



2023

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

ANNUAL REPORT

2023

Annual Report





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Established with the approval of the Chinese government in 1992, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) is a high-level international policy advisory body. Along with rapid economic and social progress, the CCICED has witnessed and taken part in China's historic shifts in its development philosophy and model. It has played a unique and significant role in the course of China's sustainable development.

The CCICED spans a term of five years for each phase. The position of CCICED Chairperson is held by a member of China's State Council who has responsibility for environmental affairs. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of China serves as the executing agency of the CCICED. CCICED Phase I (1992-1996) focused primarily on the exchange and introduction of international experience and successful policies, and raised environmental awareness for decision makers. Phase II (1997-2001) attached importance to environmental pollution in China and the studies of the relationship between the environment and economic development. The second phase also facilitated the development of laws and regulations on environmental protection. Phase III (2002-2006) was committed to incorporating environmental

protection into comprehensive decision making for the development of China and explored pathways to identify a reciprocal relationship between the environment and economic development. Phase IV (2017-2011) promoted the establishment of a new type of relationship between economic development and environmental protection in China, and explored new pathways in which environmental protection bolster economic development. Centering on sustainable development and ecological civilization in China, Phase V (2012-2016) shifted its policy research focus to environmental and social development issues. Aiming to serve the development of China's ecological civilization and global sustainable development Phase VI (2017-2021) advocated the building of a "beautiful China" and a green and prosperous world. Themed by "Green, Inclusiveness and High-Quality Development", the CCICED Phase VII (2022-2026) has been established and is committed to building itself an innovative international cooperation platform for environment and development that is globally inclusive, open and cooperative, and mutually beneficial, thus to make greater contributions to the realization of a beautiful China and a green and prosperous world.



I. Overview

In 2023, as the world emerges from the mist of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy is still grappling with volatility, inflation, and geopolitics. All countries are facing the challenge of how to collaborate on economic recovery, ensuring energy and food security and addressing climate change. Against this backdrop, the modernization of human society is once again standing at a pivotal juncture in history.

As a multilateral cooperation platform that brings together the wisdom of all parties, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (hereinafter referred to as "CCICED"), centering around the annual theme of "Green Transition for High-Quality Development" in 2023, has upheld the spirit of cooperation, openness and inclusiveness. CCICED has conducted collaborative research and in-depth discussions on a number of important issues, including the "dual carbon" goal, carbon reduction and pollution reduction synergies, dual digital and green transformations, green finance, land-ocean integration, sustainable supply chains, and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and put forward policy recommendations to the Chinese government, with a view to contributing to China's sustainable development process, as well as to the building of a clean and beautiful world.

II. Successfully Convening the CCICED 2023 AGM and Fulfilling Its Role as a Direct Channel to the Chinese Leadership for Policy Recommendations





The CCICED 2023 AGM was held in Beijing from 28 to 30 August. H.E. Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council and CCICED Chairperson, attended the meeting. He listened to reports on AGM outcomes, and delivered an important speech. He gave CCICED's work high marks.

"The Chinese Government, as always, will support the development of CCICED and its greater role. The hope is for CCICED Members and experts to enhance research and exchanges, actively provide advice and suggestions to promote China's environment and development, and contribute more wisdom and strength to building a clean and beautiful world."

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

The meeting was attended by Mr. Huang Runqiu, CCICED Chinese Executive Vice Chairperson and Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and Mr. Steven Guilbeault, CCICED International Executive Vice Chairperson and Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Canada; CCICED Chinese and International Vice Chairpersons, including Mr. XieZhenhua, China's Special Envoy for Climate Change; Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator; Ms. Inger Andersen, UNEP Executive Director; and Ms. Kristin Halvorsen, Director of CICERO Center for International Climate Research. Mr. Zhao Yingmin, CCICED Secretary General and Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment; Mr. Liu Shijin, CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor and Former Vice President of Development Research Center of the State Council, and Mr. Scott Vaughan, CCICED International Chief Advisor and Former President of IISD also attended the meeting.





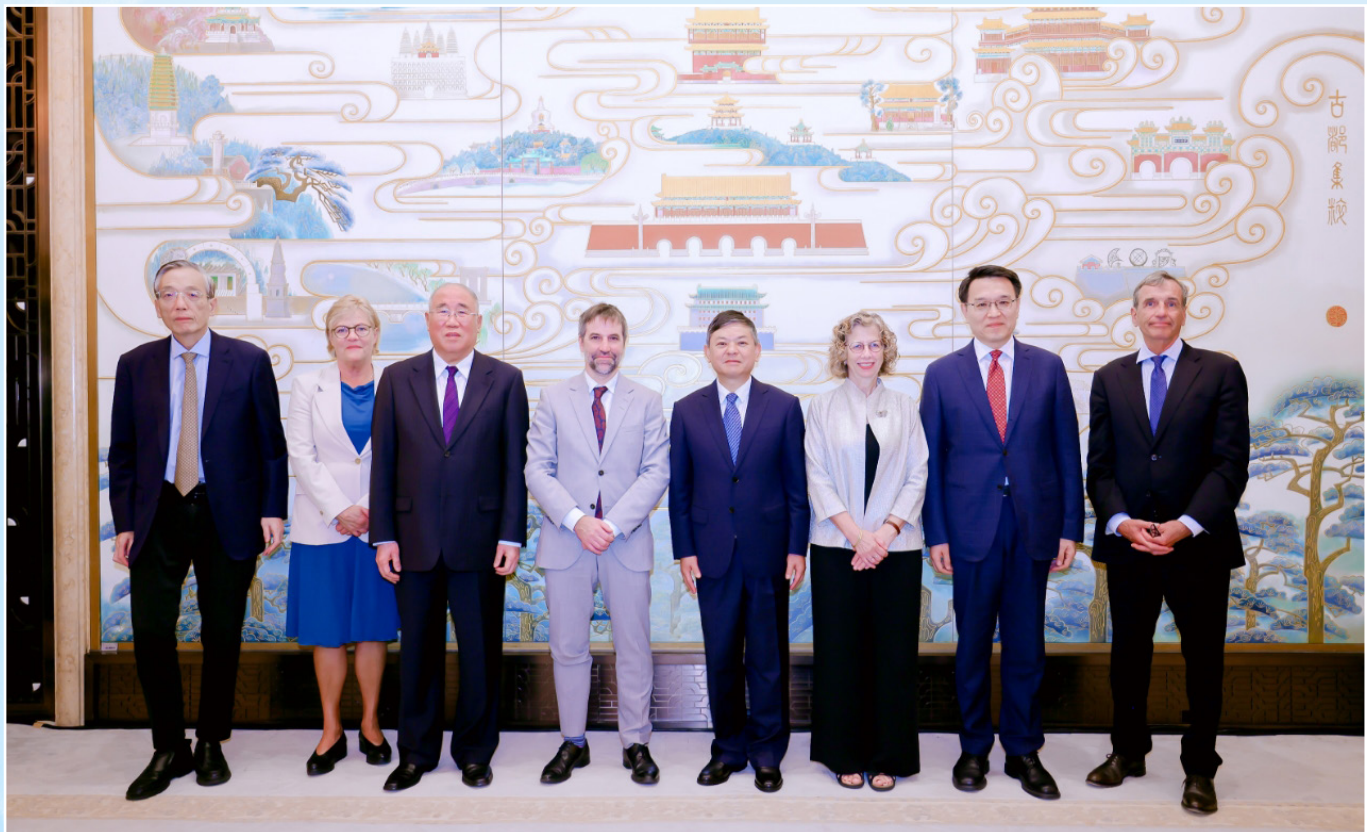
During the AGM, 6 Open Forums were organized on topics of common concern to the international community, such as climate change, biodiversity conservation and the green BRI. About 500 representatives from 23 countries, 38 international organizations, relevant departments of the Chinese government, universities, research institutions, enterprises and NGOs, and more than 20 mainstream media in China attended the meeting. Participants exchanged views on hot topics such as biodiversity conservation, climate change, green BRI, and green finance innovation, etc., and discussed and formulated annual policy recommendations to the Chinese government.



Major Achievements:

- Fulfilling its role as a direct channel to the Chinese leadership for policy recommendations and offering advice and suggestions for China's high-quality development
- Disseminating China's achievements in promoting modernization characterized by harmony between humanity and nature in a multi-dimensional manner
- Upholding multilateralism and providing a platform for candid dialogues to further build consensus on international cooperation on environment and development





III. Giving Full Play to the Role of a High-level International Advisory Body and Providing Reference for Major Decision-making by the Chinese Government

In its capacity as a high-level international advisory body, CCICED has completed a series of policy research projects focusing on four major topics, namely, "Innovation in Global Environmental Governance", "National Green Governance System", "Sustainable Production and Consumption", and "Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transition". CCICED Chinese and international Members and Special Advisors have discussed and developed the CCICED 2023 AGM policy recommendations to the Chinese government based on the policy research results, making suggestions and recommendations on China's green, low-carbon, and high-quality development as well as the global sustainable development.

The policy recommendations, with the theme of "Maintaining the Strategic Dual-Carbon Determination and Exploring the Innovative Path of Multi-Objective Synergy: Accelerating Green and Low-Carbon High-Quality Development", have been submitted to the State Council and distributed to the relevant local departments as decision-making references.



CCICED has completed eight SPS on “Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and China’s Role in Global Climate Governance”, “Collaborative Mechanism for Pollution Reduction, Carbon Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth”, “Pathways and Policies of Blue Economy in Supporting Carbon-Neutrality Target”, “High-Quality Development of River Basins and Adaptation to Climate Change”, “Promoting Digitalization and Green Technologies for

By fully utilizing the resources of partners and diversifying the study formats, CCICED has completed two scoping studies on “Integrated Land Use” and “Innovative Technologies for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration Monitoring”, and has achieved good results in providing rapid response and support for decision-making on urgent issues.



The Annual Policy Report 2022: Building an Inclusive, Green, and Low-Carbon Economy has been released, and Springer has published the English edition.

IV.Utilizing International Intellectual Resources and Contributing Wisdom to Key Domestic and International Agendas

On March 24, in order to implement the spirit of the two sessions, CCICED Roundtable themed with "Green Recovery and High-Quality Development" was held in Beijing.

Mr. Zhao Yingmin, CCICED Secretary General and Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment, Mr. Liao Min, CCICED Member, then Deputy Director of Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission General Office and Vice Minister of Finance, Mr. Liu Shijin, CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor and Mr. Scott Vaughan, CCICED International Chief Advisor, attended the meeting. CCICED Members and experts from Canada, the United States, the UK, and Norway, as well as Tsinghua University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, held in-depth discussions on the key issues including efforts on cutting carbon emissions, reducing pollution, expanding green development, and pursuing economic growth and high-quality development, financial innovation and green development, international climate governance and sustainable supply chains, providing as reference for the Chinese government in major decision-making on China's high-quality development.



On December 8, a side event was organized during the COP28 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the theme "Strengthening Innovation Cooperation on Green Development for a Low-carbon, Inclusive and Resilient Future".

This was the first time for CCICED to organize a side event during the UNFCCC COP. Mr. Xie Zhenhua, CCICED Vice Chairperson and China's Special Envoy for Climate Change, Mr. Zhao Yingmin, CCICED Secretary General and Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment, Mr. Jean-François Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Canada, and a number of CCICED Members attended the meeting, sharing China's progress in addressing climate change, engaging in dialogues on key challenges for

green and low-carbon transition, and offering advice and suggestions for synergistic advancement of climate and environment development agendas, contributing positively to pragmatic outcomes at COP28.



Over the past year, CCICED has strengthened exchanges and discussions, promoted policy synergies on key global issues, and provided CCICED solutions for sustainable development. CCICED paid close attention to a number of hot topics of international and domestic significance, and organized more than 40 seminars and dialogues at home and abroad to share China's achievements in green development and forge a consensus on green development.

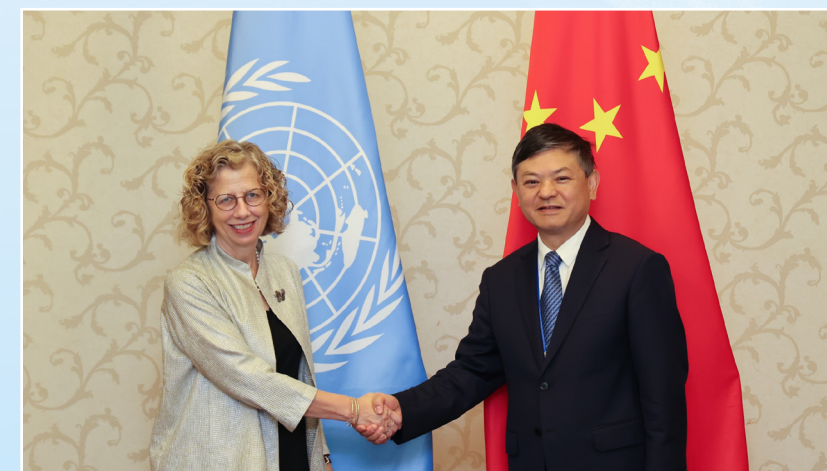
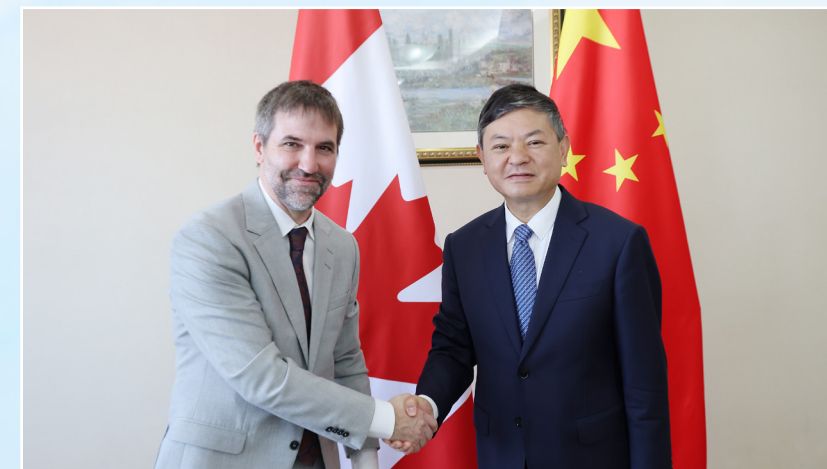


V.Leveraging the Role as a Two-way Exchange Platform for Mutual Learning of Global Green and Low-carbon Development Experiences

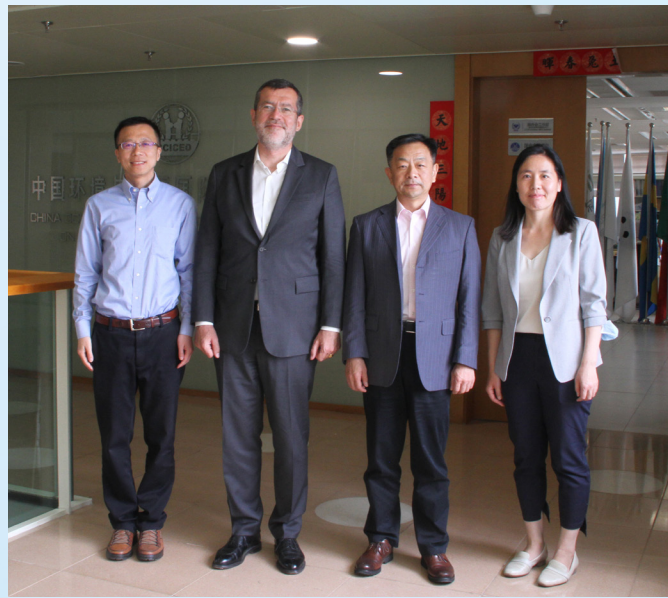
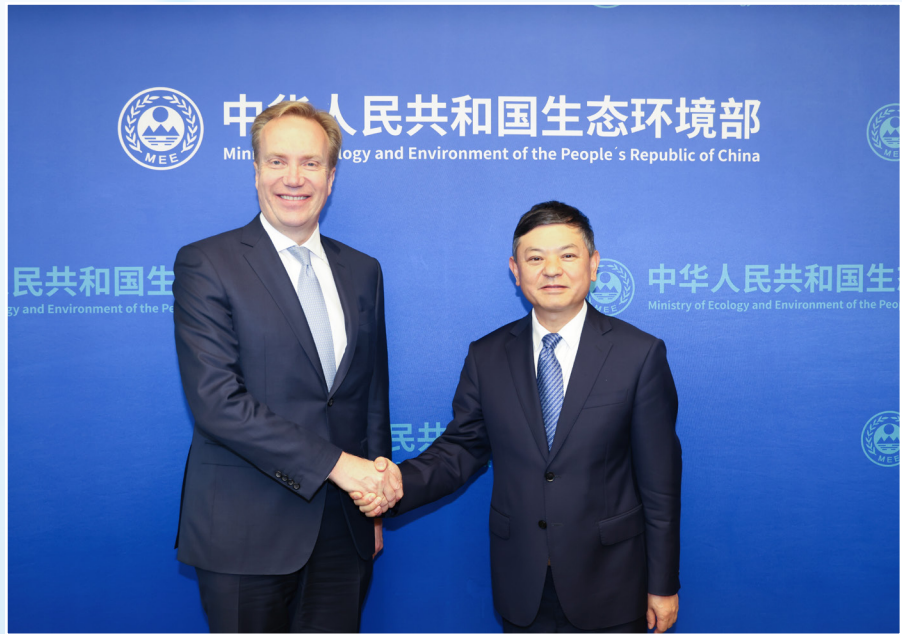
Over the past year, CCICED's work has received extensive attention from Chinese and international Members, Special Advisors and strong support from Partners.

A number of CCICED Members and Special Advisors have submitted special policy recommendations on such hot topics as the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the dual-carbon targets, digitalization and green trade. More than 20 CCICED Members and Special Advisors have taken part in scoping studies and SPS in various capacities, lending their expertise to CCICED's high-quality policy recommendations.

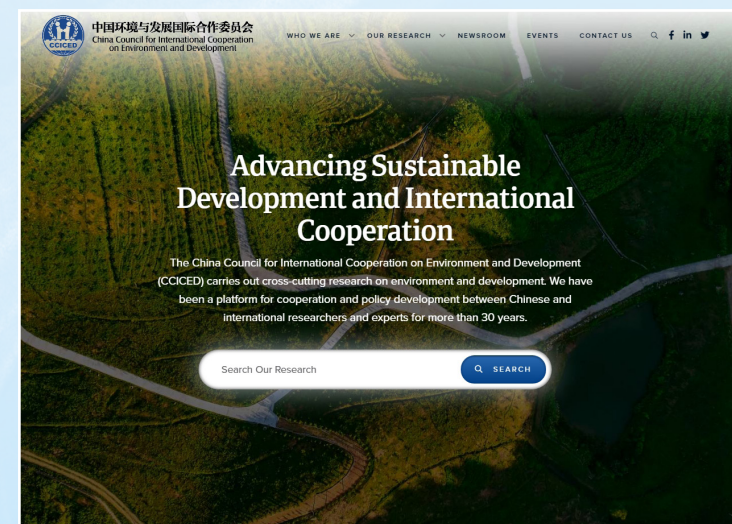
Government agencies of Canada, Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and others, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, the Sequoia Climate Foundation, the Energy Foundation, the Nature Conservancy, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the World Wildlife Fund, among others, have provided strong financial support for CCICED. Regional and international organizations such as the UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, IISD, the Climate Imperative, the World Resources



Institute, the ClientEarth, the World Economic Forum, the Stockholm Environment Institute, and domestic institutions such as the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, Peking University, Xiamen University, Nankai University, Liaoning University, the CICC Global Institute, the BRI Green Development Institute, and the Ant Group have supported CCICED financially and intellectually through research projects, joint activities and capacity building.



In the past year, CCICED utilized its new media matrix of "website + WeChat official account + overseas social media platforms" to promptly share research results and work developments with Members and Partners, creating a window for international communication on the ecological civilization in the era of new media. In the meantime, CCICED has collaborated with strategic partners like China Daily, IISD, and CGTN to enhance communication effectiveness by leveraging professional media resources.



Throughout the year of 2023:



CCICED WeChat Official Account has published a total of 87 articles, generating a total of 22,523 reads and 1,415 shares.



CCICED Facebook has posted 119 pieces of content, with the number of followers increased by about 490,000 to more than 670,000, a growth rate of nearly 272%, more than 10 million reads, and nearly 340,000 times of interaction.



CCICED Twitter has posted a total of 121 pieces of content (including retweets), with a combined number of about 24,000 followers, more than 3,616,000 readings, and more than 105,000 times of interaction.



China Daily has published a total of 11 English news reports on CCICED 2023 AGM. The news report titled "Think tank's suggestions push green growth agenda", was reprinted by nearly 400 overseas media websites, including the Associated Press and Yahoo Finance, reaching an audience of about 244 million.



CCICED has produced and distributed 48 issues of the Weekly Newsletter.

VI.The CCICED Secretariat Has Effectively Utilized Its Coordination and Research Capacities to Support the Engagement of Chief Advisors, Members, Special Advisors and Partners in CCICED’s Work

The CCICED Secretariat has organized four Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meetings and Partners Briefing Meetings, actively participated in policy studies, supported Chief Advisors in drafting the 2023 Annual Policy Recommendations, and provided support in revising the Issues Paper, Impact Report, and Gender Mainstreaming Report.



The CCICED Secretariat, along with the Secretariat International Support Office (SISO), has enhanced project management processes and standards, improved policy research project management, and elevated overall management levels.

The CCICED Secretariat has actively engaged in meeting with its partners and conducted bilateral discussions to facilitate the exchange of perspectives, with the aim of strengthening collaborative efforts.



VII.2023-2024 Work Plan

The world today faces multiple risks and challenges, and the changes in geopolitical patterns, technology, global markets, and environmental conditions are accelerating. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has already past the halfway point. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and escalating global crises, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are significantly falling behind and deviating from the necessary progress. China's 14th Five-Year Plan has already undergone a mid-term assessment, with the economy showing signs of recovery and green energy gaining momentum, gradually demonstrating a trend towards high-quality development.

From 2023 to 2024, CCICED Phase VII will continue to advance in-depth analysis. Under the leadership of the Executive Members, with the participation and guidance of Council Members and Special Advisors, and with the support of partners, CCICED plans to adopt the annual theme of "Adhering to Green and Open Cooperation to Advance Modernization". To better support China's formulation of 15th Five-Year Plan, CCICED aims to provide innovative solutions for China's ecological civilization in general, with decarbonization as a key strategic direction coupled with promoting a comprehensive green transition of economic and social development. CCICED also seeks to uphold openness and collaboration, contributing to the joint response to global crises and a more just and equitable global governance system.

CCICED's main tasks are as follows:

I. Policy Research

Undertaking policy research and providing policy recommendations to the Chinese government are the core foundations of CCICED's work. Following the principles of interdisciplinary, comprehensive, robust, data-based and foresight-oriented research, CCICED research will focus on both domestic and international hot topics and policy implementation. CCICED Phase VII plans to initiate nine Special Policy Studies (SPS) within the four major Task Forces (TF) framework. Additionally, considering the domestic and international situations, several short-term scoping studies will be organized to propose policy recommendations. The specific details are as follows:

TF 1: Innovation in Global Environmental Governance

This Task Force aims to conduct research on global, cross-border issues with global or regional externalities, including but not limited to climate change, oceans, biodiversity, plastic pollution prevention, etc.

SPS 1: China's Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance

The study will focus on the synergies between global climate change goals and policies, which includes tracking and assessing climate change policies and emission reduction targets of major economies. Revolving around the UNFCCC Global Stocktake and the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the research aims to

assess how to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, which seek to limit the global average temperature increase to within 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and strives to confine the temperature rise within 1.5 degrees Celsius. It will study the gradual transition pathways from energy consumption control to carbon emission control, supported by coordinated measures including market-based approaches, green incentives, regulations, climate finance and energy efficiency. The SPS will examine synergies and alignment with other environmental governance processes such as those related to oceans, biodiversity, plastic pollution, and nature-based solutions.

SPS 2: Sustainable Oceans Management under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality

The study will focus on carbon emissions accounting and value realization in the marine industry. It will examine China's objectives, policies, and governance system for marine biodiversity conservation in the context of achieving the global "30x30" conservation target. Additionally, the research will investigate the impacts of climate change on marine fisheries and food security, along with adaptation strategies. It will also study climate adaptation issues in coastal cities and regions.

SPS 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

The study will focus on how China can achieve the "30x30" target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and help support developing countries through south-south cooperation in achieving their goals. The SPS will examine implementation pathways including innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. It will explore the linkages and collaborative solutions among topics such as agriculture, food security, oceans, and climate. The research will delve into the sustainable mechanisms for value realization of ecological products.

TF 2: National Green Governance System

This Task Force aims to conduct research on China's strategy for high-quality development, addressing institutional, systematic, and policy challenges in green transition, promoting a modern green governance system, and enhancing the country's green governance capacity.

SPS 4: Collaborative Mechanism for Carbon Reduction, Pollution Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth

The study will focus on establishing a coordinated mechanism for the gradual and scientific phase-out of coal-based electricity and ensuring a stable supply of renewable energy. It aims at achieving energy security, significantly reducing CO₂ emissions, and promoting high-quality economic development. The study will also explore the green transition of key sectors such as electricity, transportation, and manufacturing. It will evaluate the global emission reduction effects and controls of non-CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, the research will examine the legal safeguards for climate change measures.

SPS 5: Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas

The study will focus on climate adaptation issues in downstream areas of river basins and densely populated major cities and regions under extreme climate conditions. The study will explore the adaptive capacity of agricultural fields to climate change. It will focus on the integrated climate adaptation planning at the river basin level. Additionally, the research will delve into integrated land use studies that strike a balance between addressing climate change, biodiversity conservation, food security, and ecological development.

TF3: Sustainable Production and Consumption

This Task Force aims to promote technologies and policies that facilitate sustainable production and consumption, enabling both the government and the market to empower businesses in achieving green growth and to encourage the public to pursue a greener lifestyle.

SPS 6: Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development

The study will focus on how the innovation processes of digitization and greening contribute to the issuance and trading of green certificates for renewable energy, specifically examining their connection and coordination with the national carbon emission trading scheme and voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading mechanism. The study will also investigate international standards related to the issuance, measurement, and trading of green certificates. Additionally, the research will explore the potential of digital capabilities in driving sustainable development and Industry 4.0 initiatives. Furthermore, collaborative research efforts will be undertaken with other Special Policy Study teams to explore the green and low-carbon transition of key industries such as power generation and petrochemicals.

SPS 7: Innovative Mechanisms of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate

The study will focus on analyzing changes in the proportion of green investment and green output in the national economy, along with their prospects. This includes examining the sectoral distribution of green investment and its contribution to the GDP. The study will systematically investigate the existing practices and potential areas of improvement among stakeholders, including policymakers, market regulatory authorities, sovereign asset owners, asset managers, pension funds and other industry sectors.

TF4: Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transformation

This Task Force aims to study how to implement the concepts of innovation, coordination, green development, openness, and shared growth. It emphasizes South-South cooperation and the establishment of a global green supply chain to promote inclusive low-carbon transition.

SPS 8: Sustainable Trade and Supply Chains

The study will investigate the nexus between climate change policies adopted by major economies and global trade policies and patterns. This includes examining the trade implications of expanding trade in low-carbon technologies and services. The study will examine the liberalization of trade in green and low-carbon products, technologies, and services, as well as the options to scale-up technology transfer to developing countries. Additionally, the study will explore the impact of global trade in critical minerals on the global political and trade systems.

SPS 9: Green Opening-up and South-South Cooperation

The study will focus on establishing and promoting the global renewable energy industry chain. It will involve studying the challenges faced by countries in the Global South in addressing

climate change and biodiversity conservation. The research aims to facilitate China's overseas cooperation and investment, particularly in bilateral and regional cooperation, including China-Brazil green development cooperation. This effort will enable Chinese green technologies and green-linked capital to go abroad and contribute to the implementation of the Global Development Initiative and green Belt and Road Initiative.

Scoping Studies

Considering the hot topics and key issues of environment and development, and with the approval of the Secretary General of CCICED, several short-term scoping studies such as "Technology Innovation for Green and Low-Carbon Transition" and "Low-Carbon Transition of Traditional Energy Regions of China" will be carried out.

II.Main Activities

1.CCICED 2024 Annual General Meeting (AGM): The AGM is tentatively scheduled to take place from November 18 to 20, 2024. It will revolve around the annual theme and address key environmental and developmental issues through thematic forums. During the meeting, policy research outcomes will be presented, and discussions will lead to the formulation of annual policy recommendations.

2.CCICED Roundtables: The roundtable meetings will serve as a platform to share CCICED research outcomes, gather insights from various sectors and departments, exchange experiences and good practices in innovative and green development, and contribute to China's high-quality development.

3.Side Events and Activities: In collaboration with international partners, CCICED plans to organize side events and activities in

conjunction with major international events, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings. These events will be opportunities to share CCICED's policy research perspectives and outcomes with the international community, advancing global environmental governance efforts.

4.Thematic Seminars and Forums: Based on the progress of SPS projects and in alignment with domestic and international hotspots and trends, CCICED, along with international partners, will hold interdisciplinary seminars or forums periodically. These gatherings will facilitate exchange among different SPS groups and foster the development of strategic and forward-looking policy recommendations.

III.Operation and Management

1.Providing High-Quality Services to Council Members and Special Advisors: CCICED will keep Council Members and Special Advisors informed of its work through publications such as the CCICED Newsletter and the Annual Report. It will assist Council Members and Special Advisors in participating in policy research work, major meetings, and activities. Additionally, it will

promptly summarize and release Council Members' opinion reports and support them in submitting reports and/or recommendations on environmental and developmental hotspots and key issues for reference in decision-making.

2.Strengthening and Consolidating Partnerships: CCICED will regularly organize the Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting, as well as meetings with partners and donors, to share updates on CCICED's work progress and gather feedback from all stakeholders. CCICED will expand its network of partners, enhance communication and coordination, jointly host events, and strive for complementary strengths and shared achievements. Upholding principles of diversity, inclusivity, and sharing, it will actively promote gender equality throughout the entire research process and explore channels and methods for youth participation.

IV.Communication and Sharing

Reporting Work Progress in a Timely Manner, Enhancing Policy Impact: CCICED will strengthen communication, exchange, and cooperation with all stakeholders through major events such as the CCICED AGM and roundtables. CCICED will continue to publish the CCICED Annual Policy Report in both Chinese and English. Selected outcomes from SPS reports will be compiled into a series of publications. By promptly sharing research results, CCICED aims to support high-level decision-making and continuously enhance its impact.

3.Strengthening Secretariat Capacity Building and Supporting Chief Advisors: The Secretariat will undergo comprehensive capacity building in close collaboration with the Secretariat International Support Office (SISO). It will conduct regular work meetings, organize training sessions, and facilitate personnel exchanges to enhance the Secretariat's policy research and management capabilities. This will provide comprehensive support to the Chief Advisors' work.

Innovating Communication Methods, Enhancing Brand Awareness: CCICED will deepen cooperation with institutions such as China Daily and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). It will utilize multiple media platforms, including the CCICED website, CCICED Newsletter, WeChat official account, Facebook, Twitter, and others, to promptly share important information. By adopting diverse formats and perspectives, CCICED aims to ensure the timely dissemination of its research achievements and work progress, with the goal of broadening the scope of its publicity efforts.

Annex:

I.2023 AGM Policy Recommendations

As the world emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy is still grappling with volatility, inflation, and geopolitics, with prolonged sluggishness in economic growth, employment, trade, and investment. The World Bank’s June 2023 *Global Economic Prospects* report warns of precarious economic prospects ahead. Many emerging and developing countries are expected to bear greater pressure. The world economy faces the dilemma of how to restart and sustain healthy growth.

At the same time, the damage caused by extreme weather events linked to climate change is escalating with each passing day. The world has just experienced the hottest summer in 174 years, with alternating droughts and floods, and frequent wildfires, all of which have posed urgent and severe challenges to public security and health. In today’s turbulent world, all countries are facing the challenges of accelerating economic recovery, ensuring energy and food security, and addressing climate change in a coordinated manner. The process of modernization in human society is once again standing at a juncture in history.

The development of green, low-carbon industries, exemplified by renewable energies, has significantly accelerated, emerging as a new driving force to maintain economic growth and push for transformation. The International Renewable Energy Agency reports that USD 500 billion was invested in photovoltaics, onshore wind power generation, and offshore wind turbines in 2022, and sales of electric vehicles (EVs) are experiencing ongoing expansion. A recent trade-climate scenario report by the World Economic Forum envisions that as much as 15% of global merchandise trade could be made up of net-zero goods by 2030. The development of green and low-carbon industries has become an indispensable driver of new growth, prompting countries to reflect on their development philosophies and encourage innovation in development strategies, organizational models, institutions, and mechanisms.

After 5 years, China reconvened the National Conference on Ecological and Environmental Protection, where Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech. CCICED Council Members expressed a strong appreciation of China’s confidence and determination to firmly advance ecological civilization and modernize the harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. They believe that this commitment has injected greater assurance and positive momentum to the sustainable development of not only China but also the global community.

Based on the research outcomes of CCICED's joint studies and the discussions at the 2023 Annual General Meeting, Council Members recommend that **China should maintain its strategic determination, take green and low-carbon development as the endogenous driving force, and promote high-quality development with multi-objective synergy in a coordinated manner.** Promote synergies between carbon and pollution reduction and take an integrated approach to addressing energy, supply chains and food security to ensure a gradual, systematic, and controlled progression toward the carbon peaking goal. Accelerate the digital and green upgrading and transformation of traditional industries through digital technological innovation and support the high-quality development of industries and cities through digitization. Establish a green financial system to support low-carbon transformation, coordinate carbon and pollution reduction with a focus on the transportation sector and accelerate the development of a new type of power system. Improve the legal safeguards for addressing climate change. Integrate the sustainable blue economy as a national strategic goal and incorporate climate adaptation capacity assessment into river basin planning to establish a green, low-carbon, and resilient spatial pattern covering mountains and oceans. Promote open cooperation to improve the policy environment for overseas green cooperation projects and to integrate green and sustainable criteria into global supply chains. Build a green Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and share opportunities for low-carbon transformation. Give play to the role of the COP 15 presidency and work together to implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to achieve harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. Align low-carbon green development with poverty alleviation, job growth, youth engagement, and gender equity.

Specific recommendations are as follows:

A.Maintain strategic determination and firmly implement the “dual-carbon” goal

1.Establish a roadmap for institutional transformation and promote the transition from “dual control of energy consumption” to “dual control of carbon emissions.” During the mid-to-late stages of the 14th Five-Year Plan, initiate pilot projects for dual control of carbon emissions in select provinces, cities, and key industries. In the early stage of the 15th Five-Year Plan, test the dual control of carbon emissions at the national level, with carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as a predictive indicator. Beyond 2030, refine the comprehensive carbon reduction system with a primary focus on total carbon emissions control.

2.Establish a regulatory framework for climate change response or carbon neutrality promotion and identify opportunities to embed carbon control measures into sector-specific laws in fields such as transportation, construction, and urban development. Formulate action plans at the provincial and municipal levels to implement the “1+N” policy system. This involves improving the management mechanism in terms of target setting, data and analytical technologies, public participation, continuous monitoring and assessment, and dynamic adjustments. Climate change litigation should be incorporated within the scope of environmental public interest litigation and a preventive environmental public interest litigation system should be established. Set up judicial guidelines for climate change cases, with special attention given to short-lived climate pollutants like methane.

3.Promote the whole-chain application of green innovation and expedite the development of a new low-carbon power system. Match the reliable supply of renewable energy with energy delivery, pricing mechanisms, and a more competitive market environment. Implement nationwide economic dispatch of the power system to reduce renewable energy curtailment. Develop new and more ambitious goals for clean energy and energy storage. Encourage energy storage and demand-side management resources via market

mechanisms for a balanced power system. Accelerate the technology research and development and policy preparations for Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) systems for EVs to supply power back to the grid. Make full use of spatial planning to optimize renewable energy systems that do not undermine biodiversity conservation areas, high-value agricultural areas, and residential areas.

4.Incorporate energy security, asset-stranding risks, and social equity into the top-level design of the energy system transformation toward decarbonization. Ensure that dispatchable power generation and energy storage meet peak demand, especially during extreme weather periods when wind and solar power generation sharply declines to prevent widespread power outages. Accelerate the flexibility retrofit of certain coal-fired power plants to enhance their adaptability to variable wind and solar power with high penetration levels and meet peak demand requirements. Some coal-fired power plants can be converted to biomass power generation, with consideration of integrating carbon capture and storage technology to reduce asset stranding and social risks. Expand the scale of renewable energy production in urban areas, support skills training, and increase green employment opportunities from the energy transition.

5.Continue to improve the policy package for promoting new energy heavy-duty trucks (HDTs), including setting industry standards, implementing fiscal incentives like vehicle purchase tax exemptions and non-fiscal incentives like priority road rights, and specifying procurement requirements for new energy vehicles in commercial fleets. Accelerate the development of new energy HDT infrastructure, such as charging and battery-swapping stations. Set long-term sales share targets for new energy HDTs, aiming for 45% by 2030, 75% by 2035, and 100% by 2040. Introduce a “dual-credit” policy for new energy HDTs and off-grid energy storage systems for road-charging electricity.

B.Continue to optimize the industrial structure and promote carbon reduction and pollution reduction synergies

6.Continue to adjust and optimize the structure of energy, industry, transportation, land use and more. Accelerate the shift from end-to-source treatment and promote cross-sectoral synergies in carbon and pollution reduction for enhanced efficiency. Accelerate source

emissions reduction, process control, end-of-pipe treatment, and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector to facilitate green development across the entire production cycle. Establish an efficient, standardized recycling system for sorting, recycling, and

reuse of metals from industrial waste. Increase efforts to optimize and adjust the transportation structure, promoting the conversion of highways to railways and waterways, while paying attention to the development of sustainable fuels and other decarbonization technologies related to aviation and shipping. Enhance the quality of green, low-carbon and climate-resilient development in urban and rural construction and take multiple measures to increase the proportion of green buildings and improve energy efficiency.

7.Strengthen synergies in the fields of pollution prevention and control across air, water, soil, and solid waste. Continue to deepen the nationwide battle to prevent and control pollution. Collectively advance deep air pollution reduction, energy saving, and carbon reduction in key industries. Set up a synergized target and evaluation system for environmental quality, pollution control, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction with a focus on the coordinated control of fine particulate matter and ozone. Advance integrated freshwater management that coordinates the management of water resources, water environment, water ecology, and resilience. Strengthen the synergistic control of soil pollution management and encourage

C.Promote the high-quality development of industries and cities through coordinated digital and green transformations

9.Promote the low-carbon development of existing digital infrastructure, such as data centres, industrial Internet, 5G, etc., and build energy-efficient and climate-friendly digital infrastructures. Conduct annual energy consumption assessments of key national computing and data centres, implement energy-efficiency audits, and establish zero-carbon data centres. Establish a public data centre directory to record key indicators related to data centre operations, including electricity efficiency, renewable energy factor, cooling efficiency ratio, and water usage effectiveness, and to track the carbon emissions associated with the hardware, software, and cloud services of digital facilities. Optimize industrial policies and support the application of renewables in the digital economy, establish a coherent evaluation system for digital and green development, and establish incentive mechanisms for green and low-carbon development.

10.Centred on core indicators like carbon productivity, energy efficiency, water consumption, and material usage/consumption, establish a system of green and low-carbon production metrics. Strengthen continuous carbon monitoring through digitization to

green and low-carbon soil remediation. Promote concerted action on solid waste pollution prevention and control and strengthen the development of “Zero Waste Cities.” Promote the integration of nature-based solutions (NbS) in conjunction with conventional engineering approaches.

8.Address the challenges related to climate change, biodiversity loss, and food security in an integrated manner through land-use transformation. Optimize agricultural support policies and apply natural capital and ecological accounting to support sustainable farming, fisheries, and forestry. Promote the widespread application of agricultural digitization and smart technologies to facilitate the transition of agricultural production toward green, low-carbon, and regenerative agricultural management to ensure food security and ecological services. Incorporate environmental and health dimensions in the definition of food security. Optimize China’s dietary guidelines to provide scientific guidance for food policy formulation and food security evaluation. Adjust food security policies through fiscal incentives to optimize the supply of nutritious and healthy food.

identify priority areas for emission reduction. Develop a carbon asset management system for key manufacturing sectors and gradually promote the disclosure of corporate climate-related information. Utilizing the supply chain as a framework, mobilize upstream and downstream companies to track carbon emissions data and product carbon footprint.

11.Optimize the energy supply structure for enterprise production and expand green power trading and new energy power supplies. Introduce time-of-use electricity pricing signals to encourage industrial energy saving during peak demand. Encourage enterprises to expedite the technological upgrading of pollution and carbon reduction and adopt green and low-carbon technologies. Extend the lifespan of information and communication products through eco-design and recycling, gradually phasing out energy-intensive equipment. Carry out digital low-carbon production pilot programs in industries such as steel and metal.

12.Promote a system for measuring and assessing sustainable urban development through digitization, integrating multiple dimensions, such as spatial planning, industry, housing, transportation,

management services, etc., and carry out ongoing assessments of smart and sustainable cities.

13.Enhance the climate adaptation capacity with digital technologies, formulate a special meteorological digitization plan, improve the capacity for multi-source meteorological data collection and transmission, and standardize multi-source data integration and security management. Increase climate modelling, simulation, and climate risk assessment, enhance the capacity of weather forecasting and disaster monitoring, and develop diversified smart weather

D.Enhance the green financial system to support green and low-carbon transformation

15.Shape diverse, green climate investment and financing mechanisms with a comprehensive range of incentives, including taxation, pricing, compensation, and procurement. Accelerate the formulation of categorized directories, rules and standards for transition finance, enhance information disclosure of risks related to climate, environment, and biodiversity loss, and regulate the environmental, social and governance (ESG) investment market. Maintain consistency between domestic green classification standards and international standards, expand disclosure scope, with a focus on complying with international financial reporting standards related to ESG set by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), and prepare for the upcoming biodiversity risk disclosure standards.

16.Emphasize the green and low-carbon investment potential of sovereign wealth funds and social security funds as the main components of sovereign assets. Encourage sovereign asset owners to conduct sustainable investment and financing pilot

service products.

14.Ensure the digital competence training and rights of key groups, establish a digital competence training and evaluation system for governments and civil servants at all levels, and foster transferable digital competence. Develop mechanisms to ensure benefits, the rights to be informed, and participatory rights for groups such as women, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities in the context of digital and green development, promoting inclusive and universal digital development.

demonstrations. Consider incorporating climate, ecological and environmental value into performance assessment systems and provide flexible support for applying investment return assessment and risk-sharing tools. Establish sustainable investment principles for sovereign asset owners, including clear strategic objectives and organizational safeguards. Encourage sovereign asset owners to engage in more exchanges and cooperation on sustainable investment and financing with international partners.

17.Actively participate in multilateral financial cooperation and reform of the international financial systems. Strengthen the alignment with and mutual recognition of international rules and standards related to climate, nature, and sustainable development. Effectively prevent the risks of stranded assets and greenwashing. Raise green standards for overseas investment and financing and improve disclosure, compliance, and accountability mechanisms for financial institutions.

E.Build a sustainable blue economy through land-ocean integration and build resilient river basins

18.Make the sustainable blue economy a key strategic national development goal and an integral part of the national “dual-carbon” goals. Establish a sustainability-oriented ocean economic accounting and statistical framework to calculate the carbon dioxide emissions from the marine industry and the contributions to decarbonization through NbS. Develop corresponding monitoring methods. Strengthen the assessment and prediction of the impact of climate change on the oceans and global fisheries.

19.Create a blue finance framework to enhance financial support for

a sustainable blue economy. Strengthen coordination and funding for international scientific research cooperation on a sustainable blue economy and marine carbon reductions.

20.Advance the comprehensive development of offshore wind energy, tidal energy, solar energy, hydrogen energy, and other renewable energy sources for electricity generation. Reduce carbon emissions from fishing vessels and ports. Initiate decarbonization plans for maritime operations and for aquaculture and fisheries management. Conduct scientific land-sea-space planning, identify

optimal layouts for photovoltaic and wind power, promote multifunctional vertical development and compound utilization, and enhance spatial utilization efficiency.

21.Improve the multi-level Integrated Ocean Management (IOM) system from central to local levels. Develop site selection and implementation standards for marine-related construction projects to protect ocean and coastal ecosystems. Enforce strict control over plastic usage in marine industries and develop comprehensive plans to reduce plastic pollution, including effective extended producer responsibility standards, capacity building, and public education.

22.Assess climate risks in coastal areas (such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area). Update urban building codes for cities along rivers and oceans and increase investments in climate adaptation for assets like infrastructure, housing, and industries, to cope with the risk of sea level rise.

23.Under the framework of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other river basin protection laws, develop vertical action plans and horizontal collaborative agreements. Building upon the existing

government collaboration mechanisms, such as the National Yangtze River Basin Coordination Mechanism and Local Coordination Mechanism, establish a cross-departmental and cross-administration regional collaborative framework involving multiple stakeholders such as governments, enterprises, the public, and other entities.

24.Expedite the formulation of river basin development plans and territorial spatial plans. Establish a comprehensive assessment mechanism for river basins, systematically evaluating the short-term impacts and long-term pressure of climate change. Incorporate climate adaptation capacity assessment into policy-making and decision-making processes for construction projects. Promote NbS and encourage the establishment of water funds to support pilot projects on sustainable hydropower.

25.Identify key steps to further tackle plastic pollution. Develop an action plan to implement the global plastics treaty after its adoption. Consider launching a series of pilot projects designed to reuse, reduce, and recycle plastics.

F.Maintain green and open development, build sustainable supply chains, and contribute to global low-carbon transformation.

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

27.In the multilateral trade cooperation mechanisms in which China participates, conduct constructive dialogues and pilots to forge green consensus and explore the establishment of green, zero-deforestation, and nature-positive trade standards and certification systems. Establish transparent and traceable technological and policy frameworks, incorporate green soft commodity import and export measures into bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, and integrate certification systems across different stages of the value chain. Ensure that all imported soft commodities are legally sourced in their country of origin and explore opportunities for greening commodity chains through South-South cooperation.

28.Promote the reform of the overseas investment approval system. Implement a comprehensive and coherent BRI project pipeline system. Scale up solar and wind energy BRI projects, strengthen green technology transfer cooperation, and reduce fossil fuel-based power generation. Integrate green energy investments into the corporate performance assessment system, and appropriately relax performance requirements for overseas green energy investments. Establish a BRI climate financing and green credit system to reduce the financing costs for low-carbon investment projects. Enhance the green energy investment information service system and establish overseas investment risk assessment and early warning mechanisms.

29.Collaborate with BRI participating countries on innovative projects demonstrations. Establish pre-feasibility research and development funds and a database of financing options for green development projects. Actively provide renewable energy financing portfolios to the projects in the database. Strengthen dialogues and exchanges through multilateral cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC). Utilize the third Belt and Road Forum for

International Cooperation (BRF III) as an opportunity to introduce an international cooperation initiative for green and low-carbon development. Coordinate resources from all stakeholders to facilitate demonstrative cooperation in innovative application scenarios,

such as “photovoltaics+,” and explore business models for green cooperation projects that suit the characteristics of developing countries.

G.From agreements to synergies in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

30.Swiftly update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) alongside corresponding policy measures and roadmaps in line with the GBF. As the Presidency of COP 15, China should continue to communicate with parties to the convention, observer states, and other stakeholders to promote cutting-edge biodiversity conservation initiatives. Take early action toward the “30×30” and all the other GBF targets to achieve rapid early results. Boost confidence in the implementation of the GBF.

31.Establish a biodiversity expert group to facilitate engagement, coordination, and implementation at the national and international levels. Develop global standards to encourage enterprises to integrate biodiversity conservation into their development strategies, ensuring their activities yield nature-positive outcomes. Large enterprises should pay attention to the impact of their activities on nature and enhance risk disclosure. Encourage, guide, and assist businesses in participating in biodiversity conservation and implementation through platforms like the China Business and Biodiversity Partnership. For challenging specific goals, encourage the development, promotion, and application of methods and tools, and utilize incentives to help achieve the goals. Develop a youth nature education program and initiate corresponding agricultural, forestry, and fisheries practice pilots that align with the GBF.

32.Call for and welcome contributions from all signatories to support the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, integrating and coordinating

different sources of international financing to support biodiversity conservation in developing countries. Reallocate direct transfer payments that are harmful to biodiversity to optimize the impact of existing funds. Support partner countries to establish a hybrid financing model, formulate national-level financing plans, and mobilize and coordinate funds from government agencies, private sectors, philanthropic organizations, multilateral development banks, voluntary carbon markets, and other relevant stakeholders.

33.Ensure the applicability of green finance classification standards to the biodiversity conservation financing goals in the GBF. Gradually implement internationally aligned and mandatory biodiversity disclosure standards at the market level. Develop systematic and comprehensive methodologies to assess the ecological and environmental impacts of subsidy policies, and launch pilots in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

34.Collaborate with economic sectors to advocate integrated and sustainable land-use practices and promote mainstreaming biodiversity conservation. Reassess and optimize land use based on ecosystem service functions, incorporating science-based climate and nature objectives into decision making and operations. Taking agriculture as a starting point, identify pathways and methods to achieve the sustainable use action goals of the GBF. Implement pilot projects on regenerative agriculture and conservation-oriented farming and promptly summarize the experience gained.

Annex:

II.Annex II 2023 Highlights

January

January 16	The inception meeting of SPS on High-Quality Development of River Basins and Adaptation to Climate Change was held online
January 17	The inception meeting of SPS on Innovative Mechanism of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate was held online

February

February 2	Chinese and International Experts Workshop of SPS on Sustainable Development Innovation Mechanism Boosted by the Belt and Road Initiative was held in Beijing
February 6-7	Workshop of SPS on Promoting Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development was held in hybrid format
February 8	The inception meeting of SPS on Collaborative Mechanism for Pollution Reduction, Carbon Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth was held online
February 15	Chinese and International Experts Workshop of Scoping Study on Green Consumption was held in hybrid format
February 17	Workshop of SPS on High-Quality Development of River Basins and Adaptation to Climate Change was held online

March

March 3	The inception meeting of SPS on Trade and Sustainable Supply Chains was held online
March 20	The inception meeting of Scoping Study on Integrated Land Use was held online
March 24	CCICED Roundtable & Task Force Co-Chairs Meeting on "Green Recovery and High-Quality Development" was held in Beijing
March 28	CCICED Policy Workshop on "Global Cooperation for Green Development" was held in Beijing
March 29	Mid-term Seminar of SPS on Collaborative Mechanism for Pollution Reduction, Carbon Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth was held online
March 30-31	SPS teams on Pathways and Policies of Blue Economy in Supporting Carbon-Neutrality Target and High-Quality Development of River Basins and Adaptation to Climate Change held workshops and conducted site visits at Guangzhou and Shenzhen

March 31	Mid-term Seminar of SPS on Promoting Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development was held online
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April

April 2	SPS on Promoting Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development carried out a site visit at Chengdu, Sichuan Province
April 3-4	CCICED 2023 1 st Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting and Partners Briefing Meeting was held in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, in hybrid format
April 25-26	CCICED delegation attended OECD-IIASA Strategic Partnership on Systems Approaches Exploratory Meeting Strengthening the Strategic Partnership in Paris
April 27	Chinese and International Experts Workshop of SPS on High-Quality Development of River Basins and Adaptation to Climate Change was held online

May

May 10	SPS on Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and China's Role in Global Climate Governance convened an expert seminar on practical solutions for global and China's green low-carbon transition in Beijing
May 16	SPS team on Innovative Mechanism of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate carried out a site visit to the National Council for Social Security Fund

June

June 20	CCICED Chinese Experts Workshop 2023 on Issues Paper and Framework of AGM Policy Recommendations was held in Beijing
June 29	The CCICED 2023 2 nd Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting and Partners Briefing Meeting was held in Beijing in hybrid format

July

July 5	Expert Workshop of SPS on Innovative Mechanism of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate was held in Beijing
July 13	Workshop of SPS on Promoting Digitalization and Green Technologies for Sustainable Development was held online
July 14	Workshop of SPS on Pathways and Policies of Blue Economy in Supporting Carbon-Neutrality Target was held online
July 20	Workshop of CCICED 2023-2024 Work Plan was held in Beijing

August

August 28-30	CCICED 2023 Annual General Meeting was held in Beijing
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November

November13	Chinese and International Team Leaders’ Workshop of SPS on Sustainable Trade and Supply Chains was held online
November 27	Chinese Team Leaders’ Workshop of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas was held in Beijing
November 28	The CCICED 2023 3 rd Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting was held online (closed-door meeting)

December

December 5	Expert Workshop of SPS on China’s Pathways for Achieving Carbon Neutrality and Global Climate Governance was held in Dubai
December 5	The inception meeting of the SPS on Sustainable Oceans Management under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality (2023-2024) was held online
December 5	Chinese and International Team Leaders’ Workshop of SPS on Green Development and Climate Adaptation for Urban and Rural Areas was held online
December 7	Chinese and International Team Leaders’ Workshop of SPS on Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was held online
December 8	COP28 China Pavilion Side Event "Strengthening Innovation Cooperation on Green Development for a Low-carbon, Inclusive and Resilient Future" was held in Dubai
December 13	The inception meeting of the SPS on Innovative Mechanisms of Sustainable Investment in Environment and Climate (2023-2024) was held in Beijing in hybrid format
December 18-19	The CCICED 2023 4 nd Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting and Partners Briefing Meeting was held online
December 20	The inception meeting of the SPS on Collaborative Mechanism for Carbon Reduction, Pollution Reduction, Green Expansion and Growth (2023-2024) was held online

Annex:

III.The CCICED Phase VII Member & Special Advisor List
(as of December 31, 2023)

		Chinese Members
Mr. DING Xuexiang	Vice Premier of the State Council, CCICED Chairperson Executive Vice Chairperson of CCICED Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment	
Mr. HUANG Runqiu		
Mr. XIE Zenhua		
Mr. ZHOU Shengxian	Vice Chairperson of CCICED China's Special Envoy on Climate Change	
Mr. ZHAO Yingmin	Vice Chairperson of CCICED Former Minister of Environmental Protection	
Mr. LIU Shijin	Secretary General of CCICED Vice Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment	
Mr. DOU Shuhua	Chinese Chief Advisor of CCICED Former Vice President of the Development Research Center of The State Council	
Mr. MA Zhaoxu	Vice-chairperson, The Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee	
Mr. ZHAO Chenxin	Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (full minister rank)	
Mr. XIN Guobin	Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission	
Mr. LIAO Min	Vice Minister, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	
Mr. ZHU Zhongming	Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance	
Mr. WANG Hong	Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance	
Mr. LI Yang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources; Director of State Oceanic Administration	
Mr. ZHANG Xingwang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Transport	
Mr.WANG Shouwen	Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	
Mr. XIAO Yanshun	China International Trade Representative (minister’s level), and Vice Minister of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce	
Mr. ZHANG Yaping	Deputy Director, State Council Research Office	
Mr. CAI Fang	Vice President and Academician, the Chinese Academy of Sciences	
Mr. ZHANG Yuyan	Former Vice President, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	
Mr. ZHANG Zuqiang	Director, Researcher of the Institute of World Economics and Politics of Chinese Academy of Social Science (IWEP, CASS)	
Mr. DENG Xiuxin	Deputy Administrator, China Meteorological Administration	
	Vice President and Academician, the Chinese Academy of Engineering; Vice president, China Association for Science and Technology	

Mr. QIU Baoxing	Academician of the International Eurasian Academy of Sciences; Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, P. R. China
Ms. LUO Hui	Director General of Department of International Affairs (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Exchange Office)
Mr. XUE Lan	Dean of Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University; Co-Chair of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solution Network (UNSDSN); Professor at School of Public Policy and Management at Tsinghua University
Mr. HE Kebin	Member of Chinese Academy of Engineering; Professor of the School of Environment and Dean of the Institute for Carbon Neutrality at Tsinghua University
Mr. ZHANG Yuanhang	Professor, College of Environment Sciences and Engineering, Pecking University; Academician, the Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. DAI Minhan	Chair Professor, Xiamen University; Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. FANG Jingyun	Professor, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Pecking University; Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. WANG Jinnan	President of Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning; Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. ZHANG Xiaoye	Research Fellow of Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences; Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. WANG Yi	Vice Chair, National Expert Committee on Climate Change; Professor of School of Public Administration, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Member, Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of China
Mr. WANG Tianyi	Professor, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)
Mr. SHU Yinbiao	President of Chinese Society for Electrical Engineering;The 36 th President of International Electrotechnical Commission; Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. QIAN Zhimin	Member of the Standing Committee of the 14 th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Deputy Director of the Population, Resources and Environment Committee, CPPCC
Mr. HUANG Haiqing	Executive Director and Chairman of the Board, China Everbright Environment Group Limited
Ms. Marjorie YANG	Chairman, Esquel Group
Mr. XIN Bao’an	Executive Chairman, State Grid Corporation of China
Mr. LEI Mingshan	Executive Chairman, China Three Gorges Corporation

	International Members
Mr. Steven Guilbeault	Executive Vice Chairperson Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mr. Achim Steiner	Vice Chairperson Administrator, The United Nations Development Programme
Ms. Inger Andersen	Vice Chairperson Executive Director, The United Nations Environment Programme
Ms. Kristin Halvorsen	Vice Chairperson Director, CICERO Center for International Climate Research; Former Minister of Finance of Norway; Former Deputy Prime Minister of Norway
Mr. Scott Vaughan	International Chief Advisor of CCICED Former President and CEO, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Mr. Danny Alexander	Vice President, Policy and Strategy, The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
Mr. Peter Bakker	President and CEO, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. Manish Bapna	President and Chief Executive Officer, the Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Børge Brende	President, World Economic Forum
Mr. Francesco La Camera	Director-General, the International Renewable Energy Agency
Mr. Tomas Anker Christensen	Climate Ambassador of Denmark
Mr. Srun Darith	Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
Mr. Aniruddha (Ani) Dasgupta	President and CEO of World Resources Institute
Mr. John J. DeGioia	President, Georgetown University
Mr. Jos Delbeke	The first EIB Chair on Climate Policy and International Carbon Markets
Mr. Jan Hendrik Dronkers	Secretary-General, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, the Netherlands
Ms. Kate Hampton	CEO, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. Arthur Hanson	Senior Advisor and Former President of International Institute for Sustainable Development
Mr. Hal Harvey	Founder, Energy Innovation
Mr. Stephen Heintz	President and CEO, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Ms. Naoko Ishii	Professor, Executive Vice President and Director of the Center for Global Commons, University of Tokyo; Former CEO and Chair, Global Environment Facility
Mr. Rodolfo Lacy	Former Director for Climate Action and Environment for Latin America, Special Envoy on Climate Matters to the United Nations, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Mr. Marco Lambertini	Nature Positive Initiative Convener; International Special Envoy of World Wide Fund for Nature
Mr. Stanley Loh	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, Singapore
Mr. Michael McElroy	Gilbert Butler Professor of Environmental Studies, Harvard University
Mr. Dirk Messner	President, German Federal Environment Agency

Mr. Hideki Minamikawa	President, Japan Environmental Sanitation Center
Ms. Jennifer Morris	Chief Executive Officer, The Nature Conservancy
Mr. Gerd Müller	Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Mr. Bruno Oberle	President of the World Resources Forum, Chair of International Resources Pannel
Mr. Jonathan Pershing	Program Director of Environment, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Mr. Frank Rijsberman	Director General, Global Green Growth Institute
Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez	CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility; Former Environment and Energy Minister, Costa Rica
Ms. Gwen Ruta	Executive Vice President, Environmental Defense Fund
Mr. Ahmed M. Saeed	Vice President (Operations 2), Asian Development Bank
Ms. Kirsten Schuijt	Director General, World Wide Fund for Nature
Mr. Erik Solheim	Senior Advisor, World Resources Institute
Mr. Andrew Steer	President and CEO, Bezos Earth Fund
Ms. Eva Svedling	Former State Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Sweden
Mr. Sukanto Tanoto	Founder and Chairman, Royal Golden Eagle
Mr. James Thornton	Founder and President, ClientEarth
Ms. Nomfundo Tshabalala	Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, Republic of South Africa
Ms. Laurence Tubiana	CEO, European Climate Foundation
Ms. Jo Tyndall	Director, Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Ms. Christie Ulman	President, Sequoia Climate Foundation
Mr. Kurt Vandenberghe	Director-General, Directorate-General Climate Action (DG CLIMA)
Mr. Juergen Voegele	Vice President for Sustainable Development, the World Bank
Mr. Jan-Gunnar Winther	Specialist Director, Norwegian Polar Institute
Mr. Zhang Hongjun	Board Chair, Energy Foundation China; Partner, Holland and Knight LLP

CCICED Phase VII Special Advisors

Chinese Special Advisors	
Mr. ZHANG Yong	Executive Vice President, China COSCO Shipping Corporation Limited
Ms. CHEN Wenling	Chief Economist, China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. ZHANG Yansheng	Chief Researcher of China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. LI Haisheng	President of China Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
Mr. GUO Jing	President, BRI International Green Development Coalition
Mr. ZHOU Heng	Former Director General, Department of International Cooperation, China Meteorological Administration
Mr. YE Yanfei	Senior Inspectorate Advisor, Policy Research Bureau of the National Administration of Financial Regulation
Mr. HU Baolin	Former Deputy Director General, Three Gorges Project Construction Commission of the State Council
Ms. ZHANG Chenghui	Member of Committee of Academics,TJD Research Institute
Mr. ZHAI Panmao	Co-chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)Working Group I Co-chair; Chief Scientist and Principle Investigator of Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences
Mr. ZHANG Yongsheng	Director-General and Research Fellow, Research Institute for Eco-civilization, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Mr. MA Jun	Chairman, Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking
Mr. LI Xiaojiang	Professor and former President, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design
Mr. YU Ping	Former President of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
Mr. ZHAI Qi	Executive Secretary General, China Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. TANG Jie	Professor of Harbin Institute of Technology (Shenzhen), Director of Development Strategy Committee, Director of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), and former vice mayor of Shenzhen
Mr. XU Lin	Chairman of China-US Green Fund, Committee Member of Demonstration Area in the Yangtze River Delta on Ecologically Friendly Development, Former Director General of the Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs and the Department of Development Planning, NDRC
Mr. LI Zhenguo	Founder and President of LONGi
Mr. WANG Yusuo	Founder and Chairman of the Board of ENN Group
International Special Advisors	
Mr. Iskandar Abdullaev	Deputy Director, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute; Former Executive Director, The Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia
Mr. Knut Halvor Alfsen	Former Head Research Director, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research Oslo

Mr. Howard Bamsey	Honorary Professor, School of Regulation and Global Governance of Australian National University; Former Chair, Global Water Partnership; Former Executive Direcotor of GCF
Mr. Dimitri de Boer	Regional Director of Programmes for Asia & Chief Representative of China, ClientEarth
Mr. Guillermo Castilleja	Senior Advisor, Global Alliance for the Future of Food
Ms. Galit Cohen	Director, Program on Climate Change and National Security, Israel Institute for National Security Studies (INSS)
Mr. Kevin P. Gallagher	Director, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University
Ms. Shenyu G. Belsky	China Program Director / China Chief Representative, Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Mr. Stephan Contius	Special Advisor on SDGs at the Foundations Platform F20
Mr. Mark Halle	Former European Representative and Director for Trade and Investment, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Ms. Ilka Hirt	Deputy Director-General for International Policy, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
Ms. Jeanne-Marie Huddleston	Director General of Bilateral Affairs and Trade, the International Affairs Branch of Environment and Climate Change Canada
Ms. Bernice Lee	Research Director, Futures, Chatham House-Royal Institute of International Affairs
Mr. LEI Hongpeng	Global Director, Climate, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. LIU Jian	Director of the Early Warning and Assessment Division, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. LO Sze Ping	Program Director, China and Southeast Asia, Sequoia Climate Foundation
Mr. Zafar Makhmudov	Executive Director, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
Mr. Hans Mommaas	Director-General, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Ms. Neo Gim Huay	Managing Director, Centre for Nature and Climate, the World Economic Forum
Ms. Oyun Sanjaasuren	Director, External Affairs, Green Climate Fund
Mr. Ismo Tiainen	Director-general, Administration and International Affair, Ministry of the Environment, the Republic of Finland
Mr. ZOU Ji	CEO & President of Energy Foundation China

Deputy secretary Generals and Assistant Secretary General

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



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