



China Council for International
Cooperation on Environment and
Development

Progress on Environment and
Development Policies in China and
Impact of CCICED's Policy
Recommendations

(2024-2025)

About the Report

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

Since 2008, the CCICED Chief Advisors and the Expert Support Group have taken the lead in drafting the report titled "Progress on Environment and Development Policies in China and Impact of CCICED's Policy Recommendations". This report comprehensively reviews the major environmental and development policies and related practical progress implemented in China over the past year, as well as the main policy recommendations from CCICED in recent years, particularly from the previous year. The report compares and aligns China's policy practices with CCICED's policy recommendations, aiming to demonstrate the relevance between the Council's research themes, the content of its recommendations, and policy developments. This report marks the 18th edition provided by CCICED's Chief Advisors and the Chinese team.

This report reviews the progress of China's environment and development policies since 2024. 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.

I. Foreword

China remains steadfast in pursuing a high-quality development path that prioritizes ecological conservation, promotes resource efficiency, and embraces green and low-carbon growth. Over the past year, amid a complex and changeable international situation and domestic reform and development tasks, the Chinese government has continued to advance the transition toward green and low-carbon development. It has balanced high-quality development with high-level environmental protection, guided by the goals of building a Beautiful China and achieving the dual-carbon targets, while actively exploring innovation-driven pathways to high-quality development. The top-level design for a comprehensive green transformation of China's economic and social development has been further refined. Solid progress has been made in building a Beautiful China, with the establishment of a "1+1+N" policy system facilitating innovative practices across multiple levels and key areas. The institutional framework construction for carbon emission "dual control" has been accelerated, laying a solid foundation for achieving the carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals on schedule.

Notable achievements have been made in ecological and environmental governance and legal system development. The draft Ecological Environment Code marked a critical step forward in the legal framework for ecological civilization. The environmental standards system has been continuously optimized and upgraded. The emission standards for key industries have been further improved. Mechanisms for law-based pollution control have been innovated, market-based mechanisms deepened, and the reform of the ecological and environmental damage compensation system has advanced. Environmental supervision and law enforcement have become more standardized. Regulations on ecological and environmental protection inspections were issued. The judicial protection system has been strengthened, providing robust legal safeguards for ecological and environmental governance.

China has set clear medium- and long-term goals and top-level design plans for carbon market construction, deepened market expansion, and established a timetable for full industry coverage. Methodologies and standards for voluntary emission reduction across various industries are under active development. The carbon

emission statistical accounting system has been further refined, and significant progress has been made in product carbon footprint management. A “1+N” fundamental rules system for the electricity market has been established. The process of transition to renewable energy has been accelerated. Controls on non-CO₂ greenhouse gases have been strengthened, and early warning systems enhanced, alongside deepened efforts to build climate-resilient cities.

The battle against pollution has been advanced comprehensively, leading to continuous improvements in ecological and environmental quality. Ultra-low emissions transformations in key industries have been implemented, and environmental regulation of motor vehicles strengthened. Comprehensive river protection and governance have been promoted, with intensified supervision and management of river and marine outlets. Risk control and management of soil pollution have been reinforced, and solid waste pollution prevention and control enhanced, alongside upgraded risk management of hazardous waste.

China’s ecological security barrier has been further fortified. The modern ecological and environmental monitoring system has been accelerated, supported by the release of the National Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Network Digital Transformation Plan. Digital technologies have been leveraged to improve integrated sky-land-sea monitoring networks, providing quantitative decision-making support for ecological and environmental governance. The combination of natural restoration and artificial rehabilitation has proven effective, leading to steady improvements in ecosystem quality in key regions.

China’s participation and influence in global environmental governance have continued to grow. On the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, the China-EU Summit issued the China-EU Leaders’ Joint Statement on Climate Change. China has played a constructive role in major international agendas, including global climate negotiations, biodiversity conservation, ocean governance, and plastic pollution control.

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) has fully leveraged its role as a high-level think tank, producing a series of forward-looking and targeted policy recommendations in the above areas. Its advice has provided critical support for policy-making in green and low-carbon transitions, ecosystem protection, and global environmental governance. Looking ahead,

CCICED will continue to focus on building a Beautiful China and advancing global sustainable development, strengthening strategic research, deepening international cooperation, and contributing more wisdom and solutions to promote green development and ecological civilization.

II. Environmental and Development Planning

Over the past year, China has strengthened the top-level design for green, low-carbon development and the construction of a Beautiful China, issuing a series of major policy documents. The Guidelines on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development were released, clarifying the pathway and objectives for green transition. China has progressively refined the “1+1+N” implementation system for Building a Beautiful China, carrying out practical initiatives in key areas such as cities, rural areas, rivers, lakes, bays, technology, and finance. Efforts to establish a carbon emission “dual control” system have been accelerated, promoting the improvement of related policy measures and management mechanisms.

(I) Improving the Green and Low-Carbon Development Mechanism and Accelerating Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development

Promoting green and low-carbon economic and social development is a crucial step toward achieving high-quality development. In July 2024, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Guidelines on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development, requiring the integration of green transition requirements into all aspects of economic and social development, advancing green transformation in all fields, regions, and dimensions. By 2030, significant progress is expected in key areas, with green production and lifestyles basically established, synergy between pollution reduction and carbon emission reduction significantly enhanced, resource efficiency further improved, and the policies and standards supporting green development further refined. By 2035, a green, low-carbon, and circular economic system will be largely established, green production and lifestyles widely adopted, coordinated progress in pollution reduction and carbon emission reduction achieved, key resource efficiency rates reaching internationally advanced levels, economic and social development fully transitioning onto a green and low-carbon track, and carbon emissions stabilizing and declining after peaking, essentially realizing the goal of Building a Beautiful China.

(II) Comprehensively Advancing the Construction of a Beautiful China and

Realizing the Modernization of Harmonious Coexistence Between Humanity and Nature

China is gradually improving the “1+1+N” implementation system for Building a Beautiful China. The first “1” refers to the Guidelines on Comprehensively Promoting the Construction of a Beautiful China, issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council in December 2023, which serves as the overarching document guiding all actions and measures. The second “1” is the Implementation Guidelines on Building Pioneer Zones of a Beautiful China. The “N” represents sector-specific action plans, including key areas such as beautiful cities, beautiful countryside, beautiful rivers and lakes, and beautiful bays.

1. Implementation Guidelines on Building Pioneer Zones of a Beautiful China

In January 2025, the General Office of the State Council forwarded the Ministry of Ecology and Environment’s Implementation Guidelines on Building Pioneer Zones of a Beautiful China, which call for efforts to promote green and low-carbon development, achieve fundamental improvements in ecological and environmental quality, strengthen ecological conservation and restoration, safeguard ecological security, and deepen institutional reforms for ecological civilization. Pioneer zones are to be developed at different levels and categories. By the end of 2027, a batch of practical and institutional innovations is expected, establishing demonstration models with distinctive features and public satisfaction, thereby accumulating experience and setting benchmarks for comprehensively advancing the construction of a Beautiful China.

2. Sector-Specific Implementation Plans

(1) Beautiful Cities

In January 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 10 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Building Beautiful Cities, outlining key tasks in five areas: enhancing green and low-carbon development, improving ecological and environmental quality, elevating ecological livability, strengthening environmental health and safety guarantees, and boosting smart governance capabilities. By 2027, around 50 cities are expected to achieve iconic outcomes, serving as demonstration models for the Pioneer Zones.

(2) Beautiful Countryside

In January 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and eight other

departments jointly issued the Implementation Plan for Building a Beautiful Countryside, detailing 18 key tasks across four areas: deploying the construction of a beautiful rural spatial layout, improving rural ecological and environmental quality, promoting green and low-carbon agricultural development, and enhancing rural livability and well-being. By 2027, 40% of counties are expected to meet the beautiful countryside standards, agricultural non-point source pollution in key regions will be effectively controlled, completing environmental remediation of 60,000 administrative villages, and eligible cities or counties will take the lead in basically eliminating large-scale inferior Class V water bodies in rural areas.

(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), setting 15 specific targets across three areas: consolidating and deepening water environment governance, strengthening basic ecological water use guarantees, and actively advancing water ecological conservation and restoration. By 2027, the target is to achieve a 40% rate of establishing beautiful rivers and lakes. The Ministry selected and published the third batch of 38 outstanding cases of beautiful rivers and lakes in December 2024.

(4) Beautiful Bays

In June 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan for Enhancing the Construction of Beautiful Bays, outlining specific actions in three areas: improving the quality and effectiveness of beautiful bay construction, protecting and restoring typical marine ecosystems, and regulating key marine outfalls. By 2027, the goal is to achieve a 40% rate of establishing beautiful bays, complete full-scale beautiful bay construction in seven coastal cities, including Xiamen, increase the proportion of healthy typical marine ecosystems under monitoring, and basically complete the regulation of marine outfalls within the beautiful bay initiative areas.

Additionally, in August 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Implementation Guidelines on Protecting and Sustainably Utilizing Natural Resources to Solidly Advance the Construction of a Beautiful China, deploying 27 key tasks across five areas: optimizing the development and protection of territorial space, promoting resource conservation and efficient utilization, building a holistic

governance framework from mountains to the sea, strengthening energy and resource security, and improving the natural resource governance system.

3. Supporting Policies

(1) Scientific and Technological Support

In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and 15 other departments jointly issued the Implementation Guidelines on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Ecological and Environmental Field to Promote the Construction of a Beautiful China, outlining 14 key tasks across six areas: fostering an open and inclusive environment for technological innovation, enhancing basic research, tackling key technologies, promoting the transfer and application of scientific achievements, optimizing innovation platforms and bases, and cultivating high-level scientific talent.

(2) Financial Support

In March 2025, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guidelines on Advancing the Five Major Areas of Finance, promoting science and technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance, and digital finance to provide high-quality financial support for the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development and the construction of a Beautiful China. In October 2024, the People's Bank of China and three other departments jointly issued the Guidelines on Leveraging Green Finance to Serve the Construction of a Beautiful China, outlining key policy measures such as improving structural monetary policy tools, leveraging the carbon market, and optimizing incentive mechanisms.

(3) Public Participation and Volunteer Services

In January 2025, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the General Office of the Central Social Work Department jointly issued the Implementation Plan for the “Beautiful China, I Volunteer” Ecological and Environmental Volunteer Service Initiative (2025–2027), calling for the cultivation of well-managed and highly capable volunteer teams, the promotion of impactful volunteer projects, the integration of volunteer service resources, and the exploration of effective service models and mechanisms to highlight the role of volunteer services in grassroots governance.

(III) Building a Carbon Emission Dual-Control System to Advance the Goals of Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality

In July 2024, the General Office of the State Council issued the Work Plan for Accelerating the Construction of a Carbon Emission Dual-Control System, requiring the integration of carbon emission indicators and related requirements into national planning, and establishing sound policy systems and management mechanisms for local carbon assessment, industry carbon management, enterprise carbon management, project carbon evaluation, and product carbon footprint, effectively linking them with the national carbon emission trading market.

During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, a carbon emission dual control system will be implemented, focusing on intensity control with supplementary total volume control. A comprehensive evaluation and assessment system for carbon peak will be established, carbon emission accounting capabilities in key sectors and industries will be strengthened, management systems for key energy-consuming and emitting units will be improved, carbon emission evaluations for fixed-asset investment projects will be conducted, and a product carbon footprint management system and carbon labeling certification system compatible with China's national conditions will be built to ensure the timely achievement of carbon peak goals. After carbon peak, a carbon emission dual control system focusing on total volume control with supplementary intensity control will be implemented, a carbon neutrality evaluation and assessment system will be established, carbon emission management requirements for regions, key sectors, industries, and enterprises will be further strengthened, the product carbon footprint management system will be refined, and a product carbon labeling certification system will be promoted to steadily reduce total carbon emissions.

In March 2025, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission issued the second list of national carbon peak pilot projects, designating 15 cities, including Hohhot, and 12 parks, including Yibin Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone, as pilot units.

(IV) CCICED Policy Recommendations

Regarding the green transition of economic and social development, CCICED has proposed multiple recommendations in recent years: In 2024, it recommended that the government enhance the integration and dissemination of green technology information and formulate a new round of innovation-driven green industrial policies. It also suggested creating a green and low-carbon technology directory that balances emission reduction benefits, costs, and industrial innovation, aligned with subsidies,

financing, and other policies. In 2022, it recommended improving the governance system for green and low-carbon transition, strengthening institutional innovation and flexibility, accelerating low-carbon technological innovation through digital and sustainable transformation, and scaling up low- and zero-carbon innovative technologies. In 2021, it recommended accelerating decarbonization in manufacturing and strictly controlling new capacity in energy-intensive and high-emission industries. Regarding the construction of a Beautiful China, CCICED recommended in 2021 that urban renewal be leveraged as a major opportunity for green urbanization transformation, with clear goals and design standards for green urban renewal. It also called for enhancing the transformation of urban green and low-carbon infrastructure, improving county-level green development strategic systems, and adhering to a rural integrated development model dominated by green development and supported by diversified development.

In terms of green finance supporting the construction of a Beautiful China, CCICED recommended in 2024 fully mobilizing public and private sector funds to establish a comprehensive long-term financing policy system for green and low-carbon technological innovation. It suggested leveraging multiple funding sources, including bank loans, equity investments, and green bonds, to form a multi-tiered and multi-channel green financial system. It also proposed building a financial service system centred on venture capital and supported by the stock market to foster original and transformative green and low-carbon technological innovation, while encouraging long-term or patient capital funds to become major sources of green investment. In 2023, it recommended using comprehensive incentives, including taxes, prices, compensation, and procurement, to shape a diversified green climate investment and financing mechanism. It also urged accelerating the development of classification catalogs, transition finance rules and standards, emphasizing disclosure of climate, environmental, and biodiversity loss risks, and standardizing the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment market. In 2021, it recommended establishing a green investment roadmap with clear goals and timelines to advance the dual-carbon goals, encouraging innovation in climate investment and financial products and tools, and launching local pilots.

Regarding the construction of a carbon emission dual control system, CCICED recommended in 2023 creating a roadmap for institutional transition from “energy

consumption control” to “carbon emission control.” It suggested piloting carbon emission dual control in selected provinces, cities, and key industries during the mid-to-late period of the 14th Five-Year Plan, rolling out a trial carbon emission dual system nationwide in the early period of the 15th Five-Year Plan, using carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon volume as an expected indicator. After 2030, it recommended improving the carbon emission reduction system primarily based on total carbon volume control.

III. Governance and Rule of Law

The Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China reviewed and adopted the “CPC Central Committee Decision on Further Comprehensively Deepening Reforms and Advancing Chinese Modernization, explicitly identifying “adhering to comprehensive rule of law” as one of the major principles for further comprehensively deepening reforms. In recent years, the rule of law system for ecological civilization construction has been continuously improved: the ecological and environmental legislation and standard system have been consistently strengthened, the systems and mechanisms for pollution control according to law have been advanced in depth, the capabilities of administrative law enforcement and judicial supervision have been significantly enhanced, further solidifying the rule of law foundation for ecological civilization construction, and promoting the stable and long-term development of building a Beautiful China through sound laws and good governance.

(I) Improving the Ecological and Environmental Laws and Regulations System

China's ecological and environmental legislation has been continuously improved. Ecological civilization has been inscribed into the Constitution. Over 30 ecological and environmental laws, more than 100 administrative regulations, and over 1,000 local regulations have been formulated or revised, initially forming a comprehensive, pragmatic, effective, strict, and rigorous socialist ecological and environmental legal system with Chinese characteristics. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee unveiled the “Environmental Code” (hereinafter referred to as the Code).

On April 15, 2025, the draft Code was submitted to the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People’s Congress (NPC) for its first review and was released to the public on April 30. Through codification, the theoretical, institutional, and practical achievements in ecological civilization construction since 2012 will be confirmed in a codified form. The draft Code adopts a model of moderate codification, fully incorporating 10 laws, including the Environmental Protection Law, integrating the core content of legal system norms for some ecological elements, making principled provisions for the rule of law needs in areas like green and low-carbon development, forming a dual-track framework of “Code + standalone laws.” After its

promulgation, the Code will lead the ecological and environmental laws and regulations system, integrate current ecological and environmental legal system norms through coordinated establishment, amendment, repeal, interpretation, and codification, and synergistically promote legislation in key and emerging areas such as carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth. For example, the Interim Regulations on the Management of Carbon Emission Trading, released in February 2024, are the first administrative regulations in China's field of addressing climate change.

(II) Promoting the Optimization and Upgrade of the Ecological and Environmental Standards System

Implemented the action to elevate ecological and environmental standards, using standard upgrades to drive industry technological progress, solidify the foundation of pollution control according to law, and lead the green transition. Since 2024, the ecological and environmental standards system has been continuously optimized and upgraded. Regarding pollutant emission control, emission standards for key industries, such as the Emission Standard for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas) and the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Coking Chemical Industry, were formulated or revised. Simultaneously, deepened the construction of the nuclear and radiation safety regulations and standards system, releasing standards such as the Safety Regulations for Rock Cavern Disposal of Radioactive Solid Waste, Acceptable Levels of Residual Radioactivity in Soil at Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Sites, and Regulations for Environmental Radiation Protection of Nuclear Power Plants. Furthermore, actively promoted the formulation and revision of standards and specifications in areas like climate change response, ecological conservation and restoration supervision, and new pollutant management, released the 2023 electricity carbon footprint factor data, supplemented and changed the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China, issued standards like the Technical Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment Marine Ecological Environment, solidifying the safety baseline for building a Beautiful China. As of May 2025, 3,040 national ecological and environmental standards have been cumulatively released, with 2,486 currently effective, and the supporting role of the standards system is increasingly prominent.

(III) Improving Ecological and Environmental Governance Systems and

Mechanisms

1. Utilizing Market Mechanisms to Optimize Resource Element Allocation

To actively address the basic national condition of relatively scarce resources and limited environmental capacity, China has actively explored using market mechanisms to break through resource and environmental bottlenecks in recent years. In April 2025, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Improving the Price Governance Mechanism, proposing market-oriented reform measures in the energy and resources sector to promote efficient utilization of energy resources and optimization of the energy structure. In May, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Improving the Market-Based Allocation System for Resource and Environmental Elements, aiming to improve the trading market for resource and environmental elements and promote their support for developing new quality productive forces by improving the quota allocation system for resource and environmental elements, optimizing the scope of trading for resource and environmental elements, improving the trading system for resource and environmental elements, and strengthening the foundational capacity building for trading resource and environmental elements.

2. Improving the Ecological and Environmental Zoning Control System

Ecological and environmental zoning control is an environmental management system that implements differentiated and precise control by region with the goal of guaranteeing ecological functions and improving environmental quality. It is an important measure to enhance the modernization level of ecological and environmental governance. Since 2017, ecological and environmental zoning control has been piloted and promoted nationwide. In March 2024, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Zoning Control (hereinafter referred to as the “Opinions”), making systematic deployments for strengthening ecological and environmental zoning control work, fully respecting natural laws and regional differences, comprehensively implementing the major functional zone strategy, and fully integrating with territorial spatial planning and use control. In July of the same year, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the supporting Interim Provisions on the Management of Ecological and Environmental

Zoning Control as a detailed implementation of the Opinions. guiding the formulation, release, implementation, application, adjustment, updating, digital construction, tracking assessment, and supervision management of ecological and environmental zoning control schemes.

3. Deepening Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reform

EIA is a fundamental system for source prevention. China continues to deepen EIA reform. In September 2024, the MEE issued the Notice on Further Deepening the Reform of Environmental Impact Assessment, proposing measures to further carry out pilot reforms for optimizing EIA classification management, adjusting the EIA approval authority for major projects with high energy consumption and high emissions to provincial-level ecological and environmental departments, and other deepening reform initiatives, to promote making EIA management “more flexible” while ensuring it remains “manageable.” Meanwhile, addressing the challenges of new pollutant management, the MEE issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Environmental Impact Assessment Work for Construction Projects Involving New Pollutants in Key Industries in April 2025, focusing on key industries and new pollutants with relevant standards or monitoring methods, implementing classified control according to laws and regulations, clarifying project environmental access requirements and assessment work requirements, giving play to EIA's role in source prevention and green guidance.

4. Fully Implementing the Pollutant Discharge Permit System

The pollutant discharge permit system is an important component of the national environmental governance system and the core system of the stationary pollution source supervision system. In November 2024, the MEE issued the Implementation Plan for Fully Implementing the Pollutant Discharge Permit System, requiring that by 2027, the stationary pollution source discharge permit system be more complete, all major pollutant emissions be permitted and controlled, the stationary pollution source supervision system with the discharge permit at its core be implemented, the “single-permit” management of discharge permits be fully implemented, the full-element, full-linkage, full-cycle management of stationary pollution source discharge permits be basically achieved, and the effectiveness of the discharge permit system be effectively brought into play.

5. Improving the Horizontal Ecological Conservation Compensation Mechanism

The horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanism is an incentive-based institutional arrangement where ecologically benefiting areas compensate ecologically protected areas. In May 2025, the Ministry of Finance and four other departments issued the Opinions on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Conservation Compensation Mechanism, serving as the top-level design document for the horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanism in the new stage, making systematic deployments for the work goals, key tasks, and specific measures of the compensation mechanism. As an important measure to implement the Opinions, the Implementation Plan for Deepening the Construction of the Horizontal Ecological Conservation Compensation Mechanism for Major River Trunks was issued in June 2025, clarifying the establishment of a unified horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanism at the central level for the trunks of key river basins like the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The release of these two documents clarifies the goals, tasks, and pathways for building the horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanism in the new era, emphasizing a model led by localities with central support and guidance, adhering to the parallel approach that integrates coordination and decentralization, adhering to the principle of “who pollutes, who treats, who protects, who benefits,” aiming to accelerate the establishment of a comprehensive, equitable, co-constructed, and shared horizontal ecological conservation compensation model that promotes positive interaction and high-quality development between regions. To promote the implementation of related work, the Ministry of Finance held a specific deployment meeting on improving the basin horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanism in June 2025, detailing the next steps' work focus.

6. Advancing the Reform of the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System

The Chinese government attaches great importance to the reform of the ecological and environmental damage compensation system, promoting the gradual completion of the system. In October 2024, the MEE, together with the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP), jointly issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Connection between Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation, clarifying the mutual notification and intervention mechanism between procuratorial organs and ecological and environmental

departments in carrying out ecological and environmental damage compensation work. In January 2025, the MEE, jointly with the Ministry of Justice and other departments, issued the Opinions on Several Specific Issues in Deepening the Reform of the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System, putting forward specific requirements for the entire process handling procedures, including case screening, initiation, investigation, assessment, consultation, and judicial confirmation. Furthermore, ecological and environmental damage compensation work has been incorporated into the scope of central ecological and environmental protection inspection and into the assessment of the effectiveness of the pollution prevention and control battle by the central government against provincial Party committees and governments. As of May 2025, a total of 55,100 cases have been handled nationwide, involving compensation amounts of 33 billion yuan, case closure efficiency has continued to improve, and three batches of 10 typical cases of ecological and environmental damage compensation consultation have been released.

(IV) Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Inspection and Law Enforcement

Strict environmental law enforcement is an important part of environmental rule of law construction. To strengthen institutional guarantees, in May 2025, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection Work, aimed at improving the normalized long-term mechanism for inspection and continuously leveraging the sharp sword role of inspection. Simultaneously, optimized and innovated law enforcement methods to enhance the quality and efficiency of law enforcement. In October 2024, the SPP, the Ministry of Public Security, and the MEE jointly issued the Evidence Guidelines for Handling Environmental Pollution Crime Cases, guiding public security organs to obtain evidence in a standardized and efficient manner through an itemized evidence list, further clarifying the key points and direction of procuratorial organ review, and continuously improving the quality and efficiency of handling environmental pollution crime cases. In January and July 2025, the MEE successively issued the Opinions on Further Regulating Ecological and Environmental Law Enforcement to Help Optimize the Business Environment and the Notice on Strictly Regulating Ecological and Environmental Administrative Inspections and Vigorously Enhancing Law Enforcement Quality and Efficiency, focusing on enhancing the standardization

and precision of law enforcement, creating a law-based business environment, effectively protecting the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, and serving high-quality economic and social development.

(V) Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Judicial Protection

Environmental justice is an important reliance for promoting improved environmental governance and safeguarding environmental justice. With the continuous advancement of environmental judicial specialization, China's environmental judicial field has formed multiple judicial relief pathways, including environmental tort litigation, environmental administrative public interest litigation, environmental civil public interest litigation, and ecological and environmental damage compensation litigation. These different types of environmental litigation forms have laid the basic pattern for environmental justice. From January 2024 to May 2025, national procuratorial organs handled 74,000 public interest litigation cases in the field of ecological environment and resource protection (61,000 administrative public interest litigation cases, 13,000 civil public interest litigation cases), and initiated over 6,700 public interest lawsuits, accounting for about 57% of all public interest litigation cases initiated across all fields, effectively promoting the resolution of a number of prominent ecological and environmental problems.

(VI) Relevant Policy Recommendations by CCICED

Regarding improving the environmental legal system, CCICED recommended in 2024 to promote synergy between the under compilation Ecological Environment Code and relevant regulations, and to comprehensively deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system. Promote the formulation of laws related to addressing climate change and the Dual Carbon goals.

Regarding optimizing the ecological and environmental standards system, in 2024, CCICED recommended gradually improving energy efficiency and emission standards to accelerate industrial decarbonization. In 2023, it recommended formulating site selection and implementation standards for marine-related construction projects to protect marine and coastal ecosystems. In 2022, it recommended expanding green public procurement through formulating industry standards, accelerating green technology innovation, and improving productivity. Establish measurement standards and indicator systems, build a multi-domain collaborative governance monitoring and evaluation platform, adopt emerging climate

and natural risk disclosure tools, and integrate climate and biodiversity objectives into nature-based solution project financing decisions.

Regarding improving the system of pollution control according to law, CCICED has made multiple recommendations in recent years: In 2023, it recommended formulating vertical action plans and horizontal common agreements under the framework of the Yangtze River Protection Law and other river basin protection laws. Use comprehensive incentives, including taxes, prices, compensation, and procurement to shape a diversified green climate investment and financing mechanism. Establish energy transmission, pricing mechanisms, and a more competitive market environment to guarantee renewable energy supply. In 2021, recommended making ecological conservation, restoration, and regeneration an important area of green finance. Ensure local communities benefit from nature conservation. In 2020, recommended setting ecological corridor construction goals based on ecological conservation red lines and protected areas, building an efficient and stable ecological security network, and protecting ecosystem integrity. Persist in developing within voluntary environmental carrying capacity, strengthen the application of natural capital value accounting in spatial planning, and guarantee the integrity and healthy sustainable development of ecosystems. Build a standardized and regulated natural capital value accounting system and promote the construction of a natural ecological resource monitoring network.

Regarding strengthening environmental law enforcement and justice, CCICED recommended in 2023 to use digital technology to improve the law enforcement efficiency of pollution control. Include climate change litigation within the scope of environmental public interest litigation, establish a preventive environmental public interest litigation system, and formulate judicial guidelines for trying climate change cases.

IV. Energy, Environment, and Climate

China adheres to a green and low-carbon development path and is actively advancing its carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals. Over the past year, China has achieved significant progress in the energy and climate sectors, with continuous improvements in the policy framework. The construction of the national carbon market has been accelerated, expanding its coverage from the power generation industry to key sectors such as steel, cement, and aluminum smelting. The carbon emission statistical accounting system has been further refined, and product carbon footprint management has been strengthened. An initial corporate sustainability disclosure system has been established. The green certificate issuance and trading system has become more robust, electricity market reform has deepened, renewable energy development has achieved breakthroughs, the control of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases has been intensified, and climate adaptation capacity building has been steadily advanced.

(I) Accelerating the Development of the National Carbon Market

1. Mandatory Allowance Trading Market

In August 2025, the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued the Opinions on Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Transition and Strengthening the Development of the National Carbon Market, calling for accelerated establishment of a unified national carbon market, gradual expansion of its coverage and participants, and the creation of a fairer, more transparent, and open market environment. The aim is to optimize the efficiency of carbon emission resource allocation, drive deep transformation of traditional industries, foster new quality productive forces, and stimulate endogenous motivation for green and low-carbon development across society. By 2027, the national carbon emission trading market is expected to basically cover major emitting industries, and the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market will achieve full coverage in key sectors. By 2030, a national carbon emission trading market will be largely established, based on total allowance control with a combination of free and paid allocation. A credible, transparent, methodologically consistent, broadly participatory, and internationally aligned Chinese voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market will be in place, forming a carbon pricing mechanism with clear emission reduction effects, a sound

regulatory framework, and reasonable price levels.

In March 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Work Plan for Including the Steel, Cement, and Aluminum Smelting Industries in the National Carbon Emission Trading Market. Previously, China's carbon emission trading market only included the power generation sector, covering approximately 40% of the country's total CO₂ emissions. With the inclusion of the steel, cement, and aluminum smelting industries, coverage will increase to over 60% of national CO₂ emissions. Implementation will be divided into two phases: the launch phase from 2024 to 2026, focused on building a foundation for carbon emission management, familiarizing enterprises with market rules, cultivating market entities, improving market supervision, and enhancing the participation capacity and management level of all entities; and the deepening and improvement phase starting in 2027, which will establish a predictable, transparent, and gradually tightening industry allowance mechanism, improve policies and regulations, strengthen supervision and management, and comprehensively enhance the quality of carbon emission data.

2. Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading

In March 2025, the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Letter on Public Solicitation of Methodological Recommendations for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects, encouraging eligible institutions to propose methodologies that comply with the Interim Measures for the Management of Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading, the Outline for Developing Methodologies for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects, and relevant national industrial policies, reflecting trends in green and low-carbon technology.

In December 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and other departments jointly formulated and issued the Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects: Energy Savings in Highway Tunnel Lighting Systems and the Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects: Utilization of Low-Concentration and Ventilation Air Methane from Coal Mines with Methane Volume Concentration Below 8%.

(II) Improving the Carbon Emission Measurement and Accounting System

1. Carbon Emission Measurement and Accounting

In July 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and two other

departments jointly issued the Action Plan for Further Strengthening the Standardization and Measurement System for Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality (2024–2025), leveraging the role of measurement and standards to effectively support the development of a carbon emission control and carbon pricing policy system. In October 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission and seven other departments jointly issued the Work Plan for Improving the Carbon Emission Statistical Accounting System, requiring that by 2030, a comprehensive carbon emission statistical accounting system be established, with national and provincial carbon emission statistical accounting systems fully operational. Carbon emission accounting standards and rules for key industries will be further refined, the carbon emission management capabilities of key energy-consuming and emitting units will be significantly enhanced, the product carbon footprint management system will be improved, and carbon emission data will effectively meet the regulatory requirements at all levels, in all sectors, and across all industries.

2. Product Carbon Footprint Accounting

In December 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and four other departments jointly issued the Guidance for Developing Product Carbon Footprint Accounting Standards, accelerating the establishment of a unified and standardized product carbon footprint accounting standard system and promoting alignment and synergy among association standards, industry standards, and national standards. The Guidance outlines 20 key tasks across four areas: clarifying the development pathway and technical requirements for carbon footprint accounting standards, coordinating the efforts of various carbon footprint accounting standards, promoting the orderly connection and application of carbon footprint accounting standards, and enhancing international exchange and alignment of carbon footprint accounting standards.

In September 2024, the State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of China) approved and released the national standard Greenhouse Gases—Product Carbon Footprint—Quantification Requirements and Guidelines (GB/T 24067-2024), proposed and guided by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. This standard draws on the ISO 14067 international standard published by the International Organization for Standardization, adopting methods consistent with internationally accepted life-cycle assessment standards to define the scope,

principles, and quantification methods for product carbon footprint.

In November 2024, the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued the Guidelines for Developing Carbon Footprint Accounting Rule Standards for Key Industrial Products, specifying the working procedures for standard development and outlining specific requirements for the framework, revision procedures, and promotion of standards for carbon footprint accounting of key industrial products. In January 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and three other departments jointly issued the Announcement on Publishing the First Recommended List of Group Standards for Carbon Footprint Accounting Rules of Industrial Products, recommending 15 group standards for products such as blast furnace–basic oxygen furnace long-process steel, electric arc furnace short-process steel, ferroalloys, ethylene, and cement. In March 2025, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration issued the General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Label Certification (Trial), specifying general requirements for product carbon footprint label certification, including its scope, certification modes, procedures, labelling, and management requirements.

(III) Improving the Corporate Sustainability Disclosure System

With growing global attention to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, enhancing corporate non-financial information disclosure has gradually become a policy trend worldwide. China has initiated disclosure practices in some sectors and regions and has begun building a nationally unified sustainability disclosure standard system.

In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and three other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Promoting Voluntary Disclosure of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Information, requiring the establishment of an institutional framework and technical specifications for voluntary corporate greenhouse gas information disclosure and strengthening information sharing. By 2027, the policy system and technical standards for voluntary corporate greenhouse gas information disclosure will be basically established, pilot demonstrations in key industries and pioneer regions will steadily advance, and application scenarios for disclosed information will become more diverse. In November 2024, the Ministry of Finance and eight other departments jointly issued the Corporate Sustainability Disclosure

Standards—Basic Standards (Trial), covering general principles, disclosure objectives and principles, information quality requirements, disclosure elements, other disclosure requirements, and supplementary provisions, clarifying the core elements of ESG information that enterprises need to disclose, as well as the principles, methods, objectives, and general requirements for disclosure. On September 3, 2025, the Ministry of Finance, together with nine other departments, jointly issued the Application Guide for the Corporate Sustainability Disclosure Standards—Basic Standards (Trial).

(IV) Gradually Improving Green Certificate Management Rules

In August 2024, the National Energy Administration issued the Rules for the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates, specifying the responsibilities of green certificate market participants, green certificate account management requirements, specific methods for green certificate issuance, requirements for green certificate trading, and standardized management of green certificate issuance and trading information.

In March 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission and four other departments jointly issued the Opinions on Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificate Market, deploying 17 key tasks across five areas: stabilizing green certificate market supply, stimulating green certificate demand, improving the green certificate trading mechanism, expanding green certificate application scenarios, and promoting the international use of green certificates. By 2027, the green certificate market trading system is expected to be basically improved, a green electricity consumption mechanism combining mandatory and voluntary consumption will be more sound, systems for accounting, certification, and labelling of green electricity consumption will be basically established, coordination between green certificates and other mechanisms will be smoother, green certificate market potential will be rapidly unleashed, international application of green certificates will steadily advance, and smooth circulation of green certificates nationwide will be achieved.

In August 2024, the General Office of the National Energy Administration and the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment jointly issued the Notice on Linking Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates with the Voluntary

Emission Reduction Market, clarifying a 2-year transition period. During this period, enterprises involved in projects applicable to the Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects: Grid-Connected Offshore Wind Power and the Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects: Grid-Connected Solar Thermal Power may choose to either receive and trade green certificates or apply for Chinese Certified Emission Reductions. Photovoltaic and other wind power projects will not be newly included in the voluntary emission reduction market for the time being. After the transition period, the linkage between green certificates and the voluntary emission reduction market for far-sea offshore wind power and solar thermal power projects will be adjusted based on market conditions.

In March 2025, the international RE100 initiative released a new technical guide and updated FAQs, stating that enterprises using Chinese green certificates for renewable electricity consumption declarations will no longer need to provide attribute aggregation and 2-year validity proofs. This means RE100 has officially changed its recognition of Chinese green certificates from “conditional” to “unconditional.”

(V) Building a Foundational Rule System for a Nationally Unified Electricity Market

To address issues such as an incomplete and inconsistent electricity market rule system, occasional improper interventions, functional overlaps among market trading products, poor coordination between inter-provincial and intra-provincial markets, and inadequate protection of market participants’ legitimate interests, China has begun constructing a “1+N” foundational rule system for a nationally unified electricity market. As of now, the “1” in this system, the Basic Rules for Electricity Market Operation, has been released, along with six supporting rules covering core aspects and key links of electricity market operation, marking the initial completion of the foundational rule system.

The Basic Rules for Electricity Market Operation serve as the foundation, defining the fundamental principles of market operation. The Basic Rules for Medium- and Long-Term Electricity Trading, Basic Rules for Spot Electricity Market Operation, and Basic Rules for Ancillary Services Market establish the basic trading rules for three types of transactions. The Basic Rules for Electricity Market Registration define eligible market participants, the Basic Rules for Electricity Market Information

Disclosure require market participants to disclose necessary information, and the Basic Rules for Electricity Market Metering and Settlement clarify requirements for electricity metering and settlement.

(VI) Enhancing Renewable Energy Supply

In October 2024, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and five other departments jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Vigorously Implementing Renewable Energy Replacement Actions, deploying 17 key tasks across four areas: enhancing the safe and reliable replacement capacity of renewable energy, promoting renewable energy replacement in key sectors, advancing pilot innovations in renewable energy replacement, and strengthening support for renewable energy replacement. The document requires that by the 16th Five-Year Plan period, a production and lifestyle prioritizing renewable energy in all fields be basically established, and that China's renewable energy consumption reach over 1.5 billion tons of standard coal equivalent by 2030, strongly supporting the achievement of the carbon peak target before 2030.

In January 2025, the National Energy Administration (NEA) issued the Measures for the Development and Construction Management of Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation, clarifying the definition, classification, and management requirements for all stages of the life cycle of distributed photovoltaic power generation projects, as well as the responsibilities of relevant parties including industry authorities, investors, and grid companies, to standardize the development and construction management of distributed photovoltaic power generation.

In February 2025, the Ministry of Natural Resources and five other departments jointly issued the Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Large-Scale Utilization of Ocean Energy, calling for a focus on the large-scale use of ocean energy, promoting the development of new technologies and models, integrating ocean energy with various offshore production activities, expanding application scenarios, improving the economic and social benefits of ocean energy development and utilization, and actively building a safe and reliable new offshore energy system. The goal is to achieve an ocean energy installed capacity of 400,000 kW by 2030 and complete a number of island multi-energy complementary power systems and large-scale ocean energy demonstration projects.

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, proposing that by 2027, positive progress be made in the equipment support and technology promotion of clean and low-carbon hydrogen applications in the industrial sector. Clean and low-carbon hydrogen should achieve large-scale application in industries such as metallurgy, synthetic ammonia, methanol production, and petrochemicals, and demonstrate applications in industrial green microgrids, ships, aviation, rail transit, and other fields, forming a number of commercial application models for hydrogen energy in transportation, power generation, and energy storage. In June 2025, the General Office of the NEA issued the Notice on Organizing Pilot Projects for Hydrogen Energy in the Energy Sector, guiding the application of advanced hydrogen energy technology and equipment, high-level infrastructure construction, improved comprehensive utilization efficiency, and orderly industrial layout through project and regional pilots.

(VII) Developing Zero-Carbon Parks and Exploring Green Electricity Direct Supply Models

In June 2025, the NDRC and two other departments jointly issued the Notice on Carrying out Zero-Carbon Park Construction, launching national zero-carbon park construction in eight aspects: accelerating energy structure transformation, vigorously promoting energy conservation and carbon reduction, adjusting and optimizing industrial structure, strengthening resource conservation and intensive use, improving and upgrading infrastructure, applying advanced and applicable technologies, enhancing energy and carbon management capabilities, and strengthening reform and innovation. In May 2025, the NDRC and the NEA jointly issued the Notice on Orderly Promoting the Development of Green Electricity Direct Supply, requiring that green electricity direct supply projects aim to meet enterprises' green energy needs and improve the local consumption of new energy, operating under the principles of safety priority, green friendliness, equal rights and responsibilities, and source-load matching, while fairly and reasonably sharing safety, economic, and social responsibilities. Twelve specific requirements were proposed in three areas: strengthening planning guidance, enhancing operational management, and improving trading and pricing mechanisms.

In September 2025, the NDRC and the NEA jointly issued the Notice on Improving

Pricing Mechanisms to Promote the Local Consumption of New Energy Power Generation, clarifying that the public power grid will provide stable supply guarantee services, and local consumption projects will fairly share the costs of stable supply guarantees, promoting higher levels of local consumption for new energy.

(VIII) Deepening the Management of Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases

In April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) updated the national standard Emission Standard for Coal Mine Gas (GB 21522-2024), specifying the extraction requirements, emission control requirements, monitoring requirements, and implementation and supervision requirements for coal mine gas.

In August 2025, the MEE issued the Action Plan for Nitrous Oxide Emission Control in the Industrial Sector, deploying six key tasks for nitrous oxide emissions in the industrial sector: promoting nitrous oxide reduction in adipic acid, nitric acid, and caprolactam production enterprises, improving supporting policies for emission control, strengthening technological innovation, enhancing coordinated management, improving monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and strengthening international exchange and cooperation.

To fulfill the requirements of the Kigali Amendment, China amended the Regulations on the Management of Ozone-Depleting Substances in 2023 to include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are potent greenhouse gases that do not deplete the ozone layer, into the management scope. In July 2024, the MEE and two other departments jointly issued the Notice on Strictly Controlling Construction Projects for the Chemical Production of Hydrofluorocarbons, strictly controlling 13 types of HFC chemical production construction projects and strengthening environmental management for all 18 types of HFC chemical production facilities. In March 2025, the MEE and two other departments jointly issued the revised Measures for the Import and Export Management of Ozone-Depleting Substances, optimizing the import and export management of ozone-depleting substances and HFCs. In April 2025, the MEE and four other departments jointly issued the National Plan for China's Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (2025–2030), explicitly requiring a gradual reduction in the production and use of controlled HFCs, with a 10% reduction from the baseline values of 1.853 billion tons and 905 million tons of CO₂ equivalent by 2029.

(IX) Strengthening Early Warning and Deepening Climate-Resilient City

Development

In May 2024, the MEE and seven other departments jointly issued the Notice on Issuing the List of Pilot Cities for Deepening Climate-Resilient City Development, designating 39 cities (districts), including Mentougou District in Beijing as pilots for deepening climate-resilient city development, to explore and practice enhancing urban climate resilience.

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

In November 2024, during the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP 29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, China hosted the high-level meeting Strengthening Early Warning for a Climate-Adapted Future and released the China Action Plan for Early Warning to Promote Climate Change Adaptation (2025–2027), clarifying China's key implementation actions in four areas: sharing climate risk survey and assessment knowledge, jointly building climate risk monitoring, forecasting, and early warning platforms, sharing experiences and wisdom in building a climate-resilient society, and jointly promoting early warning capacity building in developing countries.

(X) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In recent years, CCICED has proposed many valuable policy recommendations in the energy and climate fields, including:

Expanding the coverage of China's carbon emission trading market to further internalize external costs. Strengthening economic assessments of coal power and formulating a roadmap to gradually reduce and eventually phase out coal power.

Increasing investment in renewable energy power generation infrastructure, including large-scale offshore wind power, smart grids, and energy storage technologies, and

advancing green electricity market reform. Formulating a national hydrogen energy economic policy, promoting fuel cells in transportation and cogeneration, and increasing the proportion of sustainable biomass gas in the energy structure. Maintaining the momentum of joint action on nature and climate to promote synergies. Standardizing methodologies, projects, and trading for China Certified Emission Reductions (CCER) and promoting climate investment and financing related to nature-based solutions.

Incorporating green and low-carbon elements into the product design and production stages of domestic and international trade value chains, as well as the consumption stage, following circular economy principles, and using measures such as improving product standards, green finance, advanced technology, strengthened supervision, and innovative business models to encourage sustainable transformation of global production and consumption.

Enhancing the consistency and correspondence of climate risk assessment and information disclosure standards for domestic and international enterprises.

Encouraging enterprises to implement and adhere to the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) sustainability disclosure standards, actively considering other indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated throughout the value chain and climate information disclosure for overseas projects.

Promoting organic linkage between green electricity markets, green certificate markets, renewable energy power quotas, green procurement, and carbon trading markets, fully leveraging the economies of scale of the green economy to support the development of green and low-carbon industries.

Advancing green innovation applications across the entire industrial chain and accelerating the construction of a new low-carbon power system. Establishing energy transmission and pricing mechanisms to ensure a reliable supply of renewable energy and a more competitive market environment. Implementing power system dispatch across China to reduce renewable energy curtailment. Deploying new and more ambitious clean energy and energy storage development targets. Using market mechanisms to incentivize energy storage and demand-side management to promote power system balance.

Optimizing the energy supply structure for enterprise production, expanding green electricity trading, and strengthening new energy power supply. Leveraging

time-of-use electricity price signals to encourage industrial energy conservation during peak hours.

Accelerating investment in renewable energy development. Expanding and optimizing electricity market mechanisms, improving market pricing efficiency, and attracting private sector investment in green electricity. Increasing the scale of spot markets and the number of pilot projects for inter-provincial trading. Regional renewable energy pilot projects should focus on solving problems such as inadequate intra-provincial consumption and outbound transmission, insufficient coordination in regional power grids, and lagging price transmission mechanisms; increasing grid flexibility, connectivity, and storage capacity to improve the stable supply capacity of renewable energy.

Setting more stringent binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction, covering non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, such as methane and HFCs. Adjusting nationally determined contributions (NDCs) based on actual conditions, encouraging key regions and industries to propose carbon emission peak plans as soon as possible.

Accelerating the construction of a national carbon pricing system.

Integrating climate risk assessment and adaptation strategies into overall urban and rural spatial planning to enhance climate resilience. Developing and regularly updating a national climate risk map, creating a zonal and classified climate risk assessment system, and formulating targeted climate adaptation strategies. Building resilient urban and rural spatial layouts, strictly assessing climate safety in project site selection, integrating nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, and strengthening systematic and engineering disaster prevention systems.

V. Pollution Prevention and Control

China has steadfastly advanced the battle against pollution. Over the past year, ultra-low emission upgrades in key industries have continued, and the environmental regulatory system for motor vehicles has been steadily improved. Comprehensive efforts to protect and manage rivers have been strengthened, and the supervision of river and marine outfalls has been further enhanced. Source control and prevention of soil pollution have been intensified, with new progress made in addressing heavy metal contamination in agricultural land. The management of solid waste has been consistently upgraded, and environmental risks from hazardous waste have been effectively controlled.

(I) Deepening Ultra-Low Emission Upgrades in Key Industries and Strengthening Environmental Regulation of Motor Vehicles

In January 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and four other departments jointly issued the Guidelines on Promoting Ultra-Low Emissions in the Cement Industry and the Guidelines on Promoting Ultra-Low Emissions in the Coking Industry, advocating greater use of market-based and rule-of-law measures while enhancing the government's role in advancing ultra-low emission transformations in these sectors. The aim is to improve air pollution control throughout entire production processes in the cement and coking industries. By the end of 2028, cement clinker producers in key air pollution prevention and control regions should basically complete upgrades, and nationwide, 80% of cement clinker production capacity is targeted for transformation. Similarly, coking enterprises in these regions should basically complete upgrades, with 80% of national coking capacity to be transformed.

In April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued the Guidelines on Identifying Serious Violations by Motor Vehicle Emission Inspection Institutions That Falsify Results or Issue Fraudulent Reports, calling for strict legal action against fraudulent practices and clarifying criteria for identifying serious violations. In May 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and eight other departments issued the Guidelines on Further Optimizing Environmental Regulation of Motor Vehicles, outlining 14 key tasks across six areas: strictly enforcing compliance with emission standards,

strengthening inspection and maintenance, enhancing source control of emissions, improving data sharing and coordination, advancing smart and digital supervision, and refining laws, regulations, and standards—all aimed at increasing the precision and efficiency of management.

(II) Comprehensively Advancing River Protection and Governance, Strengthening Supervision of River and Marine Outfalls

In June 2025, the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued the Guidelines on Comprehensively Promoting River Protection and Governance, emphasizing basin-wide management that integrates flood prevention, water resources management, aquatic ecology conservation, and water environment improvement, while also promoting water culture and improving institutional mechanisms for river protection.

In October 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Regulations on Supervision and Management of River Outfalls, bringing all discharge outlets—direct or via channels, pipes, or ditches—into rivers, lakes, canals, or reservoirs under regulatory oversight, with specific requirements for installation, approval, registration, and supervision. That same month, the Ministry issued the Interim Measures for Supervision and Management of Marine Outfalls, specifying regulatory requirements for setting up, recording, monitoring, inspection, information management, and disclosure. In December 2024, the Ministry approved four national ecological and environmental standards, including technical guidelines for setting river outfalls, monitoring, demonstrating marine outfall setups, and using fluorescence fingerprinting for water quality traceability.

(III) Deploying Source Control and Prevention of Soil Pollution, Addressing Heavy Metal Contamination in Agricultural Land

In November 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and six other departments jointly issued the Action Plan on Source Control and Prevention of Soil Pollution, outlining 20 key tasks across five areas: improving the policy framework for source prevention, strictly implementing pollution control measures, addressing long-standing serious contamination, refining institutional mechanisms, and strengthening organizational support. By 2027, the target is for over 90% of key soil

pollution monitoring entities to complete hidden risk investigations and rectifications, ensure safe use of over 94% of contaminated farmland, and effectively guarantee safe use of construction land.

(IV) Strengthening Solid Waste Management and Strictly Controlling

Environmental Risks From Hazardous Waste

In June 2025, the General Office of the State Council transmitted the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development's Guidelines on Further Strengthening the Management of Urban Construction Waste, requiring that by 2027, urban construction waste management systems be improved, laws and standards improved, full-process management effectively implemented, illegal dumping curbed, and the average resource utilization rate of construction waste in prefecture-level cities and above reach over 50%.

In December 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and five other departments jointly issued the Action Plan on Comprehensive Utilization of Red Mud, setting targets for key technological breakthroughs in source reduction and low-cost alkalinity reduction by 2027 and 2030, along with goals for increased comprehensive utilization rates.

In February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the Guidelines on Further Strengthening Hazardous Waste Management and Strictly Preventing Environmental Risks, aiming for full informatization-based supervision of key hazardous waste units by 2026. In November 2024, the Ministry and four other departments issued the National Catalogue of Hazardous Waste (2025 Edition).

(V) CCICED Policy Recommendations

In recent years, CCICED has proposed numerous valuable policy recommendations in pollution prevention and control, including:

Continuously adjusting and optimizing structures in energy, industry, transportation, and land use, accelerating the shift from end-of-pipe treatment to source control, and advancing synergy between pollution reduction and carbon emission reduction across multiple sectors. Promoting emission reduction at the source, process control, end-of-pipe treatment, and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector to enable green development throughout the entire process.

Strengthening coordination in the prevention and control of air, water, soil, and solid waste pollution, and continuing to deepen the fight against pollution. Integrating

in-depth air pollution treatment in key industries with energy conservation and carbon reduction actions. Advancing coordinated water environment management that takes water resources, water quality, and aquatic ecological resilience into account.

Enhancing coordinated soil pollution control and encouraging green and low-carbon soil remediation. Promoting coordinated solid waste pollution prevention and control and advancing the development of Zero-Waste Cities.

Intensifying efforts to combat soil erosion and rocky desertification in mountainous and hilly areas. Implementing initiatives to “return space to rivers” and rehabilitate river and lake systems. Managing hydropower projects systematically to ensure scientific, credible, and participatory environmental impact assessments have been made before project development, protect hydrological integrity and ecological water needs, and mitigate ecological impacts through ecological scheduling and fish passage facilities. Returning farmland to forests in ecologically sensitive areas and strengthening ecological restoration. Emphasizing the monitoring and early warning of glacial melt in the headwaters of the Yangtze River.

VI. Ecosystems and Biodiversity Conservation

China has a vast territory, encompassing both land and sea, with complex and diverse landforms and climates, making it one of the countries with the richest biodiversity in the world. China has elevated biodiversity conservation to a national strategy, continuously promoted the construction of a modern ecological environment monitoring system, continuously strengthened ecological conservation and restoration, and explored diversified ecological product value realization mechanisms.

(I) Building a Modern Ecological Environment Monitoring System

Ecological and environmental monitoring is the foundation of ecological and environmental protection. The 2023 National Ecological and Environmental Protection Conference pointed out the need to “accelerate the establishment of a modern ecological and environmental monitoring system.” The Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Promoting the Building of a Beautiful China also listed it as an important task. To this end, in March 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modern Ecological and Environmental Monitoring System, clarifying the “two-step” goal: Step one, by 2030, concentrate efforts to make major progress in building a modern monitoring system, implement the “four major projects”—the integrated sky-ground-sea monitoring network construction project, the monitoring technology innovation project, the project to strengthen grassroots capabilities and address weaknesses, and the monitoring talent training project—and accelerate the digital and intelligent transformation of ecological and environmental monitoring. Step two, by around 2035, basically complete the construction of the modern ecological and environmental monitoring system, with comprehensive strength in ecological and environmental monitoring reaching world-advanced levels. As an important measure to achieve the goals, the MEE issued the National Ecological Environment Monitoring Network Digital Transformation Plan in March 2025, proposing the construction of a new generation of digital and intelligent national ecological environment monitoring network. In May 2025, the annual ecological environment monitoring work conference was held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, emphasizing the need to tackle

difficulties and promote pollution source monitoring reform, actively and orderly promote the digital and intelligent transformation of ecological environment monitoring, effectively enhance ecological environment remote sensing monitoring capability, and focus on doing a good job in formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan monitoring plan.

(II) Accelerating Ecological Conservation and Restoration

With the deepening of ecological civilization construction, China's territorial space ecological conservation and restoration have achieved "four transformations": from single elements to systematic governance, from relying mainly on engineering measures to relying mainly on natural restoration, from end-of-pipe treatment to whole-chain management, and from relying on fiscal funding to diversified investment.

In August 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources, in collaboration with the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, jointly issued the Opinions on Learning and Applying the Experiences of Xi Jinping's Ecological Civilization Thought "Xiamen Practice" to Deepen Ecological Conservation and Restoration in the New Era, clarifying related policies, measures, and requirements in areas such as planning guidance, source control, systematic governance, scientific governance, and long-term efforts. The opinions clearly define the overall institutional arrangements and work layout for ecological conservation and restoration.

In November 2024, the National Ecological Conservation and Restoration Bulletin 2024 was published, marking the first time China has comprehensively reflected on ecological conservation and restoration in the form of a bulletin. The main contents include national ecological conservation and restoration practices, the national ecological conservation and restoration system, natural ecological evaluations of territorial space, ecological conservation and restoration actions, and China's contributions to a green Earth. To continuously improve the ecological conservation and restoration supervision system, in February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Supervision of Ecological Conservation and Restoration, proposing the construction of a scientific, standardized ecological conservation and restoration supervision system. The ministry will promote ecological status assessments and restoration effectiveness evaluations,

intensify efforts to address ecological damage issues, promote biodiversity conservation, and explore innovative pathways for realizing the value of ecological products.

(III) Exploring Diversified Pathways for Realizing Ecological Product Value

The 14th Five-Year Plan proposes the establishment of a mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products. In 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Establishing and Improving Ecological Product Value Realization Mechanisms, institutionalizing the transformation of ecological product value. Various departments are exploring the implementation of this mechanism based on their responsibilities. In February 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment organized the 2024 National Environmental Health Management Pilot Project. In September, a list of 23 pilot regions, including Haidian District in Beijing, was announced, focusing on exploring the health value of ecological products. The pilot proposes to promote the development of the “Environmental Health+” industry, emphasizing the path from rich green mountains and clear waters to gold and silver mountains, studying how high-quality ecological products such as clean water, clean air, suitable climate, and organic agricultural products contribute to public physical and mental health, and integrating environmental health work with industries such as tourism culture, modern agriculture, health care, green food, real estate, and finance. In December of the same year, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Opinions on High-Level Protection and High-Efficiency Utilization of Natural Resources to Promote Ecological Product Value Realization, designing systematic arrangements for the ecological product value realization process across different stages, including production, environmental configuration, and transaction.

(IV) Relevant Policy Recommendations by CCICED

In terms of ecological conservation and restoration, CCICED has consistently put forward targeted recommendations in recent years. The 2024 policy recommendations support the development of low-carbon transition technologies, including ecological restoration in traditional energy regions. The 2023 policy recommendations emphasize strengthening coordinated soil pollution control and encourage green, low-carbon soil restoration methods. The 2022 policy recommendations advocate for the use of regenerative and ecological restoration methods, such as minimal tillage,

no-till, and cover crops, to promote sustainable agricultural food system transformation. In ecologically sensitive areas, they support converting farmland back to forest and strengthening watershed ecological conservation and restoration. In the area of ecological environment monitoring, CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations include establishing a measurement standard and indicator system and building a multi-sector collaborative governance platform for monitoring and evaluation. In 2021, the policy recommendations focused on the protection and adaptation of coastal, climate-vulnerable, and carbon-rich ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, coral reefs, dunes, and islands. In terms of ecological product value realization, CCICED's 2022 policy recommendations propose providing ecological compensation to farmers and fishers to ensure fairness in the transformation of sustainable food systems. They encourage public – private partnerships and ecosystem service payment mechanisms to integrate climate, environmental, and ecological financing. The 2021 policy recommendations advocate for exploring the establishment of green responsibility accounts through ecological capital accounting to strengthen the micro-foundation for green low-carbon development and ensure the comprehensive, stable, and inclusive nature of the transformation.

VII. Regional and International Cooperation

China has deeply participated in the global environmental governance process, firmly upheld multilateralism, and systematically advanced bilateral and regional ecological and environmental international cooperation. It actively fulfills its obligations under various international environmental conventions, adheres to the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, comprehensively deepens the green Belt and Road construction, and continuously strengthens South – South cooperation in the field of ecological and environmental protection.

(I) Deepening Bilateral Ecological Environment Protection Cooperation

Deepening the China – EU Green Partnership. In July 2025, President Xi Jinping met with European Council President Charles Michel and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in Beijing during the 25th China–EU Leaders' Meeting. They reached an important consensus on further deepening China–EU relations and issued the Joint Statement of China–EU Leaders on Climate Change.

Earlier in the same month, Ding Xuexiang, a member of the Politburo Standing Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, held the 6th China-EU High-Level Environmental and Climate Dialogue with European Commission Vice President Frans Timmermans. In June 2025, a delegation from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment visited Belgium and the United Kingdom to attend the 10th China-EU Environmental Policy Ministerial Dialogue, the first China–UK Climate Ministerial Dialogue, and the environment minister dialogue. They signed cooperation documents with Italy, France, and others to promote practical cooperation in the environmental and climate fields.

Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Cooperation with Key Countries. China steadily advances cooperation with Eurasian countries through bilateral mechanisms such as the China-Russia Premier's Regular Meeting Environmental Cooperation Sub-Committee, the China–Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee, and the China–Singapore Environmental Policy Dialogue, deepening ecological and environmental dialogue and exchanges to jointly promote green, low-carbon, and sustainable development. China strengthens communication with Brazil, the host country of COP 30, through the 5th China-Brazil Environmental and Climate Change

Sub-Committee meeting in April 2025, where they exchanged views on environmental protection, climate change, and biodiversity conservation, and signed the China–Brazil High-Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee Environmental and Climate Change Sub-Committee Work Plan (2025–2029).

(II) Enhancing Multilateral Ecological Environment Protection Consensus and Cooperation

In October 2024, President Xi Jinping made important remarks on the future development of BRICS during the 16th BRICS Leaders’ Meeting, proposing to build a “green BRICS” and emphasizing that BRICS countries should be practitioners of sustainable development. China is willing to leverage its advantages to expand cooperation with BRICS countries in green industries, clean energy, and green minerals, promoting the greening of the entire industrial chain and enriching cooperation with “green content,” thus enhancing the “gold content” of development. In November 2024, President Xi delivered an important speech during the first phase of the 19th G20 Summit, announcing China’s support for eight global development actions, including promoting green development as part of China’s support for high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. In June 2025, President Xi Jinping gave a keynote speech at the 2nd China–Central Asia Summit, proposing to focus on projects in green minerals and other fields to cultivate new forms of productivity and advocating for the establishment of a China–Central Asia Desertification Control Cooperation Center to support the livelihoods of Central Asian countries. In September 2025, President Xi announced the establishment of the China-SCO Green Industry Cooperation Platform at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Tianjin Summit. During this period, he also proposed a Global Governance Initiative, which includes five core principles: equality of sovereignty, adherence to international rule of law, multilateralism, people-centred approach, and action-oriented focus. This initiative seeks to promote the establishment of a fairer and more reasonable global governance system and work together towards a shared future for humanity.

Building Multilateral Ecological Environment Exchange and Cooperation Platforms. China actively implements the results of multilateral mechanisms and hosts important regional environmental forums. In July 2024, the successful hosting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Green Development Forum saw the release of the

Building a Green Development Partnership and Promoting Sustainable Development initiative, leading to the creation of the SCO Green Development Partnership and promoting in-depth cooperation. In September 2024, China hosted the 9th Ministerial Meeting of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum and passed the China-Africa Cooperation Forum—Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027), which proposed that China and Africa will jointly promote the Green Development Partnership Action over the next 3 years. In October 2024, the 2024 China–ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Forum was held, continuing to provide a platform for environmental policy dialogue and exchanges between China and ASEAN countries. In July 2025, the 6th SCO Environment Ministers’ Meeting was successfully convened, passing the SCO Members’ Initiative on Strengthening Sustainable Development Cooperation and signing the Joint Statement of the 6th SCO Environment Ministers’ Meeting, enriching the results of the SCO Sustainable Development Year.

Deep Participation in Multilateral Environmental Dialogue and Action. China actively participates in international environmental conferences, including the 6th Greater Mekong Subregion Environmental Ministers’ Meeting, the first Environmental Ministers’ Meeting of the Asia Cooperation and Trust Measures, the 25th China-Japan-Korea Environmental Ministers’ Meeting, the G20 Environment and Climate Sustainability Ministers’ Meeting, and the 11th BRICS Environment Ministers’ Meeting. Within multilateral frameworks, China shares its experiences in ecological environmental protection and green low-carbon transformation, promoting cooperation in environmental and climate matters, and contributing to global sustainable development.

(III) Pragmatic Promotion of Multilateral Environmental Agreement Implementation

1. Firmly and Collaboratively Advancing Global Climate Governance

In April 2025, President Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the Climate and Just Transition Leaders’ Video Summit, reaffirming China's commitment to multilateralism, deepening international cooperation, promoting just transitions, and strengthening practical actions.

In September 2025, President Xi Jinping announced China's new round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at the United Nations Climate Change Summit: By

2035, China aims to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas net emissions by 7%–10% from the peak and strive to do even better. The share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption will exceed 30%, the combined installed capacity of wind and solar power will be more than six times that of 2020, aiming for 3.6 billion kW, forest stock volume will exceed 24 billion cubic metres, new energy vehicles will become the mainstream in new vehicle sales, the national carbon emissions trading market will cover major high-emission industries, and a climate-resilient society will be basically established.

In November 2024, Xi Jinping’s special representative, Ding Xuexiang, a member of the Politburo Standing Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, attended the World Leaders’ Climate Action Summit in Baku, Azerbaijan, where he delivered a speech. Ding emphasized that strengthening global climate governance, based on the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities,” is essential.

China adheres to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, actively participating in multilateral climate change processes and playing a stabilizing and balancing role in these negotiations. Since 2024, China has successfully hosted the 8th Climate Action Ministerial Meeting, the BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change, and the Like-Minded Developing Countries Seminar, among other events. China also participated actively in the BRICS Climate Change Dialogue and the UN Climate Change Conference in Baku, promoting exchange and mutual understanding. The release of the Joint Statement of China–EU Leaders on Climate Change following the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement further strengthened global confidence in climate governance, encouraging other countries to reduce carbon emissions.

In November 2024, the Chinese delegation attended the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 29) in Baku. During the conference, China participated in all topic negotiations and discussions, contributing Chinese wisdom to the Baku Climate Solidarity Pact, a comprehensive, balanced outcome of the conference. During the event, more than 50 side meetings and 10 exhibitions were held at the “China Corner” to share China’s best practices in combating climate change.

In December 2024, China submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report and its Fourth Biennial Update Report on Climate Change, playing a constructive role in

advancing international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

2. Deeply Engaging in Global Ocean Governance

In June 2025, Vice President Han Zheng attended the Third United Nations Ocean Conference and delivered a speech during the general debate, announcing a series of practical measures to support global ocean sustainability. China will launch bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects, support small island nations and other developing countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, provide 5,000 training opportunities for developing countries, promote their ocean sustainability capacity, strengthen cooperation with international organizations through the Global Development and South–South Cooperation Fund, and support the early implementation and comprehensive operation of the Marine Biodiversity Agreement.

3. Jointly Promoting Global Biodiversity Conservation

In October 2024, the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity was held in Cali, Colombia. Over 10,000 representatives from more than 190 governments attended, discussing the current situation and future of global biodiversity conservation and reviewing the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. During COP16, China and the UN Environment Programme co-organized the second meeting of the Kunming Fund Board, reviewing the progress made since the fund’s launch and approving the first batch of supported projects.

4. Constructively Participating in the Negotiation Process of the International Agreement on Plastic Pollution

China has long placed great importance on plastic pollution prevention, establishing a comprehensive policy framework for plastic pollution management. Significant progress has been made. In late November 2024, China organized and participated in the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5) for the International Agreement on Plastic Pollution, constructively participating in the negotiation process, facilitating communication and discussions between member countries, and contributing China’s proposals. In August 2025, the Chinese delegation attended the follow-up session of the INC-5 meeting (INC-5.2), engaging in all topic discussions and proposing bridging solutions for key issues. China participated in a

ministerial round table, sharing its experience in plastic pollution management and urging all parties to uphold multilateralism and explore feasible, gradual solutions to global plastic pollution management.

5. Actively Advancing Compliance With the Three Chemical and Waste Conventions

China has incorporated compliance with international conventions into its national strategic planning and regulatory frameworks, enhancing chemical and waste management levels and environmental risk prevention. In April 2025, China participated in the high-level meetings of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions during the Joint Conference of the Parties. During the meeting, China held bilateral talks, participated in discussions on plastic pollution international instruments and global chemical frameworks, and hosted side events focusing on the management of new pollutants and the creation of a “Beautiful and Healthy World.” The discussions addressed compliance with the chemical and waste conventions, international plastic pollution negotiations, and global chemical frameworks.

(IV) Deepening South–South Cooperation

As the world’s largest developing country and a member of the Global South, China has actively carried out South–South cooperation, contributing to the joint development of developing countries.

In the field 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 of China, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office signed a cooperation agreement in Beijing to officially launch the Kunming Fund. The fund has established a board comprising China, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), Cambodia, Colombia, and Egypt. It has developed regulatory frameworks and approved the first batch of nine projects supported by the Kunming Fund, covering 15 countries across Central and Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America. Currently, the Kunming Fund has initiated a call for proposals for its second batch of projects. These projects will continue to focus on key objectives of the Kunming–Montreal Framework, such as mainstreaming biodiversity, supporting the

implementation of “small yet smart” projects, and providing sustained momentum for developing countries in implementing the framework.

Regarding climate change response, China has continuously provided financial and technological support to other developing countries. According to the Report on China’s South–South Cooperation on Climate Change released during COP 29, as of October 2024, China had signed 53 memoranda of understanding on climate change South–South cooperation with 42 developing countries and implemented nearly 100 climate mitigation and adaptation projects. Additionally, China has conducted over 300 capacity-building programs in climate-related fields or themes, providing training opportunities for more than 10,000 participants from over 120 developing countries. According to incomplete statistics, since 2016, China has contributed and mobilized a total of over 177 billion RMB in climate finance. These projects cover multiple areas of climate mitigation and adaptation, promoting clean and efficient energy use, enhancing climate resilience, and fostering synergistic development between climate action and environmental protection in relevant developing countries. They have also contributed to improving local livelihoods and enhancing people’s well-being in other developing nations.

(V) Relevant Policy Recommendations by CCICED

In deepening regional and multilateral/bilateral cooperation, the CCICED’s 2024 policy recommendations suggest leveraging existing multilateral mechanisms to establish exchange platforms focused on low-carbon industry investment and trade, strengthening dialogues, and seeking mutually acceptable solutions. The 2023 policy recommendations emphasize enhancing dialogue and communication through multilateral cooperation platforms, such as the Belt and Road Initiative International Alliance for Green Development. The 2022 policy recommendations propose actively engaging in Track 2 and 1.5 dialogues on climate through mechanisms like the China-Europe High-Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate and the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action, focusing on exchanges about carbon dioxide and non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emission reductions.

In promoting the practical implementation of environmental agreements, CCICED’s 2024 policy recommendations on global climate governance call for actively leading and advancing global environmental and climate governance processes. This includes promoting multilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, advancing

global climate finance integration with poverty reduction, infrastructure development, and sustainable development goals through multi-level financing models, and strengthening international cooperation and research on climate adaptation by sharing experiences, practices, and lessons learned. Regarding integrated ocean management, the 2019 policy recommendations support global innovative ocean governance. Specifically, in deep-sea resource development, China should actively participate in the formulation and revision of relevant international norms and focus on co-developing a sustainable ocean economy with countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. On plastic pollution prevention and control, the 2024 policy recommendations advocate for the timely conclusion of a practical, balanced, and legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution. The 2022 policy recommendations encourage plastic reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution, strengthen international cooperation, and launch pilot projects before the formal introduction of a global plastic pollution governance treaty. Regarding biodiversity conservation, the 2024 policy recommendations suggest expanding private-sector financial support for biodiversity conservation through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). In deepening South–South cooperation, CCICED's 2024 policy recommendations emphasize mutual benefit and reciprocity by transferring low-carbon production capacity and technologies to developing countries. They highlight the importance of low-carbon sustainable development across the entire industrial chain during capacity implementation and support developing countries in achieving green growth. The 2022 and 2021 policy recommendations propose further implementing capacity-building projects in conjunction with the Belt and Road South–South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoys Program. These efforts aim to help partner countries enhance their capacity to address climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery, fostering closer green and sustainable development partnerships. CCICED's 2024 policy recommendations further emphasize the need to strengthen international cooperation, synergize actions on climate, biodiversity, oceans, and environmental protection, uphold international trade rules through the Green Belt and

Road Initiative and North–South–South cooperation, and jointly build a clean and beautiful world.

Additionally, during COP 29 and the Third United Nations Ocean Conference, CCICED hosted side events to share the above policy recommendations, promote consensus among stakeholders, and propose initiatives to facilitate practical cooperation and strengthen collective action.

VIII. Conclusion

The years 2024–2025 mark the final stage of China’s 14th Five-Year Plan. Under the guiding framework of Building a Beautiful China, the Chinese government has continued to tackle challenges, deepen reforms, and promote innovation. The battle against pollution has been vigorously advanced with solid efforts, achieving positive progress and tangible results. However, ecological civilization development remains at a critical period where multiple pressures overlap. Adverse impacts from changes in the international environment are deepening, economic operations still face many difficulties and challenges, and structural, root-cause, and trend-related pressures on ecological and environmental protection have not yet been fundamentally alleviated. Based on China’s current environmental and development conditions, CCICED has continued to serve as a high-level think tank. It has focused on core domestic ecological and environmental issues, such as Building a Beautiful China, synergizing pollution reduction, carbon mitigation, ecological expansion, and growth, balancing high-quality development with high-level protection, preventing and controlling ecological and environmental security risks, and deepening reforms of the ecological civilization system. In combination with global environmental and development trends, CCICED has put forward forward-looking and constructive recommendations in areas including pollution control, just transition, climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, integrated ocean management, green finance, and South–South cooperation. These recommendations have been highly valued by the Chinese government, providing important reference for decision making in advancing ecological civilization and ecological environmental protection. They have also contributed CCICED’s wisdom and solutions to China’s efforts to work with all parties in building a clean and beautiful world.

The years 2025–2026 represent a critical transition phase from the 14th Five-Year Plan to the 15th Five-Year Plan in China, as well as an important period for further comprehensively deepening reforms of the ecological civilization system. This phase is of great significance for striving to achieve carbon peak by 2030 and fully establishing a Beautiful China by 2035. Looking ahead, CCICED will anchor its efforts on the goal of Building a Beautiful China by 2035 and the carbon neutrality

target by 2060. It will conduct comprehensive and systematic strategic studies and continue to provide innovative and leading policy recommendations to support scientific decision making by the Chinese government and contribute to the global sustainable development process.

Annex: Policy Progress on Environment and Development in China (2024–2025)

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
Environmental and Development Planning	August 11, 2024	Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202408/content_6967663.htm	The “Opinions on Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development” requires an unwavering commitment to the path of ecological priority, conservation, intensification, green and low-carbon high-quality development. Guided by the work of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, it promotes the coordinated advancement of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and growth. It aims to deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system, improve the mechanism for green and low-carbon development, accelerate the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, and form a spatial pattern, industrial structure, production mode, and lifestyle that conserve resources and protect the environment. It comprehensively promotes the construction of a beautiful China and accelerates the modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.	In 2024, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) suggested that the government should strengthen the integration and dissemination of information related to green technology and formulate a new round of green industry policies oriented towards innovation. It proposed the establishment of a green and low-carbon technology catalogue that takes into account emission reduction benefits, costs, and industrial innovation, and links with policies such as subsidies and financing. In 2022, CCICED recommended improving the governance system for green and low-carbon transformation,

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				strengthening institutional innovation and flexibility capacity-building, combining digitalization with sustainable development transformation, accelerating the promotion of low-carbon technology innovation, and promoting the large-scale application of low-carbon and zero-carbon innovative technologies. In 2021, CCICED suggested accelerating the decarbonization of the manufacturing industry and strictly controlling the new production capacity of the “two high” industries.
	January 12, 2025	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Implementation Opinions of the Ministry of Ecology	The “Implementation Opinions on Building the Pilot Areas of Beautiful China” requires that efforts should be focused on deepening the fight against pollution, improving the quality of the ecological environment, and enhancing people's well-being. At all levels, including regions, provinces, cities, and counties, the goal is to promote green and low-carbon development, fundamentally improve the ecological environment, strengthen ecological conservation and	In 2024, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) proposed to fully mobilize public and private sector funds to establish a comprehensive long-term financing policy system

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		and Environment on Building the Pilot Area of Beautiful China https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2025/issue_11826/202501/content_7001292.html	restoration, establish a solid ecological security bottom line, and deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system. The pilot areas of Beautiful China should be built in a graded and classified manner. By the end of 2027, a number of practical and institutional innovation achievements should be formed, and demonstration models with distinctive characteristics and satisfactory to the masses should be established, accumulating experience and setting benchmarks for comprehensively promoting the construction of Beautiful China.	that promotes green and low-carbon technological innovation. It suggested mobilizing multiple sources of funds, including bank loans, equity investments, and green bonds, to form a multi-level and multi-channel green financial system. A financial service system centered on venture capital and supported by the stock market should be established to support original and transformative green and low-carbon technological innovations. Long-term or patient capital funds should be encouraged to become the main source of green investment. In 2023, CCICED proposed to shape a diversified green climate investment and financing mechanism by utilizing comprehensive incentives including taxation, pricing, compensation, and procurement. It suggested accelerating the development of
	January 14, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Implementation Plan for Building Beautiful Cities” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202501/t20250117_1100861.html	The “Implementation Plan for Building Beautiful Cities” requires focusing on key areas and prominent issues in the urban ecological environment, promoting the exploration of practical paths for building a beautiful China through cities in an orderly manner, providing strong support for the construction of pilot areas for a beautiful China, and achieving high-level protection, high-quality development, high-quality life, and high-efficiency management. By 2027, we aim to promote the construction of around 50 beautiful cities to achieve landmark results, making them demonstration benchmarks for the construction of pilot areas for a beautiful China.	
	January 14, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Implementation Plan for Beautiful Countryside	The “Implementation Plan for Beautiful Countryside Construction” requires the coordination of rural ecological revitalization and rural human settlement environment improvement, aiming to build beautiful countryside where villages are clean and tidy, agriculture is green and low-carbon, and the ecological environment is beautiful,	

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		Construction” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202501/t20250120_1100929.html	fostering harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. By 2027, the proportion of counties with beautiful countryside construction completed will reach 40%. Agricultural non-point source pollution in key areas will be effectively contained, and environmental improvement will be completed in an additional 60,000 administrative villages. Cities divided into districts or counties (cities, districts) with the conditions will take the lead in basically eliminating large areas of inferior V-class water bodies in rural areas across the entire region.	classification catalogues, transformation finance rules, and standards, emphasizing information disclosure on climate, environmental, and biodiversity loss risks, and regulating the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment market. In 2021, CCICED
	May 16, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Action Plan for the Protection and Construction of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes (2025-2027)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202505/t20250521_1119844.html	The “Action Plan for the Protection and Construction of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes (2025-2027)” emphasizes the improvement of water ecological environment quality as the focal point. It advocates precise, scientific, and law-based pollution control, and integrates the management of water resources, water environment, and water ecology. It promotes the establishment of an integrated ecological environment governance system for important river basins, from upstream to downstream, and vigorously advances the protection and construction of beautiful rivers and lakes, aiming to enhance the health of river and lake ecosystems. By 2027, the completion rate of beautiful rivers and lakes is expected to reach approximately 40%.	proposed to take urban renewal as a major opportunity for green urbanization transformation, set green urban renewal goals and design and construction standards. It advocated for intensifying the transformation of urban green and low-carbon infrastructure. A sound county-level green development strategy system should be established. Adhering to the “one

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	December 24, 2024	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment announced the third batch of outstanding cases of beautiful rivers and lakes https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/ssthjbh/swrg/202412/t20241224_1099240.shtml	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment has organized and selected the third batch of 38 outstanding cases of beautiful rivers and lakes and released their experience and practices.	pole with multiple wings” rural integrated development model, which is led by green development and supported by diversified development, a green investment roadmap with clear goals, tasks, and timelines should be established to promote the achievement of the “dual carbon” goals. It encouraged the innovation of climate investment and financing products and tools, and the launch of local pilot projects.
	June 7, 2024	Action Plan for Enhancing the Construction of Beautiful Bays https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/F_WX4khikVmXJraP7Y66SA	The “Action Plan for Enhancing the Construction of Beautiful Bays” requires that bays be treated as the basic units and action carriers for marine ecological environment protection. By 2025, the construction of beautiful bays will be prioritized in over 100 bays, with approximately 80 beautiful bays basically established. The “one bay, one policy” approach to marine ecological environment governance will be effectively strengthened, and all sewage outlets into the sea within the coastal waters will have been investigated. The renovation of sewage outlets into the sea in key bays will have been basically completed. By 2027, the completion rate of beautiful bay construction will reach about 40%. Seven coastal cities and prefectures, including Xiamen, will strive to complete the task of promoting the construction of beautiful bays across their entire territories. The proportion of	

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
			typical marine ecosystems included in national monitoring that are in good health will continue to increase, and the renovation of sewage outlets into the sea within the scope of beautiful bay construction will have been basically completed.	
	August 5, 2024	Implementation Opinions on Protecting and Sustainably Utilizing Natural Resources to Solidly Advance the Construction of a Beautiful China https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202408/content_6969604.htm	The “Implementation Opinions on Protecting and Sustainably Utilizing Natural Resources to Solidly Promote the Construction of a Beautiful China” requires adhering to the principles of prioritizing conservation, protecting first, and focusing on natural restoration. It focuses on building a beautiful China, centering around the work positioning of strictly adhering to the bottom line of resource security, optimizing the spatial pattern of land and territory, promoting green and low-carbon development, and safeguarding the rights and interests of resource assets. It strictly controls three control lines, including cultivated land and permanent basic farmland, ecological conservation red lines, and urban development boundaries, to build a new pattern of land and territory development and protection, improve the level of intensive resource utilization, strengthen the ecological security barrier, and enhance the guarantee ability of energy and resources.	
	February 14, 2025	Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Scientific and	The “Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Ecological Environment Field to Promote the Construction of a Beautiful China” requires that by 2035, the overall efficiency of the innovation system in the ecological	

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		Technological Innovation in the Ecological Environment Field to Promote the Construction of a Beautiful China https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202502/t20250220_1102555.html	environment field should be significantly improved, national strategic scientific and technological capabilities should be comprehensively enhanced, major breakthroughs should be made in ecological and environmental protection theories and methods, a number of key technologies and equipment levels such as environmental monitoring and simulation should be significantly improved, original innovation capabilities and the ability to transfer and transform research results should be significantly enhanced, high-level scientific and technological talent teams should be continuously optimized, and green and low-carbon science and technology should be fully self-reliant and self-strengthening, providing strong scientific and technological support for the fundamental improvement of the ecological environment and the basic realization of the goal of building a beautiful China.	
	March 5, 2025	Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the “Five Major Articles” of Finance https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202503/content_7010604.htm	In terms of green finance, the “Guiding Opinions” propose to provide high-quality financial supply for the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development and the construction of a beautiful China; improve the green finance system, coordinate support for green development and low-carbon transformation, and form strong support for ensuring national energy security and facilitating carbon peaking and carbon neutrality; establish a sound green finance standard system to provide a basis for precise financial support; guide financial institutions to incorporate green and low-carbon transformation factors into asset portfolio	

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			management considerations, enrich green finance and transformation finance product services; promote financial institutions to gradually carry out carbon accounting and sustainable information disclosure; and deepen international cooperation in green finance.	
	October 12, 2024	The People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission jointly issued the “Opinions on Leveraging the Role of Green Finance to Serve the Construction of a Beautiful China” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202410/content_697959	The “Opinions on Leveraging the Role of Green Finance to Serve the Construction of a Beautiful China” requires improving green financial products and services, optimizing the allocation and supply of financial market resources, expanding new forms and models of green finance, strengthening financial supervision and risk prevention, perfecting the policy system for financial support for the construction of a beautiful China, and better leveraging the functions of green finance in resource allocation, risk management, and market pricing.	

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		5.htm		
	January 9, 2025	Notice from the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the General Office of the Social Work Department of the CPC Central Committee on the issuance of the “Beautiful China, Volunteer with Me” Ecological Environment Volunteer Service Implementation Plan (2025-2027) https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xx	The “Implementation Plan” requires the cultivation of a group of ecological environment volunteer service teams with standardized management and excellent quality, the promotion of a number of volunteer service brand projects with clear themes and outstanding effects, the coordination of a batch of ecological environment volunteer service position resources, and the exploration of a series of effective service modes and mechanisms, highlighting the role of ecological environment volunteer services in grassroots governance.	

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
		gk05/202501/t20250114_1100560.html		
	August 2, 2024	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the Work Plan for Accelerating the Establishment of a Dual Carbon Emission Control System https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202408/content_6966080.htm	The “Work Plan” requires the integration of carbon emission indicators and related requirements into national planning, the establishment and improvement of policies, systems, and management mechanisms for local carbon assessment, industry carbon control, enterprise carbon management, project carbon evaluation, and product carbon footprint, as well as effective integration with the national carbon emission trading market, to build a systematic and comprehensive dual control system for carbon emissions.	In 2023, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) proposed the establishment of a roadmap for institutional transformation, aiming to shift from “dual control of energy consumption” to “dual control of carbon emissions”. In the mid-to-late stages of the 14th Five-Year Plan period, pilot projects for dual control of carbon emissions will be carried out in selected provinces, cities, and key industries. In the early stages of the 15th Five-Year Plan period, a nationwide trial implementation of the dual control system for carbon emissions will be launched, with
	March 15, 2025	Notice of the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission on Issuing the List of the Second Batch of	15 cities including Hohhot and 12 parks including Yibin Lingang Economic and Technological Development Zone have been designated as pilot units. All pilot cities and parks are required to strictly adhere to the “National Carbon Peaking Pilot Construction Plan” and the “Guidelines for Preparing Carbon Peaking Pilot Implementation Plans”, and scientifically formulate pilot	

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		National Carbon Peaking Pilot Cities https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202503/content_7015521.htm	implementation plans based on their own actual situations.	carbon intensity as a binding indicator and total carbon emissions as an expected indicator. After 2030, the carbon emission reduction institutional system, primarily focusing on total carbon emissions control, will be improved.
Governance and Rule of Law	April 28, 2025	Draft Ecological and Environmental Code Submitted for Deliberation: Using the Strictest System and Most Rigorous Rule of Law to Protect the Ecological Environment http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c2/c30834/202504/t20250428_444963.html	At the 15th Session of the 14th NPC Standing Committee, the Director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee delivered explanatory notes on the “Ecological Environment Code of the People's Republic of China (Draft)”. Comprehensively considering the ecological environment legal system, the status of theoretical research, and practical work conditions, the codification of the ecological environment code has currently adopted a model of moderate codification. The draft ecological environment code is divided into five parts, in order: General Principles, Pollution Prevention, Ecological conservation, Green and Low-Carbon Development, and Legal Liability and Supplementary Provisions, comprising 1,188 articles in total.	CCICED 2024 Recommendations: Promote synergy between the ongoing codification of the “Ecological Environment Code” and relevant regulations to comprehensively deepen the reform of the ecological civilization system. Advance the formulation of laws related to climate change response and the “Dual Carbon” goals. Enhance coordination between the “Ecological Environment Code” under

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	May 14, 2025	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the “State Council’s Annual Legislative Work Plan for 2025” https://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/gwxw/xwyw/202505/t20250514_519314.html	In terms of promoting green development and fostering harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, the State Council will submit the revised draft of the Water Law to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for deliberation. It will formulate regulations on the Protection of Ancient and Famous Trees, the Protection of Miyun Reservoir, and the Ecological and Environmental Monitoring. Additionally, it will revise the Interim Measures on Compensation for the Use of Flood Detention Areas, the Regulations on Nature Reserves, and the Interim Regulations on Express Delivery Services. Preparations will be made to formulate the Implementation Regulations for the Mineral Resources Law and the Regulations on Environmental Risk Management of Chemical Substances, as well as to revise the Regulations on Scenic and Historic Areas.	compilation and other legal frameworks and explore the inclusion of climate change response within the environmental public interest litigation system.
	December 2, 2024	Announcement on the Issuance of the National Atmospheric Pollutant Emission Standard “Emission Standard for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202412/t202412	In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and with the aim of strengthening methane emission control, actively addressing climate change, and improving ecological and environmental quality, the Emission Standard for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas) has been approved as a national atmospheric pollutant emission standard. Newly constructed underground coal mines and surface coalbed methane development systems shall comply with the provisions of this standard from April 1, 2025, while existing underground coal mines and surface coalbed methane development systems shall	CCICED 2024 Recommendations: Gradually raise energy efficiency and emission standards to accelerate the decarbonization of industrial processes. CCICED 2023 Recommendations: Develop site selection and implement standards for marine-related construction projects to protect marine and

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		11_1098416.html	comply from April 1, 2027. The Emission Standard for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas) (Interim) (GB 21522—2008) will no longer apply.	coastal ecosystems. CCICED 2022 Recommendations: Expand green public procurement, accelerate green technology innovation, and enhance productivity through the establishment of industry standards. Create measurement criteria and indicator systems, build a multi-sector collaborative governance monitoring and evaluation platform, adopt emerging climate and natural risk disclosure tools, and integrate climate and biodiversity objectives into the financing decisions of nature-based solution projects.
	December 27, 2024	Announcement on the Issuance of the Atmospheric Pollutant Emission Standard “Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Coking Chemical Industry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202501/t20250117_1100865.html	In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and with the aim of preventing and controlling environmental pollution, improving ecological and environmental quality, and promoting technological progress and sustainable development in the coking chemical industry, the Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Coking Chemical Industry has been approved as an atmospheric pollutant emission standard. Existing enterprises shall comply with the provisions of this standard from January 1, 2027, while newly established enterprises shall comply from April 1, 2025. The relevant provisions of the Emission Standard of Pollutants for Coking Chemical Industry (GB 16171—2012) will no longer apply.	
	December 2, 2024	Announcement on the Issuance of the Radioactive Pollution Prevention and Control Standard “Safety Regulations	In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Radioactive Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Nuclear Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, and with the aim of preventing and controlling radioactive waste pollution and improving environmental quality, the Safety Regulations for Rock Cavern Disposal of	

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		for Rock Cavern Disposal of Radioactive Solid Waste” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202412/t20241224_1099142.html	Radioactive Solid Waste has been approved as a radioactive pollution prevention and control standard. This standard shall take effect on January 1, 2025. Upon implementation, the Regulations on Rock Cavern Disposal of Low- and Intermediate-Level Radioactive Solid Waste (GB 13600-92) shall be repealed.	
	March 5, 2025	Announcement on the Issuance of the National Soil Pollution Risk Control Standard “Acceptable Level of Residual Radioactivity in Soil at Decommissioned Nuclear Facility Sites” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202503/t20250311_1103778.html	In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Radioactive Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and with the aim of standardizing technical requirements for soil environmental management after the decommissioning of nuclear facilities in China, the Acceptable Level of Residual Radioactivity in Soil at Decommissioned Nuclear Facility Sites has been approved as a national soil pollution risk control standard and a radioactive pollution prevention and control standard. This standard shall take effect on June 1, 2025. Upon implementation, the Regulations on Acceptable Level of Residual Radioactivity in Soil at Sites to Be Open (Interim) (HJ 53-2000) shall be repealed.	

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	January 23, 2025	Announcement on the Issuance of the Radioactive Pollution Prevention and Control Standard “Regulations on Environmental Radiation Protection for Nuclear Power Plants” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202502/t20250220_1102557.html	In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Radioactive Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and with the aim of preventing and controlling environmental pollution and improving ecological and environmental quality, the Regulations on Environmental Radiation Protection for Nuclear Power Plants has been approved as a radioactive pollution prevention and control standard. This standard shall take effect on May 1, 2025. Upon implementation, the Regulations on Environmental Radiation Protection for Nuclear Power Plants (GB 6249-2011) shall be repealed.	
	January 21, 2025	Announcement on the Release of 2023 Power Carbon Footprint Factor Data https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202501/t20250123_1101226.html	To implement the relevant requirements of the Implementation Plan for Establishing a Carbon Footprint Management System, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the National Energy Administration, in collaboration with the China Electricity Council and other institutions, have calculated the 2023 carbon footprint factors for coal-fired power generation, gas-fired power generation, hydropower, nuclear power, wind power, photovoltaic power, solar thermal power, biomass power generation, as well as for power transmission and distribution, and the national average power carbon footprint factor. These data are	

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			provided for use by various industries in accounting for the carbon footprint of electricity production and consumption.	
	December 2, 2024	Announcement on Supplementing and Amending the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202505/t20250512_1119193.html	In accordance with the Provisions on Environmental Management Registration of New Chemical Substances (Ministry of Ecology and Environment Order No. 12) and its supporting documents, the following are announced: The list of supplements to the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (Batch 1 of 2025, Total Batch 13); The list of registered new chemical substances added to the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (Batch 1 of 2025, Total Batch 15); The list of permitted uses of chemical substances amended in the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (Batch 1 of 2025, Total Batch 1).	
	March 5, 2025	Announcement on the Issuance of the National Ecological and Environmental Standard “Technical Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment—Marine	In accordance with laws and administrative regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the People's Republic of China, the Marine Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Regulations on the Environmental Protection Management of Construction Projects, and with the aim of standardizing and guiding the environmental impact assessment of marine-related construction projects to prevent marine environmental pollution and ecological damage at the source, the national ecological	

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		Ecological Environment” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202501/t20250123_1101232.html	and environmental standard Technical Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment—Marine Ecological Environment has been approved and issued. This standard shall take effect on February 1, 2025.	
	October 17, 2024	Supreme People’s Procuratorate and Ministry of Ecology and Environment Jointly Issue “Opinions on Strengthening the Linkage between Ecological Environment Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation” https://www.spp.gov.cn/zdgz/202410/t20241017_668854.shtml	The “Opinions on Strengthening the Linkage between Ecological Environment Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation” clarify the mutual notification and intervention mechanisms between procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments in carrying out ecological environment damage compensation work. Comprising 13 articles, the document addresses linkage issues encountered in practice. It states that higher-level procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments may jointly supervise and oversee case clues related to ecological environment damage; procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments may jointly establish ecological environment restoration bases, carry out legal publicity, warning education, and selection of typical cases, guiding the public to participate in and support ecological environment protection efforts, and fostering a positive atmosphere of collective public governance of the ecological environment.	CCICED 2023 Recommendations: Formulate vertical action plans and horizontal common agreements under the framework of the “Yangtze River Protection Law” and other basin protection laws. Utilize comprehensive incentive measures, including taxation, pricing, compensation, and procurement, to shape a diversified green climate investment and financing mechanism. Advance green innovation and application across entire industrial chains and accelerate the establishment of a new low-carbon

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	January 16, 2025	Opinions on Further Advancing the Reform of the Ecological Environment Damage Compensation System Regarding Several Specific Issues https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202501/t20250123_1101234.html	The “Opinions on Further Advancing the Reform of the Ecological Environment Damage Compensation System Regarding Several Specific Issues” aim to enhance the standardization and operability of ecological environment damage compensation work, reducing burdens and increasing efficiency at the local level. On one hand, they clarify scenarios that may be excluded from clue screening, cases where claims need not be initiated, and situations where restoration effect assessments are unnecessary, thereby alleviating local workload. On the other hand, they improve the efficiency of claim work through the following measures: first, categorizing cases based on complexity and applying tailored strategies; second, refining scenarios where consultations fail to resolve “prolonged indecision”; third, unifying the scope of major cases as proposed in the “Ecological Environment Damage Compensation Management Regulations” to advance the handling and supervision of major cases; fourth, strengthening linkages with administrative law enforcement and environmental public interest litigation to promote synergistic institutional efforts.	power system. Establish energy transmission and pricing mechanisms to guarantee renewable energy supply and create a more competitive market environment. CCICED 2021 Recommendations: Promote the comprehensive implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, share innovative implementation mechanisms such as ecological conservation red lines and ecological compensation, establish a reliable and operable progress evaluation indicator system, and fully consider the value of natural capital and ecosystem services.
	March 17, 2024	Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on	The “Opinions on Strengthening Ecological Environment Zoning Control” anchor two target milestones: by 2025, the ecological environment zoning control system will be basically established, and a fully covered, precise, and scientific ecological environment zoning control system will be preliminarily formed. By 2035, a fully established, well-functioning, and efficient ecological environment	Designate ecological conservation, restoration, and regeneration as important areas of green finance. Ensure local communities’ benefit from nature conservation.

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		Strengthening Ecological Environment Zoning Control https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202403/content_6939837.htm	zoning control system will be in place, providing strong support for fundamental improvement of the ecological environment and the basic achievement of the Beautiful China goals. The document puts forward key tasks in four areas: comprehensively advancing ecological environment zoning control, boosting high-quality economic and social development, implementing high-level ecological environment protection, and strengthening supervision and assessment.	CCICED 2020 Recommendations: Set targets for building ecological corridors based on ecological conservation red lines and protected areas, construct an efficient and stable ecological security network, and protect ecosystem integrity. Adhere to development within the voluntary environmental carrying capacity, strengthen the application of natural capital valuation in spatial planning, and guarantee the integrity and healthy sustainable development of ecosystems. Build a standardized and regulated natural capital valuation system and promote the development of a natural ecological resource monitoring network.
	July 8, 2024	Notice on Issuing the “Interim Provisions on the Management of Ecological Environment Zoning Control” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202407/t20240709_1081142.html	The “Interim Provisions on the Management of Ecological Environment Zoning Control” consist of eight chapters, including General Provisions, Formulation and Release of Plans, Implementation and Application, Adjustments and Updates, Digital Construction, Tracking and Evaluation, Supervision and Management, and Supplementary Provisions, proposing 36 specific requirements. These provisions detail the implementation of the “Opinions on Strengthening Ecological Environment Zoning Control,” aiming to establish and improve full-chain management regulations for the system.	
	September 14, 2024	Notice on Further Deepening Environmental Impact Assessment Reform https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202407/t20240709_1081142.html	The “Notice on Further Deepening Environmental Impact Assessment Reform” mainly includes five parts. First, it clarifies the overall approach to deepening EIA reform. Second, it guides provincial ecological environment departments in promoting optimized tiered approval of EIA for construction projects at the provincial level and below. Third, it outlines pilot work arrangements for optimizing the	

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		cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202409/t20240920_1086348.html	categorical management of construction project EIAs. Fourth, it details pilot work arrangements for standardized compilation of EIA documents and intelligent assisted approval. Fifth, it specifies practical requirements for strengthening organizational support. The Notice includes appendices that clearly define the “Directory of Construction Projects Recommended for EIA Approval by Provincial Ecological Environment Departments” and various pilot plans, guarantee mechanisms, and pilot summary templates.	
	April 10, 2025	Opinions on Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment for Construction Projects Involving New Pollutants in Key Industries https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202504/t20250414_1114642.html	The overall approach of the Opinions is to act in accordance with laws and regulations and implement categorical control, focusing the assessment on key industries and new pollutants with relevant standards or monitoring methods, clarifying project environmental access requirements and assessment work requirements, and leveraging the role of EIA in source prevention and green guidance. First, for new, renovation, or expansion projects that produce or use new pollutants explicitly prohibited in the key controlled new pollutants list or conventions, approval shall be resolutely denied. Second, construction projects should optimize raw materials, processes, and treatment measures to reduce the generation of new pollutants at the source. Third, for new pollutants with existing emission standards, requirements are set to ensure compliant discharge, and they shall be incorporated into pollutant discharge permit management. Fourth, for new pollutants with environmental quality standards and corresponding monitoring methods,	

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			requirements include conducting current status monitoring, evaluation, prediction, etc., of regional environmental quality. Fifth, for new pollutants without environmental quality standards but with monitoring methods, routine monitoring and surveillance shall be carried out.	
	November 4, 2024	Notice on Issuing the “Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Implementation of Pollutant Discharge Permitting System” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202411/t20241106_1093547.html	The “Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Implementation of Pollutant Discharge Permitting System” outlines that by 2025, comprehensive management of industrial noise, industrial solid waste discharge, and basic marine engineering discharge permits will be completed. It aims to achieve full coverage of environmental management elements. The plan includes the revision and development of pollutant discharge calculation methods, completion of the integration of ecological environment statistics and discharge permits for industries such as thermal power, steel, and cement, and the promotion of full linkage in fixed pollution source reforms. By 2027, the system for fixed pollution source discharge permits will be more complete, with all major pollutants under permit control, implementing a core regulatory system centered on discharge permits. Full implementation of a “one certificate” management system and the realization of full, linked, and full-cycle management for fixed pollution sources is the goal.	

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	May 30, 2025	Opinions from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, and National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Compensation Mechanism https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202506/content_7026446.htm	The “Opinions on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Compensation Mechanism” requires deep implementation of Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought, and aims to build a more comprehensive, clear, diverse, and efficient horizontal ecological compensation mechanism. It proposes the establishment of a central-level compensation mechanism for major rivers and regions, and at the local level, encourages the development of compensation mechanisms for key river basins. The opinions specify detailed requirements for expanding compensation areas, enriching compensation elements, improving standards, innovating compensation forms, and solidifying platform support.	

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	June 4, 2025	Implementation Plan for Advancing the Horizontal Ecological Compensation Mechanism for Major Rivers and Lakes https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/bumen/202506/content_7026455.htm	The Plan primarily includes three aspects: First, it clarifies the overall requirements, specifying that the central government will actively play a coordinating and guiding role, uniformly establishing the mechanism in the Yangtze River and Yellow River trunks, and gradually extending it to other key river basins. Policy evaluation and adjustments will be conducted every three years to reasonably determine compensation indicators and fund scale. Second, it defines the implementation scope, initially applying to 11 provinces along the Yangtze River trunk and 9 provinces along the Yellow River trunk. Other key river basin provinces will be included in due course based on policy effectiveness. Third, it outlines key measures, including unified calculation of contribution or compensation amounts for each province, requiring contributing provinces to deposit funds into the central treasury, after which the Ministry of Finance will allocate the funds to recipient provinces. For basin provinces that independently expand and deepen the establishment of horizontal ecological conservation compensation mechanisms through bilateral negotiations, the central government will continue to arrange fund rewards.	
	May 29, 2025	Opinions on Improving the Market-based Allocation System for Resource and	The “Opinions on Improving the Market-based Allocation System for Resource and Environmental Factors” aims to enhance the market-based trading systems for carbon emission rights, water rights, and pollutant discharge rights, improving resource efficiency. The primary goal is to refine these systems by 2027, ensuring that carbon	

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		Environmental Factors https://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2025/05/id/8850896.shtml	emission and water rights trading systems are fully established, pollutant discharge trading is well-developed, and the energy efficiency market is more complete. This aims to create an active, efficient resource market and improve price formation mechanisms to facilitate the smooth flow and efficient allocation of resources.	
	April 2, 2025	Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on Improving the Price Governance Mechanism https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202504/content_7016958.htm	The Opinions on Improving the Price Governance Mechanism cover all aspects of price-related work, including price reform, price regulation, and price supervision. They outline the improvement of four key mechanisms: perfecting the market-based price formation mechanism to promote efficient resource allocation; innovating the price guidance mechanism to serve development and security in key areas; improving the price regulation mechanism to maintain price levels within a reasonable range; optimizing the market price supervision mechanism to ensure transparency and predictability. By strengthening these four mechanisms, the aim is to accelerate the establishment of a high-level price governance system characterized by effective market functioning, well-calibrated regulation, and scientific supervision. This will enhance resource allocation efficiency, improve macroeconomic governance, and better support the advancement of Chinese modernization.	

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	May 12, 2025	Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection Issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202505/content_7023427.htm	The Regulations on Ecological and Environmental Protection Inspection systematically summarize the theoretical and practical experience of ecological and environmental protection inspection in the new era. They further improve the systems and mechanisms for ecological and environmental protection inspection, which is of great significance for upholding and strengthening the Party's overall leadership over ecological civilization construction and ecological environmental protection, deepening the implementation of ecological and environmental protection inspection, and comprehensively advancing the building of a Beautiful China.	CCICED 2023 Recommendations: Use digital technology to improve law enforcement efficiency in pollution control.
	July 9, 2025	Notice on Strictly Regulating Ecological Environment Administrative Inspections to Improve Law Enforcement Quality and Effectiveness https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202507/t20250709_1123118.html	The "Notice on Strictly Regulating Ecological Environment Administrative Inspections" focuses on improving the standardization and accuracy of administrative inspections, ensuring they do not exceed or fall short of their scope, continuously improving ecological quality, and optimizing the business environment.	

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	January 24, 2025	Opinions on Further Standardizing Ecological Environment Law Enforcement to Optimize the Business Environment https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202501/t20250126_1101559.html	The “Opinions on Further Standardizing Ecological Environment Law Enforcement to Optimize the Business Environment” emphasizes optimizing law enforcement methods, improving effectiveness, and creating a lawful business environment. It proposes nine measures, including source prevention, legal guidance, strengthening tech-enabled enforcement, regulating enterprise-related inspections, improving enforcement focus, and promoting a progressive enforcement model.	
	October 17, 2024	Supreme People’s Procuratorate and Ministry of Ecology and Environment Jointly Issue “Opinions on Strengthening the Connection between Ecological Environment Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public	The “Opinions on Strengthening the Connection between Ecological Environment Damage Compensation and Procuratorial Public Interest Litigation” clarify the mutual notification and intervention mechanisms between procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments in carrying out ecological environment damage compensation work. Comprising 13 articles, the document addresses connection issues encountered in practice. It specifies that higher-level procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments may jointly supervise and oversee case clues related to ecological environment damage. Procuratorial organs and ecological environment departments may collaborate to establish ecological environment restoration bases, jointly conduct legal publicity, warning	CCICED 2023 Recommendations: Include climate change litigation within the scope of environmental public interest litigation, establish a preventive environmental public interest litigation system, and formulate judicial guidelines for hearing climate change cases.

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		Interest Litigation” https://www.spp.gov.cn/zdgz/202410/t20241017_668854.shtml	education, and selection of typical cases, guide the public to participate in and support ecological environment protection efforts, and foster a positive atmosphere of shared governance in ecological environment protection.	
Energy, Environment, and Climate	August 1, 2025	Opinions on Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Transformation and Strengthening the Construction of the National Carbon Market https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202508/content_7037718.htm	The “Opinions on Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Transformation and Strengthening the Construction of the National Carbon Market” requires adhering to the basic positioning of the carbon market as a policy tool for controlling greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating the construction of a unified national carbon market, expanding the implementation scope and participating entities in a planned and step-by-step manner, creating a fairer, more open, and transparent market environment, striving to achieve the optimization of carbon emission resource allocation efficiency and maximization of benefits, and promoting the deep transformation of traditional industries. By 2027, the national carbon emission trading market will basically cover major emission industries in the industrial sector, and the national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market will achieve full coverage of key areas. By 2030, a national carbon emission trading market based on total quota control and combining free and paid allocation will be basically established, and a national voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction trading market that is honest and transparent, methodologically unified, widely participated	Expand the coverage of China's carbon emission trading market to more industries, further promoting the internalization of external costs. Strengthen the economic evaluation of coal-fired power and develop a roadmap for gradually reducing and ultimately eliminating coal-fired power. Increase investment in renewable energy power generation infrastructure, including the development of large-scale offshore wind power, smart grids, and energy storage technologies, and promote the reform of the green electricity market. Formulate national-level hydrogen economy policies, promote fuel cells in the

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			in, and in line with international standards will be established, forming a carbon pricing mechanism with obvious emission reduction effects, a sound rule system, and reasonable price levels.	transportation and combined heat and power generation sectors, and increase the proportion of sustainable biomass gas production in the energy mix.
	March 21, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the Work Plan for Covering the Steel, Cement, and Aluminum Smelting Industries in the National Carbon Emission Trading Market https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202503/t20250326_1104736.html	The three industries of steel, cement, and aluminum smelting have been included in the management of the carbon emission trading market, covering greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO ₂), carbon tetrafluoride (CF ₄), and carbon hexafluoride (C ₂ F ₆).	Maintain the momentum of joint actions between nature and climate, and promote synergistic effects. Standardize methodologies, projects, and transactions for nationally verified voluntary emission reductions, and promote climate investment and financing related to nature-based solutions.
	September 14, 2024	Notice on the issuance of four technical specifications for the national carbon	To further standardize the accounting, reporting, and verification of greenhouse gas emissions from enterprises in the cement and aluminum smelting industries, and to consolidate and enhance data quality, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated four technical specifications for the national carbon emission trading	

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		emission trading market, including the “Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Reporting for the Cement Industry (CETS-AG-02.01-V01-2024)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202409/t20240914_1086067.html	market, including the “Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Cement Industry (CETS-AG-02.01-V01-2024)”, the “Technical Guidelines for Verification of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Cement Industry (CETS-VG-02.01-V01-2024)”, the “Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Aluminum Smelting Industry (CETS-AG-04.01-V01-2024)”, and the “Technical Guidelines for Verification of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Aluminum Smelting Industry (CETS-VG-04.01-V01-2024)”.	
	January 24, 2025	Notice from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the issuance of two technical specifications for the national carbon emission trading market, including the “Guidelines for	To further standardize the greenhouse gas emissions accounting reporting and verification work of enterprises in the steel industry, and to consolidate and enhance data quality, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated two national technical specifications for the carbon emissions trading market, namely, the “Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Reporting for Enterprises in the Steel Industry (CETS-AG-03.01-V01-2024)” and the “Technical Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Verification for Enterprises in the Steel Industry (CETS-VG-03.01-V01-2024)”, in accordance with the “Interim Regulations on the Administration of	

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		Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Reporting for the Steel Industry (CETS-AG-03.01-V01-2024)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202501/t20250124_1101316.html	Carbon Emissions Trading”.	
	October 16, 2024	Notice from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Allocation and Payment of National Carbon Emission Trading Quotas for the Power Generation Industry for the Years 2023 and 2024 https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202410/t202410	In accordance with the “Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading”, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated the “Total Quota and Allocation Plan for the Power Generation Industry in National Carbon Emission Trading for 2023 and 2024”, which clarifies the requirements for the pre-allocation, adjustment, verification, and payment of quotas for the power generation industry in 2023 and 2024.	

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	April 15, 2025	Notice on Doing a Good Job in the Work Related to the National Carbon Emission Trading Market in 2025 https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202504/t20250415_1114934.html	To coordinate and effectively manage the 2025 national carbon emission trading market, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has issued work requirements related to the establishment of a list of key emission units, data quality management, quota allocation, and payment, in accordance with the “Interim Regulations on the Administration of Carbon Emission Trading,” the “Administrative Measures for Carbon Emission Trading (Trial),” and the “Work Plan for Covering the Steel, Cement, and Aluminum Smelting Industries in the National Carbon Emission Trading Market.”.	
	March 27, 2025	Letter on Openly Soliciting Methodological Suggestions for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reduction Projects https://www.mee.gov	The methodology for voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction projects serves as the primary basis for guiding the design, implementation, validation, and verification of emission reduction credits in such projects. It plays a crucial role in regulating aspects such as baseline identification, additionality demonstration, emission reduction credit calculation, and the formulation of monitoring plans for emission reduction projects. In order to establish a high-quality, nationwide unified voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction	

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		cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202503/t20250327_1104812.html	trading market and encourage widespread and in-depth participation in greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives across society, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has initiated a new round of public solicitation and evaluation selection for methodological suggestions.	
	January 3, 2025	Notice on the issuance of “Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reduction Projects - Utilization of Low-Concentration Gas and Vent Gas from Coal Mines with Methane Volume Concentration Less than 8% (CCER-10-001-V01)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202503/t20250327_1104812.html	In order to implement the national strategy of actively responding to climate change, encourage a wider range of industries and enterprises to voluntarily participate in greenhouse gas emission reduction actions, and standardize the design, implementation, validation, and emission reduction accounting and verification of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction projects nationwide, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated the “Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects - Utilization of Low-Concentration Gas and Vent Gas from Coal Mines with Methane Volume Concentration Less Than 8% (CCER-10-001-V01)” in accordance with the “Administrative Measures for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)”.	

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		gk06/202501/t20250103_1099965.html		
	January 3, 2025	Notice on the release of “Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reduction Projects - Energy Saving of Road Tunnel Lighting Systems (CCER-07-001-V01)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202501/t20250103_1099966.html	In order to implement the national strategy of actively responding to climate change, encourage a wider range of industries and enterprises to voluntarily participate in greenhouse gas emission reduction actions, and standardize the design, implementation, validation, and emission reduction accounting and verification of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction projects nationwide, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated the “Methodology for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Projects - Energy Saving of Highway Tunnel Lighting Systems (CCER—07—001—V01)” in accordance with the “Administrative Measures for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading (Trial)”.	

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	August 8, 2024	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission, the State Administration for Market Regulation, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Action Plan for Further Strengthening the Construction of the Standard Metrology System for Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality (2024-2025) https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202408/content_6967197.htm	The “Action Plan” clarifies the key tasks for the standard measurement work related to the “dual carbon” goals in the next two years. By 2024, 70 national standards for carbon accounting, carbon footprint, carbon emission reduction, energy efficiency and consumption, carbon capture, utilization, and storage will be issued, achieving full coverage of carbon emission accounting standards for key industries and enterprises. By 2025, a three-in-one carbon emission accounting and evaluation standard system for enterprises, projects, and products will be basically formed. The technical indicators for energy consumption and efficiency of key industries and products will basically reach the international advanced level, and 100 enterprises and parks will be established as pilot projects for carbon emission management standardization.	Incorporate green and low-carbon elements into the product design and production links upstream of the domestic and international trade value chains in China, as well as the downstream consumption links, follow the principles of circular economy, and utilize means such as improving product standards, green finance, advanced technology, strengthening supervision, and innovating business models to encourage sustainable transformation of production and consumption on a global scale.

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	October 24, 2024	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Issuing the “Work Plan for Improving the Carbon Emission Statistical Accounting System” https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202410/t20241024_1393879.html	By 2025, the annual and rapid reporting systems for carbon emissions at the national and provincial levels will be fully established. A batch of standards for carbon emissions accounting and product carbon footprint accounting for various industries and enterprises will be released and implemented. Significant progress will be made in the construction of the product carbon footprint management system. The national greenhouse gas emission factor database will be basically established and regularly updated. The capabilities of measurement, detection, monitoring, and analysis related to carbon emissions will be significantly improved. By 2030, a comprehensive and systematic carbon emissions statistical accounting system will be fully established. The national and provincial carbon emissions statistical accounting systems will be fully established and effectively operated. The standards and rules for carbon emissions accounting in key industries and fields will be further improved. The carbon emissions management capabilities of key energy-consuming and carbon-emitting units will be significantly enhanced. The product carbon footprint management system will be further improved, and carbon emissions data will effectively meet the carbon emissions control requirements at all levels, in all fields, and across all industries.	

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	September 10, 2024	Notice of the General Office of the State Administration for Market Regulation, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission, and the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Issuance of the “Guidance Catalogue for Carbon Emission Measurement Capacity Building (2024 Edition)” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202409/content_6977580.htm	The “Guidance Catalogue” encompasses 39 key measurement parameters, 82 standard testing methods, 108 measuring instruments and equipment, 85 national metrological technical specifications, and 55 public social metrological standards. It provides comprehensive reference and guidance for metrological technical institutions at all levels, key emission units, and owners of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, offering solid technical support for the construction of the carbon market and greenhouse gas emission reduction.	

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	January 2, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Work Guidelines for Preparing Product Carbon Footprint Accounting Standards” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202501/t20250106_1099994.html	By 2027, develop 100 standards for carbon footprint accounting of products, and by 2030, develop 200 standards, while promoting the alignment and mutual recognition of domestic and international standards. The “Work Guidelines” outline 20 key tasks in four areas: clarifying the development route and technical requirements for carbon footprint accounting standards, coordinating the collaborative efforts of various carbon footprint accounting standards, promoting the orderly alignment and implementation of carbon footprint accounting standards, and strengthening international exchanges and alignment of carbon footprint accounting standards.	
	September 10, 2024	The national standard GB/T 24067-2024, titled “Carbon Footprint Accounting for Greenhouse Gases - Product Carbon Footprint - Quantification Requirements and Guidelines,” has been published as the general rule for carbon footprint	The “General Principles and Standards” outlines the scope, principles, and quantification methods for studying the carbon footprint of products. The main contents include: firstly, it establishes the basic requirements and principles for calculating the carbon footprint of products, specifically encompassing the use of a full lifecycle perspective, functional or declared units, iterative methods, priority of scientific methods, completeness, consistency, uniformity, accuracy, transparency, and avoidance of double counting; secondly, it stipulates four steps for quantifying the carbon footprint of products, five stages of the lifecycle, as well as requirements for compiling product category rules, principles for selecting the accounting boundary, calculation methods, and other related content; thirdly, it proposes requirements and basic content for reporting the carbon footprint of	

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		accounting in China https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202409/t20240910_1085619.shtml	products. Furthermore, the “General Principles and Standards” also stipulates content such as evaluative review, product carbon footprint declaration, and specific product carbon footprint standard frameworks, providing sufficient guidance and assurance for subsequent implementation and application.	
	November 11, 2024	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on the Issuance of the “Guidelines for Preparing Carbon Footprint Accounting Rules and Standards for Key Industrial Products” https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2024/art_37f0001416b14bd58eca681aec9f1f37.html	The “Work Guidelines” require the solid promotion of the development of carbon footprint accounting standards for key products, and the simultaneous conduct of research and measurement work on carbon footprint factors. All parties are encouraged to actively participate in the formulation and revision of product carbon footprint accounting standards, ensuring the achievement of the goal of developing carbon footprint accounting standards for the top 100 products by 2027 and the top 200 products by 2030, and promoting the connection and mutual recognition of domestic and international standards.	

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	January 16, 2025	Announcement of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the State Administration for Market Regulation on the Publication of the Recommended List of Group Standards for Carbon Footprint Accounting Rules of Industrial Products (First Batch) https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tg/art/2025/art_ab57d9065c9f47db9e23298f3239f469.html	In accordance with the “Guidelines for Compiling Carbon Footprint Accounting Rules and Standards for Key Industrial Products” and other relevant requirements, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the State Administration for Market Regulation have identified a recommended list of 15 group standards for carbon footprint accounting rules for industrial products (the first batch), covering products such as steel, ferroalloys, ethylene, cement, lime, flat glass, building and sanitary ceramics, rock (ore) wool, lead ingots, zinc ingots, industrial silicon, cathode copper, lithium-ion batteries, and mobile communication handsets.	

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	March 17, 2025	Announcement of the Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China on the Release of the General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling Certification (Trial) https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202503/content_7015292.htm	According to the “Notice of the State Administration for Market Regulation and Other Departments on Carrying out the Pilot Work for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling and Certification”, the National Certification and Accreditation Administration has issued the “General Implementation Rules for Product Carbon Footprint Labeling and Certification (Trial)”, aiming to guide enterprises to strengthen their awareness of energy conservation and emission reduction, and promote the green transformation of production methods through strict accounting and certification of product carbon footprints. The “General Implementation Rules” clarify key contents such as the scope of application, certification mode, certification process, label style, and management requirements for certification.	
	February 14, 2025	Opinions on Promoting Voluntary Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Information by Enterprises https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xx	The “Opinions” primarily outline six key tasks: First, establish a technical specification system for corporate greenhouse gas (GHG) information disclosure, and refine the accounting methods and reporting guidelines for GHG emissions from key industries. Second, expand the forms and channels for corporate GHG information disclosure, enhancing the convenience of corporate GHG information disclosure by standardizing reporting formats, facilitating disclosure channels, and encouraging ad hoc disclosures. Third, enrich the	Strengthen the consistency and alignment of climate risk assessment and information disclosure standards for domestic and foreign enterprises. Encourage enterprises to implement and adhere to the sustainable information disclosure standards of

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		gk05/202503/t20250303_1103199.html	application scenarios for corporate GHG information disclosure, and improve the verification mechanism for voluntary GHG information disclosure by enterprises. Fourth, encourage and guide third-party institutions to provide market-oriented services for corporate GHG information disclosure, and strengthen the development and innovation of related products and services based on disclosed information. Fifth, encourage the pilot implementation of voluntary corporate GHG information disclosure, supporting low-carbon pilot provinces and cities, climate-adaptive cities, climate investment and financing, and other pilot regions to explore voluntary disclosure efforts in line with local conditions, and encouraging key emission industry associations to organize voluntary pilot implementation of GHG information disclosure by industry enterprises. Sixth, strengthen international cooperation on corporate GHG information disclosure, and enhance the coordination, connection, and mutual recognition between technical specifications for corporate GHG information disclosure and relevant international standards and norms.	the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), and actively consider other indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated throughout the entire value chain and climate information disclosure for overseas projects.
	November 20, 2024	The Ministry of Finance has issued the “Guidelines for Sustainable Disclosure by Enterprises - Basic Guidelines (Trial)”	The Basic Guidelines consist of six chapters and 31 articles, covering general principles for sustainable information disclosure by enterprises, disclosure objectives and principles, information quality requirements, disclosure elements, other disclosure requirements, and supplementary provisions. It clarifies the core elements of ESG information that enterprises need to disclose, as well as the principles, methods, objectives, and general common requirements for	

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		https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202412/content_6993358.htm	disclosure.	
	August 26, 2024	Notice of the National Energy Administration on the Issuance of the “Rules for the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates” http://zfxgk.nea.gov.cn/2024-08/26/c_1310785819.htm	To further standardize the issuance and trading of green certificates, the National Energy Administration has issued the “Rules for the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates”, which clarifies the participants and division of responsibilities in the green certificate market, sets out requirements for green certificate account management, standardizes the specific methods for issuing green certificates, and defines the specific requirements for green certificate trading.	Promote the organic integration between the green electricity market, green certificate market, renewable energy power quota, green procurement, and carbon trading market, fully leverage the scale effect of the green economy, and support the development of green and low-carbon industries.
	March 18, 2025	Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on	The “Opinions” require that by 2027, the trading system of green certificates should be basically perfected, the green electricity consumption mechanism combining mandatory consumption with voluntary consumption should be more robust, the systems for green electricity consumption accounting, certification, and labeling should be basically established, the connection between green certificates and	

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		Promoting the High-quality Development of the Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificate Market https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202503/t20250318_1396627.html	other mechanisms should be smoother, the potential of the green certificate market should be accelerated, and the international application of green certificates should be steadily promoted, achieving the smooth flow of green certificates nationwide. By 2030, the institutional system of the green certificate market should be further improved, the demand for voluntary consumption of green electricity in the whole society should be significantly increased, the green certificate market should operate efficiently and orderly, the international application of green certificates should be effectively realized, the environmental value of green electricity should be reasonably reflected, and it should strongly support the high-quality development of renewable energy, facilitating the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development.	
	September 11, 2024	Notice from the National Energy Administration and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on Coordinating the Work between Renewable Energy Green Electricity Certificates and the	The “Notice” clarifies that the owners of renewable energy power generation projects can independently choose to issue tradable green certificates or apply for CCER and sets a two-year transition period starting from October 1, 2024. During the transition period, renewable energy projects that meet the methodological requirements for voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction in deep-sea offshore wind power and solar thermal power generation projects can be issued tradable green certificates or apply for CCER at the discretion of the project owners. Except for deep-sea offshore wind power and solar thermal power generation projects, photovoltaic and other wind power projects will not be newly included in the voluntary emission	

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		Voluntary Emission Reduction Market https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk10/202409/t20240911_1085663.html	reduction market. After the transition period, the connection method between green certificates and the voluntary emission reduction market will be further studied and clarified.	
	April 28, 2025	RE100 unconditionally recognizes China Green Certificates https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/bumen/202508/content_7034777.htm	The International Green Electricity Consumption Initiative (RE100) has released a new version of its technical guidelines and updated its frequently asked questions (FAQs). In the latest FAQs, RE100 mentions that enterprises will no longer need to provide attribute aggregation and proof of a two-year validity period when using China Green Certificates (CGCs) for renewable energy electricity consumption declarations. This means that RE100's recognition of CGCs has officially shifted from “conditional recognition” to “unconditional recognition”.	
	April 25, 2024	Basic rules for the operation of the electricity market https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2024/issue_11386/202406/content_6955758.html	The basic rules consist of 45 articles in 11 chapters, which clarify the basic requirements for power market members, transaction types and methods, electric energy transactions, power auxiliary service transactions, electric energy measurement and settlement, system safety, market risk prevention and control, supervision, information disclosure, legal responsibilities, and other aspects.	Promote green innovation applications across the entire industry chain and accelerate the construction of a new low-carbon power system. Establish energy transmission and pricing mechanisms that ensure reliable

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	July 24, 2024	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration on the Issuance of “Basic Rules for Medium and Long-term Electricity Trading - Special Chapter on Green Electricity Trading” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202408/content_6970133.htm	The “Special Chapter” stipulates the basic requirements for the organization of green electricity trading, trading methods, pricing mechanisms, contract signing and execution, transaction settlement and deviation handling, as well as the issuance and transfer of green certificates.	supply of renewable energy, as well as a more competitive market environment. Implement nationwide power system dispatch to reduce renewable energy curtailment. Set new and more ambitious development goals for clean energy and energy storage. Incentivize energy storage and demand-side management through market mechanisms to promote balance in the power system. Optimize the energy supply structure of enterprise production, expand green electricity trading, and strengthen the supply of new energy electricity. Leverage the signaling role of time-of-use electricity pricing to encourage industrial energy conservation during peak electricity usage periods.
	April 3, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the Basic Rules for the Electricity Auxiliary Services Market https://www.ndrc.gov .	The basic rules consist of 67 articles in 12 chapters, which clarify the basic requirements for market members, market establishment, market varieties, trading organizations, cost transmission, market connection, measurement and settlement, information disclosure, risk prevention and control, supervision and management, etc.	

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		cn/xxgk/zcfb/ghxwj/202504/t20250429_1397483.html		
	September 13, 2024	Notice of the National Energy Administration on the issuance of the “Basic Rules for Registration in the Electricity Market” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202409/content_6976860.htm	The basic rules consist of eight chapters and 51 articles, clarifying the basic requirements for registration conditions, registration process, market changes, market deregistration, objection handling, supervision and management, and other aspects.	
	July 18, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration on the	The basic rules consist of six chapters and 56 articles, which clarify the basic requirements for metrological management, settlement management, supervision and management, and other aspects.	

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		Issuance of the “Basic Rules for Electricity Market Metering and Settlement” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202508/content_7035710.htm		
	October 30, 2024	Guiding Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Vigorously Implementing the Renewable Energy Substitution Action https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202410/t20241030_1394119.html	The “Opinions” requires the planning and construction of a new energy system, with greater efforts to promote the high-quality development of new energy. It sets specific requirements for the safe and reliable supply of renewable energy, the steady and orderly substitution of traditional energy, and the accelerated substitution and application of renewable energy in key areas such as industry, transportation, construction, agriculture, and rural areas. It also urges the acceleration of the implementation of renewable energy substitution in various fields and industries.	Accelerate investment in the development of renewable energy. Expand and optimize the marketization mechanism of electricity, improve market pricing efficiency, and attract private sector investment in green electricity. Expand the scale of the spot market and increase the number of pilot projects such as cross-provincial transactions. Regional renewable energy pilot projects should focus on exploring solutions to issues such as poor intra-provincial

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	January 17, 2025	Notice of the National Energy Administration on the Issuance of the “Administrative Measures for the Development and Construction of Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation” https://www.nea.gov.cn/20250123/112c5b199c5f45dd8e7ac93c9f5e4eaf/c.html	The “Administrative Measures” comprises seven chapters, namely General Provisions, Industry Management, Record Management, Construction Management, Grid Access, Operation Management, and Supplementary Provisions, with a total of 43 articles. It sets forth requirements regarding the “definition of distributed photovoltaic power generation, how to manage the industry, how to handle record filing, how to construct projects, how to connect to the grid, and how to regulate operations”. It covers management requirements for all stages of the distributed photovoltaic power generation project's lifecycle and encompasses the responsibilities of various parties, including industry authorities, investment entities, and grid enterprises.	consumption and transmission, insufficient coordinated development of regional power grids, and lagging price transmission mechanisms; increase the flexibility, connectivity, and storage capacity of power grids to enhance the stable supply capacity of renewable energy.
	February 5, 2025	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information	The “Opinions” propose to strive to achieve a marine energy installed capacity of 400,000 kilowatts by 2030, build a number of island multi-energy complementary power systems and marine energy large-scale demonstration projects, continuously expand and enrich marine energy application scenarios, form a series of efficient, stable, and economical marine energy technology and equipment products, further improve the legal, policy, standard system, and market environment for the large-scale industrialization development of marine energy, and cultivate a group of marine energy large-scale	

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		Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the National Energy Administration on Promoting the Large-scale Utilization of Ocean Energy https://gi.mnr.gov.cn/202502/t20250224_2881340.html	development and utilization enterprises with strong technological research and development capabilities and global competitiveness.	
	December 31, 2024	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the General Office of the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Comprehensive	To implement the Medium and Long-term Plan for the Development of the Hydrogen Energy Industry (2021-2035), actively expand the application scenarios of clean and low-carbon hydrogen in the industrial sector, and accelerate the upgrading of technical equipment products, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the National Energy Administration jointly issued and implemented the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Application of Clean and Low-carbon Hydrogen in the Industrial Sector. It is proposed that by 2027, positive progress will be made in the support and technology promotion of clean and low-carbon hydrogen application equipment	

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		Department of the National Energy Administration on the Issuance of the “Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Application of Clean and Low-Carbon Hydrogen in the Industrial Sector” https://www.miit.gov.cn/zwgk/zcwj/wjfb/tz/art/2024/art_a4dacd6bf10e40178b32cfc11e4f4265.html	in the industrial sector, and clean and low-carbon hydrogen will achieve large-scale application in metallurgy, synthetic ammonia, synthetic methanol, refining and chemical industries, as well as demonstration applications in industrial green microgrids, ships, aviation, rail transit, and other fields.	
	June 4, 2025	Notice from the General Affairs Department of the National Energy Administration on Organizing the Implementation of Hydrogen Energy Pilot Projects in the	The National Energy Administration will select some projects and regions to carry out hydrogen energy pilot work, guiding the implementation and application of advanced hydrogen energy technology and equipment, high-level construction of infrastructure, improvement of comprehensive utilization efficiency, and orderly layout of industrial standards.	

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		Energy Sector https://www.nea.gov.cn/20250610/472b12c43f534aab9a95de81034dcd92/c.html		
	September 29, 2024	Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Strengthening the Clean and Efficient Utilization of Coal https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202410/content_6978315.htm	The “Opinions on Strengthening the Clean and Efficient Utilization of Coal” requires that by 2030, the green and intelligent development capacity of coal should be significantly enhanced, the energy consumption intensity in production should gradually decrease, the storage and transportation structure should be continuously optimized, the quality of commercial coal should steadily improve, and the efficiency and cleanliness of coal use in key areas should be comprehensively enhanced. A clean and efficient coal utilization system that is compatible with ecological priority, conservation and intensification, and green and low-carbon development should be basically established.	
	March 26, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and the National	Clarify the quantitative indicator requirements for carbon emission intensity of coal-fired power plants and promote the implementation of low-carbon retrofits for existing units. For new units, focus on studying the conditions for reserving low-carbon retrofits, and encourage the simultaneous implementation of low-carbon	

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		Energy Administration on the Issuance of the Implementation Plan for the Special Action of Upgrading the New Generation of Coal-fired Power Plants (2025-2027) https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202504/content_7018738.htm	construction for units that meet the conditions.	
	June 30, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the National Energy Administration on Carrying out the	The “Notice” proposes eight key tasks: First, accelerate the transformation of energy consumption structure in the park, and develop direct green power supply models such as direct connection of green power and nearby access of new energy to incremental distribution networks according to local conditions. Second, vigorously promote energy conservation and carbon reduction in the park, promote the establishment and improvement of energy consumption and carbon emission management systems in the park, and implement energy conservation and carbon reduction renovations and updates of energy-using equipment. Third, adjust and optimize the industrial structure of the park, and develop emerging industries	

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		Construction of Zero-Carbon Parks https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202507/content_7031090.htm	with low energy consumption, low pollution, and high added value. Fourth, strengthen resource conservation and intensive use in the park, improve the level of intensive resource utilization, and improve the waste recycling network in the park. Fifth, improve and upgrade the infrastructure of the park, systematically promote the construction and renovation of infrastructure such as electricity, heat, gas, hydrogen energy, water supply and drainage, and pollution control. Sixth, strengthen the application of advanced and applicable technologies, and support the park in exploring a deep integration mechanism between green and low-carbon technology research and development and industrial development. Seventh, enhance the energy and carbon management capabilities of the park, build an energy and carbon management platform in the park, and strengthen the monitoring, prediction, and allocation capabilities of energy consumption load. Eighth, support the park in strengthening reform and innovation, support various entities such as the government, the park, park enterprises, power grid enterprises, and comprehensive energy service providers to participate in the construction of zero-carbon parks, and explore new models and mechanisms.	

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	May 21, 2025	Notice of the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration on Matters Relating to the Orderly Promotion of the Development of Direct Connection of Green Electricity https://www.nea.gov.cn/20250530/2d67a6e49c044f2eacabe1fdd48d20f/c.html	The “Notice” requires that the green electricity direct connection project should aim to meet the green energy consumption needs of enterprises and enhance the level of nearby and on-site consumption of new energy. It should be constructed and operated in accordance with the principles of safety priority, green friendliness, equal rights and responsibilities, and source-load matching, and should fairly and reasonably bear safety, economic, and social responsibilities. Twelve specific requirements are proposed from three aspects: strengthening planning guidance, enhancing operation management, and trading and pricing mechanisms.	
	December 2, 2024	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Release of the National Air Pollutant Emission Standard “Emission Standard	In order to implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, strengthen the control of methane emissions, actively respond to climate change, and improve the quality of the ecological environment, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the State Administration for Market Regulation jointly issued the national emission standards for	Set more stringent binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction, covering non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases such as methane and hydrofluorocarbons. Adjust nationally determined contributions in light of actual

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		for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202412/t20241211_1098416.html	atmospheric pollutants, namely the Emission Standards for Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas).	circumstances and encourage key regions and industries to propose plans for peaking carbon emissions as soon as possible. Accelerate the establishment of a national carbon pricing system.
	August 25, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Action Plan for Controlling Nitrous Oxide Emissions in the Industrial Sector” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202508/t20250829_1126396.html	The “Action Plan” requires the promotion of nitrous oxide emission reduction among adipic acid, nitric acid, and caprolactam production enterprises, and outlines key tasks such as improving supporting policies for emission control, strengthening technological innovation, enhancing collaborative management and control, strengthening the construction of monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and strengthening international exchanges and cooperation.	
	March 21, 2025	Regulations on the Import and Export of Ozone-Depleting Substances https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2025/issue_12066/202505/content_7025470.html	In order to fulfill the requirements of the Kigali Amendment, China revised the Regulations on the Management of Ozone Depleting Substances in 2023, bringing the strong greenhouse gas hydrofluorocarbons, which have no destructive effect on the ozone layer, under control.	

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	April 9, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “National Plan for China's Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (2025-2030)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202504/t20250423_1117396.html	The National Plan requires a gradual reduction in the production and use of controlled uses of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), with production and use levels to be reduced by 10% by 2029 from the baseline values of 1.853 billion tons and 905 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, respectively.	
	July 5, 2024	Notice on Strictly Controlling the Construction Projects of Hydrofluorocarbon Chemical Production https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202407/t20240725_1082454.html	The “Notice” stipulates the following regulations on the management of HFCs chemical production and construction projects. Firstly, from August 1, 2024, no new construction or expansion of production facilities for 13 controlled uses of HFCs shall be allowed, except for those whose environmental impact reports (statements) have been approved. Secondly, for the 18 existing production facilities for controlled uses of HFCs, when undergoing renovation or relocation, the original production capacity shall not be increased, nor shall new types of controlled uses of HFCs products be added. Thirdly, it is clarified that HFCs produced during the trial production of the 18 production facilities for controlled uses of HFCs shall be subject to	

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			quota management. Only after the facilities have passed acceptance inspection and obtained corresponding quotas in accordance with the relevant provisions of the “Regulations” can the HFCs produced during trial production be used and sold within the quota range. For production facilities that produce by-product HFCs, the by-product HFCs used for controlled purposes shall also be subject to quota management; those without quotas can only be used as raw materials or disposed of through destruction and shall not be directly discharged. Fourthly, to produce HFCs for controlled purposes due to special needs, under the premise of ensuring compliance, approval shall be obtained from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in conjunction with relevant departments to effectively guarantee domestic supply and meet the needs of relevant industries and enterprises.	
	October 18, 2024	Notice on the issuance of the 2025 annual total quota setting and allocation plan for ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xx	In accordance with the compliance requirements of the Kigali Amendment, China's total HFCs quota for 2025 is maintained at the baseline value. The total production quota for HFCs is set at 1.853 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂), with a total domestic production quota of 895 million tCO ₂ and a total import quota of 10 million tCO ₂ , which is the same as that for 2024.	

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		gk05/202410/t20241021_1089748.html		
	May 13, 2024	Notice on the issuance of the list of pilot cities for deepening the construction of climate-adaptive cities https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202405/content_6951079.htm	Thirty-nine cities (districts), including Mentougou District in Beijing, have been identified as pilot areas for deepening the construction of climate-resilient cities, where exploratory practices aimed at enhancing urban climate resilience will be carried out.	Incorporate climate risk assessment and adaptation strategies into the overall spatial planning and layout of urban and rural areas to enhance their climate resilience. Develop national climate risk maps and update them regularly, develop a comprehensive climate risk assessment and judgment system based on regional classification, and formulate targeted climate adaptation strategies. Establish a resilient urban and rural spatial layout and conduct rigorous climate safety assessments for project site selection. Integrate nature-based solutions and green infrastructure and strengthen the construction of a
	September 18, 2024	Notice on the issuance of the “National Action Plan for Health Adaptation to Climate Change (2024-2030)” https://www.ndcpa.gov	The “Action Plan” proposes that by 2030, a basic framework of policies and standards related to climate change and health will be established. The monitoring and early warning capabilities for the health impacts of climate change and extreme weather events will continue to be enhanced. The assessment system for health risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptability will be relatively mature. The health adaptability to climate change and the climate resilience of health and	

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		v.cn/jbkzzx/c100030/common/content/content_1867010743393177600.html	public health systems in key areas and fields will be significantly strengthened. A climate-friendly environment for health adaptation across society will be basically established.	systematic and engineering disaster prevention system.
	November 12, 2024	China's Action Plan for Early Warning to Promote Climate Change Adaptation https://www.cma.gov.cn/2011xwzx/2011xmtjj/202411/t20241115_6693432.html	The “Plan” clarifies China's key implementation actions from four aspects: First, it involves sharing knowledge on climate risk survey and assessment, systematically providing knowledge and tools for climate risk survey and assessment. Secondly, we will jointly build a climate risk monitoring, forecasting, and early warning platform, which will be dedicated to enhancing disaster monitoring, forecasting, and early warning capabilities. Thirdly, we will share the experience and wisdom of building a climate-resilient society, including policies, measures, and good practices in grassroots disaster prevention and mitigation, emergency response, and the construction of climate-resilient cities, in order to promote the establishment of partnerships for cities to adapt to climate change. Fourthly, we will jointly promote the improvement of early warning capabilities in developing countries. We will develop and implement a flagship project on early warning for South-South cooperation on climate change adaptation, providing meteorological observation equipment and cloud-based early warning systems to relevant developing countries free of charge. Additionally, we will	

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			offer short-term training, relevant professional scholarships, and long-term visiting scholar funding in the fields of early warning, risk assessment, and climate change for developing countries.	
Pollution Prevent and Control	December 30, 2024	Notice on the issuance of “Opinions on Promoting the Implementation of Ultra-low Emissions in the Cement Industry” and “Opinions on Promoting the Implementation of Ultra-low Emissions in the Coking Industry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202401/t20240119_1064243.html	The two “Opinions” require the greater utilization of market-oriented and legal means, better leveraging the role of the government, promoting the implementation of ultra-low emissions in the cement and coking industries, enhancing the level of air pollution control throughout the entire process and workflow of the cement and coking industries, driving the green and low-carbon transformation and upgrading of the industries, and facilitating continuous improvement in air quality. By the end of 2025, significant progress should be made in the ultra-low emissions transformation work in key areas of air pollution prevention and control, with a goal of completing the transformation of 50% of cement clinker production capacity, and basically completing the organized and unorganized ultra-low emissions transformation of large state-owned enterprise groups in the region; the region should strive to complete the transformation of 60% of coking production capacity. By the end of 2028, cement clinker production enterprises in key areas of air pollution prevention and control should basically complete the transformation, with a nationwide goal of completing the transformation of 80% of cement	“We will continue to adjust and optimize the structures of energy, industry, transportation, and land use, accelerate the shift from end-of-pipe treatment to source control, and promote synergistic effects in carbon reduction and pollution reduction across multiple fields. We will accelerate source reduction, process control, end-of-pipe treatment, and comprehensive utilization in the industrial sector to promote green development throughout the entire process. Strengthen coordination in the fields of air, water, soil, solid waste, and other pollution prevention and

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			clinker production capacity; coking enterprises in the region should basically complete the transformation, with a nationwide goal of completing the transformation of 80% of coking production capacity.	control, and continue to deeply fight the tough battle against pollution prevention and control. Promote the integrated advancement of deep treatment of air pollution and energy conservation and carbon reduction actions in key industries. Promote coordinated control of water environment governance, coordinating water resources, water environment, and water ecological resilience. Strengthen coordinated control of soil pollution governance, encouraging green and low-carbon soil remediation. Promote coordinated control of solid waste pollution prevention and control, and strengthen the construction of “waste-free cities”.
	December 26, 2024	Opinions on Further Optimizing Environmental Supervision of Motor Vehicles https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202505/content_7023507.htm	The “Opinions” require that all parties involved in vehicle production, ownership, use, and service should fulfill their responsibilities, focusing on issues related to motor vehicle emissions, especially those from trucks. It aims to leverage the advantages of technology empowerment and departmental collaboration, improve management precision and efficiency, and promote compliance and pollution reduction. The “Opinions” outline fourteen key tasks in six areas: strictly enforcing compliance and emission standards for motor vehicles, strengthening the inspection and maintenance management of motor vehicle emissions, promoting source management of motor vehicle emissions, enhancing data sharing and collaborative linkage, improving the level of digital and intelligent supervision capabilities, and improving laws, regulations, and standard systems.	
	June 17, 2025	Opinions on the Criteria for Determining Serious Cases of Forging Emission Inspection	The “Opinions” require that fraudulent behavior by motor vehicle emission inspection agencies be seriously investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law and clarify the circumstances for determining serious violations.	

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		Results or Issuing False Emission Inspection Reports by Motor Vehicle Emission Inspection Agencies https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202504/content_7018803.htm		mountainous and hilly areas; implement the ““returning space to rivers”” action to restore river and lake systems. Systematically manage hydropower projects, ensuring that scientific, credible, and participatory environmental impact assessments are conducted before project development, safeguarding hydrological integrity and ecological water demand, and reducing ecological impacts through measures such as ecological dispatching and building fish passage. Promote returning farmland to forests in ecologically sensitive areas and strengthen ecological restoration; pay attention to the glacier melting issue at the source of the Yangtze River and strengthen monitoring and early warning.”
	October 6, 2024	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Release of Four National Ecological Environment Standards, Including “Determination of Nitric Acid Mist in Exhaust Gas from Stationary Sources - Ion Chromatography Method” https://www.mee.gov .	In order to implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and standardize ecological and environmental monitoring work, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has issued four national ecological and environmental standards, namely, “Stationary Source Emissions - Determination of Nitric Acid Mist - Ion Chromatography Method” (HJ 1361-2024), “Stationary Source Emissions - Determination of Phosphoric Acid Mist - Ion Chromatography Method” (HJ 1362-2024), “Water Quality - Determination of Anisole and Methyl tert-Butyl Ether - Purge and Trap/Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Method” (HJ 1363-2024), and “Water Quality - Determination of Avermectin B1a and Avermectin B1b - High-Performance Liquid Chromatography Method” (HJ 1364-2024).	

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		cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202411/t20241121_1095814.html?keywords		
	October 2, 2024	Announcement on the release of the national ecological environment standard “Technical Specifications for Ultra-low Emission Control Engineering of Sintering Waste Gas in Iron and Steel Industry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202503/t20250311_1103767.html	In order to implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, as well as to carry out the Opinions on Promoting the Implementation of Ultra-low Emissions in the Steel Industry, and to guide the ultra-low emission transformation work in the steel industry, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has approved the Technical Specifications for Ultra-low Emission Control Engineering of Sintering Waste Gas in the Steel Industry as a national ecological environment standard.	

Field	Date of Issuance	Policy/News	Content	CCICED Policy Recommendations
	December 26, 2024	Announcement of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Release of 23 National Ecological Environment Standards Including “Determination of Hydrogen Sulfide in Exhaust Gas from Stationary Sources - Methylene Blue Spectrophotometry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202501/t20250126_1101510.html?keywords	To implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and standardize ecological environment monitoring work, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has approved 23 standards, including “Stationary Source Exhaust Gas - Determination of Hydrogen Sulfide - Methylene Blue Spectrophotometry”, as national ecological environment standards.	
	December 26, 2024	Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council on	The “Opinions” require adhering to the water management philosophy of prioritizing water conservation, achieving spatial balance, implementing systematic governance, and exerting efforts from both sides. It emphasizes protection and governance, taking river basins as the unit to comprehensively promote the governance of water disasters, water resources, water ecology, and water environment. It	

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		Comprehensively Promoting the Protection and Management of Rivers https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202506/content_7029509.htm	aims to inherit and promote water culture, improve the river protection and governance system, and form a pattern of river protection and governance where rivers nurture the people, the people protect the rivers, and humans and water coexist harmoniously. By 2035, the modern river basin flood control and disaster mitigation system will be basically perfected, and flood control safety guarantee capabilities will be significantly improved. The level of conservation and intensive utilization of water resources will be further enhanced, and the level of urban and rural water supply safety guarantee will be significantly improved. The ecological environmental quality of rivers will be comprehensively improved, and the water ecosystem will be healthy and stable. Water culture will flourish and its influence will be significantly enhanced. The institutional mechanisms for river protection and governance will be more perfected, and the relationship between humans and water will be more harmonious.	
	June 23, 2025	Regulations on the Supervision and Management of Pollution Discharge Outlets into Rivers https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/202411/t20241101_1093277.html	The “Regulations on the Supervision and Management of River Pollution Discharge Outlets” systematically stipulates the principles of “classification and differentiation, differentiated management, standardized procedures, supervision in accordance with the law, and effective coordination and systematic planning”. It focuses on clarifying the management responsibilities of river pollution discharge outlets, regulating their setup, and strengthening supervision and inspection of these outlets.	

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	December 26, 2024	Notice on the issuance of the “Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Sea-Discharging Sewage Outlets (Trial)” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202410/content_6979379.htm	The “Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Sea-Discharging Outlets (Trial)” elaborates on the supervision and management requirements for sea-discharging outlets in accordance with the principles of “comprehensive coverage, classified management, and whole-process supervision”, and establishes a long-term supervision and management mechanism for sea-discharging outlets.	
	October 29, 2024	Announcement on the issuance of two national ecological environment standards, including the “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Setting of Sewage	The standards “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Setting of Sewage Outlets into Rivers” (HJ 1386—2024) and “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Monitoring” (HJ 1387—2024) have been issued and will be implemented from January 1, 2025. These standards respectively stipulate the technical requirements for the application, demonstration, review, decision-making, and signboard setting of sewage outlets into rivers, as well as the requirements for monitoring points, monitoring indicators, monitoring frequency, monitoring methods, sample collection and analytical testing, quality assurance and quality control, information recording, and reporting	

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		Outlets into Rivers” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202412/t20241231_1099724.html	for sewage outlets into rivers and seas.	
	October 29, 2024	Announcement on the issuance of two national ecological environment standards, including the “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Technical Guidelines for the Demonstration of the Setting of Sea-Discharging Sewage Outlets” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xx	The standards “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Technical Guidelines for the Demonstration of Sewage Outlets into Seas” (HJ 1406-2024) and “Technical Guidelines for the Supervision and Management of Sewage Outlets into Rivers and Seas - Method for Traceability of Water Quality Fluorescence Fingerprint” (HJ 1407-2024) have been issued and will be implemented from February 1, 2025. These standards respectively stipulate the basic tasks, principles, procedures, scope, content, methods, and technical requirements for the demonstration of sewage outlets into seas, as well as the technical process, technical requirements, and specific requirements for recording results of the method for traceability of water quality fluorescence fingerprint of sewage outlets into rivers and seas.	

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		gk01/202501/t20250122_1101123.html		
	November 7, 2024	Announcement on the Release of the “List of Toxic and Hazardous Water Pollutants (Second Batch)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202506/t20250627_1122019.html	Based on the principle of “monitorable and controllable”, the “List” selected 11 substances (categories) from the 18 substances (categories) included in the “List of Priority Controlled Chemicals (Second Batch)”, considering factors such as the inherent hazards of the substances, their occurrence in the water environment, and their control status.	
	March 19, 2025	Announcement on the issuance of the national ecological environment standard titled “Technical Specifications for the Setting of Monitoring Points at Pollutant	In order to implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and standardize ecological environment monitoring work, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has approved the “Technical Specifications for the Setting of Monitoring Points at Pollutant Discharge Outlets of Pollution Sources” as a national ecological environment standard, which will be implemented from January 1, 2027.	

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		Discharge Outlets of Pollutant Discharging Entities” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202501/t20250126_1101513.html		
	June 6, 2025	Announcement on the issuance of the water pollutant emission standard “Emission Standard of Water Pollutants for Pesticide Industry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202411/t20241122_1095913.html	The “Emission Standards for Water Pollutants in the Pesticide Industry” (GB 21523—2024) standard has been issued. Newly established enterprises are required to comply with it from December 1, 2024, while existing enterprises are required to comply from December 1, 2026. The standard has improved the system of water pollutant emission standards, strengthened the management of pesticide industry wastewater emissions, and will effectively prevent and control risks to the aquatic ecological environment, promoting the high-quality development of the pesticide industry.	
	December 31, 2024	Announcement on the release of the amendment to three national pollutant emission standards, including the	The amendments to the “Emission Standards for Water Pollutants in Citric Acid Industry” (GB 19430-2013), “Emission Standards for Water Pollutants in Starch Industry” (GB 25461-2010), and “Emission Standards for Water Pollutants in Yeast Industry” (GB 25462-2010) have been implemented since December 1, 2024. The amendments address the current mismatch between the existing indirect emission	

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		“Emission Standard for Water Pollutants in Citric Acid Industry” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202410/t20241031_1091663.html	control requirements in the standards and the demand for resource utilization of wastewater with good biodegradability. They add requirements related to negotiated indirect emission control, as well as requirements for self-monitoring and organic integration with the pollutant discharge permit management system.	
	February 14, 2025	Notice on the issuance of the “Action Plan for Preventing and Controlling Soil Pollution at Source” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202411/t20241108_1093746.html	The “Action Plan” requires that by 2027, significant achievements should be made in the prevention and control of soil pollution sources, with the pass rate of hidden danger investigation and rectification for key soil pollution supervision units reaching over 90%, the safe utilization rate of contaminated farmland reaching over 94%, and the safe utilization of construction land being effectively guaranteed. By 2030, all indicators should be further improved. The “Action Plan” deploys 20 key tasks in five aspects: improving the policy system for preventing soil pollution sources, strictly implementing pollution prevention and control measures, solving long-standing serious pollution problems, improving institutional mechanisms, and strengthening organizational guarantees.	

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	December 26, 2024	Notice from the General Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Conducting the Selection of a New Batch of National-Level Green Mines https://gi.mnr.gov.cn/202503/t20250321_2882288.html	In order to implement the requirements of the “Notice on Further Strengthening the Construction of Green Mines”, accelerate the green and low-carbon transformation and development of the mining industry, and comprehensively promote the construction of green mines, the Ministry of Natural Resources has decided to carry out the selection of a new batch of national-level green mines.	
	September 1, 2024	Notice of the General Office of the State Council Forwarding the “Opinions on Further Strengthening the Management of Urban Construction Waste” by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development https://www.mohurd.	The “Opinions” require the improvement of the urban construction waste management system, enhancement of management efficiency, and promotion of the reduction, recycling, and harmlessness of construction waste. By 2027, the urban construction waste management system will be improved, the management regulations, policies, standards, and norms for construction waste will be perfected, the whole-process management system for construction waste will be effectively implemented, the problem of illegal discharge and disorderly dumping will be effectively curbed, the average recycling utilization rate of construction waste in prefecture-level cities and above will reach over 50%, and a new pattern of effective management of urban construction waste will	

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		gov.cn/gongkai/fdzdg knr/zgzygwywj/art/2025/art_ddb92f6def7444b8bcb68654ec7a393b.html	basically take shape.	
	October 12, 2024	Notice of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and Other Five Departments on Issuing the “Action Plan for Comprehensive Utilization of Red Mud” https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202501/content_6996087.htm	The “Action Plan” sets out key technological breakthrough goals for reducing red mud at the source and lowering alkali content at low cost by 2027 and 2030, as well as targets for increasing the comprehensive utilization rate of red mud.	

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	July 1, 2025	Announcement of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on the Release of Partial Revision of the National Standard “Technical Specifications for Sanitary Landfill Disposal of Domestic Waste” https://www.mohurd.gov.cn/gongkai/zc/wjk/art/2025/art_97142426f31044a080fb822cac354a6b.html	The partially revised provisions of the national standard “Technical Code for Sanitary Landfill of Municipal Solid Waste” (GB50869-2013) will be implemented from June 1, 2025. The standard name has been changed to “Technical Standard for Sanitary Landfill of Municipal Solid Waste”, and the standard number has been revised to GB/T50869-2013.	
	February 5, 2025	Announcement of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development on the Release of the National Standard “Technical Standards	The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development has approved the “Technical Standards for Domestic Waste Incineration and Energy Utilization Engineering” as a national standard, with the number GB/T51452-2024, to be implemented from May 1, 2025.	

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		for Domestic Waste Incineration and Energy Utilization Engineering” https://www.mohurd.gov.cn/gongkai/zc/wjk/art/2025/art_f691384609df4ec0833525ccbba3177d.html		
	November 29, 2024	Pollution control standards for domestic waste landfills https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202408/t20240809_1083681.shtml	In order to implement laws and regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution, prevent and control environmental pollution, improve the quality of the ecological environment, promote the classification of household waste, and advance landfill technology, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated the “Pollution Control Standards for Household Waste Landfills”, which stipulates ecological and environmental protection requirements for the site selection, design, construction and acceptance, entry, operation, closure, and later maintenance and management of household waste landfills, as well as pollutant emission control, monitoring, implementation, and supervision.	

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	October 16, 2024	Announcement on the issuance of the national ecological environment standard “Technical Specifications for Pollution Control in Waste Salt Utilization and Disposal (Pesticide Industry)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202410/t20241014_1089123.html	In order to implement laws and regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste, prevent and control environmental pollution, improve the quality of the ecological environment, and regulate and guide the environmental management of waste salt utilization and disposal in the pesticide industry, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has approved the “Technical Specifications for Pollution Control of Waste Salt Utilization and Disposal (Pesticide Industry)” as a national ecological environment standard, which will be implemented from April 1, 2025.	
	September 5, 2024	Technical specifications for the utilization of phosphogypsum and pollution control in its harmless storage https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/fgbz/bz/bzb/gthw/gtfwwrkzbz/202506/t20250610_11	In order to implement laws and regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution, and to standardize the environmental management of phosphogypsum utilization and storage processes, as well as to protect the ecological environment and human health, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has formulated the “Technical Specifications for Pollution Control in Phosphogypsum Utilization	

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		21013.shtml	and Harmless Storage,” which stipulates pollution control requirements, monitoring requirements, and environmental management requirements for phosphogypsum during its utilization and storage processes.	
	December 30, 2024	Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening the Environmental Governance of Hazardous Wastes and Strictly Preventing and Controlling Environmental Risks https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202502/content_7003496.htm	The “Guiding Opinions” require that we aim to strictly prevent and control environmental risks posed by hazardous waste, focus on promoting whole-process information-based environmental supervision and strictly controlling the proportion of landfill disposal, enhance the efficiency of environmental supervision of hazardous waste, optimize the utilization and disposal methods, and maintain the bottom line of ecological and environmental safety for hazardous waste. By 2026, the key environmental supervision units for hazardous waste nationwide will achieve full coverage of whole-process information-based supervision. By 2027, the relevant units for hazardous waste nationwide will basically achieve full coverage of whole-process information-based supervision, with a steady decline in the proportion of hazardous waste landfill disposal, and further improvement in the guaranteed capacity for utilization and disposal as well as the level of environmental risk prevention and control. By 2030, the whole-process information-based supervision system for hazardous waste will be further improved, with the proportion of hazardous waste landfill disposal nationwide controlled	

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			within 10%, and the environmental risks of hazardous waste effectively prevented and controlled.	
	December 26, 2024	National Hazardous Waste List (2025 Edition) https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk02/202411/t20241129_1097685.html	The “Catalogue (2025 Edition)” includes a total of 470 types of hazardous wastes, an increase of 3 types compared to the 2021 edition of the “Catalogue”. Among them, based on hazardous waste generation processes and management practices, 2 waste codes have been consolidated and 1 waste code has been split; 4 types of tin smelting wastes, which generally exhibit hazardous characteristics, have been added. In addition, the textual descriptions or hazardous characteristic descriptions of individual hazardous wastes have been revised, and 6 new notes have been added.	
	June 17, 2025	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on the Issuance of the “Framework for Technical Standards System for Environmental Risk	The “System Framework” establishes a comprehensive technical standard framework for chemical substance environmental risk assessment and control, encompassing screening and assessment of chemical substance environmental risks, precise identification of new pollutants that should be prioritized for control, and scientific formulation and implementation of environmental risk control measures in accordance with the law. It provides a reference for conducting chemical substance environmental risk assessment and control, as well as for pre-research related to the formulation and	

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		Assessment and Control of Chemical Substances (2024 Edition)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202410/t20241016_1089357.html	revision of relevant standards.	
	October 6, 2024	Notice on the issuance of the “Ecological Environment Monitoring Standard System Table for New Pollutants (2024 Edition)” https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202409/t20240905_1085274.html	The Ministry of Ecology and Environment has released the “List of Ecological Environment Monitoring Standard System for New Pollutants (2024 Edition)”, which provides guidance for the pre-research work on various ecological environment monitoring standards, including industry standards and group standards related to new pollutants, over the next three years. The “System List” combines ecological environment monitoring practices and scientific research innovation achievements, listing 170 standard projects, including ecological environment monitoring standards for new pollutants that have been issued and implemented, are currently under research, and are planned to be formulated in the future.	

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Ecosystems and Biodiversity	March 26, 2025	National Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Network Digital Transformation Plan https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zcjd/202503/t20250330_1105010.shtml	The “National Ecological and Environmental Monitoring Network Digital Transformation Plan” insists on monitoring leading the way, ensuring sensitive and accurate monitoring, with a focus on ensuring data authenticity, accuracy, comprehensiveness, timeliness, and innovation. The plan outlines a total of twelve tasks across three key areas, aiming to improve quality, efficiency, and risk prevention in ecological and environmental management.	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations: Establish measurement standards and indicator systems and build a monitoring and evaluation platform for collaborative governance across multiple sectors.
	March 13, 2024	Notice on the Issuance of the “Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modernized Ecological and Environmental Monitoring System”	The “Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modernized Ecological and Environmental Monitoring System” outlines the basic approach, overall objectives, primary tasks, and safeguard measures for building a modernized ecological and environmental monitoring system. It sets a two-step goal. In the next five years, significant progress should be made, including the implementation of integrated monitoring systems and the acceleration of ecological and environmental monitoring digitization. By 2035, the system should be fully modernized, with comprehensive capabilities reaching	CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendations: Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the conservation and adaptation effectiveness of coastal climate-vulnerable and carbon-rich ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, coral reefs, sand dunes, and islands.

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		https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk03/202403/t20240315_1068473.html	world-leading levels.	
	February 12, 2025	Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Ecological Conservation and Restoration Supervision https://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zcjd/202502/t20250212_1102165.shtml	The “Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Ecological Conservation and Restoration Supervision” focuses on external supervision, ecological public welfare attribute supervision, and problem-oriented supervision. The aim is to enhance the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems, centered around the work process of problem detection, assignment, rectification, supervision, enforcement, and accountability. The system also strengthens the “53111” ecological conservation and restoration supervision framework, reinforcing coordination and strict supervision of owners, developers, and even regulators, in order to improve ecological conservation and restoration supervision, ensure high-quality ecological product supply, and solidify the ecological foundation of the Beautiful China initiative.	CCICED 2024 Recommendations: Support the development of low-carbon transition technologies, such as ecological restoration in traditional energy regions. CCICED 2023 Recommendations: Strengthen coordinated control of soil pollution and encourage green, low-carbon soil remediation. CCICED 2022 Recommendations: Promote the use of proven regenerative and ecological restoration methods, such as reduced tillage, no-till, and cover crops, to facilitate the transition to sustainable agricultural food
	August 8, 2024	Opinions on Learning and Applying the “Xiamen Practice” of Xi Jinping's Ecological	As the top-level design for ecological conservation and restoration, the “Opinions on Learning and Applying the 'Xiamen Practice' of Xi Jinping's Ecological Civilization Thought to Deepen Ecological Conservation and Restoration” requires the following: 1.Deeply understand the truth and practical power contained in the	

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		Civilization Thought to Deepen Ecological Conservation and Restoration in the New Era https://gi.mnr.gov.cn/202408/t20240815_2854989.html	“Xiamen Practice” of Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought. 2.Adhere to planning-led efforts, construct national and regional ecological security frameworks. 3.Focus on source governance, strengthen ecological conservation and restoration throughout the natural resource development process. 4.Promote systematic governance, fully integrate the protection and restoration of mountains, rivers, forests, fields, lakes, and grasslands. 5.Emphasize scientific governance, improve the basic support capacity for ecological conservation and restoration. 6. Strengthen regulated governance and improve the long-term mechanisms for ecological conservation and restoration. 7.Keep working relentlessly to push ecological conservation and restoration to new heights.	systems. Implement grain-to-green programs in ecologically sensitive areas and enhance watershed ecological conservation and restoration.
	February 4, 2024	Notice on Organizing and Conducting the 2024 National Environmental Health Management Pilot Project Recommendations www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/xxgk06/202402/t20240204_1065819.html	In order to strengthen environmental health management and promote local practices, the Ministry of Ecological Environment is organizing the 2024 National Environmental Health Management Pilot Projects. The goal is to build an ecological environment health system as part of the Beautiful China initiative, focusing on innovation in environmental health management systems and technologies. This includes tasks like creating regional environmental health risk source lists, environmental health risk monitoring and assessment, promoting risk zoning and management, and enhancing public health literacy.	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations: Provide ecological compensation to farmers and fishers to ensure a just transition to sustainable food systems. Encourage the integration of climate, environmental, and ecological financing through public-private partnerships and payments for ecosystem services.

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	September 13, 2024	Notice on the Identification of the 2024 National Environmental Health Management Pilot Sites https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202410/t20241012_1087987.html		CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendations: Explore the establishment of green responsibility accounts through natural capital accounting, strengthen the micro-foundation for green and low-carbon development, and ensure a comprehensive, stable, and inclusive transition.
	December 4, 2024	Opinions on High-Level Protection and Efficient Use of Natural Resources to Promote Ecological Product Value Realization https://gi.mnr.gov.cn/202412/t20241230_2879214.html	The “Opinions on High-Level Protection and Efficient Use of Natural Resources to Promote Ecological Product Value Realization” provides a systematic design and plan for advancing the value realization of ecological products in the natural resources sector. Firstly, strengthening the resource and spatial foundations for ecological product value realization, through high-level protection of natural resources, enhancing the “beauty” of green landscapes and building the ecological product value foundation. Secondly, improving the supply and allocation efficiency of resource factors, strengthening the driving force for value realization, and optimizing asset allocation and maximizing benefits. Lastly, innovating mechanisms for realizing the value of ecological products, increasing the “quality” of gold and silver mountains by efficiently using natural resources to achieve the combined benefits of natural resources and ecological products.	

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Regional and International Cooperation	July 15, 2025	Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang Holds 6th China-EU High-Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate https://www.xinhuanet.com/mrdx/20250715/118d3ef611f348b0a717bfb4066edf7b/c.html	On the afternoon of July 14, 2025, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang of the State Council held the 6th China-EU High-Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate with European Commission Executive Vice President Teresa Ribera in Beijing. The dialogue focused on joint efforts to address climate challenges and protect the ecological environment, summarizing the cooperation outcomes from the 5th dialogue and discussing next steps to deepen collaboration.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations: There is a need to strengthen international cooperation, coordinate actions on climate, biodiversity, oceans, and environmental protection, uphold international trade rules through the Green Belt and Road Initiative and North-South-South cooperation, and jointly build a clean and beautiful world.
	June 16, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Leads Delegation to Attend 10th China-EU Environmental Policy Ministers' Dialogue in Belgium https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202506/t20250617_1121422.shtml	On June 13, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu attended the 10th China-EU Environmental Policy Ministers' Dialogue in Brussels, Belgium. Minister Huang and EU Commissioner Jessica Roswall co-chaired the dialogue, discussing biodiversity conservation, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, plastic pollution treaty negotiations, environmental pollution prevention, and multilateral environmental governance.	Utilize existing multilateral mechanisms to establish exchange platforms focused on low-carbon industry investment and trade, strengthen dialogue, and seek solutions acceptable to all parties. CCICED 2023 Policy Recommendations:

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	June 18, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Leads Delegation to Attend First China-UK Climate and Environment Ministerial Dialogues in the UK https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202506/t20250619_1121560.shtml	On June 16, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu led a delegation to the UK for the first China-UK Climate Ministerial Dialogue and Environmental Ministerial Dialogue. After the dialogue, Minister Huang and Minister Miliband signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change Cooperation, agreeing to strengthen exchanges on climate change adaptation, carbon markets, climate financing, methane emissions control, and advance multilateral climate governance.	Enhance dialogue and exchange through multilateral cooperation platforms, such as the Belt and Road Initiative International Alliance for Green Development. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations: Rely on mechanisms such as the China-EU High-Level Dialogue on Environment and Climate and the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action to actively carry out Track 2 and 1.5 dialogues on climate, and exchange experiences on carbon dioxide and non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emission reduction.
	June 21, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Meets with French Minister for Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, Forests, Oceans, and Fisheries, Agnès Pannier-Runacher https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202506/t20250621_112	On June 19, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment met with Agnès Pannier-Runacher, the French Minister for Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, Forests, Oceans, and Fisheries, in Paris. The two sides conducted in-depth exchanges on biodiversity conservation, international negotiations on the plastic pollution treaty, and addressing climate change.	

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	August 2, 2024	Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China Signs Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202408/t20240802_1083273.shtml	On July 28, 2025, under the joint witness of Premier Li Qiang of the State Council and Prime Minister Meloni of Italy, Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Cooperation with Ambassador Ando of Italy in Beijing. The two sides will cooperate on climate change response, biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention, waste management, and capacity building.	

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	March 27, 2025	Joint Statement on Climate Change Between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic on the 10th Anniversary of the Paris Agreement https://www.mfa.gov.cn/wjbzhd/202503/t20250327_11583358.shtml	On March 27, 2025, on the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, the People's Republic of China and the French Republic issued a joint statement on climate change. According to the statement, both countries reaffirm the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement as the fundamental legal frameworks for international cooperation on climate change. They emphasized ensuring adherence to the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities, strengthening global climate governance with consideration for national conditions.	
	May 27, 2025	Minister Sun Jinlong Leads Delegation to Attend the 11th Neva International Environmental Conference in Russia and Visit the UAE https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202505/t20250528_1120204.shtml	From May 18 to 25, 2025, at the invitation of Russia's Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, Minister Sun Jinlong, Party Secretary of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, led a delegation to attend the 11th Neva International Environmental Conference in Russia. He also held bilateral talks with Russian Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Kozlov and the Russian Chairman of the China-Russia Friendship, Peace, and Development Committee Ecological Council, Jerry Paska. Additionally, Sun Jinlong visited the UAE and held talks with the UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment and the Director-General of the International Renewable Energy Agency.	

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	July 4, 2025	20th Meeting of the China-Russia Regular Prime Ministers' Meeting Environmental Cooperation Subcommittee Held in Tianjin https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202507/t20250704_1122820.shtml	On July 3, 2025, the 20th Meeting of the China-Russia Regular Prime Ministers' Meeting Environmental Cooperation Subcommittee was held in Tianjin. The Chinese Co-Chair, Minister Huang Runqiu, and the Russian Co-Chair, Minister Kozlov, attended and jointly chaired the meeting. The meeting heard reports from several working groups and reviewed the 2025-2026 Annual Work Plans.	
	February 28, 2025	11th Meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee Held https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202502/t20250228_1103147.shtml	On February 28, 2025, the 11th Meeting of the China-Kazakhstan Environmental Cooperation Committee was held via video conference. The meeting was co-chaired by Chinese Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment Guo Fang and Kazakh Deputy Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources Oshulbayev. The meeting reviewed the progress of cooperation and approved the 2025 Work Plan for both sides.	

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	July 16, 2025	7th China-Singapore Environmental Policy Dialogue Held in Beijing https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202507/t20250716_1123613.shtml	On July 16, 2025, the 7th China-Singapore Environmental Policy Dialogue was held in Beijing. Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment Guo Fang and Singapore's Permanent Secretary for Sustainability and the Environment, Loh Choon Siang, attended the meeting and delivered speeches. The dialogue focused on solid waste management, carbon markets, nuclear and radiation safety, and environmental technology cooperation.	
	April 6, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Attends the 11th BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting and Related Activities https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202504/t20250406_1106543.shtml	On April 2, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu co-chaired the 5th China-Brazil Environmental and Climate Change Subcommittee meeting with Marina Silva, Brazil's Minister of Environment and Climate Change. They discussed environmental protection, climate change response, and biodiversity conservation. The China-Brazil High-Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee signed the Environmental and Climate Change Subcommittee Work Plan (2025-2029).	
	April 15, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Meets with André, President of COP30 and Deputy Head of the Brazilian Civil House	On April 15, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu met with André, President of COP30 and Deputy Head of the Brazilian Civil House, in Beijing. The two discussed multilateral global climate governance processes, including preparations for the COP30 held in Belem.	

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		https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202504/t20250416_1114969.shtml		
	May 12, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Meets with Brazil's Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Silva https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202505/t20250513_1119275.shtml	On May 12, 2025, Minister Huang Runqiu met with Brazil's Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Silva, in Beijing. They had in-depth discussions on the subsequent work of the China-Brazil Environmental and Climate Change Subcommittee, the COP30 process, and global climate governance.	
	October 23, 2024	President Xi Jinping Attends the 16th BRICS Leaders' Meeting and Delivers Important Speech https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/xwfb/ldrhd/art/2024/art_1b3b0b9ffe	From October 22 to 24, 2024, the 16th BRICS Leaders' Meeting was held in Kazan, Russian Federation. President Xi Jinping of China delivered an important speech on the future development of BRICS, proposing five key suggestions: to build a "Peaceful BRICS," an "Innovative BRICS," a "Green BRICS," a "Just BRICS," and a "Cultural BRICS." On building a "Green BRICS," he pointed out that BRICS countries should be champions of sustainable development. China is willing to leverage its advantages to expand cooperation with	

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		0f428eb169ce8e6f35a84c.html	BRICS countries in green industries, clean energy, and green mining, promoting the “greening” of the entire industrial chain and enhancing the “green” aspect of cooperation to increase the “golden” value of development.	
	November 19, 2024	President Xi Jinping Attends the 19th G20 Summit and Delivers Important Speech https://news.cnr.cn/native/gd/sz/20241119/t20241119_526980324.shtml	On November 18, 2024, during the first phase of the 19th G20 Summit, President Xi Jinping delivered an important speech, announcing China’s support for eight global development initiatives, with the first being to jointly build the “Belt and Road” with high quality.	
	June 17, 2025	President Xi Jinping Attends the 2nd China-Central Asia Summit and Delivers Keynote Speech https://www.gov.cn/yaoqin/liebiao/202506/content_7028486.htm	On the afternoon of June 17, 2025, the 2nd China-Central Asia Summit was held at the Independence Palace in Astana. Kazakhstan's President Tokayev chaired the meeting, and President Xi Jinping of China, President Zaporov of Kyrgyzstan, President Rahmon of Tajikistan, President Berdymukhamedov of Turkmenistan, and President Mirziyoyev of Uzbekistan attended. In a friendly atmosphere, the heads of state reviewed the achievements in China-Central Asia cooperation since the Xi'an Summit, looked ahead to future development, and unanimously decided to promote the “China-Central Asia Spirit,” uphold long-term friendly neighborly	

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			relations, and jointly promote the continuous achievements in the building of a China-Central Asia community of shared destiny.	
	September 2, 2025	China-SCO Green Industry Cooperation Platform Launched in Tianjin https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/fzggw/wld/xwm/zyhd/202509/t20250902_1400247.html	At the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Tianjin Summit, President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of the China-SCO Green Industry Cooperation Platform. To implement President Xi Jinping's important speech, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) held the unveiling ceremony of the China-SCO Green Industry Cooperation Platform in Tianjin. The platform includes a Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, Cooperation Alliance, Cooperation Promotion Center, and Development Cooperation Zone. During the ceremony, the SCO Green Industry Development and Cooperation Report 2025 was released, and key cooperation projects were signed.	
	July 8, 2024	SCO Green Development Forum Proposes the “Building Green Development Partnerships for Sustainable	On July 8, 2024, the SCO Green Development Forum was held in Qingdao, Shandong. The forum issued the “Building Green Development Partnerships for Sustainable Development” initiative.	

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		Development” Initiative https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/gjhlh/gjjlyh/202407/t20240714_1081564.shtml		
	September 5, 2024	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation—Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027) https://www.mfa.gov.cn/zyxw/202409/t20240905_11485697.shtml	From September 4 to 6, 2024, the China-Africa Cooperation Forum Beijing Summit and the 9th Ministerial Conference were held in Beijing. National leaders, heads of government, heads of delegations, and ministers from 53 African countries and the African Union Commission attended the summit. The summit passed the China-Africa Cooperation Forum—Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027) and proposed joint promotion of the “Green Development Action Plan” for the next three years.	
	July 4, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Attends the 6th SCO Environment Ministers’ Meeting https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202507/t20250704_1122789.shtml	On July 3, 2025, the 6th SCO Environment Ministers’ Meeting was held in Tianjin. Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended and chaired the meeting. The meeting adopted the Initiative on Strengthening Sustainable Development Cooperation among SCO member states and signed the Joint Statement of the 6th SCO Environment Ministers’ Meeting, contributing important results to the implementation of the SCO “Sustainable Development Year” consensus.	

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	September 14, 2024	6th Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Environment Ministers' Meeting Held https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202409/t20240914_1085982.shtml	On September 13, 2024, the 6th GMS Environment Ministers' Meeting was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The meeting exchanged progress on environmental cooperation in the subregion and reached a consensus on the cooperation strategy for the environment and climate sectors by 2030. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended the meeting via video and delivered a speech.	
	October 31, 2024	2024 China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Forum Held in Liuzhou, Guangxi https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202410/t20241031_1092822.shtml	From October 29 to 30, 2024, the 2024 China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Forum was held in Liuzhou, Guangxi. The forum's theme was "Building Regional Capacity Partnerships," and nearly 200 representatives from China, ASEAN countries, international organizations, research institutions, and businesses attended the forum.	
	April 6, 2025	Minister Huang Runqiu Attends the 11th BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting and Related Activities	On April 3, 2025, the 11th BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting was held in Brasília, Brazil. The meeting focused on two themes: "Advancing Environmental Cooperation Among BRICS Countries towards Sustainable Development and Inclusive Transformation" and "Climate Collective Leadership and Advancing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda." Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of	

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		https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202504/t20250406_1106543.shtml	Ecology and Environment attended and gave a keynote speech. The meeting was chaired by Marina Silva, Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Brazil. During the meeting, the Joint Statement of the 11th BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting and the 2025 Work Plan of the BRICS Environmental Working Group were reviewed and approved.	
	August 29, 2024	Inaugural Environment Ministerial Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202408/t20240829_1084782.shtml	On August 28, 2024, the Inaugural Environment Ministerial Meeting of CICA was held online, where discussions focused on the current status and future development of environmental cooperation within CICA. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended the meeting via video. The meeting was attended by environment and climate ministers from CICA member countries, the CICA Secretary-General, and representatives from the Green Climate Fund and the International Finance Corporation. The meeting adopted the High-Level Statement of the CICA Environment Ministerial Meeting, reaffirming the principles of CICA and the shared but differentiated responsibilities in addressing environmental and climate challenges. It also exchanged best practices and promoted practical cooperation among member states in the fields of climate change, biodiversity conservation, and pollution control.	

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	September 30, 2024	25th China-Japan-Korea Environment Ministers' Meeting Held in South Korea https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202409/t20240930_1087260.shtml	From September 28 to 29, 2025, the 25th China-Japan-Korea Environment Ministers' Meeting was held in Jeju, South Korea. Ministers Huang Runqiu of China, Kim Hyeon-sik of South Korea, and Shintaro Ito of Japan attended and introduced their respective national environmental policies and latest progress, exchanging views on regional and global environmental issues. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the China-Japan-Korea Environmental Cooperation Joint Action Plan (2021-2025) and approved priority cooperation areas for the new phase of the plan, jointly signing the Joint Communique of the 25th China-Japan-Korea Environment Ministers' Meeting.	
	October 5, 2024	G20 Environment and Climate Sustainability Ministers' Meeting Held https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202410/t20241005_1087418.shtml	On October 3, 2024, the G20 Environment and Climate Sustainability Ministers' Meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting delved into global biodiversity conservation, climate change response, marine protection, waste, and circular economy topics. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment led the Chinese delegation, which included representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. China advocated for the Global Development Initiative and contributed to the successful advancement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Dubai Consensus at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP28). China actively participated in the negotiations on the global plastic treaty and contributed to global environmental and climate governance,	

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			presenting China's solutions. After intensive consultations, the meeting concluded with the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration.	
	April 23, 2025	President Xi Jinping's Address at the Climate and Just Transition Leaders' Summit https://m.huanqiu.com/article/4MOgBjWYYGh	On April 23, 2025, President Xi Jinping delivered an address at the Climate and Just Transition Leaders' Video Summit. Xi pointed out that this year marks the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and the 80th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. He noted that the world is rapidly changing, and humanity is at a crossroads. Despite some major powers' inclination toward unilateralism and protectionism, which have severely impacted international rules and order, history will continue to advance through its twists and turns. With firm confidence and strengthened cooperation, the world can overcome adversity and continue to push forward global climate governance and all other progressive endeavors.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations: Actively lead and advance the global environmental and climate governance process. Promote multilateral cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Through multi-level financing models, promote the integration of global climate finance with poverty reduction, infrastructure construction, and sustainable development goals. Strengthen international cooperation and research on climate adaptation, and exchange experiences, practices, and lessons.
	November 14, 2024	Ding Xuexiang Attends the World Leaders' Climate Action Summit and Delivers Speech https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/zyxw/202412	On November 12-13, 2024, Ding Xuexiang, Special Representative of President Xi Jinping and Vice Premier of the State Council, attended the World Leaders' Climate Action Summit in Baku, Azerbaijan. Ding conveyed President Xi Jinping's best wishes for Azerbaijan hosting the summit and praised Azerbaijan's positive efforts and contributions as the COP29 Presidency in advancing global climate governance. He also expressed hopes for the summit's success.	

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		/t20241218_11497907.shtml		Promote the timely achievement of a practical, balanced, and legally binding international instrument on plastic pollution.
	January 10, 2025	China Submits the First Biennial Transparency Report and the Fourth Biennial Update Report on Climate Change https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywgz/xdqhbh/qhbhlf/202501/t20250110_1100393.shtml	In accordance with the relevant decisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, China submitted the First Biennial Transparency Report and the Fourth Biennial Update Report on Climate Change to the UNFCCC Secretariat on December 31, 2024. These reports comprehensively reflect China's climate change policies, actions, progress, and achievements, showcasing China's positive contributions as a responsible major country in global climate change governance.	Through platforms such as the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), expand private-sector financial support for biodiversity conservation. CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations:
	November 25, 2024	Chinese Delegation Attends COP29 in Baku https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202411/t20241125_1096717.shtml	From November 11 to 24, 2024, the 29th COP under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Baku, Azerbaijan. Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended several high-level meetings at COP29, and Vice Minister Zhao Yingmin headed the Chinese delegation. The delegation held over 40 bilateral meetings, organized over 50 side events, and participated in 10 exhibitions. Many heads of state and the	Before the formal introduction of a global plastic pollution treaty, encourage plastic reduction, reuse, recycling, and substitution, strengthen international cooperation, and launch pilot projects.

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			UN Deputy Secretary-General attended the events.	CCICED 2019 Policy Recommendations: Support global innovative ocean governance. In deep-sea resource development, China should actively participate in the formulation and revision of relevant international norms, and focus on developing a sustainable ocean economy with countries along the Belt and Road Initiative.
	October 13, 2024	Ministerial Preparatory Meeting of the UN Climate Change Conference in Baku https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202410/t20241013_1089011.shtml	From October 10 to 11, 2024, the Ministerial Preparatory Meeting of the UN Climate Change Conference was held in Baku, Azerbaijan. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment led a delegation composed of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Ecology and Environment. During the meeting, China, as the rotating chair of the “BASIC” group (Brazil, South Africa, India, China), convened India, Brazil, and South Africa for ministerial-level coordination. The Chinese delegation held meetings with key issue coordinators and expressed China's position. Additionally, bilateral dialogues were conducted with the UN Deputy Secretary-General, the UN Climate Change Executive Secretary, as well as Azerbaijan, the host country of the conference, and other countries including the United States, the European Union, France, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Singapore, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Kenya (Chair of the African Group), and Samoa (Chair of the Small Island Developing States Group).	

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	August 31, 2024	BRICS Countries High-Level Climate Change Dialogue https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202409/t20240901_1084896.shtml	On August 30, 2025, the BRICS High-Level Climate Change Dialogue was held in Moscow, Russia, in both online and offline formats. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment represented China via video. This dialogue was the first high-level meeting on climate change since the BRICS expansion. Ministers from BRICS countries including China, Brazil, India, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the UAE attended and engaged in in-depth discussions on climate change actions and cooperation. Ministers generally called for stronger coordination and cooperation on climate change within BRICS and emphasized the leadership role the group should play. After the dialogue, participants formally adopted the BRICS Climate Change and Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the BRICS Carbon Market Partnership Memorandum of Understanding.	
	July 22, 2024	2024 “BASIC” Climate Change Ministerial Meeting https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202407/t20240722_1082175.shtml	On July 21, 2024, the 2024 “BASIC” Climate Change Ministerial Meeting was held in Wuhan, Hubei Province. Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended the meeting, delivered an opening speech, and presented a keynote address. Deputy Minister Zhao Yingmin chaired the meeting. The Minister of Forestry, Fisheries, and Environment of South Africa, Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Brazil, and India’s Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change participated via video. India, Brazil, and South Africa responded positively to China's speech and supported the greater role of the “BASIC”	

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			mechanism in multilateral processes, promoting solidarity among developing countries. The meeting focused on environmental and climate cooperation and the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) of the UNFCCC and discussed solutions to address the climate crisis and promote multilateral climate governance. The meeting agreed in principle on the Joint Statement of the “BASIC” Climate Change Ministerial Meeting.	
	July 23, 2024	8th Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action in Wuhan https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202407/t20240723_1082333.shtml	From July 22 to 23, 2024, the 8th Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action (MoCA) was held in Wuhan, Hubei Province. Ding Zhongli, Vice Chair of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech. Minister Huang Runqiu of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment chaired the opening ceremony. The meeting focused on strengthening global climate action and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. It reviewed the outcomes of COP28, discussed key issues related to mitigation, adaptation, and support for COP29 and COP30, and exchanged views on strengthening international cooperation and promoting the energy transition.	
	August 29, 2025	South-South Cooperation on Climate Change “Like-minded Developing Countries” Workshop	From August 25 to 29, 2025, the South-South Cooperation on Climate Change “Like-minded Developing Countries” (LMDC) Workshop was held in Chongqing, China. The event was co-hosted by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the Third World Network. Deputy Minister Li Gao of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment attended the meeting and delivered a speech. The workshop	

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		Held in China https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202508/t20250829_1126327.shtml	highlighted that since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, green and low-carbon development has become an irreversible global trend. However, global climate governance faces new challenges and circumstances. Developing countries should push for the UN Climate Change Conference in Belém (COP30) to remain focused and assert the importance of multilateralism while promoting the core principles of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The workshop emphasized the need to maintain the momentum of collective climate action and send a strong political message for the success of COP30.	
	June 9, 2025	Vice President Han Zheng Attends the 3rd UN Ocean Conference and Delivers a Speech https://www.mfa.gov.cn/zyxw/202506/t20250609_11644026.shtml	On June 9, 2025, Vice President Han Zheng attended the 3rd UN Ocean Conference in Nice, France, and delivered a speech during the general debate. Han stressed the importance of sharing the responsibility for achieving sustainable development goals in all areas, including the oceans. He called for utilizing the conference as an opportunity to balance resource protection with sustainable utilization, promote ocean sustainability, and contribute to the building of a community of shared future for mankind.	
	October 26, 2024	President of the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	On October 21, 2025, local time, the 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16), the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol opened in Cali, Colombia. Huang Runqiu, President of the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the	

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		and Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu Attends the Opening Ceremony of the 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/hjyw/202410/t20241022_1089867.shtml	Parties (COP15) and Minister of Ecology and Environment, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech, officially handing over the presidency to Colombia's Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Muhammad.	
	December 2, 2024	Chinese Delegation Attends the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202412/t20241202_1097810.shtml	From November 25 to December 2, 2024, the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution (INC-5) was held in Busan, South Korea. As the final meeting on the international instrument on plastic pollution, INC-5 concluded without reaching an agreement due to significant divergences in several key issues after five rounds of formal consultations over two years. It was decided that a resumed session would be held in 2025 to continue negotiations on the instrument.	

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	August 16, 2025	Chinese Delegation Attends the Resumed Session of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202508/t20250816_1125503.shtml	From August 5 to 15, 2025, the resumed session of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution (INC-5.2) was held in Geneva, Switzerland. As a continuation of INC-5, the meeting concluded without consensus after 11 days of intensive consultations, and the chair announced a recess. China actively participated in negotiations on all issues and proposed bridging solutions on key topics. The Chinese delegation attended the ministerial roundtable, calling on all parties to adhere to multilateralism, adopt a rational and pragmatic attitude, and work together to explore feasible and incremental approaches to global plastic pollution governance with mutual respect and solidarity.	
	May 2, 2025	High-Level Meeting of the 2025 Joint Conference of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Held in Geneva, Switzerland https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk/hjyw/202505/t20250502_1118786.shtml	From April 30 to May 1, 2025, the High-Level Meeting of the 2025 Joint Conference of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions was held in Geneva, Switzerland. During the meeting, China actively participated in ministerial discussions on the negotiation of the international instrument on plastic pollution and the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals. The Chinese delegation also hosted a side event titled “Addressing New Pollutants Governance for a Beautiful and Healthy World,” where it systematically elaborated China’s concerns and positions on issues such as the implementation of the three chemicals and waste conventions, negotiations on the international instrument on plastic pollution, the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals and Waste, and the	

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			implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals.	
	November 15, 2024	South-South Cooperation on Climate Change: China in Action https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/0CT6BJVF.html	The Belt and Road Initiative International Alliance for Green Development released the reports “South-South Cooperation on Climate Change: China in Action” and “Green Development Outlook of the Belt and Road Initiative.” According to incomplete statistics, since 2016, China has provided and mobilized over RMB 177 billion in climate-related funds to other developing countries. These efforts not only support clean and efficient energy use, enhance climate adaptation capabilities, and promote synergistic development of climate action and environmental protection but also contribute to improving local livelihoods and well-being.	CCICED 2024 Policy Recommendations: Adhere to mutual benefit and reciprocity, transfer low-carbon production capacity and technology to developing countries, focus on low-carbon sustainable development throughout the entire industrial chain during the capacity implementation process, and support developing countries in achieving green growth.
	May 29, 2024	www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/xwfb/202406/t20240602_1074617.shtml	On May 28, 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office signed a cooperation agreement on the Kunming Biodiversity Fund in Beijing, marking the official launch of the fund. The fund has established a board comprising China, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Cambodia, Colombia, and Egypt. It has also developed regulatory frameworks and approved the first batch of nine	CCICED 2022 Policy Recommendations: In conjunction with the Belt and Road Initiative South-South Cooperation Plan on Climate

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			projects supported by the Kunming Fund, covering 15 countries across Central and Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America.	Change and the Green Silk Road Envoys Program, help partner countries enhance their capacity to address climate change and achieve inclusive and resilient recovery. CCICED 2021 Policy Recommendations: In conjunction with the Belt and Road Initiative South-South Cooperation Plan on Climate Change and the Green Silk Road Envoys Program, further implement capacity-building projects, actively promote the advantages of green solutions to partner countries, and build closer green and sustainable development partnerships.
	March 7, 2025	Launch of the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund - Pakistan Climate Early Warning System Project http://www.cidca.gov.cn/20250307/f276089f18e54e5c8bdfffaafa35eb7/c.html	On March 5, 2025, the launch ceremony of the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund - Pakistan Climate Early Warning System Project was held in Islamabad. As the first United Nations “Early Warnings for All” project supported by the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, it is an outcome of the China-Indian Ocean Region Blue Economy Development Cooperation Forum. The project will establish an integrated early warning data management system for the Gilgit-Baltistan region, enhancing disaster warning and response capabilities.	
	November 19, 2024	China and Nigeria Sign Memorandum of Understanding on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change to Co-Develop the	On November 15, 2024, during the High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change at COP29, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the Ministry of Environment of Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding on co-developing the Lekki Low-Carbon Demonstration Zone. Under the MoU, the two parties will jointly develop the Lekki Low-Carbon Demonstration Zone, an “African Light Belt” initiative for	

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		Lekki Low-Carbon Demonstration Zone https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202411/t20241119_1095641.shtml	South-South cooperation on climate change, within the Lekki Free Trade Zone in Nigeria. By collaboratively formulating development plans for the demonstration zone and conducting exchanges, workshops, and capacity-building activities, the project will support Nigeria in enhancing its climate resilience and provide a reference for comprehensive development zones in Belt and Road Initiative partner countries to explore low-carbon development pathways in energy, construction, transportation, and other sectors.	
	November 16, 2024	South-South Cooperation on Climate Change: China in Action https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/0CT6BJVF.html	At the COP29 China Pavilion side event on “Belt and Road South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and Green Opening-Up: Cases and Practices” held on the afternoon of November 15, 2024, the report “South-South Cooperation on Climate Change: China in Action,” released by the Belt and Road Initiative International Alliance for Green Development, highlighted that, according to incomplete statistics, since 2016, China has provided and mobilized over RMB 177 billion in climate-related funds to other developing countries. These efforts not only support clean and efficient energy use, enhance climate adaptation capabilities, and promote synergistic development of climate action and environmental protection but also contribute to improving local livelihoods and well-being.	

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	September 21, 2024	Memorandum of Understanding on China-Burundi South-South Cooperation on Climate Change 'African Light Belt' Project Signed in Beijing https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202409/t20240921_1086458.shtml	During the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Mines of Burundi signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Beijing on cooperation for the “African Light Belt” project under South-South cooperation on climate change. This is the fifth cooperation project signed since the launch of the “African Light Belt” initiative. Under the MoU, China will donate 4,000 sets of household solar photovoltaic power generation systems to Burundi. The two sides will also explore joint seminars and research projects on climate change response and clean energy utilization to support Burundi in enhancing its domestic capacity to address climate change.	