has been optimized, green transformation of production and lifestyles has achieved remarkable results, energy resource allocation has become more rational and utilization efficiency has greatly improved, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP have been reduced by 13.5% and 18% respectively, the total discharge of major pollutants has continued to decrease, forest coverage has increased to 24.1%, the ecological environment has continued to improve, the ecological security barrier has become more solid, and the urban and rural living environment has improved markedly. The key tasks are: first, to fight the battle against pollution in depth and continuously improve environmental quality; second, to enhance the quality and stability of ecosystems and consolidate the ecological security barrier; third, to improve the modern environmental governance system; fourth, to actively respond to climate change and implement the carbon peaking action; and fifth, to promote the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development.

The 14th Five-Year Plan period was a milestone five-year period for China's ecological civilization construction and ecological and environmental protection. In terms of the battle against pollution, the national PM2.5 concentration fell by a cumulative 20%, and the proportion of good air quality days reached the best level since monitoring began; the main stream of the Yangtze River maintained Class II water quality for 6 consecutive years and the Yellow River for 4 consecutive years, and the proportion of good-quality nearshore seawater increased by 7.5 percentage points compared with 2020. In terms of green and low-carbon development, ultra-low emission transformation was completed for 1.12 billion kilowatts of coal-fired power units and 950 million tons of crude steel capacity, and the world's largest carbon emission rights trading market was built, covering more than 60% of national carbon emissions. In terms of ecological protection and restoration supervision, the area of land ecological protection red lines accounted for over 30%, and 90% of terrestrial ecosystem types

and 74% of nationally key protected wild animal and plant populations were effectively protected. In terms of global environmental governance, China successfully hosted the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, promoted the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, launched and operated the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, and advanced the construction of a green Belt and Road in depth. In terms of ecological and environmental governance, the Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection were issued, nine batches of Central Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspections were carried out, and the draft Ecological Environment Code was submitted for deliberation; an eco-environmental zoning management system covering all areas was basically established; the world's largest national ecological and environmental quality monitoring network with the most comprehensive elements was built; and a digital and intelligent ecological and environmental law enforcement system was initially formed.[2]

(II) Planning for the 15th Five-Year Plan, with carbon peaking guiding the overall picture, and promoting the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development

The Outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China[3] (hereinafter referred to as the 15th Five-Year Plan) focuses on "promoting major breakthroughs in strategic tasks of overall importance to Chinese-style modernization" and identifies "new major progress in Beautiful China construction" as one of the main objectives of economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period. The 15th Five-Year Plan adheres to an unchanged strategic direction, carries forward the 2030 carbon peaking and 2035 Beautiful China long-range goals, and drives China's ecological environment from quantitative change toward qualitative change, advancing toward a fundamental improvement of the ecological environment.

The main objectives of the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026–2030) include: the basic formation of green production and lifestyles, the achievement of the carbon peaking

goal on schedule, a 17% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP, and the initial establishment of a new-type energy system that is clean, low-carbon, safe, and efficient. Comprehensive improvement of ecological and environmental quality, continued reduction of total discharge of major pollutants, reduction of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration in cities at or above the prefecture level to below 27 micrograms per cubic metre, an increase in the proportion of good-quality water bodies to 85%, forest coverage reaching 25.8%, and continuous enhancement of the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems.

Specifically, first, carbon peaking should be actively and prudently promoted and achieved, the dual control system of total carbon emissions and carbon intensity should be fully implemented, energy conservation and carbon reduction in key sectors should be promoted, and the capacity to respond to global climate change should be enhanced. Second, environmental quality should be continuously improved, the Blue Sky, Clean Water, and Clean Land defense battles should be fought in depth, environmental risk prevention and control should be strengthened, and the modern environmental governance system should be improved. Third, the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems should be enhanced, the ecological security barrier should be consolidated and optimized, the construction of the nature protected area system should be comprehensively advanced, and the ecological protection mechanism should be improved. Fourth, the formation of green production and lifestyles should be accelerated, the economical and intensive use of resources should be strengthened, the green development policy system should be improved, and nationwide green and low-carbon actions should be carried out.

(III) Continuously improving top-level design and comprehensively advancing Beautiful China construction

Since the 14th Five-Year Plan, China has made a series of major deployments on Beautiful China construction. The "1+1+N" implementation system for Beautiful China construction has been basically established, 23 sector-specific actions have been

vigorously advanced, and the construction of beautiful provinces, beautiful cities, beautiful villages, beautiful rivers and lakes, and beautiful bays has been comprehensively launched.

1. Top-level design of Beautiful China construction

In July 2023, President Xi Jinping stressed at the National Conference on Ecological and Environmental Protection that the next 5 years are an important period for Beautiful China construction, and that building a Beautiful China should be placed in a prominent position in the building of a strong country and national rejuvenation.

In December 2023, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Opinions on Comprehensively Advancing Beautiful China Construction,[4] proposing that building a Beautiful China is an important goal of comprehensively building a modern socialist country. By 2027, the achievements of Beautiful China construction will be remarkable; by 2035, the Beautiful China goal will be basically realized; and looking ahead to the middle of this century, a Beautiful China will be fully built. In April 2026, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Measures for the Assessment of the Effectiveness of Beautiful China Construction,[5] to assess and evaluate the responsibility fulfillment, completion of main objectives and tasks, performance of fund use, and public satisfaction of the Party committees and governments of all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) in Beautiful China construction. In June 2026, the State Council deliberated and adopted the 15th Five-Year Plan for Beautiful China Construction,[6] deploying the overall layout, main indicators, and key tasks of Beautiful China construction during the 15th Five-Year Plan, and requiring people's governments at all levels to refine and implement the objectives and tasks in light of the plan to ensure that Beautiful China construction achieves results on schedule.

In January 2025, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Ministry of

Ecology and Environment's Implementation Opinions on Building Beautiful China Pioneer Zones,[7] requiring that Beautiful China pioneer zones be built in a tiered and categorized manner, and that a batch of practical and institutional innovations be formed by the end of 2027 to accumulate experience and set benchmarks for comprehensively advancing Beautiful China construction. In December 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, jointly with the National Development and Reform Commission and six other departments, issued the Action Plan for the Construction of Beautiful China Pioneer Zones in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the Action Plan for the Construction of Beautiful China Pioneer Zones in the Yangtze River Delta, and the Action Plan for the Construction of Beautiful China Pioneer Zones in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area,[8] proposing to build three Beautiful China pioneer zones in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

2. Implementation plans for key areas

(1) Beautiful cities. In January 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 10 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Beautiful City Construction,[9] deploying five key urban construction tasks: raising the level of green and low-carbon development, improving ecological and environmental quality, enhancing ecological and livable qualities, strengthening environmental health and safety safeguards, and enhancing digital and intelligent governance effectiveness. By 2027, about 50 beautiful cities will have achieved landmark results and become demonstration benchmarks for Beautiful China pioneer zone construction.

(2) Beautiful villages. In January 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and eight other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Beautiful Village Construction,[10] deploying key tasks such as building a beautiful village pattern, improving rural ecological and environmental quality, advancing green and low-carbon agricultural development, and enhancing the happy and livable qualities of villages. By 2027, the proportion of counties with fully built beautiful villages will reach 40%, and

environmental improvement of 60,000 additional administrative villages will be completed. In January 2026, the Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Anchoring Agricultural and Rural Modernization and Solidly Advancing Comprehensive Rural Revitalization[11] were issued, requiring the integrated advancement of rural ecological protection and restoration, the continued improvement of the rural living environment, and the construction of beautiful villages.

(3) Beautiful rivers and lakes. In May 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the Protection and Construction of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes (2025–2027),[12] formulating 15 specific objectives in three aspects: consolidating and deepening water environment governance, strengthening the safeguarding of basic ecological water needs, and actively advancing water ecological protection and restoration. By 2027, the rate of beautiful rivers and lakes built will reach about 40%.

(4) Beautiful bays. In June 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the Upgrading of Beautiful Bay Construction,[13] formulating specific action plans in three aspects: improving the quality and efficiency of beautiful bay construction, protecting and restoring typical marine ecosystems, and rectifying key sewage outlets into the sea. By 2027, the rate of beautiful bays built will reach about 40%.

3. Relevant support and safeguard policies

(1) Scientific and technological support. In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 15 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Field of Ecology and Environment to Promote Beautiful China Construction,[14] deploying a total of 14 key tasks in six aspects: fostering an open and inclusive environment for scientific and technological innovation in the field of ecology and environment; implementing an

action to enhance basic research in the field of ecology and environment; implementing an action on key technological breakthroughs in the field of ecology and environment; implementing an action on the transfer and transformation of scientific and technological achievements in ecology and environment; implementing an action to optimize scientific and technological innovation platforms and bases; and implementing an action to lead and enhance high-level scientific and technological talent.

(2) Financial support. In October 2024, the People's Bank of China and three other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Giving Play to the Role of Green Finance in Serving Beautiful China Construction,[15] deploying key policy measures such as improving structural monetary policy instruments, fully leveraging the role of the carbon market, and optimizing incentive and restraint mechanisms. In March 2025, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Doing a Good Job in the "Five Major Articles" of Finance,[16] proposing to vigorously develop green finance and provide high-quality financial supply for the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development and Beautiful China construction.

(3) Natural resource safeguards. In August 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Implementation Opinions on Protecting and Sustainably Utilizing Natural Resources to Solidly Advance Beautiful China Construction,[17] deploying key tasks such as optimizing the pattern of territorial space development and protection, advancing the economical and intensive use of natural resources, building a grand pattern of protection and governance from mountain tops to the ocean, strengthening the safeguarding of energy and resource security, and improving the natural resource governance institutional system.

(4) Public participation and volunteer service. In January 2025, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for social work jointly issued the Implementation Plan for "Beautiful China, Count Me In" Ecological and Environmental

Volunteer Service (2025–2027), to advance the professionalized, systematic, and socialized development of ecological and environmental volunteer service.[18]

(IV) Anchoring the dual carbon goals and driving comprehensive green transformation through dual control of carbon emissions

1. Building a dual control system for carbon emissions

In September 2023, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Promoting the Gradual Transition from Dual Control of Energy Consumption to Dual Control of Carbon Emissions, which, as the top-level design document for the transition from dual control of energy consumption to dual control of carbon emissions, proposed to first optimize and improve dual control of energy consumption, and then gradually transition to dual control of carbon emissions. In July 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the Work Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of a Dual Control System for Carbon Emissions,[19] requiring that carbon emission indicators and related requirements be incorporated into national planning, that policy systems and management mechanisms for local carbon assessment, sectoral carbon management, enterprise carbon management, project carbon evaluation, and product carbon footprint be established and improved, and that these be effectively connected with the national carbon emission rights trading market.

In April 2026, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Measures for the Comprehensive Evaluation and Assessment of Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality,[20] requiring that the progress of governments at all levels in implementing the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality objectives and tasks be evaluated and assessed through control indicators and supporting indicators. Control indicators include quantitative indicators such as total carbon emissions, reduction of carbon emission intensity, total coal consumption, total oil consumption, and the share of non-fossil energy consumption; supporting indicators

include indicators in areas such as energy conservation, industry, urban and rural construction, transport, public institutions, and carbon emission rights trading.

In July 2026, the State Council issued the 15th Five-Year Plan Action Plan for Carbon Peaking,[21] clearly stating that the 15th Five-Year Plan period is a critical and decisive period for achieving carbon peaking, and that carbon peaking will be advanced through accelerating the optimization of the energy mix, promoting green and low-carbon industry, and deepening the green and low-carbon transformation of key sectors.

During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, China will implement a dual control system for carbon emissions featuring intensity control as the mainstay and total volume control as a supplement, establish a comprehensive evaluation and assessment system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, strengthen the capacity for carbon emission accounting in key sectors and industries, improve the management system for key energy-using and carbon-emitting entities, carry out carbon emission evaluation of fixed-asset investment projects, and build a product carbon footprint management system and a product carbon labelling and certification system suited to China's national conditions, so as to ensure the achievement of the carbon peaking goal on schedule. After carbon peaking, a dual control system for carbon emissions featuring total volume control as the mainstay and intensity control as a supplement will be implemented; a carbon neutrality goal evaluation and assessment system will be established; the requirements for carbon emission control in all regions and in key sectors, industries, and enterprises will be further strengthened; the product carbon footprint management system will be improved; the product carbon labelling and certification system will be implemented; and total carbon emissions will be steadily reduced after peaking.

2. Steadily advancing the construction of carbon peaking pilots

In October 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan,[22] selecting 100 cities and parks with typical representativeness across the country to carry out carbon peaking pilot

construction and explore carbon peaking pathways for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations. In November 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the First Batch of National Carbon Peaking Pilot List,[23] designating 25 cities and 10 parks as the first batch of carbon peaking pilots. In March 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the second batch of the national carbon peaking pilot list, designating 15 cities including Hohhot and 12 parks including Yibin Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone as pilot units.

3. Accelerating the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development

In July 2024, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development,[24] putting forward the goals and pathways of green and low-carbon development, requiring that green transformation be integrated into the overall picture of economic and social development and that green transformation be advanced in an all-round, all-field, and all-regional manner. By 2030, positive progress will have been made in the green transformation of key sectors, green production and lifestyles will have basically taken shape, the synergistic capacity for pollution reduction and carbon reduction will have been significantly enhanced, the efficiency of major resource utilization will have been further improved, the policy and standard system supporting green development will have become more refined, and the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development will have achieved remarkable results. By 2035, a green, low-carbon, and circular development economic system will have been basically established, green production and lifestyles will have been widely formed, the synergistic efficiency of pollution reduction and carbon reduction will have made remarkable progress, the efficiency of major resource utilization will have reached an internationally advanced level, economic and social development will have fully entered a green and low-carbon track, carbon emissions

will have steadily declined after peaking, and the Beautiful China goal will have been basically realized.

(V) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of key strategic planning in the national planning outline, the 2022 recommendations suggested that China should persistently maintain the strategic resolve for ecological civilization construction, give priority to stabilizing the expectations for green and low-carbon transformation, and scientifically and orderly coordinate short-term, medium-term, and long-term green development blueprints. The 2024 recommendations suggested accelerating the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, maintaining the strategic resolve for the dual carbon goals, incorporating climate adaptation goals and requirements into the 15th Five-Year Plan, especially in comprehensive plans such as territorial spatial planning, raising the development goals for renewable energy in step with the times, and promoting the comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society during the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

In terms of anchoring the dual carbon goals and driving comprehensive green transformation through dual control of carbon emissions, the 2021 CCICED recommendations suggested making the dual carbon goals an important strategic lever for green urbanization, accelerating the decarbonization of manufacturing, and strictly controlling new capacity in "two high" (high energy consumption and high emission) industries. The 2022 recommendations suggested setting national total emission targets and annual decomposed targets based on the dual control system, formulating a climate-comprehensive data system and standards, and promoting the scaling of low-carbon and zero-carbon innovative technologies. The 2023 recommendations suggested promoting the transition from "dual control of energy consumption" to "dual control of carbon emissions," selecting some provinces, cities, and key industries to carry out dual control of carbon emissions pilots, and in the early stage of the 15th Five-Year Plan, piloting the dual control system of carbon emissions nationwide, with carbon intensity

as a binding indicator and total carbon volume as an expected indicator. The 2025 recommendations suggested improving the systems and mechanisms for carbon reduction and supporting the nationally determined contribution goals.

III. Governance and the Rule of Law

Over the past 5 years, China has made major progress in ecological and environmental legislation. The system of ecological civilization rule of law has been continuously improved, the ecological and environmental legislation and standard system has been continuously refined, the law-based pollution control system and mechanism has been advanced in depth, the capacity for law-based administration and judicial supervision has been significantly enhanced, and China's ecological and environmental rule of law has entered a period with the greatest legislative intensity, the strictest standard of supervision and enforcement, and the most significant implementation effect of legal systems.

(I) Promulgating the Ecological Environment Code and improving laws and regulations in the field

1. Promulgating the Ecological Environment Code of the People's Republic of China

On March 12, 2026, the Ecological Environment Code of the People's Republic of China[25] was adopted by a vote at the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress and was promulgated by Presidential Order signed by Chinese President Xi Jinping. The Code officially took effect on August 15, 2026. This is the world's first code in the field of ecological environment and China's second law named after a code. Through a comprehensive codification approach, it promotes the resolution of common, comprehensive, or universal issues in the field of ecological environment that constrain high-quality development and high-level protection. [26]

The Code consists of five parts and 1,242 articles, approximately 160,000 words. The parts are, in order: General Provisions, Pollution Prevention and Control, Ecological Protection, Green and Low-Carbon Development, and Legal Liability and Supplementary Provisions. Based on promoting the modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature through Beautiful China construction, the Code systematically integrates, compiles, and sublimates the legal systems and norms of the ecological environment in areas such as pollution prevention and control, ecological protection, and green and low-carbon development. After promulgation, the Code will lead the system of ecological and environmental laws and regulations, integrate the existing ecological and environmental legal systems and norms, and synergistically advance legislation in key and emerging fields such as carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth. By this point, China had formed an ecological and environmental legal system led by the Ecological Environment Code and comprising more than 20 laws currently in force, including the Forest Law, the Grassland Law, National Park Law etc.. After the Ecological Environment Code officially takes effect, 10 laws, including the Environmental Protection Law, will be correspondingly repealed.[27]

2. Revising and improving individual laws

In June 2022, China's first law specifically for the protection of wetlands, the Wetland Protection Law,[28] took effect. It established the principles of "protection first, strict management, systematic governance, scientific restoration, and rational use," and established a wetland protection legal system that is comprehensive, coordinated, and functionally complete.

In October 2022, the Yellow River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China[29] was promulgated and took effect on April 1, 2023. This is China's second basin-wide law after the Yangtze River Protection Law. The Yellow River Protection Law emphasizes water-sediment regulation and the economical and intensive use of water resources. The state has established a coordination mechanism for ecological protection

and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin, bringing Yellow River governance into a new stage of comprehensive law-based governance.

In April 2023, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Ecological Protection Law of the People's Republic of China[30] was issued. It is China's first comprehensive ecological protection law specifically for a single plateau geographical unit. It requires all parts of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to adhere to ecological priority and green development, prohibits the construction of new small hydropower, prohibits the destruction of wetlands, prohibits illegal mining, and prohibits ecological destruction, and systematically safeguards the water resources, glaciers, carbon sinks, and biodiversity of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from the national legislative level, guarding against cascading climate and ecological risks.

(II) Improving the systems and mechanisms for ecological and environmental protection

1. Deepening the reform of the environmental impact assessment system

In December 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Notice on Issuing the Approval Principles for Environmental Impact Assessment Documents of Construction Projects in Four Industries: Steel/Coking, Modern Coal Chemical Industry, Petrochemical Industry, and Thermal Power,[31] incorporating greenhouse gas emissions into the environmental impact assessment of construction projects and accounting for the greenhouse gas emissions of construction projects.

In September 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Notice on Further Deepening the Reform of Environmental Impact Assessment,[32] requiring that reform pilots for optimizing the categorized management of EIA be further carried out and that the EIA approval authority for major projects with environmental impacts such as "two high" projects be adjusted to provincial-level ecological and environmental departments.

In April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects Involving New Pollutants in Key Industries,[33] focusing on key industries and new pollutants, implementing categorized control in accordance with laws and regulations, clarifying the requirements for project environmental access and assessment work, and leveraging the source prevention and green guidance role of EIA.

2. Improving the pollutant discharge permit system

The pollutant discharge permit is an important lever for supervisory authorities in law enforcement and supervision, and is the core system of the fixed pollution source supervision system. China officially launched the pollutant discharge permit system in 2016, and has now built a relatively complete full closed-loop management model for permit quality, featuring "source control, process management, and ex-post supervision."

In early 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Work Plan for Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Pollutant Discharge Permits (2022–2024) to improve permit quality, strengthen permit execution, and accelerate the construction of a fixed pollution source supervision system centred on the pollutant discharge permit system. In March, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Law Enforcement and Supervision of Pollutant Discharge Permits, requiring that a fixed pollution source law enforcement and supervision system centred on the pollutant discharge permit system be fully established by the end of 2025. In April, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the 14th Five-Year Plan Implementation Plan for Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollutant Discharge Permits, basically forming a fixed pollution source supervision system centred on the pollutant discharge permit system.

In June 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Technical

Specification for Quality Verification of Pollutant Discharge Permits (HJ 1299-2023),[34] standardizing the technical methods for quality verification of pollutant discharge permits nationwide and unifying the criteria for determining permit quality issues. In April 2024, the newly revised Measures for the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits[35] were issued, clarifying three levels of key management, simplified management, and discharge registration, covering all fixed pollution sources, standardizing management processes, refining permit-based supervision, strengthening the principal responsibility of pollutant-discharging entities, and comprehensively guiding the achievement of full coverage of pollutant discharge permits. In November 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Implementation Plan for the Full Implementation of the Pollutant Discharge Permit System,[36] requiring that by 2027, the discharge of major pollutants be fully placed under permit control, that the fixed pollution source supervision system centred on the pollutant discharge permit system be implemented, and that the "one-permit" management of pollutant discharge permits be fully implemented.

3. Strengthening eco-environmental zoning management

As one of the environmental management systems for implementing differentiated and precise zoning control, eco-environmental zoning management is an important measure for enhancing the modernization of ecological and environmental governance. Since 2017, China has gradually piloted and promoted the eco-environmental zoning management system. In March 2024, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening Eco-Environmental Zoning Management,[37] requiring full respect for natural laws and regional differences, full implementation of the main functional zone strategy, and full integration with territorial spatial planning and use regulation. In July of the same year, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued supporting Provisions on the Administration of Eco-Environmental Zoning Management,[38] guiding the formulation and release, implementation and application, adjustment and updating, digitalization,

follow-up evaluation, and supervision and management of eco-environmental zoning control plans.

4. Improving the ecological protection compensation system

China has now basically built the world's largest ecological protection compensation mechanism in terms of coverage, beneficiary population, and investment. On April 6, 2024, the State Council issued the Regulations on Ecological Protection Compensation,[39] which took effect on June 1, 2024. This is China's first administrative regulation in the field of ecological compensation. Through three mechanisms—fiscal vertical compensation, inter-regional horizontal compensation, and market-mechanism compensation—it provides compensation to localities and individuals that bear ecological protection responsibilities and incur costs.

In May 2025, the Ministry of Finance and four other departments issued the Opinions on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism,[40] as the top-level design document for the horizontal ecological protection compensation mechanism in the new stage, making systematic deployments for the work objectives, key tasks, and specific measures of the compensation mechanism. In June, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and three other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Further Advancing the Construction of the Horizontal Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism for the Main Streams of Major Rivers,[41] clarifying that the central level will organize and coordinate the establishment of a unified horizontal ecological protection compensation mechanism for the main streams of key basins such as the Yangtze and Yellow rivers.

In May 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Advancing Comprehensive Ecological Compensation, coordinating vertical fiscal compensation, horizontal intergovernmental compensation, and market-based compensation, and balancing

ecological protection, local green development, and the income growth of the public. It is a comprehensive plan for implementing the 2021 Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Ecological Protection Compensation System and for linking with the ecological compensation system in the Ecological Environment Code.

5. Reforming the ecological and environmental damage compensation system

In October 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with the Supreme People's Procuratorate, jointly issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Coordination between Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation,[42] clarifying the mutual notification and intervention mechanisms between procuratorial organs and ecological and environmental departments in carrying out ecological and environmental damage compensation work. In January 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with the Ministry of Justice and other departments, issued the Opinions on Several Specific Issues in Further Advancing the Reform of the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System,[43] putting forward specific requirements for the full-process case-handling procedures of case-lead screening, initiation, investigation, assessment, consultation, and judicial confirmation, and incorporating ecological and environmental damage compensation work into the scope of the Central Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection and into the central government's effectiveness assessment of the battle against pollution for provincial Party committees and governments.

(III) Standardizing ecological and environmental law enforcement and improving the central environmental inspection system

1. Standardizing ecological and environmental law enforcement

In November 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment promulgated the Measures for the Administration of the Directory of Key Units for Environmental

Supervision,[44] which took effect on January 1, 2023, to guide localities in the screening and categorized management of key units. In May 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the revised Measures for Administrative Penalties for Ecological and Environmental Violations,[45] further strictly standardizing the types, time limits, authority, procedures, and methods of penalties and enforcement.

In October 2024, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the Evidence Guidelines for Handling Criminal Cases of Environmental Pollution,[46] guiding public security organs to collect evidence in a standardized and efficient manner through an itemized evidence list, and improving the quality and efficiency of handling criminal cases of environmental pollution.

In January and July 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment successively issued the Opinions on Further Standardizing Ecological and Environmental Law Enforcement to Help Optimize the Business Environment[47] and the Notice on Strictly Standardizing Ecological and Environmental Administrative Inspections and Vigorously Improving Law Enforcement Quality and Efficiency,[48] striving to improve the standardization and precision of enforcement, foster a law-based business environment, effectively safeguard the lawful rights and interests of enterprises, and serve high-quality economic and social development.

2. Improving the ecological and environmental protection inspection system

China has established a systematic and complete ecological and environmental protection inspection system, promoting the consolidation of the ecological and environmental protection responsibilities of leading officials at all levels. The Central Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection is conducted in one round every 5 years. Three rounds of inspection tasks have been launched, resolutely investigating and handling a number of major typical cases of ecological and environmental destruction and resolving a number of prominent ecological and environmental

problems strongly reflected by the people.

In May 2025, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection,[49] institutionalizing and systematizing the practice of the central ecological and environmental protection inspection, and making clear provisions on organizational leadership and institutional responsibilities, inspection objects and content, working procedures and methods, and inspection rectification.

In July 2025, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Provisions on the System of Accountability for Ecological and Environmental Protection of Local Party and Government Leading Officials (for Trial Implementation),[50] clarifying the ecological and environmental protection responsibilities and supervision and accountability of the principal persons in charge of local Party committees, further tightening and consolidating local ecological and environmental protection responsibilities.

(IV) Advancing sustainability disclosure and developing green finance

1. Carrying out sustainability disclosure

In November 2024, the Ministry of Finance and eight other ministries and commissions issued the Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standards—Basic Standards (for Trial Implementation)[51] as China's top-level overarching document for a unified sustainability disclosure system, using standardized disclosure to drive the low-carbon transformation of enterprises and improve social responsibility management, serving high-quality development and the dual carbon goals, and aligning with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) sustainability disclosure standards on the basis of adapting to domestic conditions. In December 2025, the Ministry of Finance and eight other ministries and commissions issued supporting Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standards No. 1—Climate (for Trial Implementation),[52] benchmarking

against the international ISSB to unify the standards for corporate climate information disclosure nationwide.

In March 2025, the China Securities Regulatory Commission issued the Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure by Listed Companies,[53] incorporating the sustainability reports of listed companies into the legally mandatory disclosure requirements for the first time, with violations punishable as disclosure violations; supporting revisions to the corporate governance standards for listed companies incorporated ESG and sustainability risk management into the hard requirements of corporate governance.

2. Promoting the development of green finance

In February 2022, the People's Bank of China and other departments jointly issued the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Financial Standardization,[54] proposing to further improve green finance standards, standardize green bond standards, enrich green finance products and service standards, accelerate the formulation of environmental information disclosure standards for listed and bond-issuing enterprises, and establish an ESG evaluation standard system. In April, the China Securities Regulatory Commission issued Carbon Financial Products[55] as a financial industry standard, classifying and detailing carbon financial products and supporting green and low-carbon development. In May, the former China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission issued the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Standardization of the Insurance Industry,[56] requiring the establishment of indicator standards for green insurance statistics, green fund application, and green insurance assessment, and promoting the construction of a green finance system. In October, the State Administration for Market Regulation and other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Establishing and Improving the Standard and Metrology System for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality,[57] providing the basis for the construction of metrology systems for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality for relevant industries, fields, localities, and enterprises.

In March 2024, the People's Bank of China and six other ministries and commissions jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-Carbon Development,[58] coordinating credit, bonds, equity, the carbon market, standards, and disclosure across the whole system, and building the top-level system for national green and low-carbon finance. In October, the People's Bank of China and three other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Giving Play to the Role of Green Finance in Serving Beautiful China Construction,[59] as the top-level program for China's green finance, specifically deploying the implementation of transition finance, biodiversity finance, and other areas, forming a policy synergy with the subsequently issued sustainability disclosure standards by the Ministry of Finance, the Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure by Listed Companies by the CSRC,[60] and the biodiversity finance catalog issued by the central bank.

In February 2025, the People's Bank of China and the National Financial Regulatory Administration issued the Implementation Plan for the High-Quality Development of Green Finance in the Banking and Insurance Sectors,[61] as implementation details specifically for the two types of institutions—banks and insurance—to promote green finance development. In June, the People's Bank of China and other departments jointly issued the Catalog of Green Finance Supported Projects (2025 Edition),[62] providing a detailed catalog of the scope of financial support for nine major areas, among which green services, green trade, and green consumption are newly added areas. At the same time, the recognition standards for all green finance products, including green credit, green bonds, green trust, and green funds, were unified for the first time.

(V) Continuously optimizing ecological and environmental standards and promoting technological upgrading

In May 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the announcement of the national ecological and environmental standard Technical Guidelines for the Compilation of Ecological and Environmental Plans—General Principles,[63] to guide and standardize the compilation of ecological and environmental plans, and to prescribe

the general principles, procedures, content, methods, and requirements for the compilation of ecological and environmental plans.

In terms of pollutant discharge control, discharge standards for key industries such as the Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas) Emission Standard[64] and the Coking Chemical Industry Air Pollutant Discharge Standard[65] were formulated and revised. In May 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the 2025 National Catalog of Guiding Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control,[66] classifying technologies into encouraged and low-efficiency categories (integrating the former restricted/eliminated categories), to guide the selection of environmental protection technologies, equipment renewal, and investment direction, and to promote the renewal of facilities and equipment and technological progress in the field of ecology and environment.

In terms of air environment standards, in February 2026, the newly revised Ambient Air Quality Standard (GB 3095-2026)[67] was issued, with higher and stricter requirements than the 2012 version, and supporting standards including the Technical Provisions for the Ambient Air Quality Index (AQI)[68] and the Technical Specifications for Ambient Air Quality Assessment[69] were issued simultaneously.

In terms of water environment standards, in recent years the Technical Guidelines for the Formulation of Water Ecological and Environmental Quality Standards for River Basins,[70] the Water Pollutant Discharge Standard for the Chishui River Basin, and the Technical Guidelines for the Formulation of Water Pollutant Discharge Standards for Centralized Sewage Treatment Facilities in Industrial Parks[71] were formulated and issued. China's first basin-type national discharge standard, the Discharge Control Standard for Major Water Pollutants (Total Antimony and Total Molybdenum) in the Danjiangkou Reservoir Area and Upstream (for Trial Implementation),[72] as well as water pollutant discharge standards for food processing, alcoholic beverages, slaughtering and meat processing, and the textile industry, were also issued.[73]

In terms of standards for soil, solid waste, new pollutants, and nuclear safety, the revised

Soil Environmental Monitoring Technical Specifications[74] and the Technical Guidelines for the Investigation and Rectification of Hidden Soil and Groundwater Pollution Hazards at Key Supervised Entities[75] were newly revised and issued; the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China[76] was supplemented and amended; and the Technical Specifications for the Control of Solid Waste Pollution in Oil and Gas Extraction (for Trial Implementation)[77] was issued. Standards such as the Safety Provisions for the Disposal of Radioactive Solid Waste in Caverns,[78] the Acceptable Levels of Residual Radioactivity in Soil at the Sites of Decommissioned Nuclear Facilities,[79] and the Provisions on Environmental Radiation Protection for Nuclear Power Plants[80] were issued.

In terms of biodiversity and ecological protection standards, the Technical Guidelines for the Investigation and Distribution Assessment of Invasive Alien Aquatic Animals in Inland Water Bodies Based on Environmental DNA,[81] the Technical Specifications for Assessing the Impact of Environmental Release of Genetically Modified Plants on Their Wild Relatives (for Trial Implementation),[82] the Marine Biological Water Quality Criteria—Cadmium (2026 Edition),[83] and the Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines—Marine Ecological Environment[84] were issued.

In terms of carbon accounting standards, the 2023 Electricity Carbon Footprint Factor Data,[85] the General Principles for the Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Industrial Enterprises,[86] the Carbon Metrology Review Specifications for Key Emitting Entities, [87] the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Factor Database (Second Edition),[88] and the Financial Industry Standard of the People's Republic of China—Carbon Financial Products[89] were issued. In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and four other departments jointly issued the National Catalog of Key Low-Carbon Technologies for Promotion (Fifth Batch),[90] providing support for vigorously promoting low-carbon technological innovation and popularization and advancing the application of green and low-carbon technologies and the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. In 2026, industry- and

enterprise-specific carbon accounting standards were issued in batches.

(VI) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of improving environmental laws and regulations, the 2015 CCICED recommendations suggested launching research and codification of an Environmental Code as early as possible, reviewing and resolving inconsistencies and uncoordinated phenomena among environmental legislation, and ultimately achieving the interrelation, integration, and coordination of environmental legal systems and mechanisms to form a complete legal system with a rational division of labour, orderly operation, and effective implementation. The 2016 recommendations suggested codifying an environmental code and promoting the comprehensive greening of the legal system, suggesting that research and codification of an environmental protection code with ecological and environmental protection as its main content should begin, that codification research and demonstration should be carried out in phases, and that the formulation of an environmental code should be included in the legislative plan; that the legal definition and scope of "environment" should be clearly specified in the Constitution and laws; and that environmental rights should be made an important part of citizenship rights. The 2024 recommendations suggested promoting synergy between the Ecological Environment Code under compilation and relevant regulations, and comprehensively deepening the reform of the ecological civilization system.

In terms of sustainability disclosure and green finance, the 2021 CCICED recommendations encouraged innovation in climate investment and financing products and instruments and the launch of local pilots. The 2023 recommendations suggested improving the green finance system supporting low-carbon transformation, accelerating the formulation of classification catalogs, transition finance rules and standards, paying attention to information disclosure on climate, environmental, and biodiversity loss risks, and regulating the ESG investment market. The 2024 recommendations encouraged enterprises to implement and apply the sustainability disclosure standards of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), to

actively consider other indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated in the value chain and climate information disclosure of overseas projects, and to accelerate integration into the international green finance market and expand climate and green financing channels. The 2025 recommendations suggested innovating green finance products and services, improving sustainable finance standards and information disclosure mechanisms, and supporting the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

In terms of strengthening environmental enforcement and justice, the 2023 CCICED recommendations suggested using digital technology to improve the efficiency of pollution control enforcement, incorporating climate change litigation into the scope of environmental public interest litigation, establishing a preventive environmental public interest litigation system, and formulating judicial guidelines for the trial of climate change cases.

IV. Energy, Environment and Climate

Over the past 5 years, China has highly coordinated energy, environment, and climate governance. Adhering to the dual carbon goals as the lead, it has built a complete "1+N" policy system, achieved a critical mechanism shift from dual control of energy consumption to dual control of carbon emissions, and shifted the policy logic from single emission reduction to the synergistic advancement of "carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth." A series of systematic policy measures have been introduced in key areas such as clean energy development, industrial transformation, carbon market construction, carbon footprint management, the new-type power system, non-CO2 greenhouse gas control, the synergy of pollution and carbon reduction, and climate adaptation. Green and low-carbon development has been deeply integrated into the overall picture of industrial transformation, the energy revolution, and social development, building a systematic policy system that emphasizes both incentives and constraints and links the domestic and international spheres.

(I) Accelerating the development of clean and low-carbon energy and industrial transformation

In terms of clean and low-carbon energy development, on May 14, 2022, the General Office of the State Council issued the Implementation Plan for Promoting the High-Quality Development of New Energy in the New Era, formulated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration.[91] Centred on the difficulties and blockages in new energy development, it improved policy measures in seven aspects: innovating development and utilization models, building a new-type power system, deepening the reform to delegate power, improving services, strengthening regulation, supporting and guiding the healthy development of industry, safeguarding reasonable spatial needs, fully leveraging the benefits of ecological and environmental protection, and improving fiscal and financial policies, so as to better leverage the role of new energy in energy supply security and supply

expansion.

In October 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and five other departments jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Vigorously Implementing the Renewable Energy Substitution Action,[92] deploying 17 key tasks in four aspects: enhancing the safe and reliable substitution capacity of renewable energy, advancing the application of renewable energy substitution in key areas, promoting renewable energy substitution innovation pilots, and strengthening the safeguards for renewable energy substitution. It required that during the 15th Five-Year Plan, production and lifestyles that prioritize the use of renewable energy be basically formed in all areas, and that by 2030, China's renewable energy consumption reach more than 1.5 billion tons of standard coal equivalent.

On June 5, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, and the Ministry of Transport issued the Implementation Measures for the Minimum Share Targets for Renewable Energy Consumption and the Renewable Energy Power Consumption Responsibility Weight System,[93] incorporating non-electricity consumption into the assessment of the minimum share targets for renewable energy consumption for the first time, aimed at guiding the whole society to prioritize and actively consume renewable energy and helping achieve carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

On June 13, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the 15th Five-Year Plan for the Development of a New Energy System.[94] The Plan sets the overarching goal of initially building a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient new energy system by 2030. It establishes core targets, including an overall energy production capacity of 5.8 billion tonnes of standard coal, a 25% share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, wind and solar installed capacity accounting for over 50% of total power capacity, a reduction of more than 10% in carbon emissions per unit of power generation, and energy savings of 150 million

tonnes of standard coal in key industries.

In terms of energy conservation and carbon reduction actions, in May 2024, the State Council issued the 2024–2025 Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan,[95] anchoring the 14th Five-Year Plan's energy conservation and carbon reduction objectives and tasks, and implementing special actions for energy conservation and carbon reduction by sector and industry. It deployed 10 major actions for energy conservation and carbon reduction in key areas and industries such as energy, industry, construction, transport, public institutions, and energy-using equipment.

In May 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued the Notice on Carrying Out a Three-Year Tough Action for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Transformation in Key Industries.[96] The notice required that from 2026, focusing on nine industries—steel, electrolytic aluminum, cement, flat glass, oil refining, ethylene, synthetic ammonia, methanol, and coal-fired power—energy conservation and carbon reduction transformation be fully implemented over 3 years, driving enterprises to improve their energy and carbon efficiency as much as possible, and significantly raising the level of green and low-carbon development in the industries.

In terms of industrial transformation, in December 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and two other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Application of Clean and Low-Carbon Hydrogen in the Industrial Sector,[97] proposing that by 2027, clean and low-carbon hydrogen achieve large-scale application in industries such as metallurgy, synthetic ammonia, synthetic methanol, and oil refining, and demonstration applications in areas such as industrial green microgrids, shipping, aviation, and rail transit, forming commercial applications of hydrogen energy in transport, power generation, and energy storage.

In May 2025, the executive meeting of the State Council deliberated and adopted the Action Plan for the Green and Low-Carbon Development of the Manufacturing

Industry (2025–2027), pointing out that promoting the green and low-carbon development of manufacturing is the trend of the times, and that the pace of green scientific and technological innovation and the application of advanced green technologies should be accelerated to strengthen the green underpinning of new-type industrialization. To further refine implementation, in January 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Carrying Out the Construction of Zero-Carbon Factories, clarifying that from 2026, a number of zero-carbon factories will be selected to provide benchmark leadership. By 2027, a number of zero-carbon factories will be cultivated and built in industries such as automobiles, lithium batteries, photovoltaics, electronic and electrical appliances, light industry, machinery, and computing facilities. By 2030, the construction of zero-carbon factories will be gradually expanded to industries such as steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals and chemicals, building materials, and textiles.

In June 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and two other departments jointly issued the Notice on Carrying Out the Construction of Zero-Carbon Industrial Parks, requiring that the construction of national-level zero-carbon industrial parks be carried out in eight aspects: accelerating the transformation of the energy-use mix, vigorously promoting energy conservation and carbon reduction, adjusting and optimizing the industrial structure, strengthening the economical and intensive use of resources, improving and upgrading infrastructure, strengthening the application of advanced and appropriate technologies, enhancing energy and carbon management capacity, and strengthening reform and innovation. The issuance of this notice provided solid and powerful support for accelerating the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, advancing the low-carbon and zero-carbon transformation of various parks, helping parks and enterprises reduce carbon and increase efficiency, and achieving the goals of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

(II) Strengthening the construction of the national carbon market

Since its launch in July 2021, the national carbon emission rights trading market initially covered only the power generation industry. During 2024–2025, the steel, cement, and aluminum smelting industries were formally incorporated into the management of the national carbon market. By 2027, the national carbon emission rights trading market will basically cover the major emitting industries in the industrial sector (including petrochemicals, chemicals, building materials, papermaking, and civil aviation), covering 60% of China's carbon dioxide emissions. As of May 2026, the cumulative trading volume of carbon emission allowances (CEAs) in the national carbon market reached 897 million tons, and the cumulative turnover exceeded RMB 60 billion.

In October 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation issued the Administrative Measures for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading (for Trial Implementation),[98] specifying the basic management requirements for voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading and related activities, and clarifying the rights and responsibilities of all market participants, as the foundational system guaranteeing the orderly operation of the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market.

In January 2024, the State Council issued the Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Rights Trading,[99] becoming China's first special administrative regulation in the field of climate change response, and establishing the carbon emission rights market trading system in the form of an administrative regulation for the first time. In March 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Work Plan for the National Carbon Emission Rights Trading Market to Cover the Steel, Cement, and Aluminum Smelting Industries, clarifying that the steel, cement, and aluminum smelting industries will be incorporated in two stages, deepening and improving the carbon market mechanism.

In August 2025, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued the Opinions on Advancing the Green and Low-Carbon Transformation and Strengthening the Construction of the National Carbon Market,[100] further requiring that by 2027, the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market achieve full coverage of key areas. By 2030, a national carbon emission rights trading market based on the control of total allowance volume and combining free and paid allocation will be basically built; a Chinese voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market that is credible and transparent, with unified methodologies, broad participation, and international alignment will be built; and a carbon pricing mechanism with clear emission reduction effects, a sound rule system, and reasonable price levels will be formed.

(III) Establishing a carbon footprint management system

In June 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China, and 12 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Establishing a Carbon Footprint Management System,[101] clarifying the carbon footprint work objectives and task division in four aspects: establishing a management system, building a working pattern, promoting international mutual trust of rules, and strengthening capacity building. It required that by 2027, a carbon footprint management system be initially established; and by 2030, the carbon footprint management system be more refined and its application scenarios more diverse. In March 2025, the State Administration for Market Regulation issued the General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling and Certification (for Trial Implementation), specifying the general requirements for the implementation of product carbon footprint labelling and certification, and putting forward specific requirements on key contents such as the scope of application, certification model, certification process, certification label, and management requirements for product carbon footprint labelling and certification.

(IV) Improving the new-type power system

In March 2021, the 9th meeting of the Central Financial and Economic Commission formally proposed for the first time to build a new power system with new energy as the mainstay, clarifying the overarching goal of developing a clean, low-carbon, safe and controllable energy system and setting the top-level tone for all subsequent relevant policies.

On July 25, 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission, the National Energy Administration and the National Data Administration jointly released the Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of a New Power System (2024–2027).[102] The Plan identifies nine special initiatives for 2024–2027, including safeguarding power system stability, tackling bottlenecks in the delivery of large-scale high-share new energy, and advancing high-quality development of distribution networks. This marked the entry of new power system development into an accelerated implementation phase.

In February 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the Notice on Deepening Market-oriented Reform of On-grid Tariffs for New Energy and Promoting High-quality Development of New Energy, aiming to fully marketize new energy on-grid electricity prices. The Notice stipulates that all on-grid electricity generated from new energy shall enter the power market with prices formed through trading, alongside the establishment of a contract-for-difference settlement mechanism. In January 2026, the two authorities released the Notice on Improving the Generation-side Capacity Tariff Mechanism.[103] To meet the needs of developing the new power system and power market framework, the mechanism better coordinates secure and stable power supply, the green low-carbon energy transition, and efficient allocation of resources. It improves capacity tariff rules for coal-fired power, gas-fired power, pumped hydro storage, and new energy storage by category, and optimizes power market arrangements. Following the continuous operation of the electricity spot market, a reliable capacity compensation mechanism on the generation side will be rolled out in an orderly manner, where generating units receive compensation for their reliable capacity under unified principles according to

their peak-shaving capability.

On July 21, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration issued the 15th Five-Year Plan for the Development of a New Power System.[104] The Plan targets the initial establishment of the new power system by 2030, forming basically a green and low-carbon power supply mix, raising the share of non-fossil energy power generation to 50%, and delivering national demand-side peak-shaving capacity exceeding 100 GW.

(V) Strengthening the control of non-CO_2 greenhouse gases

In November 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 10 other departments jointly issued the Methane Emission Control Action Plan.[105] This is China's first policy document focusing on methane emission control across all sectors, setting out the overall plan and specific action arrangements for methane emission control in China. It specifies, for the first time, China's methane emission control targets in key areas by 2030, and puts forward the main objectives for methane emission control during the 14th and 15th Five-Year Plan periods.

In August 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Action Plan for the Control of Nitrous Oxide Emissions in the Industrial Sector, deploying key tasks such as promoting nitrous oxide emission reduction in adipic acid, nitric acid, and caprolactam production enterprises, improving supporting policies for emission control, strengthening technological innovation, enhancing synergistic control, strengthening the construction of monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and strengthening international exchanges and cooperation.

To implement the compliance requirements of the Kigali Amendment, China revised the Regulations on the Administration of Ozone-Depleting Substances in 2023, bringing hydrofluorocarbons—potent greenhouse gases that do not deplete the ozone layer—under control. In July 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and two

other departments jointly issued the Notice on Strictly Controlling Chemical Production and Construction Projects of Hydrofluorocarbons, strictly controlling chemical production and construction projects of 13 types of hydrofluorocarbons, and strengthening the environmental management of chemical production facilities of all 18 types of hydrofluorocarbons. In March 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and two other departments jointly issued the revised Measures for the Administration of the Import and Export of Ozone-Depleting Substances,[106] optimizing the administration of the import and export of ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons. In April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and four other departments jointly issued the National Programme for China's Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (2025–2030),[107] clearly requiring the gradual reduction of the production and use of hydrofluorocarbons for controlled purposes, with production and use quantities, on the basis of baseline values of 18.53 billion tons and 9.05 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent respectively, to be reduced by 10% by 2029. In February 2026, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Notice on Further Strengthening the Administration of Ozone-Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons, refining the management requirements for ozone-depleting substances and the non-CO2 greenhouse gas hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), strengthening supervision and enforcement, and promoting the construction of a full-chain supervision system.

(VI) Systematically advancing the synergistic mechanism of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth

In July 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for the Synergistic Efficiency of Pollution Reduction and Carbon Reduction. As an important component of the "1+N" policy system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, the plan is of great significance for further optimizing ecological and environmental governance, forming a working pattern for the synergistic advancement of pollution reduction and carbon reduction,

and helping build a Beautiful China and achieve carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

In December 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the first batch of 64 cities and industrial parks for pilot innovation in the synergistic efficiency of pollution reduction and carbon reduction. The pilots cover cities of various types—resource-based, industrial, comprehensive, and ecologically sound—and involve multiple industries, including steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals, automobiles, equipment manufacturing, and new energy, connecting with the tasks of the battle against pollution and adapting to the requirements of green and low-carbon development.

In January 2026, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council issued the Guidelines for the Construction of Green and Low-Carbon Supply Chains by Central Enterprises (for Trial Implementation), requiring central enterprises to fully integrate the green and low-carbon concept into the entire process of supply chain design, procurement, production, logistics, and recycling, to build a green and low-carbon management system covering the whole chain; to implement green grading and categorization and dynamic management of suppliers; and, as chain leaders, to drive upstream and downstream synergistic carbon reduction and pollution reduction.

(VII) Strengthening climate adaptation capacity and action system building

In June 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and 14 other departments jointly issued the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation 2035.[108] This is an iteratively upgraded medium- and long-term top-level design based on the 2013 first edition of the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation. Facing the critical stage of modernization toward 2035, it adheres to equal emphasis on mitigation and adaptation, and systematically deploys climate adaptation actions. It clarifies that by 2025, the policy system and institutional mechanisms for climate

change adaptation will be basically formed; by 2030, the technology and standard systems for climate change adaptation will be basically improved; and by 2035, a climate-adaptive society will be basically built.

In September 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Guidelines for the Compilation of Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans, proposing to launch the compilation of provincial climate change adaptation action plans as soon as possible and to actively expand international cooperation on climate change adaptation. In May 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and seven other departments jointly issued the Notice on the List of Deepening Pilot Cities for Climate-Adaptive City Construction, designating 39 cities (districts), including Mentougou District of Beijing, as pilots for deepening climate-adaptive city construction.

In September 2024, the National Disease Control and Prevention Administration and 12 other departments jointly issued the National Action Plan for Health Adaptation to Climate Change (2024–2030), strengthening health action measures for climate change adaptation. It required that by 2030, the policy and standard system for climate change and health be basically formed, the capacity for monitoring and early warning of the health impacts of climate change and extreme weather and climate events be continuously enhanced, the assessment system for health risks, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity be relatively mature, and climate change and health adaptation capacity and the climate resilience of the health and public health systems in key areas and key fields be significantly enhanced.

On September 24, 2025, China announced its 2035 nationally determined contribution targets. In the new round of nationally determined contribution "1+3+3" goal framework, "the basic completion of a climate-adaptive society" was incorporated as a qualitative indicator, further strengthening the national climate action principle of equal emphasis on mitigation and adaptation.

(VIII) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of accelerating the development of clean and low-carbon energy and industrial transformation, the 2023 CCICED recommendations suggested accelerating investment in renewable energy development, expanding and optimizing market-based electricity mechanisms, improving market pricing efficiency, and attracting private sector investment in green power. The 2025 recommendations suggested increasing investment in renewable energy power generation infrastructure, including large-scale offshore wind, smart grids, and energy storage technologies, and advancing green power market reform; formulating a national-level hydrogen economy policy, promoting fuel cells in transport and combined heat and power, and raising the share of sustainable biomass gas in the energy mix.

In terms of strengthening the construction of the national carbon market, the 2023 CCICED recommendations suggested formulating a comprehensive climate data system and standards, enhancing the integrity of the national carbon market, and improving the quality of emission data through capacity building and clarifying the principal responsibility of emitters, with sanctions set. The 2025 recommendations suggested expanding the coverage of China's carbon emission rights trading market to further promote the internalization of external costs; standardizing the methodologies, projects, and trading of national certified voluntary emission reductions; promoting climate investment and financing related to nature-based solutions; and accelerating the construction of a national carbon pricing system.

In terms of establishing a product carbon footprint and green power certification system, the 2024 CCICED recommendations suggested establishing a green and low-carbon production indicator system, using digitalization to strengthen continuous carbon monitoring and identify key areas for carbon reduction; establishing carbon asset management systems in key manufacturing industries and gradually promoting corporate climate-related information disclosure; and taking the supply chain as a system, incentivizing upstream and downstream companies to track carbon emission data and product carbon footprints. The 2025 recommendations suggested promoting

the organic connection among the green power market, the green certificate market, renewable energy power quotas, green procurement, and the carbon trading market, fully leveraging the economies of scale of the green economy and supporting the development of green and low-carbon industries.

In terms of strengthening the control of non-CO2 greenhouse gases, the 2023 CCICED recommendations suggested paying particular attention to short-lived greenhouse gases. The 2025 recommendations suggested formulating more ambitious binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction, covering non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as methane and hydrofluorocarbons; adjusting the nationally determined contribution targets in light of actual conditions; and encouraging key regions and industries to put forward plans to take the lead in peaking carbon emissions as soon as possible.

In terms of advancing the synergistic mechanism of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth, the 2023 CCICED recommendations suggested building a multi-objective synergistic mechanism for pollution reduction, carbon reduction, green expansion, and growth, and promoting the mainstreaming of nature-based solutions. The 2023 recommendations also suggested that China should take green and low-carbon as an endogenous driving force, coordinate the advancement of high-quality development with multi-objective synergy, and, while synergistically advancing carbon reduction and pollution reduction, coordinate carbon reduction, pollution reduction, energy, supply chains, and food security. The 2025 recommendations suggested maintaining the momentum of joint action on nature and climate and promoting synergistic efficiency.

In terms of enhancing climate adaptation, the 2024 CCICED recommendations suggested incentivizing the development of digital solutions for climate change adaptation, leveraging digital technology to enhance climate adaptation capacity, intensifying climate modelling, simulation, and climate risk assessment, and enhancing weather forecasting and disaster monitoring capacity. The 2025 recommendations suggested incorporating climate risk assessment and adaptation strategies into the

overall spatial planning layout of urban and rural areas, enhancing the climate resilience of cities and villages; formulating and regularly updating a national climate risk map, developing a zoning- and category-based comprehensive climate risk assessment system, and formulating targeted climate adaptation strategies; and building a resilient urban-rural spatial layout and standardizing climate safety assessment for project siting.

V. Pollution Prevention and Control

Fighting the battle against pollution in depth is an inevitable requirement for achieving high-level ecological and environmental protection that supports high-quality development. Over the past 5 years, China has continuously improved its pollution prevention and control policy system, coordinated the advancement of the Blue Sky, Clean Water, and Clean Land defense battles, strengthened the comprehensive management of solid waste and new pollutants, and built a marine ecological environment of harmony between people and the sea.

(I) Continuing to advance the Blue Sky Defense Battle

From 2013 to 2020, China's air pollution control went through a critical stage from "firing the first shot" to the full completion of the 13th Five-Year Plan goals. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, air pollution prevention and control entered a new stage of multi-pollutant synergistic governance, the Blue Sky Defense Battle continued to be advanced in depth, policy deployments highlighted key area breakthroughs, in-depth governance of key industries was continuously strengthened, and the policy and standard system was continuously optimized and improved.

Breakthrough actions continued to be carried out around key areas and key regions. In November 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 14 other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for Fighting the Battles to Eliminate Heavy Air Pollution, Prevent and Control Ozone Pollution, and Control Diesel Truck Pollution,[109] deploying governance tasks around key areas, time periods, and fields. In November 2023, the State Council issued the Action Plan for the Continuous Improvement of Air Quality,[110] making the optimization and adjustment of the industrial structure an important lever for promoting the continuous improvement of air quality.

In 2024–2025, the focus was on ultra-low emissions in key industries and the control of mobile source pollution. In terms of ultra-low emissions and standard revision in key

industries, in January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments issued the Opinions on Promoting and Implementing Ultra-Low Emissions in the Cement Industry and the Opinions on Promoting and Implementing Ultra-Low Emissions in the Coking Industry,[111] requiring the greater use of market-based and law-based means to promote and implement ultra-low emissions in the cement and coking industries, and to raise the level of whole-process and whole-chain air pollution governance in the cement and coking industries. By the end of 2028, cement clinker production enterprises and coking enterprises in key air pollution prevention and control areas will have basically completed transformation, and 80% of national cement clinker capacity and 80% of coking capacity are expected to complete transformation nationwide. In the second half of 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology jointly issued the Action Plan for the Control of Nitrous Oxide Emissions in the Industrial Sector,[112] proposing the goal of reaching an internationally leading level of nitrous oxide emissions per unit of product by 2030. The Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Lead and Zinc Industry[113] was revised and issued, the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Refractory Materials Industry[114] was issued for the first time, and the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Cement Industry[115] was issued simultaneously, further raising the requirements for pollutant discharge control in key industries.

In terms of mobile source pollution control, in April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued the Opinions on the Criteria for Determining Serious Circumstances of Motor Vehicle Emission Inspection Institutions Falsifying Emission Inspection Results or Issuing False Emission Inspection Reports,[116] requiring the strict investigation and punishment of fraud by motor vehicle emission inspection institutions in accordance with the law, and clarifying the circumstances for determining serious violations. In May 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and eight other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Further Optimizing Motor Vehicle Environmental Supervision,[117]

deploying key tasks such as strictly implementing the requirement for motor vehicles to meet emission standards, strengthening motor vehicle emission inspection and maintenance governance, advancing the source management of motor vehicle emissions, strengthening data sharing and synergistic linkage, enhancing the capacity for digital and intelligent supervision, and improving laws, regulations, and standard systems, so as to improve the precision and efficiency of management.

In terms of air environmental performance management and standards, in January 2026, the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Graded Management of Air Environmental Performance in Key Industries[118] were issued, encouraging support for enterprises with higher air environmental performance levels in differentiated control and green finance. In February 2026, the executive meeting of the State Council deployed the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Standard. This revision is the second time the executive meeting of the State Council has made a special deployment since 2012, and its core is to significantly raise the standards: the secondary limit for the annual average PM2.5 concentration will be tightened from 35 micrograms per cubic metre to 25 micrograms per cubic metre (with 30 micrograms per cubic metre to be implemented during a transition period, and the final limit to be fully implemented from 2031), and the limits for PM10, sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide will be tightened simultaneously. This raising of standards aims both to further safeguard public health and to promote the green transformation of the industrial, energy, and transport structures.

(II) Continuing to advance the Clean Water Defense Battle

Over the past 5 years, China has adhered to precise, science-based, and law-based pollution control, coordinated the advancement of water resource protection, water environment governance, and water ecological restoration, carried out systematic governance of key basins, continuously deepened the governance of rural domestic sewage and black and odorous water bodies, continuously strengthened basin protection and sewage outlet supervision, and continuously improved various

environmental standard systems.

Systematic governance of key basins was carried out. In June 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments issued the Ecological and Environmental Protection Plan for the Yellow River Basin,[119] implementing the "1+N+X" requirements of the Outline of the Plan for Ecological Protection and High-Quality Development of the Yellow River Basin; in August, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 11 other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the Battle of Yellow River Ecological Protection and Governance,[120] clarifying binding targets such as forest coverage and the rate of soil and water conservation by 2025; in September, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and 15 other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for Fighting the Battle of Yangtze River Protection and Restoration;[121] and in October, the 37th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopted the Yellow River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, which for the first time made comprehensive provisions on water conservation, soil and water conservation, estuary governance, and ecological flow in the form of law. In June 2025, the Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Comprehensively Advancing the Protection and Governance of Rivers[122] were issued, connecting with major national strategies such as the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the Yellow River Basin, and coordinating the systematic protection and governance of key basins.

The long-term management and protection mechanism for domestic sewage and black and odorous water bodies continued to be improved. In January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments jointly issued the Working Guidelines for the Governance of Rural Black and Odorous Water Bodies,[123] clearly requiring the establishment of a long-term management and protection mechanism. In July 2026, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and five other ministries and commissions jointly formulated the Action Plan for the Protection and Governance of Water Bodies

around the Public, shifting the focus of water governance from major rivers to the tributaries and ditches around the public, and making concentrated efforts on prominent pollution problems such as industrial parks, and black and odorous water bodies in counties and townships, and livestock and poultry manure.

Sewage outlet supervision was continuously strengthened, gradually expanding to whole-basin governance. In May 2023, the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council issued the Outline of the National Water Network Construction Plan,[124] as the guiding document for national water network construction, gradually refining sewage outlet supervision as a key lever for the ecological protection of rivers and lakes, promoting the expansion of water environment governance from point-source control to whole-basin systematic governance, and providing a systematic framework for the continuous strengthening of basin protection and sewage outlet supervision. In October 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Sewage Outlets into Rivers[125] and the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Sewage Outlets into the Sea (for Trial Implementation),[126] bringing the discharge channels of water bodies such as rivers, lakes, canals, and reservoirs under management. In December of the same year, four supporting technical guidelines issued further improved the technical support system for sewage outlet supervision and administration.[127][128]

Water ecological and environmental quality standards and norms continued to be improved. At the end of 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued monitoring standards for dioxins and amide pesticides in water quality,[129] enhancing the capacity to monitor persistent organic pollutants and new pollutants. In terms of industry discharge, the Water Pollutant Discharge Standard for the Textile Industry[130] added control indicators such as ecotoxicity, and the Water Pollutant Discharge Standard for the Oil Refining Industry[131] added control requirements such as total salt content, acute toxicity, and perfluorinated compounds. The Technical Guidelines for the Formulation of Water Ecological and Environmental Quality Standards for River

Basins,[132] issued in May 2026, provide technical support for the development of water ecological and environmental quality standards for basins.

(III) Continuing to advance the Clean Land Defense Battle

The top-level institutional development for soil pollution prevention and control continued to be strengthened, focusing on key areas such as synergistic governance, source prevention and control, and green restoration. In terms of the development of a pollution prevention and control technology catalog system, in 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment launched the compilation of the National Catalog of Advanced Pollution Prevention and Control Technologies (Solid Waste and Soil Pollution Prevention and Control),[133] released a public notice of 23 advanced technologies in November of the same year, and officially issued it in January 2024,[134] requiring localities to intensify the promotion and application of advanced technologies in light of actual conditions. In 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the National Catalog of Guiding Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control, promoting the renewal of facilities and equipment and technological progress in the field of ecology and environment. In terms of soil pollution management and green restoration policies, in December 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Guiding Opinions on Promoting Soil Pollution Risk Control and Green and Low-Carbon Restoration,[135] proposing to avoid over-restoration and to make restoration activities greener and more low-carbon. In 2024, the state successively issued the Notice on Further Strengthening the Construction of Green Mines[136] and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution at the Source,[137] strengthening source governance and risk prevention and control.

Risk control of key pollutants and key areas was further strengthened. In July 2025, nine departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the Investigation and Rectification of Heavy Metal Environmental Safety Hazards (2025–2030),[138] focusing on key areas and carrying out risk investigation and rectification of key heavy metal pollutants such as lead, mercury, and cadmium. In September, the Catalogue of Toxic and Hazardous

Substances in Soils Subject to Key Control (First Batch)[139] was issued, requiring key supervised entities to carry out hazard investigation and self-monitoring.

Soil environmental monitoring and technical standards continued to be improved. In 2025, the Technical Guidelines for the Investigation and Rectification of Hidden Soil Pollution Hazards at Key Supervised Entities (Draft for Comments)[140] and seven national ecological and environmental standards were successively opened for public comment, covering determination methods for dioxins and amide pesticides in soil and sediments. In 2026, the Technical Specifications for Soil Environmental Monitoring[141] was upgraded from a recommended standard to a mandatory standard, and the Guiding Opinions on Ensuring the Connection between Environmental Restoration and Development and Construction of Contaminated Sites[142] put forward principles such as "determining treatment based on use" and "synergy between treatment and use."

(IV) Strengthening the comprehensive management of solid waste and new pollutants

Management systems and norms were improved. In terms of hazardous waste, in June 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Technical Guidelines for the Formulation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans and Management Ledgers,[143] laying the foundation for the digital supervision of hazardous waste. In November 2023, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Notice on Further Strengthening the Standardized Environmental Management of Hazardous Waste,[144] strengthening hazardous waste management in terms of assessment, informatization, and the application of results. In terms of domestic waste, in November 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and four other departments issued the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of Domestic Waste Incineration Treatment Facilities at the County Level,[145] promoting the improvement of county-level domestic waste incineration treatment capacity and harmless treatment levels. At the local level, in 2022, Hebei Province and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region successively revised and issued their regulations on the prevention and control of environmental pollution

by solid waste,[146][147] implementing the requirements of the newly revised Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste and further refining local supervisory responsibilities and whole-process management requirements.

The categorized management and resource utilization of solid waste were strengthened. In January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Catalog of Solid Waste Classification and Codes,[148] unifying the standards for solid waste classification, putting forward clear requirements for industrial solid waste management ledgers, pollutant discharge permits, and environmental statistics, and promoting the development of solid waste management toward standardization, refinement, and informatization. In November 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments jointly issued the National Catalog of Hazardous Waste (2025 Edition),[149] further improving the requirements for the identification and categorized management of hazardous waste. In December, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and five other departments issued the Action Plan for the Comprehensive Utilization of Red Mud,[150] proposing key technological breakthroughs and comprehensive utilization rate targets, and further promoting the comprehensive utilization of bulk industrial solid waste.

Whole-process supervision and comprehensive governance were deepened. In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Environmental Governance of Hazardous Waste and Strictly Preventing and Controlling Environmental Risks,[151] proposing that by 2026, key supervised entities achieve full coverage of whole-process informatized supervision. In June 2025, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development's Opinions on Further Strengthening the Governance of Urban Construction Waste,[152] requiring that by 2027, the urban construction waste governance system be basically improved. In January 2026, the State Council issued the Action Plan for the Comprehensive Governance of Solid Waste,[153] further strengthening the comprehensive governance of solid waste. In

April 2026, the Technical Specifications for the Control of Pollution from Hazardous Waste in the Aluminum Smelting Industry (Draft for Comments)[154] was open for public comment, putting forward standardized requirements for the whole-process pollution control of hazardous waste in the aluminum smelting industry.

Risk control requirements for the governance of new pollutants continued to be improved. In May 2022, the General Office of the State Council issued the Action Plan for the Governance of New Pollutants,[155] clarifying the overall requirements, action pathways, and main objectives of new pollutant governance, requiring the dynamic release of a list of key new pollutants by 2025, and the implementation of risk control for key controlled new pollutants. In December 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments issued the List of Key Controlled New Pollutants (2023 Edition),[156] clarifying specific environmental risk control measures such as prohibition, restriction, and emission reduction for 14 key controlled new pollutants. In September 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the System Table of Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Standards for New Pollutants (2024 Edition),[157] covering 50 currently effective monitoring standards, providing technical support for conducting environmental investigations, supervision and management, and discharge compliance assessment of new pollutants. In April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects Involving New Pollutants in Key Industries, requiring that key industries such as petrochemicals, coatings, and textile printing and dyeing must identify and evaluate new pollutants in the EIA, moving control requirements forward to the project access stage.

On July 3, 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the 15th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Circular Economy. In terms of solid waste governance, it proposed to accelerate the improvement of the level of resource utilization, prominently promote the efficient and circular use of industrial resources, and accelerate the remediation of shortcomings in the circular utilization of solid waste,

such as the "new trio"; and it clarified that by 2030, a circular economy system covering the whole chain of production, consumption, recovery, and utilization will be more refined. In terms of new pollutant governance, in connection with the 15th Five-Year Plan for Beautiful China Construction, it implemented the requirement of "comprehensively implementing the action on solid waste and new pollutant governance" and promoted the synergistic governance of new pollutants.

(V) Building a marine ecological environment of harmony between people and the sea

A series of breakthrough actions were carried out around the governance of key sea areas and nearshore bays. In January 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the Breakthrough Battle of Comprehensive Governance of Key Sea Areas,[158] advancing the rectification of sewage outlets into the sea, total nitrogen governance, and nearshore marine ecological restoration around key sea areas such as the Bohai Sea, the Yangtze River Estuary–Hangzhou Bay, and the Pearl River Estuary, and strengthening land-sea coordination and basin synergistic governance. In 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Action Plan for the Upgrading of Beautiful Bay Construction,[159] promoting refined bay governance on a "one bay, one policy" basis and establishing an ecological effectiveness evaluation system. In the same year, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with relevant ministries and commissions, issued the Action Plan for Coastal Cities' Marine Waste Cleanup,[160] carrying out a 3-year dragnet marine waste cleanup action in 65 bays adjacent to the urban built-up areas of coastal cities nationwide. At the local level, in 2022, Guangdong Province issued the 14th Five-Year Plan for Marine Ecological and Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province[161] and the Implementation Plan for the Breakthrough Battle of Comprehensive Governance of the Pearl River Estuary and Adjacent Waters,[162] continuously advancing the improvement of the marine environment around the comprehensive governance and ecological restoration of nearshore waters.

The legal safeguard system for the marine ecological environment continued to be improved. In December 2022, the Draft Revisions to the Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China were submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for deliberation for the first time. In October 2023, the newly revised Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China[163] was adopted and took effect. In July 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the Administrative Measures for Marine Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation (for Trial Implementation) (Draft for Comments),[164] promoting the improvement of the marine ecological and environmental damage compensation system and strengthening the accountability mechanism for ecological damage.

In terms of monitoring and supervision, a series of standards and technical norms were issued. In September 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the System Table of Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Standards for New Pollutants (2024 Edition), incorporating marine microplastics into the monitoring system. In September 2025, the Technical Specifications for Marine Microplastic Monitoring (Draft for Comments)[165] was issued, further standardizing monitoring methods. In March 2026, the national ecological and environmental standard Technical Specifications for the Online Monitoring of Ocean Dumping[166] was issued, strengthening the supervision of ocean dumping through online monitoring, data networking, and video supervision.

(VI) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of continuing to advance the Blue Sky Defense Battle, the 2021 CCICED recommendations suggested paying further attention to net-zero technology innovation in hard-to-abate industries such as steel, cement, and chemicals. In 2023, it emphasized strengthening the synergy among air, water, soil, and solid waste pollution prevention and control, and advancing the in-depth governance of air pollution in key industries and energy conservation and carbon reduction actions.

In terms of continuing to advance the Clean Water Defense Battle, the 2022 recommendations suggested building low-carbon, resilient basins and enhancing the climate adaptation capacity of important basins. The 2023 recommendations suggested advancing the synergistic control of water environment governance, coordinating water resources, water environment, and water ecology, and formulating longitudinal action plans and horizontal common agreements under the Yangtze River Protection Law and other basin protection frameworks.

In terms of continuing to advance the Clean Land Defense Battle, CCICED in 2021 proposed strengthening the analysis, monitoring, and tracing of mercury pollutants. In 2023, it explicitly recommended strengthening the synergistic control of soil pollution governance and encouraging green and low-carbon soil restoration.

In terms of strengthening the comprehensive management of solid waste and new pollutants, and circular economy, the 2020 CCICED recommendations suggested increasing investment in areas such as pollution control, the improvement of resource and energy efficiency, and the upgrading of the circular economy. In 2021–2022, it continued to focus on the source control of marine plastic pollution and microplastics, as well as the reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution of plastics. In 2023, it recommended strengthening the construction of "zero-waste cities." In 2024, it proposed exploring the extended producer responsibility system for key industries. In 2025, it recommended promoting the synergistic efficiency of solid waste management and the circular economy, and deepening and expanding "zero-waste city" pilot projects.

In terms of building a marine ecological environment of harmony between people and the sea, the 2020 CCICED recommendations suggested strengthening comprehensive marine management, enhancing the resilience of marine ecosystems, and supporting the sustainable growth of the blue economy. In 2021, it explicitly recommended strengthening land-sea coordinated pollution control. In 2022, it proposed improving the quality and stability of marine ecosystems and strengthening the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems. From 2023 to 2025, CCICED put forward a series of

recommendations on the development of a sustainable blue economy, including making it a national strategic goal and incorporating it into the 15th Five-Year Plan, as well as incorporating the Kunming-Montreal Framework targets and the sustainable blue economy into national and local marine development plans.

VI. Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation

A sound ecological environment is an inherent requirement for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation and an important foundation for building a Beautiful China. Over the past 5 years, China has continuously improved its policy system around key areas such as the ecological and environmental monitoring system, the integrated conservation and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, the national park system, major biodiversity conservation projects, and the realization of the value of ecological products, promoting ecological and biodiversity conservation and restoration work to develop in depth toward systematic governance, comprehensive policy application, and long-term management.

(I) Building a modernized ecological and environmental monitoring system

The construction of a biodiversity monitoring and ecological quality supervision and monitoring system was continuously advanced. In January 2022, the Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for National Nature Protected Areas (for Trial Implementation)[167] was issued, proposing to build a national biodiversity monitoring system and a space-air-ground integrated monitoring system for national nature protected areas in accordance with the principles of "unified planning, unified standards, unified platform, and unified management." In September 2023, the Work Plan for National Ecological Quality Supervision and Monitoring (2023–2025)[168] was issued, clarifying the advancement of the construction of a national ecological quality supervision and monitoring network, and incorporating ecological quality monitoring into the ecological protection and restoration supervision system. In November of the same year, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment announced the list of the first batch of national ecological quality comprehensive monitoring stations,[169] improving the layout of ecological quality monitoring.

The ecological and environmental monitoring system was further digitalized, intelligentized, and institutionalized. In terms of digitalization and intelligence, in

March 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modernized Ecological and Environmental Monitoring System,[170] clarifying the advancement of the construction of a space-air-ground-sea integrated monitoring network and the digital and intelligent transformation of monitoring. In March 2025, the Plan for the Digital and Intelligent Transformation of the National Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Network[171] was issued, promoting the upgrading of the monitoring network toward digitalization and intelligence. In September 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment proposed building version 2.0 of the national ecological and environmental monitoring network,[172] with the goal of achieving "omnipresent perception, human-machine collaboration, self-controllability, and intelligent efficiency." In terms of institutionalization, in November 2025, China's first Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Regulations[173] were issued, providing solid legal safeguards for monitoring work. In December of the same year, the Supplementary Requirements for the Review of Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Institutions under the Qualification Accreditation of Inspection and Testing Institutions (2025)[174] were issued, further strengthening standardized and whole-process management requirements at the institutional supervision level.

(II) Advancing the integrated conservation and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts

The integrated conservation and restoration projects for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts continued to be advanced. In June 2022, the Ministry of Finance announced the results of the competitive selection for the second batch of such projects,[175] bringing nine projects into the scope of support. In the same month, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly held a project promotion meeting,[176] emphasizing the implementation of the concept that "mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts are a community of life" and enhancing the ecosystem quality

and carbon sink capacity of key ecological areas. In 2023, the "Three Norths" shelterbelt campaign was fully launched, continuing to advance systematic governance around key areas such as the Yellow River "great bend," the Horqin and Hunshandake sandy lands, and the Hexi Corridor–Taklamakan Desert edge. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the scope of project implementation was expanded to cover 19 provinces, promoting the expansion of ecological restoration from local pilots to regional coordination.

The system was optimized and improved. In December 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Measures for the Supervision of the Ecological Environment of Ecological Protection Red Lines (for Trial Implementation), focusing on national key ecological function areas, ecological protection red lines, and nature protected areas, and accelerating the implementation of major projects for the protection and restoration of important ecosystems. In March 2024, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening Eco-Environmental Zoning Management,[177] improving the spatial differentiated governance mechanism for the ecological environment in terms of policy formulation, environmental access, and environmental management. In August 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources, together with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, issued the Opinions on Studying and Applying the Experience of Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization's "Xiamen Practice" to Deeply Advance Ecological Protection and Restoration in the New Period,[178] further improving the top-level design of ecological protection and restoration in terms of planning leadership, source governance, and systematic governance. In November of the same year, the National Bulletin on Ecological Protection and Restoration 2024[179] was issued for the first time, systematically summarizing the practice, institutional development, and comprehensive effectiveness of national ecological protection and restoration, and bringing related work into a standardized and normalized information release stage.

Policy coordination was strengthened. In August 2025, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and nine other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Synergy of Enforcement and Judicial Work to Serve and Safeguard the Ecological and Environmental Protection and High-Quality Development of the Yangtze River Basin,[180] promoting the construction of a cross-regional, cross-departmental synergistic governance mechanism for ecological restoration in the Yangtze River Basin. In October of the same year, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Guidelines for the Implementation Evaluation of Provincial Territorial Space Ecological Restoration Plans (for Trial Implementation),[181] further improving the technical system and standard norms for the implementation evaluation of ecological restoration plans. In January 2026, the Ministry of Finance revised and issued the Administrative Measures for Key Ecological Protection and Restoration Governance Funds,[182] optimizing the mode of financial support and strengthening performance management and whole-process supervision.

(III) Systematically advancing the national park system

The national park and nature protected area system bears the important mission of safeguarding the national ecological security pattern, protecting important natural ecosystems, and enhancing ecosystem service functions. Against the backdrop of the continuing deepening of the ecological civilization system reform, the construction of the national park system has continuously improved its institutional system around spatial layout optimization, categorized management and operational mechanism improvement, and the strengthening of the rule of law and standards.

In October 2021, China officially designated its first batch of national parks, namely Sanjiangyuan, Giant Panda, Northeast China Tiger and Leopard, Hainan Tropical Rainforest and Wuyi Mountains. Spanning 10 provincial-level administrative regions, these parks cover a total area of 230,000 square kilometres and host nearly 30% of China's terrestrial wild flora and fauna under national key protection. The launch of this first batch embodies China's national park philosophy featuring "ecological protection

first, national representation and public welfare for all." It delivers holistic conservation of critical ecological zones, encompassing typical natural ecosystems, precious natural landscapes and cultural heritage within these regions, and safeguards the country's most iconic flagship species.

In December 2022, the National Park Spatial Layout Plan[183] was issued, making systematic arrangements for the overall pattern of national parks, proposing the selection of 49 national park candidate areas, designating key ecological regions such as the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Yangtze River Basin, and the Yellow River Basin as key layout directions, promoting the incorporation of important ecological spaces into the national park system as a whole, and clarifying that the world's largest national park system will be basically built by 2035. At the same time, it proposed the gradual construction of a "one park, one law" legal management framework, laying the foundation for the institutionalized construction of national parks.

In 2023–2024, the categorized management system and operational mechanism of national parks continued to be improved. In October 2023, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration issued the Administrative Measures for National Natural Parks (for Trial Implementation),[184] making institutional norms for the establishment conditions, zoned control, and protection and utilization methods of forest parks, wetland parks, and geological parks, and further clarifying their functional positioning and management requirements in the nature protected area system. In January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2030),[185] clarifying the strategic objectives, priority areas, and action pathways for biodiversity conservation in the new period. In March 2024, the Ministry of Finance and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration jointly issued the Administrative Measures for the Performance of National Park Funds,[186] strengthening the supervision of the use of national park construction funds through the establishment of a whole-process performance management mechanism, and promoting national park construction toward refined management.

In 2025–2026, the national park system developed toward the rule of law and standardization. In September 2025, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the National Park Law of the People's Republic of China,[187] establishing the protection and management system of national parks in the form of special legislation for the first time, clarifying the establishment of a nature protected area system with national parks as the main body, and bringing the nature protected area system into a unified legal framework. In December 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Technical Specifications for the Assessment of the Effectiveness of National Park Ecological and Environmental Protection (for Trial Implementation)[188] and other relevant technical norms, strengthening the monitoring, assessment, and dynamic management of the ecological protection effectiveness of national parks and natural parks. In February 2026, the State Council revised the Regulations on Nature Reserves of the People's Republic of China,[189] bringing nature reserves, together with national parks and natural parks, into the nature protected area system framework, further unifying the rules for zoned control, and strengthening the requirements for monitoring and patrol and legal liability, promoting the accelerated formation of an integrated management mechanism for the nature protected area system.

(IV) Implementing major biodiversity conservation projects

In March 2022, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and other departments issued the Construction Plan for Major Projects of National Parks and Other Nature Protected Areas and Wild Animal and Plant Protection (2021–2035),[190] making coordinated arrangements for the construction of the nature protected area system and major projects for wild animal and plant protection, and clarifying the overall layout and key directions for project implementation.

In 2023, policy focused on the construction of a biodiversity monitoring network and the follow-up of major project implementation. In its reply to a CPPCC proposal,[191] the Ministry of Ecology and Environment mentioned that biodiversity observation sample areas had been set up nationwide to support ecosystem monitoring and

assessment, and that the relevant monitoring network was being gradually improved. In the same year, in its reply to a motion by a deputy to the National People's Congress,[192] it further emphasized the advancement of major biodiversity conservation projects.

In 2024, the funding and implementation safeguards for ecological protection and restoration projects were further strengthened. In May 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the Administrative Measures for Central Budgetary Investment in Ecological Protection and Restoration,[193] clarifying that relevant projects such as wild animal and plant protection and the construction of nature protected areas would receive central budgetary investment support, and strengthening the capacity to safeguard the implementation of major projects through fiscal funding arrangements.

Since 2025, China has further deployed eco-environmental zoning management and the overall planning of the "Three Norths" project. In July 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment deliberated and adopted the Three-Year Work Plan for Further Deepening the Reform and Application of the Eco-Environmental Zoning Management System (2025–2027),[194] emphasizing the strengthening of spatial boundary constraints through eco-environmental zoning management, moving ecological protection requirements forward in territorial space development activities, and providing front-end control for biodiversity conservation. In September of the same year, the Overall Plan for the "Three Norths" Project[195] proposed to advance desertification control, ecological restoration, and the construction of ecological security barriers in a coordinated manner, strengthening the synergy between ecological protection and territorial space governance.

(V) Exploring pathways for realizing the value of ecological products

In 2022, important progress was made in the institutional development of the realization of ecological product value, with accounting pilots, technical norms, and realization

mechanisms continuously advanced. In March 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Bureau of Statistics jointly issued the Specifications for the Accounting of Gross Ecological Product Value (for Trial Implementation),[196] clarifying the indicator system, methodological scope, and data sources for gross ecological product value accounting, providing a basic technical basis for ecological product value accounting. In June, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the National Bureau of Statistics jointly launched a forest resource value accounting pilot,[197] carrying out forest resource value accounting in Inner Mongolia, Fujian, Henan, Hainan, Qinghai, and other provinces (autonomous regions), and concurrently advancing research on grassland resource value accounting.

In 2023–2024, the focus was on the conversion and application scenarios of ecological product value. In October 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments issued the Three-Year Action Plan for Accelerating the Development of "Bamboo Substituting for Plastic,"[198] expanding the pathways for realizing ecological product value from the perspectives of resource substitution and green consumption. Since 2024, the market-based mechanism for realizing ecological product value has been further improved. In December 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Opinions on Promoting the Realization of the Value of Ecological Products through High-Level Protection and High-Efficiency Utilization of Natural Resources,[199] improving the institutional design in terms of ecological product production, allocation, and trading. In August 2025, the People's Bank of China, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration jointly issued the Notice on Financial Support for the High-Quality Development of Forestry,[200] providing systematic financial support for the realization of the value of forestry ecological products. In November 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the list of the second round of national pilots for the mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products,[201] with the pilot work further focusing on enhancing ecosystem carbon sink capacity and innovating market-based trading mechanisms, and exploring composite development models such

as "ecological protection and restoration + renewable energy."

(VI) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of building a modernized ecological and environmental monitoring system, the 2020 CCICED recommendations suggested strengthening the construction of an ecological and environmental monitoring and early warning system, improving the quality and informatization level of monitoring data, and building a standardized and normalized natural capital value accounting system. In 2022, it pointed out the need to establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build a multi-domain synergistic governance monitoring and assessment platform, and incorporate climate and biodiversity goals into nature-based financing decisions. In 2025, it proposed conducting multi-dimensional biodiversity monitoring and assessment and research on the sustainable use of biological resources.

In terms of systematically advancing the national park system, the 2021 CCICED recommendations suggested strengthening the construction of national parks and protected areas, identifying low-cost, high-efficiency priority protected areas, and safeguarding ecological integrity. In 2022, it pointed out the need to strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and build a network of national parks and marine protected areas. In 2024, it pointed out the need to expand the scale of national parks and improve the protected area system and management mechanisms.

In terms of advancing the integrated conservation and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts and major biodiversity conservation projects, the 2020 CCICED recommendations suggested adopting an ecosystem-based approach to support high-quality green growth, and implementing labour-intensive ecological public works such as afforestation, wetland and coastal zone restoration, and soil and waterbody restoration. In 2022, it pointed out the need to strengthen the ecological protection and restoration of basins, implement the action of "giving space back to rivers," strictly observe ecological protection red lines and territorial spatial

planning, strictly implement the zoning management system, optimize land-sea territorial spatial planning, implement best environmental impact assessments, and strictly observe ecological protection red lines and the protection of ecosystems and ecological corridors. In 2025, it pointed out the need to promote nature-based solutions, optimize and improve the ecological protection red line system, and enhance the coordination between renewable energy development and the ecological protection red line system.

In terms of realizing the value of ecological products, the 2020 CCICED policy recommendations pointed out the need to improve the accounting methods for ecological capital service value, strengthen the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning, and safeguard the integrity and healthy, sustainable development of ecosystems. In 2021, it pointed out the need to fully consider the value of natural capital and ecosystem services.

VII. Regional and International Cooperation

Over the past 5 years, China has continuously advanced international cooperation in the field of ecology and environment, consolidating the foundation of cooperation through bilateral dialogue, deepening environment and climate synergistic action with Europe, France, Canada, and neighbouring countries, and promoting the achievement of a number of joint statements and cooperation programs. Under multilateral frameworks, China has actively participated in international negotiations and implementation processes on climate, oceans, biodiversity, and plastic pollution, advancing global environmental governance towards deeper and more substantive outcomes.. Relying on the green Belt and Road, the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, and South-South cooperation on climate change, it has provided support to other developing countries, continuously improved regional and international cooperation platforms, and made pragmatic contributions to global green and low-carbon development.

(I) Deepening bilateral ecological and environmental protection cooperation

Deepening the China-Europe green partnership. The China-EU High-Level Environment and Climate Dialogue deepens bilateral cooperation in ecological, environmental and climate action. Since 2022, four sessions of the Dialogue have been convened, continuously advancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the multilateral climate governance process. The 6th session[202] was held in July 2025 between Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council, and Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission. The two sides exchanged views on tackling climate challenges jointly and protecting the ecological environment. In July 2025, Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Beijing with President of the European Council António Costa and President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen, reaching important consensus on further deepening China-Europe relations, and issuing the Joint Statement of the Leaders of China and Europe on Responding to Climate Change. In June 2025, China signed cooperation documents in the field of environment and climate with Italy, France, and other counties; China and the United

Kingdom held their first climate ministerial dialogue and environment ministerial dialogue. In December 2025, China and France released the Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic on Cooperation to Address Global Climate and Environmental Challenges. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the three Rio Conventions, the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They welcomed the impending entry into force of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and called on all countries to sign or ratify it at an early date. Both sides agreed to strengthen communication on carbon pricing, climate finance and investment, methane abatement, carbon footprint methodologies and climate adaptation. They supported tripling the global installed nuclear power capacity by 2050, and underscored efforts to protect marine biodiversity on the high seas and the environmental protection of the Antarctic region.

Advancing cooperation between China and Canada in the fields of climate and the environment. In January 2026, the leaders of China and Canada met, and the two sides signed a number of cooperation documents in trade and economics, customs, energy, construction, culture, and public security, and issued the Joint Statement of the Leaders of China and Canada. The statement mentioned that the two sides agreed to support exchanges and cooperation in the field of clean energy, to seek to strengthen exchanges and cooperation within the framework of the G20, and to agree to deepen cooperation in the fields of climate and the environment through mechanisms such as the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and cooperation documents such as the Memorandum of Understanding on China-Canada Climate Change Cooperation and the Memorandum of Understanding on China-Canada Environmental Cooperation.

In November 2023, China and the United States jointly issued the Sunnylands Statement on Enhancing Cooperation to Address the Climate Crisis,[203] deciding to launch the "Working Group on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s," and accelerating specific cooperation plans and projects in key areas such as the energy transition, methane and other non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions, the circular economy and resource utilization efficiency, subnational cooperation, forests, the synergy of greenhouse gas and air pollutant emission reduction, 2035 nationally determined contributions, and COP28.

Through bilateral mechanisms such as the Sub-Committee on Environmental Protection Cooperation of the China-Russia Prime Ministers' Regular Meeting Committee, the China-Kazakhstan Committee on Environmental Protection Cooperation, and the China-Singapore Environmental Policy Dialogue, ecological and environmental dialogue and exchanges are deepened, and green, low-carbon and sustainable development is jointly promoted. On July 3, 2025, the 20th Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Environmental Protection Cooperation of the China-Russia Prime Ministers' Regular Meeting Committee was held in Tianjin.[204] The Chinese Co-Chair of the Sub-Committee, Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu, and the Russian Co-Chair, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation Alexander Kozlov, led delegations to attend and co-chair the meeting, respectively. It was noted by the Chinese side that in recent years, China-Russia cooperation in traditional fields such as environmental emergency liaison, transboundary water quality monitoring, and transboundary nature reserves and biodiversity conservation has been steadily advanced, cooperation in emerging fields such as solid waste management and climate change response has been continuously expanded, and coordination and collaboration under multilateral frameworks have been continuously strengthened. On January 16, 2026, the 12th Meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Committee on Environmental Cooperation was held via video link.[205] At the meeting, the 2026 work plan of the Committee on Environmental Cooperation was approved, and the meeting minutes were signed. On July 16, 2025, the 7th China-

Singapore Environmental Policy Dialogue was held in Beijing.[206] Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment of China Guo Fang and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment of Singapore Loh Ka Leung attended the meeting. In-depth exchanges were conducted at the meeting on topics such as solid waste management, the carbon market, nuclear and radiation safety, and environmental science and technology.

In April 2025, the fifth meeting of the China-Brazil Environment and Climate Change Sub-committee was held, exchanging views on environmental protection, climate change response, and biodiversity conservation, and signing the Work Plan of the Environment and Climate Change Sub-committee of the China-Brazil High-Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee (2025-2029).

(II) Enhancing multilateral consensus and cooperation on ecological and environmental protection

Deeply participating in multilateral environmental dialogue and action, China has actively participated in international ecological and environmental conferences, including the United Nations Environment Assembly, the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Sustainability, the BRICS Environment Ministers Meeting, and the Florence Process Meeting. Under multilateral mechanisms around topics such as global biodiversity conservation, climate change response, plastic pollution prevention and control, marine protection, and waste and the circular economy, China has shared its experience in ecological and environmental protection and green and low-carbon transformation, and promoted the achievement of cooperative consensus in the fields of environment and climate.

In October 2024, Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the 16th BRICS Summit and proposed building a "Green BRICS." China is willing to leverage its own advantages and work with BRICS countries to expand cooperation in green industries, clean energy,

and green minerals, promote the "greening" of the whole industrial chain, enrich the "green content" of cooperation, and enhance the "gold content" of development. In November of the same year, at the first session of the 19th G20 Summit, President Xi announced eight actions for China to support global development, including promoting green development as part of China's actions to support the high-quality joint construction of the Belt and Road.

In September 2025, the 26th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea adopted and signed a new phase of the joint action plan, the Tripartite Joint Action Plan on Environmental Cooperation (2026–2030), and the Joint Communiqué of the 26th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, laying a solid foundation for environmental cooperation among the three countries for the next 5 years. In December 2025, during the high-level segment of the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, China and UNEP jointly held a press conference for the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, releasing the second batch of projects benefiting 34 developing countries.[207] In May 2026, China, Brazil, and the European Union co-chaired the first high-level meeting of the Open Coalition of Carbon Emission Rights Trading Markets in Florence, Italy, signed the coalition's work outline, and agreed to the accession of Germany and New Zealand, marking the coalition's transition from the initiative stage to the substantive construction stage.

In September 2025, President Xi announced at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Tianjin Summit the establishment of the China-SCO Green Industry Cooperation Platform. During the summit, President Xi put forward for the first time the Global Governance Initiative, the core of which is to pursue sovereign equality, observe international rule of law, practice multilateralism, advocate people-centred approaches, and emphasize action orientation, systematically answering key questions on global governance such as who governs, for whom, how to reform, and where to go. The initiative adheres to the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and

shared benefits, practices true multilateralism, and leads the reform of the global governance system, providing China's solution for safeguarding the international order and improving global governance. In April 2026, the SCO Green and Sustainable Development Forum was successfully held, releasing the "Ningbo Initiative for SCO Countries' Cooperation on Sustainable Development—Co-building Ecology, Green Action." In September 2024, the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and the ninth ministerial meeting were held, and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation–Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027) adopted by the summit proposed that China and Africa jointly advance the "Green Development Partnership Action" in the next 3 years. In October 2024, the 2024 China-ASEAN Environment Cooperation Forum was held, continuing to provide a platform for environmental policy dialogue and exchange between China and ASEAN countries.

(III) Constructively participating in multilateral environmental governance processes

1. Actively promoting the global climate governance process

In December 2024, China submitted on schedule the First Biennial Transparency Report of the People's Republic of China on Climate Change and the Fourth Two-Year Update Report of the People's Republic of China on Climate Change, playing a positive and constructive role in advancing the international negotiation process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement.

In April 2025, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a video address to the Leaders' Summit on Climate and the Just Transition, reaffirming important elements including adherence to multilateralism, deepening international cooperation, promoting a just transition, and strengthening pragmatic action.

In September 2025, President Xi delivered a video address to the United Nations Climate Change Summit, announcing China's new round of nationally determined

contribution targets: by 2035, China's net greenhouse gas emissions across the whole economy will fall by 7%–10% from the peak, striving to do better; the share of non-fossil energy consumption in total energy consumption will reach more than 30%; the total installed capacity of wind and solar power generation will reach more than six times that of 2020, striving to reach 3.6 billion kilowatts; forest stock volume will reach more than 24 billion cubic metres; new-energy vehicles will become the mainstream of newly sold vehicles; the national carbon emission rights trading market will cover major high-emission industries; and a climate-adaptive society will be basically built.[208]

2. Deeply participating in global ocean governance

In August 2022, the Ministry of Natural Resources took the lead and coordinated relevant ministries and commissions to establish the China Committee for the "Ocean Decade," to plan, deploy, and advance the work of the "Ocean Decade." At present, China has successfully obtained approval for one "Ocean Decade" collaboration centre and five major scientific programs, including the "Seamless Ocean-Climate Forecasting System" and "Global Ocean Negative Emissions," laying a solid foundation for China's participation in ocean international cooperation under the United Nations framework.

On September 20, 2023, China signed the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[209] (the "BBNJ Agreement") at the United Nations headquarters in New York, reflecting China's high regard for the protection and sustainable use of the ocean and its commitment to practicing and upholding true multilateralism, and representing a key measure for practicing the concept of a maritime community of shared future and deeply participating in global ocean governance.

In June 2025, Chinese Vice President Han Zheng attended the third United Nations Ocean Conference and spoke in the general debate, announcing that China would carry

out bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects to support developing countries such as Small Island Developing States in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals; would provide 5,000 training places for developing countries to promote their capacity building for sustainable ocean development; would, through the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, strengthen cooperation with relevant international organizations to promote ocean governance; and would support the early entry into force and full operation of the BBNJ Agreement, using pragmatic measures to help achieve sustainable global ocean development.

In January 2026, to promote the realization of the purposes and objectives of the BBNJ Agreement and safeguard the overall interests of the international community, China submitted an application to the United Nations to designate Xiamen as a candidate city for the seat of the BBNJ Agreement secretariat.[210]

3. Working together to advance the global biodiversity conservation process

In December 2022, the second part of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) was held in Montreal. China, as the presidency, led the substantive and political affairs of the conference and strongly promoted the adoption of the landmark Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

In May 2024, Chinese Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang attended the signing ceremony of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund cooperation agreement in Beijing and delivered an address. China took the lead in funding the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, making an important contribution to global biodiversity conservation. The Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed cooperation agreements with relevant United Nations agencies. The first batch of nine projects was launched, covering 15 developing countries. As of October 2025, the fund had approved a second batch of 22 projects, benefiting 34 developing countries.

In September 2025, China hosted the Fifth World Congress on Biosphere Reserves and adopted the Hangzhou Strategy and Action Plan (2026-2035), integrating the Kunming-Montreal Framework targets into the Man and the Biosphere Programme.

In September 2026, the Global Review Dialogue on the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was convened in Kunming, Yunnan. Convened at a critical midpoint in the progress toward the Framework's 2030 targets, the meeting systematically reviewed national progress and gaps in implementation, providing countries with an opportunity to exchange views and recalibrate the direction of their actions.

4. Constructively participating in the negotiation process of the international instrument on plastic pollution

China has always participated deeply in the negotiations in a constructive manner, adhering to the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and advocating a global plastic pollution governance path that takes into account different national conditions and is pragmatic and balanced. At the end of November 2024, China organized participation in the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution (INC-5),[211] constructively participating in the negotiation process, promoting the bridging of differences among member states, contributing China's solutions between sessions, and actively advancing the negotiation process of the international instrument on plastic pollution. In August 2025, the Chinese delegation attended the resumed fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution (INC-5.2),[212] in which China participated deeply in the negotiation and consultation of all topics and took the initiative to propose bridging solutions on key issues. China attended the ministerial round table, shared its experience and practices in plastic pollution governance, and called on all parties to uphold multilateralism and strive to explore feasible, incremental, and effective pathways for advancing global plastic pollution governance.

5. Actively fulfilling the obligations under the three conventions on chemicals and waste

On December 30, 2022, China ratified the amendment to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants to list three types of persistent organic pollutants, including polychlorinated naphthalenes, and the amendment to list three types of persistent organic pollutants, including short-chain chlorinated paraffins. The amendments entered into force for China on June 6, 2023.[213]

In April 2025, China participated in the high-level segment of the 2025 Joint Conference of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions.[214] During the conference, China held a side event on "Dedicated to New Pollutant Governance, Building a Beautiful and Healthy World," discussing with all parties topics such as compliance with the three conventions on chemicals and waste, the negotiation of the international instrument on plastic pollution, the science-policy panel on chemicals and waste, and the implementation of the Global Chemicals Framework.

(IV) Further promoting South-South cooperation

In terms of biodiversity conservation, China has actively supported developing countries in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Framework through the Kunming Biodiversity Fund. In May 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed relevant cooperation agreements with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Multilateral Trust Fund Office in Beijing, officially launching the Kunming Fund.

In terms of climate change response, China has actively helped other developing countries enhance their capacity to respond to climate change and assisted their green and low-carbon transformation. Over the past 5 years, through cooperative construction of low-carbon demonstration zones, the implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects, and capacity-building training, China has provided support to other

developing countries—especially Small Island Developing States, least developed countries, and African countries—in responding to climate change. As of May 2026, China had signed 56 cooperation documents with 43 developing countries, held more than 300 training courses on South-South cooperation on climate change, and trained more than 10,000 professionals in the field of climate change response, providing tangible assistance to relevant countries in actively responding to climate change.

In terms of international cooperation on the green development of the Belt and Road, in October 2023, President Xi, at the opening ceremony of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, pointed out that China will continue to deepen cooperation in green infrastructure, green energy, and green transport, increase support for the Belt and Road International Coalition 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. China will implement the Belt and Road Green Investment Principles and provide 100,000 training places for partner countries by 2030.[215]

(V) Relevant CCICED policy recommendations

In terms of deepening regional and bilateral/multilateral consensus and cooperation on ecological and environmental protection, the 2022 CCICED recommendations suggested continuing to promote bilateral and multilateral climate and biodiversity dialogue and exchange, and actively conducting Track 2 and Track 1.5 dialogues through mechanisms such as the China-Europe High-Level Environment and Climate Dialogue and the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action. The 2023 recommendations suggested strengthening dialogue and exchange through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road International Coalition for Green Development. The 2024 recommendations suggested using existing multilateral mechanisms to establish an exchange platform for low-carbon industrial investment and trade, strengthen dialogue, and find solutions acceptable to all parties; deepening climate and environmental international cooperation, synergizing climate, biodiversity, ocean, and

environmental protection actions, and jointly building a clean and beautiful world. The 2025 recommendations suggested coordinating mechanisms for international cooperation on green development, considering launching a global green development initiative, and establishing an inclusive and mutually beneficial international green supply chain cooperation network.

Regarding global climate governance, the 2022 CCICED recommendations suggested maintaining the momentum of joint action on nature and climate and promoting synergistic efficiency, and strengthening the construction of the environmental governance system and enhancing the synergistic efficiency of multilateral environmental conventions. The 2024 recommendations suggested actively leading and promoting the global environment and climate governance process; promoting multilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; promoting the integration of global climate finance with poverty reduction, infrastructure construction, and sustainable development goals through multi-level financing models; and strengthening international cooperation and research on climate adaptation, and exchanging experience, practices, and lessons.

In terms of comprehensive marine management, the 2019 CCICED policy recommendations supported innovative global marine governance. In the development of deep-sea resources, China should actively participate in the formulation and revision of relevant international norms and focus on developing a sustainable marine economy together with Belt and Road partner countries.

In terms of plastic pollution negotiations, the 2022 CCICED recommendations suggested that, before the formal introduction of a global plastic pollution governance treaty, the reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution of plastics be encouraged, international cooperation be strengthened, and pilot projects be launched. The 2024 recommendations suggested promoting the achievement on schedule of a pragmatic, balanced, and legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution.

In terms of global biodiversity conservation, the 2024 CCICED recommendations suggested expanding private sector financial support for biodiversity conservation through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN).

In terms of further promoting South-South cooperation, the 2021 and 2022 CCICED recommendations suggested that, in conjunction with the Belt and Road South-South cooperation plan on climate change and the Green Silk Road Envoy Program, capacity-building projects be further implemented, closer green and sustainable development partnerships be built, and partner countries be helped to enhance their capacity to respond to climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery. The 2023 recommendations suggested establishing a Belt and Road climate investment and financing and green credit system to reduce the financing costs of low-carbon projects; using the opportunity of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation to put forward initiatives such as international cooperation on green and low-carbon development; coordinating the resources of all parties; carrying out demonstration cooperation on innovative application scenarios such as "Photovoltaic+"; and exploring profit models for green cooperation projects suited to the characteristics of developing countries. The 2024 recommendations suggested adhering to mutual benefit, transferring low-carbon capacity and technology to developing countries, focusing on the low-carbon and sustainable development of the whole industrial chain in the process of capacity implementation, and supporting developing countries in achieving green growth. The 2024 recommendations also suggested strengthening international cooperation and jointly safeguarding international trade rules through the green Belt and Road initiative and South-North-South cooperation, to build a clean and beautiful world.

VIII. Conclusion

In the past 5 years, with the goal of building modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature, China has coordinated the advancement of ecological civilization top-level design, rule of law, pollution control, ecological protection, and green and low-carbon transformation. The ecological and environmental quality has continued to improve, the effectiveness of ecological protection and restoration has been remarkable, and the modernization level of ecological and environmental governance has been significantly enhanced. Facing multiple global environmental challenges, China has actively participated in international environmental governance, deepened green international cooperation, and has become an important participant, contributor, and leader in the construction of global ecological civilization.

Over the past 5 years, CCICED has closely followed the main thread of comprehensive green transformation and the synergy of global environmental governance, conducted in-depth research around major issues in the field of environment and development in China and the world, and produced a batch of high-quality policy outcomes. Relevant policy recommendations have been highly valued by the Chinese government, and many outcomes have been incorporated into top-level institutional arrangements such as the national 5-year plans, the rule of law for the ecological environment, the construction of the national carbon market, and multilateral climate cooperation, effectively playing the role of an international high-end think tank in support and as a bridge for Chinese and international environmental policy dialogue, and making positive contributions to advancing Beautiful China construction and global sustainable development.

The 15th Five-Year Plan period is a critical period for laying a solid foundation and making comprehensive efforts to basically achieve socialist modernization. It is also a critical stage for building a Beautiful China, building on past achievements while advancing the cause, expanding its scope and improving its quality, and promoting fundamental improvements in the ecological environment. It is also a crucial period and

decisive phase for China to achieve carbon peaking. China will fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization, firmly uphold and put into practice the concept that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, take carbon peaking and carbon neutrality as the driving force, coordinate efforts to advance carbon reductions, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth, accelerate the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, and build a Beautiful China where humanity and nature coexist in harmony. The CCICED Phase VIII will remain committed to serving China's development and contributing to global governance, and providing policy advice in response to major strategic needs in the fields of environment and development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, systematically summarize China's experience of green development, and, with forward-looking research and pragmatic measures, contribute China's wisdom and China's solutions to global sustainable development and the joint building of a clean and beautiful world.

Appendix: Overview on the Relevance of China's Environmental and Development Policies and CCICED Policy Recommendations during 2022-2026

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
Environmental and Development Planning	March 2026	The Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress voted to approve the Outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China.	Closely centering on the theme of high-quality development, the Outline of the 15th Five-Year Plan points out the need to actively and steadily advance carbon peaking, balance development and emissions reduction, carry out solid actions to achieve carbon peaking, accelerate the adjustment and optimization of the industrial structure, energy structure, and transportation structure, and ensure that the carbon peaking goal is achieved on schedule. It calls for advancing the green transition of energy, achieving deep carbon reduction in industry, and promoting low-carbon development in urban-rural areas and transportation; continuously improving environmental quality; enhancing the diversity and stability of ecosystems; developing green finance and markets; and accelerating the formation of green modes of production and lifestyles.	The CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for maintaining strategic resolve toward the "Dual Carbon" goals; incorporating climate adaptation goals and requirements into the 15th Five-Year Plan, particularly comprehensive plans such as the territorial spatial plan; raising renewable energy development targets in line with the times; promoting a win-win path for the economy and the climate; and driving a comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society during the 15th Five-Year Plan period. It called for deepening international cooperation on climate and the environment and further improving the international governance system; coordinating carbon reduction, pollution reduction, energy, supply chains, and food security while synergistically advancing carbon reduction and pollution reduction; accelerating the digitalization and greening of traditional

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	December 2023	The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Advancing the Building of a Beautiful China	Comprehensively advance the building of a Beautiful China, aiming to achieve harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature and promote green and low-carbon development. By strengthening ecological protection, optimizing the layout of territorial space, promoting the green transformation of the economy and society, and accelerating the process of ecological civilization construction. With green and low-carbon development as the main thread, it promotes the comprehensive improvement of the ecological environment and lays a solid foundation for building a Beautiful China.	industries; and building a green finance system and a new power system, and improving the legal framework. The CCICED 2025 Recommendation called for, while effectively addressing climate change, synergistically achieving the goals of natural ecological protection, strengthening environmental and climate resilience, and creating a healthy and safe production and living environment. Over the next five years, attention to and investment in climate resilience and the construction of climate adaptation systems should be strengthened; the laws of industrial development should be followed; efforts should be made to boost green demand to maintain the rapid development momentum of green and low-carbon industries, so as to lay a solid foundation for implementing green development strategies such as carbon neutrality; and reform and opening up should be further deepened, practical action strengthened, and joint efforts made to build a clean, beautiful, and sustainable world.
	June 2026	State Council, Plan for the Building of a Beautiful China during the 15th Five-Year Plan Period	The document sets out the overall framework, main indicators, and sector-specific goals and priority tasks for building a Beautiful China during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, and requires people's governments at all levels to refine and implement the goals and tasks in accordance with the plan, ensuring that the building of a Beautiful China achieves results on schedule.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	January 2025	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the Implementation Opinions on Building Pilot Zones for a Beautiful China	The document requires taking deepening the battle against pollution, improving the quality of the ecological environment, and enhancing people's well-being as the focus, and constructing pilot zones for a Beautiful China at the regional, provincial, municipal, and county levels in a tiered and categorized manner. By the end of 2027, a batch of achievements in practical and institutional innovation should be formed, and demonstration models with distinctive features that satisfy the public should be established, so as to accumulate experience and set benchmarks for comprehensively advancing the building of a Beautiful China.	The CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for fully mobilizing public and private sector capital to establish a comprehensive long-term financing policy framework that drives green and low-carbon technology innovation; mobilizing capital from multiple sources, including bank loans, equity investment, and green bonds, to form a multi-level and multi-channel green finance system; and building a financial services system centered on venture capital and supported by the stock market to back original and transformative green and low-carbon technology innovation. It also encouraged long-term or patient capital funds to become the principal source of green investment. The 2023 Recommendation called for using a combination of incentives, including taxation, pricing, compensation, and procurement, to shape a diversified green and climate investment and financing mechanism; accelerating the development of classification catalogs, transition finance rules, and standards; emphasizing disclosure of information on climate, environmental, and biodiversity loss risks; and regulating the ESG investment market.
	August 2024	The Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Implementation Opinions on Protecting and Sustainably Using Natural Resources to Solidly Advance the Building of a Beautiful China	The document requires focusing on building a Beautiful China and, anchored in the work positioning of strictly safeguarding the resource security bottom line, optimizing the territorial and spatial development pattern, promoting green and low-carbon development, and safeguarding the rights and interests of resource assets, strictly controlling the three control lines, namely arable land and permanent basic farmland, the ecological protection red line, and	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			the urban development boundary. It calls for building a new pattern of territorial and spatial development and protection, raising the level of intensive resource utilization, consolidating the ecological security barrier, and strengthening the capacity to ensure energy and resource security.	The 2021 Recommendation called for setting a green investment roadmap with clear targets, tasks, and timelines to drive the achievement of the "Dual Carbon" goals, and encouraging innovation in climate investment and financing products and tools, with the launch of local pilots.
	February 2025	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and 16 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Field of Ecology and Environment to	The document requires that by 2035, the overall effectiveness of the innovation system in the field of ecological environment will be substantially enhanced, the national strategic science and technology capabilities will be comprehensively strengthened, major breakthroughs will be made in the theories and methods of ecological and environmental protection, the level of a number of key technologies, equipment and instruments in areas such as environmental monitoring and simulation will be significantly raised, original innovation capacity and the capacity to transfer and translate research outcomes will be markedly enhanced, the high-caliber scientific and technological talent pool will continue to be optimized, and self-reliance and self-	

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		Promote the Building of a Beautiful China.	strengthening in green and low-carbon science and technology will be fully achieved, providing strong scientific and technological support for the fundamental improvement of the ecological environment and the basic realization of the Beautiful China goal.	
	March 2025	The General Office of the State Council issued the Guiding Opinions on Doing a Good Job of the "Five Major Articles" of Finance	The document calls for the provision of high-quality financial supply to support the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development and the building of a Beautiful China; the improvement of the green finance system; the coordinated support for green development and the low-carbon transition; and the formation of strong support for safeguarding national energy security and facilitating the achievement of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.	
	October 2024	The People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, and	The document calls for improving green financial products and services, optimizing the allocation and supply of financial market resources, expanding new green finance business forms and models, strengthening financial regulation and risk prevention, improving the policy system for financial	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		the China Securities Regulatory Commission jointly issued the Opinions on Leveraging the Role of Green Finance to Serve the Building of a Beautiful China.	support for the building of a Beautiful China, and giving better play to the functions of green finance in resource allocation, risk management, and market pricing.	
	January 2026	The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Anchoring Agricultural and Rural Modernization and Steadily Promoting Comprehensive Rural Revitalization.	The document proposes the integrated advancement of rural ecological protection and restoration. It calls for continuing the improvement of the rural living environment, enhancing village appearance, and building beautiful villages. It calls for advancing the battle against agricultural and rural pollution, strengthening the systematic governance and ecological protection of major rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and promoting the comprehensive control of soil erosion in key river basins and regions. It calls for firmly enforcing the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River, strengthening quarantine on imported animals and plants and the prevention and control of invasive alien species, comprehensively advancing the	The CCICED 2021 Recommendations called for promoting green revitalization in rural areas, popularizing eco-friendly and climate-friendly tourism, guiding rural areas to adapt measures to local conditions to translate ecological resources and ecological advantages into economic resources and industrial advantages, and planning green development. It also called for integrating rural ecological and environmental protection and the improvement of the rural environment with the development of distinctive rural economies, so as to achieve diversified, appropriately scaled, and green eco-agriculture-oriented rural industrial operations and development. The CCICED 2022 Recommendations called for

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			"Three-North" Shelterbelt Program, and consolidating and expanding achievements in sand prevention and control, among other measures.	formulating a national strategy for the transition to a sustainable agricultural and food system, ensuring food security, promoting the application of new technologies, reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production, and supporting the achievement of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. The CCICED 2024 Recommendations called for accelerating the development of new quality productive forces in green and sustainable agriculture, enhancing the ecological functions of agriculture and biodiversity, and ensuring the ecological security of food production.
	August 2025	The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Promoting High-Quality Urban Development	The document calls for promoting the green and low-carbon transformation of urban development, advancing energy conservation and carbon reduction in the production sector, and implementing actions to improve industrial energy and water efficiency. It calls for comprehensively advancing the construction of water-saving cities, promoting low-carbon and energy-saving products for daily use, further promoting the classification of urban household waste, and prioritizing the development of	CCICED 2021 Recommendation: take the "Dual Carbon" goals as an important strategic lever for green urbanization, regard urban renewal as a major opportunity for the green urbanization transition, and intensify the upgrading of urban green and low-carbon infrastructure. CCICED 2022 Recommendation: in combination with the digital and sustainable development transition, accelerate the promotion of low-carbon technology innovation, advance the digitalization of cities and infrastructure, and

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			urban public transport. It calls for strengthening urban ecological and environmental governance, strengthening the implementation of eco-environmental zoning management and control, further implementing urban ecological restoration projects, and promoting the opening and sharing of urban green spaces. It calls for promoting coordinated emission reductions of air pollutants in key cities and surrounding areas, strengthening the control of urban noise pollution and catering oil fumes, and strengthening the control of emerging pollutants such as antibiotics and microplastics. It calls for making urban governance smarter and more refined, and advancing the city-wide digital transformation.	support the development of sustainable transport and climate-smart production. The CCICED 2023 Recommendation proposes promoting the high-quality development of industries and cities through the coordinated advancement of digitalization and greening, and promoting the establishment of an evaluation system for sustainable urban development. The CCICED 2025 Recommendation proposes building a sustainable high-quality circular economy development model and selecting representative cities to carry out demonstration pilots for circular economy infrastructure.
	June 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and three other departments jointly issued the Ecological Environment	The Plan is a special plan implementing the "1+N+X" requirements of the Outline of the Plan for Ecological Protection and High-Quality Development of the Yellow River Basin, and plays an important role in promoting ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin.	The CCICED 2022 Recommendation called for strengthening integrated management of climate adaptation and building low-carbon and resilient watersheds. It called for enhancing climate adaptation in integrated management of important watersheds; implementing the requirements of the Yangtze River Protection

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		Protection Plan for the Yellow River Basin		Law; establishing coordination mechanisms based on the needs of spatial planning and the coordinated management of pollution reduction, carbon reduction, ecosystem expansion, and growth; conducting climate vulnerability assessments across the entire Yangtze River basin, with a focus on upstream and downstream areas, major tributaries, key urban and rural agglomerations, shorelines, river deltas, flood detention areas, and agricultural and natural ecological zones; and building watershed climate risk early warning systems, strengthening early warning and forecasting for extreme weather events, with particular attention to risks from floods, wildfires, droughts, and heatwaves.
	September 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 16 other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for Further Effectively Winning the Battle for the Protection and Restoration of the Yangtze River	The Plan highlights priorities and coordination, focusing on addressing the prominent ecological and environmental problems facing the great protection of the Yangtze River, and solidly advancing the various tasks of the Yangtze River protection and restoration battle.	
	May 2025	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for the	The plan requires focusing on improving the quality of the water ecological environment, coordinating the management of water resources, water environment, and water ecology, promoting the construction of an ecological environment governance system that integrates upstream and downstream reaches in important river basins, vigorously advancing the protection and construction of beautiful	The CCICED 2022 Recommendation called for strengthening watershed ecological protection and restoration, strengthening the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas; implementing the "Give Rivers Space" initiative to restore river and lake water systems; managing hydropower projects systematically, ensuring that projects undergo scientific, credible, and participatory

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		Protection and Building of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes	rivers and lakes, and enhancing the health of river and lake ecosystems. By 2027, the completion rate of beautiful rivers and lakes will reach approximately 40%.	environmental impact assessments before development, safeguarding hydrological integrity and ecological water requirements, and reducing ecological impacts through measures such as ecological operation and the construction of fish passages; advancing the conversion of farmland to forest in ecologically sensitive areas and strengthening ecological restoration; and attaching importance to the issue of glacial melting in the headwaters of the Yangtze River and strengthening monitoring and early warning. The CCICED 2023 Recommendations called for advancing the coordinated control of water environment governance and integrating the resilience of water resources, water environment, and water ecology. Within the framework of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other river basin protection laws, vertical action plans and horizontal joint agreements should be formulated. On the basis of government coordination mechanisms such as the "National Yangtze River Basin Coordination Mechanism" and the "Local Cooperation Mechanism," a coordination mechanism should be established
	June 2025	The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Comprehensively Advancing River Protection and Management.	The document proposes fully, accurately, and comprehensively applying the new development philosophy, coordinating high-quality development and high-level security, and implementing major regional strategic deployments such as the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River basin. It calls for improving the system for the protection and management of rivers, further strengthening whole-basin management, unifying planning, governance, and dispatch, and promoting joint law enforcement across regions and departments.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				that is cross-departmental, cross-administrative, and involves diverse participants including government, enterprises, and the public.
	June 2024	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Action Plan for the Enhancement and Building of Beautiful Bays	The document requires that bays serve as the basic unit and vehicle of action for marine ecological and environmental protection. By 2025, the construction of beautiful bays will be advanced in priority fashion in over 100 bays, approximately 80 beautiful bays will be basically completed, an investigation of all river-mouths discharging into the sea within the offshore area will be completed, and the rectification of river-mouths in key bays will be basically completed. By 2027, the completion rate of beautiful bays will reach approximately 40%.	CCICED 2023 Recommendation, improve the multi-level comprehensive ocean management system from the central to local levels, formulate standards for the siting and implementation of marine projects, and protect marine ecology.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	October 2023	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan	In order to implement the deployment of the Action Plan for Carbon Peaking, 100 cities and parks with typical and representative features have been selected nationwide to carry out pilot construction for carbon peaking, so as to explore carbon peaking pathways for cities and parks with different resource endowments and development foundations, and to provide operational, replicable, and scalable experience and practices for the whole country.	The CCICED 2023 Recommendation proposes that, in the middle and late period of the 14th Five-Year Plan, pilot projects for dual control of carbon emissions be launched in selected provinces, cities, and key industries. In the early period of the 15th Five-Year Plan, the dual control system for carbon emissions should be trialed nationwide, with carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an expected indicator. After 2030, a carbon emission reduction institutional system centered on total carbon emission control should be improved.
	August 2024	The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transition of Economic and Social Development	The document calls for steadfastly following a path of high-quality development characterized by ecological priority, conservation and intensification, and green and low-carbon growth. Led by the work of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, it calls for coordinated progress in carbon reduction, pollution reduction, ecosystem expansion, and growth; deepening reform of the ecological civilization system; improving the institutional mechanisms for green and low-carbon development; accelerating the comprehensive green	The CCICED 2024 Recommendation calls for the government to strengthen the integration and release of green science and technology-related information and formulate a new round of innovation-oriented green industrial policies. Establish a catalogue of green and low-carbon technologies that takes into account emission reduction benefits, costs, and industrial innovation, and link it with policies such as subsidies and financing. The 2022 Recommendation calls for improving the

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			transformation of economic and social development; and forming a spatial pattern, industrial structure, mode of production, and way of life that conserve resources and protect the environment. It calls for comprehensively advancing the building of a Beautiful China and accelerating the modernization of harmony between humanity and nature.	governance system for green and low-carbon transformation.
	August 2024	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the Work Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of a Carbon Emission Dual-Control System	The Plan requires that carbon emission indicators and related requirements be incorporated into national plans, and that policy systems and management mechanisms for local carbon assessment, industry carbon control, enterprise carbon management, project carbon evaluation, and product carbon footprint be established and improved, effectively linked with the national carbon emissions trading market, so as to build a systematic and complete dual control system for carbon emissions.	The CCICED 2023 Recommendation called for establishing an institutional transition roadmap to shift from "dual control of energy consumption" to "dual control of carbon emissions." During the middle and late period of the 14th Five-Year Plan, pilot programs for dual control of carbon emissions should be launched in selected provinces, cities, and key industries. In the early period of the 15th Five-Year Plan, the dual carbon emissions control system should be trialed nationwide, with carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an expected indicator. After 2030, a carbon reduction institutional system centered on total carbon emissions control should be refined.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	May 2025	The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Transition and Strengthening the Development of the National Carbon Market.	The document proposes accelerating the development of a unified national carbon market, expanding the scope of implementation and the range of participating entities in a planned and phased manner, fostering a more equitable, open and transparent market environment, and striving to optimize the allocation efficiency of carbon emission resources and maximize their benefits, so as to drive the deep transformation of traditional industries. It calls for comprehensively strengthening capacity building for the carbon market, improving the information disclosure system, strengthening policy and regulatory support, enhancing international dialogue and exchange, and promoting the mutual international recognition of technologies, methods, standards, and data.	The CCICED 2022 Recommendation called for developing an integrated climate data system and standards to enhance the integrity of the national carbon emissions market; improving the quality of emissions data through capacity building, clearer responsibility of emission entities, and the introduction of punitive measures; expanding the sectoral coverage of the carbon market; improving the carbon pricing mechanism associated with the electricity market; and setting a national total emission target and annual decomposition targets under the dual control system. The 2023 Recommendation called for establishing a green and low-carbon production indicator system, leveraging digitalization to strengthen continuous carbon monitoring and identify priorities for carbon emission reduction, and gradually promoting climate-related information disclosure by enterprises. The 2024 Recommendation called for gradually expanding the sectoral coverage of the carbon market, including key industries in phases and in an orderly manner; improving the carbon pricing mechanism and progressively aligning domestic

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				carbon market rules with international practices; and encouraging enterprises to implement the sustainability disclosure standards of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).
	July 2026	The State Council issued the Action Plan for Carbon Peaking during the 15th Five-Year Plan Period	The plan proposes vigorously advancing the development of non-fossil energy; accelerating the improvement of the capacity of the power system to integrate new energy; further advancing clean substitution for coal consumption; continuously optimizing the structure of oil and gas consumption; promoting the green and low-carbon transformation of industrial structure; carrying out energy conservation and carbon reduction retrofits in traditional industries; accelerating the construction of zero-carbon parks and zero-	The CCICED 2023 Recommendation called for achieving carbon peaking in a steady and orderly manner while synergistically advancing carbon reduction and pollution reduction; leveraging digital technology innovation to accelerate the digital and green upgrading of traditional industries; establishing a green finance system that supports the low-carbon transition, with the transport sector as a priority for synergistically advancing carbon reduction and pollution reduction, accelerating the development of a new power system, and progressively improving the

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			carbon factories; advancing the green and low-carbon transformation of computing infrastructure; leveraging the role of the circular economy in supporting carbon reduction; advancing energy conservation and carbon reduction in the building sector; accelerating the low-carbon transition of the transport sector; advancing energy conservation and carbon reduction in public institutions; consolidating and enhancing the carbon sink capacity of ecosystems; and improving the carbon emissions statistics and accounting system, among a total of 22 specific measures for carbon peaking.	legal framework for addressing climate change. The CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for enhancing the role of artificial intelligence in the decarbonization process, accelerating industrial decarbonization, and accelerating the decarbonization of the power grid; incorporating biodiversity financing into China's carbon market, and promoting coordinated development of biodiversity conservation and climate change action. The CCICED 2025 Recommendation called for accelerating the development of a new power system to support the rapid development of new energy; raising the level of industrial electrification; improving the carbon reduction institutional framework to support the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets; and accelerating the establishment of a diversified funding support system for coal industry regions. It also called for accelerating the establishment of national or regional zero-carbon trade special zones. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, the coverage of the mandatory carbon market should be expanded to include industries such as chemicals, petrochemicals, paper, and aviation,

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				with exploratory implementation of a tiered carbon pricing mechanism.
	April 2026	The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Doing a Better Job of Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction at a Higher Level and with Higher Quality	The document proposes that the new development philosophy be fully and faithfully implemented in all respects; that energy conservation and carbon reduction be embedded in every aspect of the entire process of economic and social development; that energy conservation and carbon reduction be carried out at a higher level and with higher quality; that unreasonable growth in total energy consumption be resolutely curbed; that the efficiency of energy and resource output be continuously enhanced; and that carbon emissions be effectively reduced at source, so as to provide a strong guarantee for achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality and accelerating the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development.	The CCICED 2025 Recommendation called for improving the carbon reduction institutional framework to support the Nationally Determined Contribution targets. The 2024 Recommendation called for accelerating the decarbonization process in key industries and improving resource use efficiency. The 2023 Recommendation called for advancing the application of green innovation across entire industrial chains and accelerating the development of a new low-carbon power system, as well as continuing to improve the policy mix for promoting new-energy heavy-duty trucks. The CCICED 2022 Recommendation called for combining digitalization and sustainable development transformation to accelerate innovation in low-carbon technologies and promote the low-carbon and high-quality

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				development of the digital economy. The 2021 Recommendation called for setting green urban renewal targets and design and construction standards, strengthening the green retrofit of old neighborhoods and buildings, including the use of green and recycled building materials and the improvement of energy efficiency, and intensifying the renovation of urban green and low-carbon infrastructure.
Governance and Rule of Law	October 2022	Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China	The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly stated, "Actively and steadily advance carbon peaking and carbon neutrality." To strengthen the legal guarantees for addressing climate change, it is necessary both to accelerate dedicated legislation on climate change and to advance ecological and environmental protection legislation in a coordinated manner. It is necessary to "improve the fiscal, taxation, financial, investment, pricing policies, and standard system that support green development," highlighting the importance of building the green finance system.	The CCICED 2022 Special Policy Study on Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Policies and Implementation Pathways recommends accelerating climate legislation to provide a legal basis for carbon neutrality. CCICED 2025 Annual Policy Recommendation: improve the governance system for the green and low-carbon transition, and strengthen the innovative and flexible capacity-building of institutions. Prioritize the formulation of climate change-related legislation, and explore preventive public interest litigation.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	March 2026	The Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress adopted the Ecological Environment Code of the People's Republic of China	This is the world's first code in the field of ecological environment and the second codified basic law of China. It establishes that conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment are basic national policies of the state, and that ecological and environmental protection adheres to the principles of prevention first, systematic governance, ecological priority, green development, public participation, and compensation for damage; that all units and individuals have the obligation to protect the ecological environment; and that China will adopt economic, technological, and other policy measures conducive to protecting the ecological environment and promoting harmony between humanity and nature, coordinate industrial restructuring, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection, and climate change response, and synergistically advance carbon reduction, pollution reduction, ecosystem expansion, and growth to promote ecologically prioritized, conservation-oriented, intensive, and green and low-carbon development.	CCICED 2024 Recommendation, promote synergy between the ongoing codification of the Ecological Environment Code and related laws and regulations, and comprehensively deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	June 2022	The 32nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopted the Wetland Protection Law	China's first law specifically dedicated to the protection of wetlands, the Wetland Protection Law, came into force.	CCICED 2022 Recommendation, accelerate climate legislation to provide a legal basis for carbon neutrality. Prioritize the formulation of laws related to climate change and explore preventive public interest litigation.
	January 2022	The 37th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress adopted the Yellow River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	The Yellow River Protection Law places particular emphasis on water and sediment regulation and the conservation and intensive use of water resources. The State has established a coordination mechanism for ecological protection and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin, marking the entry of Yellow River management into a new stage of comprehensive governance in accordance with the law.	CCICED 2022 Recommendation, strengthen watershed ecological protection and restoration. Strengthen the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas; implement the "Give Rivers Space" initiative to restore river and lake water systems.
	September 2025	The 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress adopted the National Park Law of the	This is the first dedicated law in the field of national parks in China. The State establishes a system of protected natural areas with national parks as the mainstay, progressively incorporating into national parks the natural ecological spaces that are most important as natural ecosystems, most distinctive in natural	The CCICED 2021 Recommendation calls for strengthening the development of national parks and protected areas, identifying priority protected areas with low cost and high effectiveness, and on the basis of respective capabilities, enhancing protection effectiveness to ensure a high degree of ecological integrity in national parks and

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		People's Republic of China	landscape, most quintessential in natural heritage, and richest in biodiversity, and exercises strict protection. The law adheres to the basic principles of giving priority to ecological protection, ensuring national representativeness, upholding public welfare for all, and balancing protection with development.	marine and wilderness protected areas. The 2024 Recommendation calls for expanding the scale of national parks, establishing and optimizing the protected area system, and improving the management and governance mechanisms of protected areas.
	January 2026	The State Council issued the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves	The Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves were first promulgated in 1994 and revised in 2026. The Regulations clearly optimize the original three-level zoning of "core area + buffer area + experimental area" for nature reserves into two levels of core protected area + general control area. The revised regulations strengthen holistic protection, systematic restoration, and comprehensive governance, and improve protection measures such as the monitoring and early warning system.	
	March 2024	The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the	The document proposes strengthening the zoning-based control of the ecological environment to safeguard ecological functions, improve environmental quality, and promote	The CCICED 2022 Recommendation called for optimizing land and sea spatial planning in the deployment of renewable energy; implementing the best environmental impact assessments;

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		State Council issued the Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Strengthening Ecological Environment Zoning Management and Control.	high-quality development. Through measures such as formulating control plans, determining control units, compiling access lists, information sharing, and dynamic updates, it serves major national strategies, promotes green and low-carbon development, achieves a high level of ecological environment protection, and strives to build a Beautiful China where humanity and nature live in harmony.	strictly observing the ecological protection red line and spatial planning; and protecting ecosystems and ecological corridors. The 2020 Recommendation called for setting targets for the construction of ecological corridors based on the ecological protection red line and protected areas. The 2020 Recommendation also called for strengthening the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning to ensure the integrity and healthy and sustainable development of ecosystems, building a standardized and normalized natural capital value accounting system, and promoting the construction of a monitoring network for natural ecological resources.
	April 2024	The State Council issued the Regulations on Ecological Protection Compensation	The Regulation on Ecological Protection Compensation mobilizes the participation of all parties through fiscal, inter-regional, and market-based compensation mechanisms, strengthens supervision and management, promotes the building of ecological civilization, and has been in effect since 1 June 2024.	CCICED 2021 Recommendation called for the full implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, sharing innovative mechanisms for implementing goals such as ecological protection red lines and ecological compensation, establishing a reliable and operational indicator system for progress assessment, and fully taking into account the value of natural capital and ecosystem services.

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	May 2025	The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and four other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism	The document requires the promotion of the establishment of a horizontal ecological protection compensation mechanism with more comprehensive coverage, clearer rights and responsibilities, more diversified approaches, and more efficient governance. It clarifies that the central government will establish a unified compensation mechanism for the main streams of major rivers, while local governments will independently deepen the development of compensation mechanisms for key river basins. It also sets out detailed requirements for mechanisms independently negotiated and established between provinces and regions at the local level.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation called for adhering to development within the voluntary environmental carrying capacity, strengthening the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning, and safeguarding the integrity and healthy and sustainable development of ecosystems. A standardized and regulated natural capital value accounting system should be established, and the construction of a natural ecological resource monitoring network should be promoted.
	June 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Coordinated Enhancement of	As one of the important documents in the "1+N" policy system for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, the document clearly advocates simple, moderate, green, low-carbon, civilized, and healthy lifestyles, and reduces pollutants and carbon emissions at source; guides the public to prioritize green and low-carbon travel modes such as public transport, cycling, and walking. It explores the establishment of public	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations proposed strengthening the carbon-reduction orientation of the "dual control" system for energy consumption and formulating a timetable and roadmap for a "dual control" system for carbon emissions. Work backwards from the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals to develop a phased total volume control target system oriented toward carbon neutrality, and

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		Pollution Reduction and Carbon Reduction	participation mechanisms such as "carbon inclusiveness."	establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism. As soon as possible, select key regions and key industries to take the lead in piloting "dual control" of carbon emissions, and gradually extend the approach nationwide and across all industries.
	May 2025	The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Regulations on the Work of the Central Environmental Protection Inspection	The Regulations place the practice of central environmental protection inspection on a legalized and institutionalized footing, holding both Party committees and government administrations accountable with single positions bearing dual responsibilities, and using the inspection sword to drive the building of a Beautiful China. The Regulations set out clear provisions on organizational leadership and the responsibilities of institutions, inspection objects and content, working procedures and methods, and inspection rectification, forming a governance closed loop from "problem identification," "pressure transmission," "inspection-led rectification,"	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, to use digital technologies to improve enforcement efficiency in pollution control.

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			and "use of results" to "proactive duty performance."	
	February 2024	The State Council issued the Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emissions Trading	This is the first dedicated administrative regulation in the field of climate change response in China. The Regulation aims to standardize carbon emission rights trading and related activities, strengthen the control of greenhouse gas emissions, and actively and steadily advance carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. It covers greenhouse gas types including carbon dioxide, and establishes an institutional framework encompassing allowance allocation, trading mechanisms, data quality supervision, and credit management, with strict legal liabilities established to prevent data falsification.	CCICED 2021 Recommendation called for the provision of long-term, clear, and stable market expectations and effective price transmission mechanisms, and for improving the construction of the national carbon emissions trading system. Full consideration should be given to the differences in carbon peaking timetables across different industries and regions, and market instruments should be used to provide incentives in terms of prices, investment, and other aspects.

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	March 2024	The People's Bank of China and six other departments jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-Carbon Development	The document requires the coordinated planning of the entire system of credit, bonds, equity, carbon markets, standards, and disclosure to build a top-level national institutional framework for green and low-carbon finance. The document proposes optimizing the green finance standard system, strengthening the constraint mechanism based on information disclosure, promoting the development of green financial products and markets, strengthening climate change-related prudential management and risk prevention, and enhancing policy coordination, institutional guarantees, and international cooperation.	The CCICED 2023 Recommendation called for shaping a diversified green and climate investment and financing mechanism. The CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for establishing a comprehensive long-term financing policy framework to drive green and low-carbon technology innovation and forming a multi-level and multi-channel green finance system. The 2025 Recommendation called for innovating green finance products and services, improving sustainable finance standards and information disclosure mechanisms, and supporting the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises. Leveraging digital technologies such as blockchain, a green supply chain finance data sharing platform should be established to enable the traceability, verifiability, and low-cost disclosure of green asset information. Financial institutions should be encouraged to fully incorporate carbon emission indicators in the financial services for mergers, reorganizations, and other transactions of enterprises in high-carbon industries. Carbon
	October 2024	The People's Bank of China and three other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Leveraging Green Finance to Serve the Building of a Beautiful China	The document is the top-level blueprint for China's green finance, with specific deployment for the implementation of transition finance and biodiversity finance. It forms a policy synergy with the sustainability disclosure standards subsequently issued by the Ministry of Finance, the information disclosure system for listed companies issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, and the Biodiversity	

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			Finance Catalogue issued by the People's Bank of China.	emission indicators should be embedded in loan approval criteria to enhance the transparency of emissions data.
	June 2025	The Notice of the People's Bank of China, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission on Issuing the Green Finance Support Project Catalogue (2025 Edition).	The document newly adds financial support catalogues in areas such as green services, green trade, and green consumption. For the first time, it unifies the recognition standards for all green financial products, including green credit, green bonds, green trusts, and green funds, bringing an end to the parallel application of multiple standards.	The CCICED 2021 Recommendation called for expanding investment and financing related to biodiversity conservation, and treating ecological protection, restoration, and regeneration as an important area of green finance. The 2023 Recommendation called for improving the green finance system that supports the low-carbon transition, and accelerating the development of classification catalogs, transition finance rules, and standards, while ensuring that green finance classification standards are applicable to the biodiversity financing targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for fully mobilizing public and private sector capital to establish a comprehensive long-term financing policy framework that drives green and low-carbon technology innovation, and mobilizing capital from multiple sources, including bank loans, equity investment, and green bonds, to form a

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				multi-level and multi-channel green finance system.
Energy, Environment and Climate	October 30, 2024	Guiding Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Vigorously Implementing the Substitution Action with Renewable Energy	The Opinions require the planning and construction of a new energy system, driving the high-quality development of new energy with greater intensity, and set out specific requirements for the safe and reliable supply of renewable energy, the orderly replacement of traditional energy, and the accelerated application of renewable energy substitution in key sectors such as industry, transportation, construction, and agriculture and rural areas, so as to speed up the implementation of renewable energy substitution across all sectors and industries.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation: accelerate investment in the development of renewable energy; expand and optimize the market-based mechanisms for electricity, improve the efficiency of market pricing, and attract private-sector investment in green electricity. Stabilize the existing stock, strictly control the increase, and guide the gradual and orderly phase-out of coal-fired power.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	June 30, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the National Energy Administration on Launching the Development of Zero-Carbon Industrial Parks	The Notice requires the construction of national-level zero-carbon parks to be carried out from eight aspects, namely accelerating the transformation of the energy consumption structure, vigorously promoting energy conservation and carbon reduction, adjusting and optimizing the industrial structure, strengthening the conservation and intensive use of resources, upgrading infrastructure, strengthening the application of advanced and applicable technologies, enhancing energy and carbon management capacity, and strengthening reform and innovation.	The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendations call for increasing investment in renewable energy generation infrastructure, including the development of large-scale offshore wind power, smart grids, and energy storage technologies, and for advancing green electricity market reform. Formulate a national-level hydrogen energy economy policy, promote fuel cells in transportation and combined heat and power generation, and raise the share of sustainable biomass-derived gas in the energy mix. Strengthen the economic assessment of coal-fired power and develop a roadmap for the gradual reduction and eventual phase-out of coal-fired power.
	January 3, 2026	The State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council issued the Guidelines for the Development of Green and Low-Carbon Supply Chains by	The Guidelines focus on implementing green classification and dynamic management of suppliers, establishing incentive and constraint mechanisms, leveraging the role of chain leaders to drive upstream and downstream parties to jointly reduce carbon and pollution. At the same time, it is made clear that green procurement, green electricity substitution, resource recycling, and carbon footprint	The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations: Use supply chains as a system to incentivize upstream and downstream companies to track carbon emissions data and product carbon footprints. The 2025 CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendations: Drive supply chain green innovation through the green demand of "chain leader" enterprises. Leverage the role of

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		Central State-Owned Enterprises (Trial)	accounting should be strengthened, and that construction effectiveness should be incorporated into the performance assessment of central state-owned enterprises.	influential alliances of chain leader enterprises, encourage chain leaders to take the lead in committing to whole-industry-chain carbon reduction targets and in carbon accounting and information disclosure, and aggregate the green demand of key industries to drive industrial chain emissions reduction.
	October 2023	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Administrative Measures for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)	The measures set out the basic management requirements for voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading and related activities, define the rights and responsibilities of all market participants, and constitute a foundational institutional framework for ensuring the orderly operation of the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction market.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation called for expanding the sectoral coverage of the carbon market to gradually include steel, aluminum, chemicals, and other industries, and for improving the carbon pricing mechanism associated with the electricity market. The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation called for developing an integrated climate data system and standards to enhance the integrity of the national carbon emissions market; and, through capacity building and clearer responsibility of emission entities, introducing punitive measures to improve the quality of emissions data. The CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation called for further reforming the carbon market, studying the establishment of an overall cap and a ten-year declining trajectory for the power sector, and

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				gradually expanding the sectoral coverage of the carbon market. The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation called for expanding the coverage of China's carbon emissions trading market across more sectors, further promoting the internalization of external costs; standardizing the methodologies, projects, and trading of national-certified voluntary emission reductions; promoting nature-based solutions-related climate investment and financing; and accelerating the establishment of a national carbon pricing system.
	November 2023	Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Accelerating the Establishment of a Product Carbon Footprint Management System	The document proposes that "by 2025, approximately 50 carbon footprint accounting rules and standards for key products will be issued at the national level; a number of background databases for carbon footprints in key industries will be initially established; a national carbon labeling and certification system for products will be basically put in place; and mutual international recognition of carbon footprint accounting rules, standards, and carbon labels for a number of key products will be achieved. By 2030, approximately 200	CCICED 2024 Recommendation called for establishing an index system for green and low-carbon production. Digital technologies should be used to strengthen ongoing carbon monitoring and identify priorities for carbon emission reduction; a carbon asset management system should be established in key manufacturing industries, with gradual promotion of corporate climate-related information disclosure; supply chains should be used as a system to incentivize upstream and downstream companies to track

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			carbon footprint accounting rules and standards for key products will be issued at the national level."	carbon emission data and product carbon footprints.
	August 26, 2024	The National Energy Administration issued the Rules for the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates	In order to further regulate the issuance and trading of green electricity certificates, the National Energy Administration issued the Rules for the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates, which clarified the participating members and division of responsibilities of the green electricity certificate market, the requirements for the management of green electricity certificate accounts, the specific methods for the issuance of green electricity certificates, and the specific requirements for the trading of green electricity certificates.	CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation: promote the organic alignment of the green electricity market, the green certificate market, the renewable energy quota system, green procurement, and the carbon trading market, give full play to the scale effects of the green economy, and support the development of green and low-carbon industries.
	November 7, 2023	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and ten other departments jointly issued the Methane Emission Control Action Plan	The Methane Emission Control Action Plan establishes for the first time the methane emission control targets for key sectors in China by 2030, and sets out the main methane emission control goals for the 14th Five-Year Plan and 15th Five-Year Plan periods.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation: special attention should be paid to short-lived greenhouse gases. As noted in the CCICED prior research report on Innovative Technologies for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration Monitoring, the accurate

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				measurement of methane is key to China achieving its Dual Carbon goals.
	August 25, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Action Plan for Nitrous Oxide Emission Control in the Industrial Sector	The Action Plan requires producers of adipic acid, nitric acid, and caprolactam to carry out nitrous oxide emission reduction, and deploys key tasks such as improving supporting policies for emission control, strengthening technological innovation, enhancing coordinated control, strengthening the construction of monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and strengthening international exchanges and cooperation.	CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation called for the formulation of more forceful binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction, covering non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as methane and hydrofluorocarbons. Adjustments should be made to NDC targets in light of actual conditions, and key regions and key industries should be encouraged to put forward plans for carbon emissions to peak as soon as possible.
	July 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Coordinated	The Plan is of great significance for further optimizing ecological environment governance, forming a coordinated work pattern of pollution reduction and carbon reduction, helping build a Beautiful China, and achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.	The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation called for establishing a multi-objective coordination mechanism for pollution reduction, carbon reduction, ecosystem expansion, and growth; promoting the mainstreaming of nature-based solutions; establishing a Chinese standard system for nature-based solutions aligned with

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		Enhancement of Pollution Reduction and Carbon Reduction		international standards, such as the multilateral definition adopted at the 2022 United Nations Environment Assembly; and integrating nature-based solutions into existing policy initiatives such as the ecological protection red line, the project catalog supported by green bonds, and the green finance classification system. The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation called for sustaining the momentum of joint action on nature and climate and promoting synergies.
	June 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and 17 other departments jointly issued the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035.	The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035 proposes strengthening urban climate risk assessment, adjusting and optimizing the layout of urban functions, ensuring the safe operation of urban infrastructure, improving the ecosystem service functions of cities, strengthening the construction of urban flood and waterlogging defense capacity and water supply security, and enhancing the capacity of cities to respond to climate risks.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation calls for strengthening integrated climate adaptation management, building low-carbon and resilient river basins, and enhancing the climate adaptability of the integrated management of important river basins. The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation calls for accelerating and broadening climate adaptation actions. Establish a people-centered, forward-looking, and proactive climate adaptation governance system, and build climate-resilient social and ecological systems.

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	September 18, 2024	The National Disease Control and Prevention Administration and 13 other departments issued the National Action Plan for Climate Change Health Adaptation (2024–2030)	The Action Plan sets staged goals: by 2025, a multi-departmental coordination mechanism will be improved and a policy framework for climate change and health will be established; by 2030, a relevant policy and standard system will be basically formed, and the capacity for monitoring, early warning, and forecasting of extreme weather events and the climate resilience of the public health system will be enhanced.	CCICED 2024 Recommendation: adopt policy measures to incentivize the development of digital solutions for climate adaptation. Use digital technologies to enhance climate adaptive capacity. Strengthen climate modeling, simulation, and climate risk assessment, and improve meteorological forecasting and disaster monitoring capacity.
Pollution Prevention and Control	November 19, 2021	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Implementation of the "Three Lines and One List" Ecological Environment Zoning Management and Control (Trial)	The implementation of the ecological environment zoning management and control system for the ecological protection red line, environmental quality bottom line, resource utilization upper line, and ecological environment access list is an important measure for implementing Xi Jinping's Thought on Ecological Civilization in the new era, for winning the battle against pollution, and for strengthening source control of the ecological environment in the new era.	The CCICED Recommendation noted that watershed ecological protection and restoration should be strengthened, and that the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas should be reinforced; the "Give Rivers Space" initiative should be implemented to restore river and lake water systems; hydropower projects should be managed systematically, with the assurance that projects undergo scientific, credible, and participatory environmental impact assessments before development, safeguarding hydrological integrity and ecological water requirements, and reducing ecological impacts through measures such as ecological operation and the construction of fish passages; the conversion of farmland to forest should be advanced in ecologically sensitive

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				areas, and ecological restoration should be strengthened; the issue of glacial melting in the headwaters of the Yangtze River should be given attention, with strengthened monitoring and early warning; and safety and protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups, especially women in disaster-prone areas such as rural areas, small towns, and flood detention basins, should be improved. Integrated land and water management of watershed shorelines should be strengthened. Industrial and port shorelines in lower reaches should be transformed into ecological and recreational shorelines. The "Three Lines and One List" for shoreline protection and utilization should be formulated, implemented, and supervised; green and low-carbon targets should be incorporated into watershed laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines. Optimal utilization and replacement of shorelines should be carried out, with reserved land for shorelines advocated so as to provide flexibility for future development subject to spatial planning requirements; the cultural and economic value of water should be explored to promote shoreline renewal and the construction of public spaces. At the same time, watershed ecological protection and restoration should be strengthened; the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas should be reinforced; and the "Give

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				Rivers Space" initiative should be implemented to restore river and lake water systems.
	November 10, 2022	Action Plan for the In-depth Fight to Eliminate Heavy Air Pollution, Prevent and Control Ozone Pollution, and Control Pollution from Diesel Trucks, jointly issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Transport, and 14 other departments	Focus on key regions, key time periods, and key areas to carry out concentrated battles, deeply wage the landmark campaign of the battle for blue skies, and promote the continuous improvement of national air quality.	
	November 30, 2023	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the	With the central objective of improving air quality, the plan vigorously advances the	The CCICED 2023 Recommendations proposed continuously adjusting and optimizing the

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		Action Plan for the Continuous Improvement of Air Quality	coordinated reduction of multiple pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and VOCs, highlights precise, science-based, and law-based pollution control, and steadily advances the green and low-carbon transition of industry, energy, and transport, continuing to wage a deep fight to keep the skies blue.	energy, industrial, transportation, and land use structures; accelerating the shift from end-of-pipe treatment to source-based governance; and promoting carbon reduction and pollution reduction synergies across multiple areas. The in-depth treatment of air pollution in key industries should be integrated with energy conservation and carbon reduction actions. A coordinated target and evaluation system covering environmental quality, pollution control, and greenhouse gas emission reduction should be established, and the coordinated control of fine particulate matter and ozone should be strengthened. CCICED 2019 Recommendation proposed that, guided by the battle against pollution, China should rapidly advance the optimization of its energy, transport, and land use structures, comprehensively coordinate the goals of economic development, energy reform, ecological and environmental protection, and climate response, and implement in an integrated manner planning, technological, investment and financing, and other relevant policy measures to
	January 22, 2024	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Further Optimizing the Response Mechanism for Heavy Pollution Weather	The Guiding Opinion proposes the optimization of the response mechanism for heavy pollution weather, including optimizing emergency response rules, standardizing response work, strengthening emergency coordination, revising emergency plans, and strengthening effect assessment, in order to respond to heavy pollution weather in a scientific, law-based, and precise manner, and to ensure continuous improvement of people's health and the environment.	

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				promote sustainable development.
	April 8, 2024	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Measures for the Administration of Pollutant Discharge Permits	The amendment focuses on bringing pollution discharge registration entities into the management scope, standardizing management procedures, and refining the content of permit-based supervision; it strengthens the primary responsibility of pollutant-discharging entities and comprehensively guides the achievement of full coverage of pollutant discharge permits.	CCICED 2023 Recommendation proposes strengthening coordination in pollution prevention and control in the areas of air, water, soil, and solid waste, and continuing to deeply wage the battle against pollution.
	August 27, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Action Plan for Nitrous Oxide Emission Control in the Industrial Sector	It focuses on the three industries of adipic acid, nitric acid, and caprolactam. The plan sets the goal that by 2030, the nitrous oxide emissions per unit of product in the three industries will continue to decline and reach an internationally leading level, and deploys six key tasks: promoting nitrous oxide emission reduction, improving supporting policies, strengthening technological innovation, intensifying coordinated control, establishing a monitoring, reporting, and verification system, and strengthening international cooperation.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation: set more stringent binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction, such as setting total carbon emission targets for 2025 and 2030, covering non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as methane and hydrofluorocarbons. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, to focus on emission reductions of non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as methane. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, prioritize the formulation of CO2 and non-CO2 emission reduction targets, including methane, for 2030 and 2035.

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				CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, to strengthen the management and control of non-CO2 greenhouse gases.
	November 5, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Lead and Zinc Industry	It makes the control of organized emissions a priority, tightens the emission limits for conventional pollutants on the basis of the special emission limits of the original standard, adds emission limits for characteristic pollutants such as thallium, arsenic, cadmium and their compounds, and dioxins, brings enterprises that co-process secondary resources within the scope of application of the standard, and at the same time adds control requirements for fugitive emissions.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, promote net-zero technology innovation and the application of scientific research achievements in hard-to-abate sectors such as steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, chemicals, and petrochemicals. The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations called for continuing to fight the battle against pollution. Integrate the in-depth treatment of air pollution in key industries with the energy conservation and carbon reduction actions; continuously adjust and optimize the energy, industrial, transportation, and land use structures;

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	November 5, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Refractories Industry	This standard focuses on the characteristics of the industry, puts forward control requirements for organized emissions and fugitive emissions respectively, reasonably sets benchmark oxygen content for different types of kilns, and, based on health risk assessment, sets emission limits for characteristic pollutants such as fluoride, formaldehyde, phenols, chromium and its compounds, ammonia, and asphalt fumes.	accelerate the shift from end-of-pipe treatment to source-based control; and promote carbon reduction and pollution reduction synergies in multiple areas. Accelerate source emission reduction, process control, end-of-pipe treatment, and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector, and promote green development across the entire production process. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, to gradually raise energy efficiency and emission standards and accelerate the process of industrial decarbonization. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, to set energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission standards for newly commissioned industrial equipment.
	December 29, 2025	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the Amendment to the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for the Cement Industry	The amendment mainly addresses issues including the small baseline oxygen content for independent heat-source drying equipment, insufficiently detailed fugitive emission control measures, and the lack of compliance determination criteria. It further tightens the air pollutant emission control requirements for the cement industry, and promotes the green and low-carbon development of the industry.	
	February 9, 2026	Notice of the Ministry of Ecology	Implement full-chain management of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, covering non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as

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		and Environment on Further Strengthening the Management of Ozone-Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons	hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The document clarifies the scope of control from three dimensions: substances, uses, and links.	methane and hydrofluorocarbons. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, to focus on emission reductions of non-CO2 greenhouse gases such as methane. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, prioritize the formulation of CO2 and non-CO2 emission reduction targets, including methane, for 2030 and 2035. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, to strengthen the management and control of non-CO2 greenhouse gases.
	June 11, 2022	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources, and Ministry of Water Resources, Ecological Environment Protection Plan for the Yellow River Basin	A programmatic document guiding ecological environment protection in the Yellow River Basin, providing a planning basis for the implementation of the major national strategy of ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin.	The CCICED Recommendation noted that watershed ecological protection and restoration should be strengthened, and that the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas should be reinforced; the "Give Rivers Space" initiative should be implemented to restore river and lake water systems; hydropower projects should be managed systematically, with the assurance that projects undergo scientific, credible, and participatory environmental impact assessments before development, safeguarding hydrological integrity and ecological water requirements, and reducing ecological impacts through measures such as
	August 5, 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and	Focusing on the prominent issues and key links in the ecological protection and treatment of the	

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		Environment, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and 12 other ministries and commissions issued the Action Plan for the Yellow River Ecological Protection and Management Battle.	Yellow River, the Plan deploys key tasks, clarifies the division of responsibilities, and serves as an important lever for promoting the improvement of the ecological environment quality of the Yellow River Basin.	ecological operation and the construction of fish passages; the conversion of farmland to forest should be advanced in ecologically sensitive areas, and ecological restoration should be strengthened; the issue of glacial melting in the headwaters of the Yangtze River should be given attention, with strengthened monitoring and early warning; and safety and protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups, especially women in disaster-prone areas such as rural areas, small towns, and flood detention basins, should be improved. Integrated land and water management of watershed shorelines should be strengthened. Industrial and port shorelines in lower reaches should be transformed into ecological and recreational shorelines. The "Three Lines and One List" for shoreline protection and utilization should be formulated, implemented, and supervised; green and low-carbon targets should be incorporated into watershed laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines. Optimal utilization and replacement of shorelines should be carried out, with reserved land for shorelines advocated so as to provide flexibility for future development subject to spatial planning requirements; the cultural and economic value of water should be explored to promote shoreline renewal and the construction of public spaces. At the same time,
	August 31, 2022	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Supreme People's Court, and 17 other ministries and commissions issued the Action Plan for Deeply Waging the Yangtze River Protection and Restoration Battle.	The document sets out goals for the end of 2025, including: maintaining Class II water quality in the main stream of the Yangtze River, basically eliminating black and odorous water bodies in built-up areas of county-level cities, raising the utilization rate of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to over 43%, raising the comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry manure to over 80%, among others. It also outlines four major categories of tasks: continuously deepening the comprehensive treatment of the water environment; further advancing the restoration of aquatic ecosystems; striving to enhance the security and reliability of water resources; and accelerating the formation of a green development management and control framework.	

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	October 30, 2022	Yellow River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	It provides for a full range of legal systems including the rigid water resources constraint system, defining cities, land, population, and production by water, as well as planning and control, ecological protection and restoration, conservation and intensive use of water resources, water and sediment regulation and flood control safety, pollution prevention and control, promotion of high-quality development, and the protection, inheritance, and promotion of Yellow River culture.	watershed ecological protection and restoration should be strengthened; the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas should be reinforced; and the "Give Rivers Space" initiative should be implemented to restore river and lake water systems.
	May 25, 2023	CPC Central Committee and State Council, Outline of the National Water Network Construction Plan	It proposes accelerating the construction of the national water network, building a modernized and high-quality water infrastructure network, and addressing in a coordinated manner the issues of water resources, water ecology, water environment, and water disasters. This is a major strategic decision made by the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core. The outline plan is an important guiding document for the construction of the national water network at present and for some time to come.	
	August 31, 2023	The Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the	It clarifies the classification and connotation of key groundwater pollution prevention and control areas, optimizes the technical methods	The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation called for advancing coordinated control of water environment governance, with overall planning

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Ministry of Water Resources, and the Ministry of Natural Resources on Issuing the Technical Guidelines for the Delineation of Key Groundwater Pollution Prevention and Control Areas (Trial).	and work procedures for zoning, and effectively ensures groundwater quality and sustainable use.	for water resources, water environment, and water ecology.
	December 12, 2023	The National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Implementation Opinions on Promoting the Synergy of Pollution Reduction and Carbon Reduction	The opinions promote, in a coordinated manner, the reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions throughout the entire wastewater treatment process, including water-saving and efficiency enhancement at the source, energy-saving and carbon reduction in the treatment process, and the resource utilization of wastewater and sludge, so as to comprehensively improve the overall efficiency of wastewater treatment.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		in Wastewater Treatment.		
	January 12, 2024	Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Issuing the Work Guidelines for the Treatment of Rural Black and Odorous Water Bodies	Clarify the requirements for identifying rural black and odorous water bodies, carry out list-based management; establish a long-term management and maintenance mechanism for the treatment of rural black and odorous water bodies, and prevent the recurrence of black and odorous conditions.	
	April 15, 2024	Notice on Further Strengthening the Construction of Green Mines, issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Finance, the State	It emphasizes that, through government guidance, inter-departmental collaboration, enterprise-led development, and public supervision, the concept of green development should be embedded throughout the entire process of mineral resource exploration and development, accelerating the green and low-carbon transformation of the mining industry, and comprehensively advancing the construction of green mines.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation proposes accelerating source emission reduction, process control, end-of-pipe treatment, and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector to promote green development throughout the entire process.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Administration for Market Regulation, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration		
	November 28, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for the Textile Industry	The standard integrates the original four standards for cotton textiles, wool textiles, bast fiber textiles, and silk reeling, bringing processes such as wool washing, bast degumming, silk reeling, weaving, dyeing, printing, and finishing under a unified management system. The standard applies to the management of water pollutant discharges from existing textile industry enterprises and textile production facilities, as well as to the environmental impact assessment, environmental protection facility design, and	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation: improve the green standards system, the green fiscal and taxation system, and the green finance system, and develop policy incentives aligned with green development; promote green clothing, and strengthen environmental labelling certification for textiles and garments. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish measurement standards and an indicator system and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for coordinated governance across multiple domains.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			completion acceptance of textile industry construction projects.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation: promote best practices in the circular economy, implement eco-design standards for products, and explore the formulation of extended producer responsibility systems for key industries such as batteries, plastic products, textiles, and electronic products.
	May 15, 2026	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the National Ecological Environment Standard Technical Guidelines for the Development of Water Eco-Environmental Quality Standards for River Basins	It sets out the basic principles, technical approaches, basin-level baseline surveys and assessments, screening of characteristic pollutants, derivation of water quality criteria, determination of standard values, standard verification and promulgation, and standard implementation evaluation, as well as other core technical requirements for the formulation of water ecological environment quality standards for river basins. It aims to promote the establishment of a standard system that coordinates "water resources, water environment, and water ecology" with the river basin as the unit and water ecological health as the core.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, improve the green standards system, green fiscal and tax system, and green finance system, and form policy incentives coordinated with green development. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish measurement standards and an indicator system and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for coordinated governance across multiple domains. CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, to advance coordinated control of water environment governance, with overall planning for the resilience of water resources, water environment, and water ecology.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	January 18, 2023	Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Recommending Advanced Technologies for the Prevention and Control of Solid Waste and Soil Pollution	To compile the National Catalogue of Advanced Pollution Prevention and Control Technologies (Solid Waste and Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Field), it is clarified that technologies are to be solicited in eight key areas. Recommended technologies are divided into "demonstration technologies" (requiring more than one successful case) and "promotion technologies" (requiring more than three successful cases), and submission is required to be completed before April 15, 2023.	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish measurement standards and an indicator system and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for coordinated governance across multiple domains.
	November 17, 2023	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Catalogue of National Advanced Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control (Solid Waste and Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Field) (Public Consultation Draft)	The draft for comments of the catalogue was published, covering 23 advanced technologies in total, aiming to leverage the role of advanced technologies in the prevention and control of solid waste and soil pollution.	
	January 18,	Ministry of Ecology	It covers the fields of solid waste and soil	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	2024	and Environment, Catalogue of National Advanced Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control (Solid Waste and Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Field)	pollution prevention and control, with a total of 23 technologies, and requires localities to combine their actual conditions to step up the promotion and application of advanced pollution prevention and control technologies.	
	May 21, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Catalogue of Guiding Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control	The catalogue has been compiled to provide technical guidance and promote equipment and facility renewal and technological progress in the field of ecological and environmental protection. It includes encouraged technologies and lists technologies to be phased out, such as low-efficiency dry dust removal technology and water-spray desulfurization technology, clearly defining their technical defects and scope of exclusion.	
	December 14, 2023	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Promoting Soil	The guidelines promote risk control and green low-carbon remediation of soil pollution on construction land, enhance the efficient utilization of resources and energy and the prevention and control of secondary pollution,	The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation proposed strengthening coordinated control of soil pollution control and encouraging green and low-carbon soil remediation.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Pollution Risk Management and Control and Green, Low-Carbon Remediation	and guide risk control and remediation activities towards green, low-carbon, and sustainable objectives.	
	April 15, 2024	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Ministry of Finance, and five other departments, Notice on Further Strengthening the Building of Green Mines	It calls for comprehensively advancing the development of green mines. The requirements are that by the end of 2028, 90% of large licensed mines and 80% of medium-sized mines in production will meet the standards for green mines. Systematic requirements are put forward in terms of pressing ahead with the principal responsibility of enterprises, advancing in categories, encouraging technological innovation, strengthening third-party assessment, dynamic management of the roster, and increasing policy support.	
	November 6, 2024	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information	It deploys work on source control of soil pollution. It proposes that by 2027, the rectification pass rate of hidden hazard investigations at key soil pollution supervision units will reach more than 90%, and the safe utilization rate of polluted cultivated land will reach more than 94%. Main tasks include	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Technology, and four other departments, Action Plan for Source-Based Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution	improving the source prevention policy system, strictly implementing pollution prevention and control measures, and resolving serious pollution problems accumulated over the long term.	
	May 21, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Catalogue of Guiding Technologies for Pollution Prevention and Control	The catalogue has been compiled to provide technical guidance and promote equipment and facility renewal and technological progress in the field of ecological and environmental protection. It includes encouraged technologies and lists technologies to be phased out, such as low-efficiency dry dust removal technology and water-spray desulfurization technology, clearly defining their technical defects and scope of exclusion.	
	September 18, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, List of Priority Controlled Toxic and Harmful Substances in Soil (First Batch)	In implementing the requirements of the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law, it identifies the toxic and harmful substances in soil that are subject to the first batch of priority control, and guides key regulatory units to incorporate the substances involved in their reports on the discharge of toxic and	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation: improve the green standards system, the green fiscal and taxation system, and the green finance system, and develop policy incentives aligned with green development; and increase investment in pollution control, resource and energy efficiency

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			harmful substances, carry out hidden danger investigation and self-monitoring, and continuously improve the level of risk prevention and control of toxic and harmful substances in soil.	improvements, and the upgrading of the circular economy. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build multi-sector collaborative governance monitoring and assessment platforms, and adopt emerging climate and nature risk disclosure tools. The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation calls for strengthening coordination in pollution prevention and control in air, water, soil, and solid waste, and continuing the in-depth battle against pollution; strengthening the coordinated control of soil pollution treatment, and encouraging green and low-carbon soil remediation; continuously adjusting and optimizing the energy, industrial, transportation, and land use structures, accelerating the shift from end-of-pipe treatment to source-based governance, and promoting coordinated carbon reduction and pollution reduction with enhanced outcomes across multiple sectors.
	September 19, 2025	The Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Publicly Soliciting Opinions on the National Ecological Environment Standard Technical Guidelines for Hidden Hazard Investigation and Rectification of Soil Pollution at Key Regulatory Units (Draft for Comments).	This applies to the self-initiated soil pollution hazard investigation and rectification work carried out in accordance with the law by key soil pollution supervision units, in order to ensure the continued and effective prevention of soil pollution caused by the leakage, loss, or dispersion of toxic and harmful substances from key sites or key facilities and equipment.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	January 20, 2026	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development issued the Guiding Opinions on Linking the Environmental Remediation of Polluted Plots with Development and Construction.	"Three Priorities": First, strengthening the linkage between investigation and planning, and guiding the principle of "treating according to use"; second, promoting the coordination between construction and remediation, and promoting "coordination between treatment and use"; third, ensuring safe utilization and encouraging "promoting treatment through use," and at the same time promoting implementation through departmental coordination and supervision, improvement of standards systems, and other supporting mechanisms.	
	February 28, 2026	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing Two National Ecological Environment Standards Including the Technical	The Technical Specification for Soil Environmental Monitoring specifies the technical content of the entire soil environmental monitoring process, including the preparation of monitoring plans, the deployment of sampling points, sample collection, sample preparation, sample	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Specifications for Soil Environmental Monitoring	transfer and storage, analytical testing, and quality assurance and control. It applies to monitoring of regional soil environment and soil environmental risks.	
	June 20, 2022	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Technical Guidelines for the Development of Hazardous Waste Management Plans and Records	The standard sets out the overall requirements for hazardous waste management plans, ledgers, and declarations. Its core is to classify waste-generating units into three categories—key supervision, simplified management, and registration management—based on annual generation volume (with thresholds of 100 tons/10 tons), implementing tiered and categorized management. It also clarifies the specific requirements for the filing of management plans, ledger records, and declarations on a monthly/quarterly/annual basis.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, to advance coordinated control of pollution prevention in solid waste and strengthen the building of "Zero-Waste Cities."
	November 6, 2023	Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Further Strengthening the Work Related to the Standardized	The notice focuses on improving the standardized environmental management of hazardous waste, advancing the implementation of regulatory responsibilities by local governments and relevant departments through three aspects: deepening standardized	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation proposes to advance the coordinated control of solid waste pollution prevention, strengthen the development of "Zero-Waste Cities," and enhance the organic combination of natural restoration and artificial restoration measures.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes	assessment, applying information-based tools, and strengthening the application of assessment results, and urging entities related to hazardous waste to comply with relevant legal requirements.	
	January 19, 2024	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the Catalogue for the Classification and Coding of Solid Wastes	The Catalogue for the Classification and Coding of Solid Wastes was promulgated to promote the standardization and informatization of solid waste management.	
	February 5, 2025	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Further Strengthening the Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes and Rigorously Preventing and Controlling Environmental Risks	The Opinion sets out that by 2026, whole-process information-based supervision of key regulated entities will be achieved, and by 2030, the share of landfill disposal will be controlled at no more than 10%. Core tasks include: implementing "grid-based" collection and the standardized "Five-Immediates" (i.e., immediate generation, packaging, weighing, coding, and warehousing) construction; restricting the direct landfilling of hazardous waste that can be directly reduced and encouraging zero-landfill of fly ash; and in	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, to advance coordinated control of pollution prevention in solid waste and strengthen the building of "Zero-Waste Cities."

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			principle ensuring that newly built incineration facilities have a capacity greater than 30,000 tonnes per year.	
	January 4, 2026	State Council, Action Plan for the Comprehensive Governance of Solid Wastes	The Action Plan for the Comprehensive Governance of Solid Waste is a dedicated document that sets out a systematic deployment for the comprehensive governance of solid waste. Its work objectives clearly set out that by 2030, special remediation of solid waste in key areas will achieve notable results, with annual comprehensive utilization of bulk industrial solid waste reaching 4.5 billion tonnes and the annual recycling volume of major renewable resources reaching 510 million tonnes.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, to advance coordinated control of pollution prevention in solid waste and strengthen the building of "Zero-Waste Cities." CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation called for promoting synergies between solid waste management and the circular economy, deepening and expanding the "Zero-Waste City" pilot program, improving incentive policies, selecting representative cities to carry out demonstration pilots for circular economy infrastructure, and establishing a modern, automated, and digitalized collection, sorting, and recycling system for waste textiles.
	May 4, 2022	State Council, Action Plan for the Treatment of New Pollutants	The document clarifies the overall requirements, action pathways, and main objectives for the governance of new pollutants, requiring that the list of new pollutants under priority control be	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish measurement standards and an indicator system and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for coordinated governance across multiple domains

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			dynamically released by 2025, and that risk control measures such as prohibition, restriction, and emission limits be implemented for new pollutants under priority control.	
	December 29, 2022	The List of Key Controlled New Pollutants (2023 Edition), issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the General Administration of	Specific environmental risk control measures—prohibition, restriction, and emission limits—have been clarified for 14 categories of key controlled new pollutants.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Customs, and the State Administration for Market Regulation.		
	September 3, 2024	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Standards System Table for Ecological Environment Monitoring of New Pollutants (2024 Edition)	A total of 50 monitoring standards have been issued and implemented and are currently in effect, providing technical support for conducting environmental surveys, supervision and management, and discharge compliance determinations of new pollutants.	
	April 10, 2025	Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Strengthening the Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects Involving New Pollutants in Key Industries	It is made clear that projects using prohibited and restricted new pollutants as raw and auxiliary materials or products will not be approved. It is required that environmental impact assessments implement green substitution of raw material processes, accounting for the generation and discharge of new pollutants, control of emissions meeting standards, management of solid waste and hazardous waste, assessment of the current	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			status of environmental quality and impacts, follow-up monitoring, registration of new chemical substances, and other work requirements.	
	January 29, 2022	The Action Plan for the Comprehensive Treatment of Key Sea Areas, issued by seven departments including the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural	The Comprehensive Treatment Battle for Key Sea Areas will focus on three key sea areas: the Bohai Sea, the Yangtze River Estuary-Hangzhou Bay, and the sea area adjacent to the Pearl River Estuary, involving "2+24" coastal cities including Tianjin and Shanghai.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations proposed strengthening the conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems and leveraging the value of marine carbon sinks. Strictly enforce the zoning-based management system to avoid further damage to marine habitats and coastal wetlands; actively restore degraded or damaged coastal wetlands and strictly protect critical marine habitats. Invest in building a resilient and high-quality network of marine protected areas, encompassing national parks, nature reserves, and marine ecological protection red line zones; coordinate the conservation and carbon storage of large-scale marine protected areas and important habitats.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Affairs, and the China Coast Guard.		
	June 7, 2024	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Action Plan for the Enhancement and Building of Beautiful Bays	With the goal of "clear waters and clean beaches, fish and gulls gathering, and harmony between people and the sea," the number of priority bays for development will be expanded from 50 to over 110, and whole-domain construction of beautiful bays will be explored in seven cities including Xiamen. The document clearly states that by 2027, the completion rate of beautiful bays will reach approximately 40%. The plan details three specific actions: upgrading the quality and efficiency of beautiful bay construction, protecting and restoring typical marine ecosystems, and rectifying key river-mouths discharging into the sea.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, to strengthen integrated ocean management and enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, improve the quality and stability of marine ecosystems, conduct baseline research on marine ecosystem value accounting, and strengthen land-sea coordinated pollution prevention and control. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems. Strictly implement the zoning management system and invest in building a resilient and high-quality marine protected area network. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, strengthen the research and sharing of policy tools such as protected area systems, ecological protection red lines, and other effective area-based conservation measures. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, accelerate the high-quality development of the blue economy. Establish a comprehensive and
	July 16, 2025	The Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Publicly Soliciting Opinions on the Measures for the Administration of Compensation for	It clarifies the definition of marine ecological environment damage and stipulates that important ecological environment problems identified by central ecological and environmental protection inspections, environmental emergencies of a serious or	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Marine Ecological Environment Damage (Trial) (Draft for Comments).	above level, and situations where the amount of ecological environment damage reaches RMB 300,000 or more constitute major losses and trigger claims for compensation. The scope of compensation includes losses from loss of service functions, investigation and assessment expenses, and removal and restoration expenses.	integrated framework for marine resource asset accounting and for environmental carrying capacity assessment.
	September 30, 2025	The Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Publicly Soliciting Opinions on the National Ecological Environment Standard Technical Specification for Marine Microplastic Monitoring (Draft for Comments).	It applies to the monitoring of microplastics in four media, namely surface seawater, beach sediment, seabed sediment, and marine organisms, and systematically specifies the technical content of the entire process, including the deployment of sampling points, sample collection, preservation, transport and handover, monitoring indicators and analytical methods, quality assurance and control, and data and reporting.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, strengthen source control of marine plastic pollution and microplastics, reduce plastic pollution, and improve waste management and disposal capacity. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build a multi-domain collaborative governance monitoring and evaluation platform; and before the formal launch of a global treaty on plastic pollution governance, encourage the reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution of plastics.

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation, identify the key steps to further address plastic pollution, and formulate relevant action plans after the adoption of the global plastics treaty. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, to actively participate in global governance on plastic pollution.
Ecosystems and Biodiversity	January 1, 2022	National Forestry and Grassland Administration, National Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Nature Protected Areas (Trial)	The Plan establishes a unified "sky-air-ground" integrated monitoring system, sets 88 indicators across six categories, and specifies concrete monitoring methods such as vegetation community quadrats, wildlife transects, and grid-based infrared camera deployment.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, carry out monitoring and assessment of the protection and adaptation effectiveness of climate-vulnerable and carbon-rich coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, coral reefs, sand dunes, and islands. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build multi-sector collaborative governance monitoring and assessment platforms, and adopt emerging climate and nature risk disclosure tools.
	September 7, 2023	Ministry of Ecology and Environment and Chinese Academy of Sciences, Work Plan	Build an integrated "sky-air-ground" monitoring network, establish a national ecological quality monitoring network, and achieve quarterly satellite remote sensing	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		for National Ecological Quality Supervision and Monitoring (2023–2025)	monitoring at 2-meter resolution; establish a unified data management system; and improve the central-local collaborative working mechanism.	
	November 21, 2023	Notice of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the List of the First Batch of National Comprehensive Ecological Quality Monitoring Stations	The first batch of national integrated ecological quality monitoring stations has been selected to play a "controlling" role and to undertake four core tasks: sample-plot monitoring, ground-sky integrated verification, problem identification in support of regulation, and thematic research and talent cultivation.	
	March 4, 2024	Implementation Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modernized Ecological Environment Monitoring System	Comprehensively advance the development of a modernized monitoring system, improve the integrated sky-air-ground-sea monitoring network, build core competitiveness in digital and intelligent monitoring, and support the battle against pollution and the building of a Beautiful China.	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	March 28, 2025	Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Plan for the Digital-Intelligent Transformation of the National Ecological Environment Monitoring Network	The "two-step" pathway has been clearly defined: by 2027, pilot unmanned operation and maintenance, intelligent sampling, and "dark-laboratory" practices in priority regions; by 2030, a "smart brain" for environmental monitoring will be established. Priorities include building an intelligent sensing network, establishing an intelligent operation and control platform, and creating a data-driven monitoring system.	
	November 6, 2025	State Council, Regulations on Ecological Environment Monitoring	The regulations clarify the responsibilities of all parties, impose strict data quality requirements, regulate monitoring activities and third-party services, strengthen supervision, management, and legal accountability, ensure the authenticity and accuracy of monitoring data, and provide support for ecological and environmental management.	The CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation calls for strengthening the development of the ecological environment monitoring and early warning system and improving the quality of monitoring data and the level of information technology; and for building a standardized and normalized natural capital value accounting system and promoting the construction of a monitoring network for natural ecological resources. The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation calls for establishing measurement standards and indicator systems and building a multi-sector

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				coordinated governance monitoring and assessment platform. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, carry out multi-dimensional biodiversity monitoring and assessment and scientific research on the sustainable use of biological resources, and support the establishment of a new global environmental governance system underpinned by scientific data.
	June 7, 2022	Results of the Competitive Selection of the Second Batch of Integrated Protection and Restoration Projects for Mountains, Rivers, Forests, Farmlands, Lakes, Grasslands, and Deserts by the Ministry of Finance	On June 7, the Ministry of Finance released the results of the competitive selection for the second batch of integrated protection and restoration projects for mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, identifying 9 projects as the second batch of such projects.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation called for strengthening watershed ecological protection and restoration, strengthening the control of soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas; implementing the "Give Rivers Space" initiative to restore river and lake water systems; managing hydropower projects systematically, ensuring that projects undergo scientific, credible, and participatory environmental impact assessments before development, safeguarding hydrological integrity and ecological water requirements, and reducing ecological impacts through measures such as ecological operation and the construction of fish

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
				passages; advancing the conversion of farmland to forest in ecologically sensitive areas and strengthening ecological restoration; attaching importance to the issue of glacial melting in the headwaters of the Yangtze River and strengthening monitoring and early warning; and improving safety and protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups, especially women in disaster-prone areas such as rural areas, small towns, and flood detention basins. Strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems. Strictly implement the zoning management system to avoid further damage to marine habitats and coastal wetlands; actively restore degraded or damaged coastal wetlands and strictly protect key marine habitats. Invest in building a resilient and high-quality marine protected area network that covers national parks, nature reserves, and marine ecological protection red line areas.
	June 29, 2022	The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of	On June 29, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment convened a meeting to advance the integrated protection	

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Ecology and Environment convened a meeting to advance the integrated protection and restoration project for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts	and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, further consolidating responsibility, promoting the orderly implementation of projects, and effectively enhancing ecosystem quality and carbon sink capacity in key ecological regions.	
	December 27, 2022	Measures of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment for the Supervision and Administration of the Ecological Protection Red Line Ecological Environment (Trial)	It proposes adhering to the principles of ecological priority, overall planning, green development, problem orientation, categorized supervision, and public participation, establishing a strict supervision system, keeping the bottom line of natural ecological security with one red line, ensuring that the ecological functions of the ecological protection red line are not reduced, the area is not decreased, and the nature is not changed, and enhancing the quality and stability of ecosystems.	
	March 18, 2024	Opinions of the State Council on Unswervingly	The opinions consolidate the achievements of the fishing ban and vessel retirement work from such aspects as optimizing the overall	The CCICED 2023 Recommendation proposes that, within the framework of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other river basin protection

Sector	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		Advancing the Ten-Year Fishing Ban on the Yangtze River	coordination mechanism for advancing the work, continuously providing resettlement guarantees, strengthening law enforcement supervision, and accelerating ecological restoration, thereby accelerating the restoration of aquatic biodiversity and water ecology in the Yangtze River.	laws, vertical action plans and horizontal joint agreements should be formulated. On the basis of governmental cooperation mechanisms such as the "National Yangtze River Basin Coordination Mechanism" and the "Local Cooperation Mechanism," a cooperation mechanism should be established that involves cross-departmental and cross-administrative participation by multiple stakeholders, including governments, enterprises, and the public.
	March 25, 2024	The Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Issuing the National Ecological Environment Standard Technical Guidelines for Identification and Assessment of Ecological Environment Damage—Ecosystem—Part 1: Farmland Ecosystem.	The Technical Guidelines for Identification and Assessment of Ecological and Environmental Damage — Ecosystems — Part 1: Farmland Ecosystem were formulated, specifying the content, 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 that damage ecology or pollute the environment.	

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	August 15, 2025	The Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and 12 other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Strengthening Coordination of Law Enforcement and Judicial Work to Serve and Guarantee Ecological Environment Protection and High-Quality Development of the Yangtze River Basin.	The opinions focus on three aspects: strengthening coordination, optimizing linkages, and deepening cooperation. Efforts are made to unify standards and scales in law enforcement and justice, strengthen the coordination between administrative enforcement and criminal justice as well as public interest litigation, support cross-regional joint enforcement, and strengthen cross-departmental cooperation in ecological and environmental remediation.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, strengthen scientific research and monitoring, reinforce law enforcement, and promote the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and the high-quality development of the marine economy. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, consolidate the legal foundation for low-carbon transition. Further enhance adaptive capacity within the Yangtze River, Yellow River, and other basins. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: implement the requirements of the Yangtze River Protection Law, and establish a coordination mechanism based on spatial planning and the need for collaborative management of pollution reduction, carbon reduction, ecosystem expansion, and growth; and conduct climate vulnerability assessments across the entire Yangtze River basin. CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation called for the formulation of vertical action plans and horizontal joint agreements within the framework

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				of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other watershed protection laws. On the basis of the government coordination mechanism, a coordination mechanism should be established that involves multiple subjects, including cross-departmental, cross-administrative, government, enterprises, and the public.
	October 9, 2025	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Issuing the Implementation Assessment Guidelines for Provincial Territorial Spatial Ecological Restoration Plans (Trial)	Guide provinces in conducting implementation assessments of territorial spatial ecological restoration plans, and provide technical specifications and measurement standards for the planning, implementation, and effectiveness assessment of the integrated protection and restoration project for mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grasslands, and deserts.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, establish a reliable and operational indicator system for progress assessment that fully takes into account natural capital and ecosystem service values. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build a multi-domain collaborative governance monitoring and evaluation platform, adopt emerging climate and nature risk disclosure tools, and incorporate climate and biodiversity objectives into financing decisions for nature-based solutions projects. CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation: establish a comprehensive watershed assessment

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				mechanism to systematically evaluate the short-term impacts and long-term stress effects of climate change. The CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations called for incorporating soil biodiversity indicators into the assessment systems for farmland soil health and agricultural ecology; and for carrying out farmland soil health assessment and remediation in full combination with agricultural production, consumption, and dietary structure. The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendations called for conducting multidimensional biodiversity monitoring and assessment, as well as scientific research on the sustainable use of biological resources, and for supporting the establishment of a new global environmental governance system underpinned by scientific data.
	January 7, 2026	Measures of the Ministry of Finance	It clearly supports cross-provincial joint applications for the integrated protection	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation: improve the methodology and realization mechanisms for

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		for the Administration of Special Funds for Priority Ecological Protection and Restoration Projects	and restoration projects for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts and adopts a more flexible approach to incentives and subsidies. At the same time, the measures strengthen hard constraints, requiring that projects in principle be completed within three years, with total investment adjustments not exceeding 10%, and expand the "negative list," explicitly prohibiting the use of funds for landscape projects, wage payments, debt repayment, and the like.	the value accounting of ecological capital services; innovate ecological compensation mechanisms; and, drawing on the three dimensions of water resources, water environment, and water ecology, accelerate the process of basin-level horizontal ecological compensation.
	December 30, 2022	The Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised in 2022), adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	The newly revised Wildlife Protection Law strengthens the protection of wildlife habitats, explicitly requiring that important wildlife habitats be designated under the law as national parks, nature reserves, and other natural protected areas for strict protection.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, strengthen the development of national parks and protected areas, identify low-cost and high-efficiency priority protected areas, and ensure a high degree of ecological integrity in national parks as well as in marine and wilderness protected areas. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems, and invest in establishing a resilient and high-quality network of marine

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				protected areas, encompassing national parks, nature reserves, and marine ecological conservation redline areas. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation: expand the scale of national parks; establish and improve the protected area system; improve the management and governance mechanisms of protected areas; and strengthen research on and sharing of policy tools such as the protected area system, ecological conservation redlines, and other effective area-based conservation measures.
	December 30, 2022	National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources, and Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Spatial Layout Plan for National Parks	The National Forestry and Grassland Administration, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the National Park Spatial Layout Plan, proposing that by 2035 China will basically build the world's largest national park system.	
	October 9, 2023	National Forestry and Grassland	It regulates the management of national-level natural parks (covering seven categories	

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		Administration, Measures for the Administration of National Nature Parks (Trial)	including forest parks and wetland parks, but excluding scenic areas). It clearly stipulates their inclusion in the ecological protection red line and adherence to the priority of protection. It requires the preparation of ten-year plans, which may be subdivided into ecological conservation areas and rational utilization areas for categorized control. It also requires the strengthening of "integrated space-air-ground" monitoring and patrol supervision.	
	January 18, 2024	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the China National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2030)	In line with the latest requirements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the strategic deployment, conservation goals, priority areas, and priority actions for biodiversity protection in the new era have been clarified, and biodiversity governance tasks have been incorporated into the medium- and long-term plans of all regions and sectors.	The CCICED 2023 Recommendations proposed that, in line with the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the policy measures and roadmap of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan be updated at the earliest opportunity. As the Presidency, China should continue to maintain communication with Parties, observer States, and other stakeholders, promote action initiatives related to biodiversity conservation, take early action to achieve goals such as "30×30," secure early outcomes quickly, and boost confidence in

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				the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
	September 12, 2025	National Park Law of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	The National Park Law of the People's Republic of China is aimed primarily at protecting natural ecosystems of national representativeness. Through the establishment of a protected natural areas system with national parks as the mainstay, it will gradually incorporate into national parks those natural ecological spaces that have the most important natural ecosystems, the most unique natural landscapes, the most outstanding natural heritage, and the richest biodiversity.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, strengthen the development of national parks and protected areas, identify low-cost and high-efficiency priority protected areas, and ensure a high degree of ecological integrity in national parks as well as in marine and wilderness protected areas. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems, and invest in establishing a resilient and high-quality network of marine protected areas, encompassing national parks, nature reserves, and marine ecological conservation redline areas. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation: expand the scale of national parks; establish and improve the protected area system; improve the management and governance mechanisms of protected areas; and strengthen research on and sharing of policy tools such as the protected area
	February 3, 2026	Revised version of the Regulations of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves	It aims to advance the development of nature reserves with high quality and strengthen the protection and management of nature reserves. Centered on the reform of the protected natural areas system, it clearly designates nature reserves as one of three types of protected areas, alongside national parks and nature parks, unifies them as	

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			provincial nature reserves, and adjusts the zoning control to core protected areas and general control areas, implementing stricter protection and management.	system, ecological conservation redlines, and other effective area-based conservation measures.
	March 11, 2022	Construction Plan for Major Projects in National Parks and Other Natural Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation (2021-2035), issued by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	It sets out a blueprint for development from 2021 to 2035. By 2025, a protected natural areas system with national parks as the mainstay will be initially established, with the area of protected natural areas accounting for approximately 18% of the land area of the national territory; by 2035, a protected natural areas system with Chinese characteristics will be fully established, and the protection rate of the number of nationally protected key terrestrial wild animal and plant species will both reach 85%.	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation: strengthen the development of national parks and protected areas. Identify low-cost and high-efficiency priority conservation areas, improve conservation effectiveness on the basis of respective capacities, and ensure the high ecological integrity of national parks and marine and wilderness protected areas. CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, expand the scale of national parks, establish and optimize the protected area system, and improve protected area management and governance mechanisms.

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	May 6, 2024	Measures of the National Development and Reform Commission for the Administration of Special Central Budgetary Investments for Ecological Protection and Restoration	The measure has been formulated to regulate the management of central budget investment in the field of ecological protection and restoration. It clearly defines the scope of support, which covers nine major categories of projects, including ecological protection and restoration in key regions such as the "Dual" and "Three-North" projects, wildlife protection, and the construction of natural protected areas.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, increase investment in pollution control, resource and energy efficiency improvement, and circular economy upgrading. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish a diversified investment and financing mechanism, and to integrate climate, environmental, and ecological financing.
	June 6, 2024	State Council's Battle to Tackle Key Challenges in the "Three-North" Shelterbelt Program	In 2023, the Three-North Shelterbelt Program battle was launched in full. In accordance with the fundamental guidelines of coordinating the integrated management of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grass, and sand, strengthening regional joint prevention and control, and leveraging the supporting role of scientific, technological, and institutional innovation, over the past year, localities within the Three-North program area have adhered to the principle of giving equal weight to sand control and poverty alleviation, and to both greening and income growth, achieving notable	CCICED 2023 Recommendation proposed ensuring the applicability of green finance classification standards to the biodiversity conservation financing goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Mandatory biodiversity disclosure standards aligned with international practice should be progressively implemented at the market level. Using agriculture, forestry, and fisheries as pilots, a systematic and comprehensive methodology should be developed to assess the ecological and environmental impacts of subsidy policies.

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			results in sand prevention and control and realizing a win-win outcome for the ecology and the economy.	
	July 30, 2025	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment's Three-Year Work Plan for Further Deepening the Reform and Application of the Ecological Environment Zoning Management and Control System (2025-2027).	The Plan further deepens the reform of the ecological environment zoning management and control system, clarifies the key tasks for 2025–2027, gives full play to the role of ecological environment zoning management and control in "drawing the bottom line and delineating the boundary frame," provides a green yardstick at the source for the optimization and adjustment of industrial structure, refines and optimizes control requirements, and drives new breakthroughs in the whole-chain reform.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, implement the main functional area strategy, and strengthen the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and strictly enforce the zoning management system.
	September 6, 2025	State Council, Master Plan for the "Three-North" Shelterbelt Program	The Overall Plan for the Three-North Shelterbelt Program is the overall plan following the revision of the Three-North Shelterbelt Program. It adheres to the integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, grass, and sand, takes sand	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, implement labor-intensive ecological public works, such as afforestation, wetland and coastal zone restoration, and soil and water body remediation. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: the deployment of renewable energy must optimize

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			prevention and control as the main direction of attack, and takes building a secure ecological barrier in northern China as the fundamental objective. By 2050, the forest and grass coverage rate in the program area will reach 43%, treatable sandy land will be basically brought under control, and the carbon sink capacity of ecosystems will be significantly enhanced.	the spatial planning of land and sea territories, implement the best environmental impact assessments, strictly observe the ecological conservation redline and spatial planning, and protect ecosystems and ecological corridors. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation: promote nature-based solutions, in particular ecosystem-based climate adaptation and resilience measures; further optimize and improve the ecological conservation redline system; and strengthen coordination between the development of renewable energy and the ecological conservation redline system.
	March 26, 2022	National Development and Reform Commission and National Bureau of Statistics, Specifications for the Accounting of the Gross Value of Eco-Products	It clarifies the indicator system, specific algorithms, data sources, and statistical calibers for the accounting of the gross value of eco-products. It is the first normative document to attach a value label to lucid waters and lush mountains, and is of great significance for solving the problem of the "difficulty in measuring" eco-products and for accelerating the establishment and improvement of a value realization mechanism for eco-products.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, to establish a standardized and normalized accounting system for natural capital value. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, to establish measurement standards and an indicator system and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for coordinated governance across multiple domains. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, enhance the financing capacity and allocation efficiency

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	June 7, 2022	Notice of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the National Bureau of Statistics on Launching the Pilot Work for Forest Resource Value Accounting	The Notice decided to launch pilot work on forest resource value accounting in five provinces, namely the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Fujian Province, Henan Province, Hainan Province, and Qinghai Province. It initiated the fourth phase of China's forest and grassland resource value accounting work, further improving the methodology for forest resource value accounting, and at the same time initiated research work on grassland resource value accounting.	of natural resources. Develop and improve social and natural capital accounting.
	October 12, 2023	The National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration issued the Three-Year Action Plan for Accelerating	It was formulated in order to further advance the whole-chain governance of plastic pollution and accelerate the development of "bamboo as a substitute for plastic." The plan aims to promote the substitution of bamboo products in daily-use, cultural and tourism, and building material sectors over a three-year period, reduce plastic pollution, and clarify the implementation responsibilities of relevant departments and localities.	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, before the formal adoption of a global treaty on plastic pollution, encourage plastic reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution, strengthen international cooperation, and launch pilot projects. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, to actively participate in global governance on plastic pollution.

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		the Development of "Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic."		
	December 4, 2024	Opinions of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Leveraging High-Level Protection and High-Efficiency Use of Natural Resources to Promote the Realization of the Value of Eco-Products	Core objectives of the Opinions: By 2029, the supply capacity of eco-products will continue to be enhanced and the pathways for realizing their value will be markedly expanded; by 2035, the outcomes of translating lucid waters and lush mountains into invaluable assets will become highly significant. Key tasks include: 1. Consolidating the foundation: strengthening the guiding role of territorial and spatial planning and exercising strict control over the ecological protection red line; 2. Enhancing allocation efficiency: advancing the registration of natural resource titles and the integrated allocation of assets; 3. Innovating mechanisms: establishing a market-based trading mechanism for resource entitlement indicators, improving the ecological compensation and ecological damage compensation mechanism, and building an industrialized operation and development mechanism for eco-products.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, build a standardized and regulated natural capital value accounting system; innovate ecological compensation mechanisms. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, enhance the financing capacity and allocation efficiency of natural resources. Develop and improve social and natural capital accounting, and promote the mainstreaming of nature-related risk disclosure among all stakeholders.

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	November 24, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the List of the Second Batch of National Pilot Programs for the Value Realization Mechanism of Eco-Products	The pilot areas are required to focus on achieving the carbon peaking goal, prioritize key areas such as ecosystem carbon sequestration and market-based carbon mechanisms, strengthen the development of ecosystem carbon sink resources, broaden pathways for market-based carbon sink trading, and innovate models such as "ecological protection and restoration plus renewable energy development" through photovoltaic-based desertification control.	CCICED 2020 Policy Recommendation, to formulate policy incentives to realize the economic value of ecosystem services. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendation, to give full consideration to natural capital and the value of ecosystem services. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation: the deployment of renewable energy must optimize the spatial planning of land and sea territories, implement the best environmental impact assessments, strictly observe the ecological conservation redline and spatial planning, and protect ecosystems and ecological corridors. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, further optimize and improve the ecological protection red line system, and enhance coordination between renewable energy development and the ecological protection red line system.

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Regional and International Cooperation	May 3, 2024	Release of the think tank report China-Europe Cooperation on Environment and Climate: Progress and Outlook	The report states that China and the European Union should jointly promote more in-depth and pragmatic cooperation. Through high-level dialogues and cooperation mechanisms, they should further strengthen the alignment of environmental and climate policies, establish a long-term cooperation framework, and advance global environmental governance and climate action.	CCICED 2022 Annual Policy Recommendation: rely on mechanisms such as the China-EU High-Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate and the Ministerial Conference on Climate Action, actively carry out Track 2 and Track 1.5 climate dialogues, and exchange views on emission reduction of CO2 and non-CO2 greenhouse gases.
	November 23, 2023	The 10th Meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Protection Cooperation Committee was convened via video conference	The meeting reviewed the progress of cooperation since the ninth meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee, fully affirmed the complete fulfillment of the annual plan tasks and the cooperation progress of both sides, and approved the 2024 work plan. It emphasized strengthening ecological and environmental cooperation and technical exchanges, enhancing ecological and environmental cooperation under multilateral frameworks such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building	CCICED 2022 Recommendation: in conjunction with the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoys Program, help partner countries enhance their capacity to address climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery.

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			Measures in Asia, and jointly addressing global environmental challenges.	
	January 1, 2026	At the China-Canada leaders' meeting, the two sides issued the Joint Statement of the China-Canada Leaders' Meeting	The statement noted that both sides agreed to support exchanges and cooperation in the field of clean energy; both sides agreed to deepen cooperation in the climate and environment fields through mechanisms such as the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as through cooperation documents such as the China-Canada Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change Cooperation and the China-Canada Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Cooperation.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation, to strengthen international cooperation and coordinate actions on climate, biodiversity, ocean, and environmental protection,

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	October 18, 2023	President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation	President Xi stated that China will continue to deepen cooperation in green infrastructure, green energy, green transport, and other fields, increase support for the Belt and Road International Green Development Coalition, continue to hold the Belt and Road Green Innovation Conference, and establish a dialogue and exchange mechanism for the photovoltaic industry and a network of green and low-carbon experts.	CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendation: in supporting the global low-carbon transition, it is recommended that innovative project demonstrations be carried out in cooperation with countries jointly building the Belt and Road. Strengthen dialogue and exchanges through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road International Green Development Coalition.
	September 29, 2025	The China-Japan-Korea Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting adopted and signed the China-Japan-Korea Joint Action Plan for Environmental Cooperation (2026–2030)	The 26th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea adopted and signed a new joint action plan, the Joint Action Plan on Environmental Cooperation among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (2026–2030), which designs a series of cooperative activities around eight priority areas of cooperation and lays a solid foundation for environmental cooperation among the three countries over the next five years.	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation, adhere to green-driven growth, improve governance systems and mechanisms, deepen green and low-carbon dialogue and cooperation, and lay the foundation for promoting inclusive, green, and healthy global development.

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	April 29, 2026	The SCO Green and Sustainable Development Forum issued the "Ecological Co-Construction, Green Partnership—Ningbo Initiative for Sustainable Development Cooperation among SCO Countries."	The Shanghai Cooperation Organization Forum on Green and Sustainable Development was held in Ningbo, Zhejiang. With the theme of "Practicing the Global Governance Initiative and Jointly Promoting Green and Sustainable Development of the SCO," the forum issued the "Ecological Co-Construction, Green Partnership — Ningbo Initiative on Sustainable Development Cooperation among SCO Countries."	CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation, coordinate green development international cooperation mechanisms, consider launching a Global Green Development Initiative, and establish an inclusive and mutually beneficial international green supply chain cooperation network.
	May 5, 2026	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended the 10th Florence Process and related meetings	Li Gao, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, led a delegation to attend the meeting and related events. China will continue to improve the carbon market institutional system, steadily expand the coverage of the market, prudently implement an allowance allocation approach that combines free allocation with paid allocation, introduce qualified financial institutions to participate in market trading, further strengthen market functions, and enhance market vitality.	The CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations called for active participation in building a global sustainable trade and green value chain system; adhering to the principle of mutual benefit, and transferring low-carbon production capacity and technologies to developing countries. The CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendations called for actively exploring international cooperation pathways such as the interconnection and interoperability of carbon markets, in order to promote global emissions reduction synergies, lower the cost of emissions reduction, and

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				facilitate the international flow of capital and technology. China should constructively participate in reshaping the international green finance system.
	September 20, 2023	China signed the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction at the United Nations headquarters in New York.	The main contents of the Agreement include access to and sharing of marine genetic resources, the establishment of marine protected areas, environmental impact assessment, capacity building, and the transfer of marine technology. China signed this important legal instrument on the opening day for signature of the Agreement, reflecting China's resolve and efforts to actively and deeply participate in global environmental governance, marine conservation, and the sustainable use of the oceans.	CCICED 2019 Policy Recommendation: support global innovative ocean governance. With respect to deep-sea resource development, China should actively participate in the formulation and revision of relevant international norms, and attach importance to jointly developing a sustainable marine economy with countries along the Belt and Road.

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	May 28, 2024	China contributed to the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China has signed cooperation agreements with relevant United Nations agencies. As of October 2025, the Fund's Board of Directors has approved a second batch of 22 projects benefiting 34 developing countries, while the first batch of 9 projects has been launched, covering 15 developing countries.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation: expand private-sector financial support for biodiversity protection through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN).
	September 24, 2025	President Xi Jinping delivered a video address at the United Nations Climate Change Summit, announcing China's new round of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets	By 2035, China's net greenhouse gas emissions across the whole economy will decrease by 7%–10% from the peak level, with efforts made to achieve even better results. The share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption will reach over 30%; the combined installed capacity of wind and solar power will be more than six times that of 2020, striving to reach 3.6 billion kilowatts; the forest stock volume will reach over 24 billion cubic meters; new energy vehicles will become the mainstream of new vehicle sales; the national carbon emissions trading market will cover major high-emission industries; and a climate-resilient society will be basically established.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendation calls for adhering to green-driven growth, improving governance systems and mechanisms, deepening dialogue and cooperation on green and low-carbon issues, and laying a foundation for promoting inclusive, green, and healthy global development. The CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation calls for taking an active lead in advancing global environmental and climate governance processes, and promoting multilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

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	May 2023	Launch of the Belt and Road Eco-Environmental Protection Big Data Service Platform	China upholds the concept of green development, has launched a series of green action initiatives, initiated the Belt and Road Ecological and Environmental Protection Big Data Service Platform, and promoted the implementation of the Green Silk Road Envoys Program and the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change, achieving solid results.	The CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations called for deepening international cooperation to support the green and low-carbon energy development of the Belt and Road, and for exploring new pathways of green and low-carbon cooperation amid the transformation of the global governance system. In conjunction with the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoys Program, capacity of partner countries should be enhanced to address climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery. Platforms for North-South-South cooperation on low-carbon finance should be strengthened.
	May 28, 2024	Launch of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund	Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang of the State Council attended and addressed the signing ceremony for the Kunming Biodiversity Fund cooperation agreement in Beijing. China took the lead in contributing to the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, making important contributions to global biodiversity protection.	The CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations called on, and welcomed, all Parties to contribute financial support to the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, to coordinate and leverage international financing from diverse sources, and to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries. The CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations called for leveraging multiple financing

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				instruments to support biodiversity. Through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), financial support from the private sector for biodiversity conservation should be expanded.
	May 28, 2025	China's Initiative on Deepening Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in Addressing Climate Change	The initiative proposes strengthening coordination and cooperation with Pacific Island countries in the multilateral process of addressing climate change, firmly supporting Pacific Island countries in addressing climate change through sustainable development, and accelerating the implementation of cooperation projects in addressing climate change.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendation called for adhering to mutual benefit, transferring low-carbon production capacity and technologies to developing countries, and supporting developing countries in achieving green growth. CCICED 2025 Policy Recommendation called for strengthening the coordination of international cooperation mechanisms for green development, supporting South-South environmental and climate cooperation, and providing intellectual support for the green development of developing countries.

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