



2025

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

ANNUAL REPORT





2025 |
Annual Report |



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

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The year 2025 marks the final year of China's 14th Five-Year Plan and the planning year for the 15th Five-Year Plan. It is a pivotal year for advancing the building of a "Beautiful China" and for carrying forward implementation of the dual-carbon climate goals and other green goals. CCICED's work proceeded in the wider context of both turbulence and transformation: international trade is facing its most serious disruption since the Second World War; challenges related to climate, nature, and pollution are intensifying; and the global green and low-carbon transition is encountering resistance. As a high-level international policy advisory body and platform for mutual exchange, CCICED has closely aligned its work with its annual theme, "Accelerating the Comprehensive Green Transformation and Promoting the Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature." It has carried out research, organized activities, and supported evidenced-based policy guidance as well as confidence in the green transition, based on the sharing of case studies, relevant experiences involving public policy, markets, and whole-of-society engagement. Positive progress has been made across all areas of work.

I. Successfully Convenes Major Events such as the CCICED 2025 AGM, Demonstrate Firm Commitment to Green and Low-carbon Development

1. Successfully convening the CCICED 2025 AGM

From October 15-17, the CCICED 2025 AGM was held in Beijing. The theme of this year's meeting was "Advancing the Green Transformation for a Harmonious Coexistence between Humans and Nature" H.E. Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council and CCICED Chairperson, attended the AGM, listened to reports on its outcomes, and delivered an important speech.



As an international high-level policy advisory body, the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) has played a distinctive and influential role in advancing China's environmental governance and sustainable development. The Chinese government will continue to strongly support the growth and development of the CCICED, for more contributions in terms of wisdom and strength to enhance China's ecological civilization construction and promoting global sustainable development.

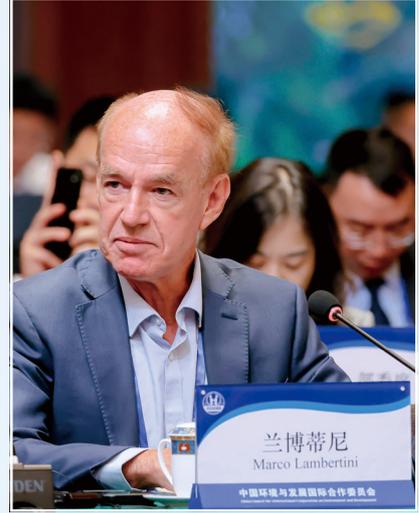
— Ding Xuexiang, Vice Premier of the State Council and CCICED Chairperson



















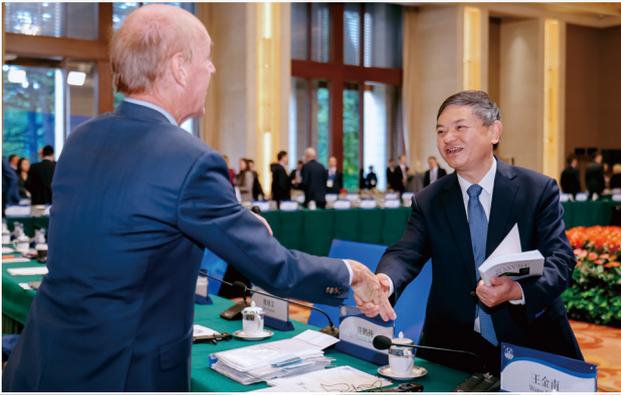
In addition to the three plenary sessions—the Opening Session, Policy Dialogue, and Closing Session—the AGM also featured five open forums on priority global agenda items: integrated land-sea management, climate change, circular economy, green development strategies for China’s 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030), just transition and technological innovation.





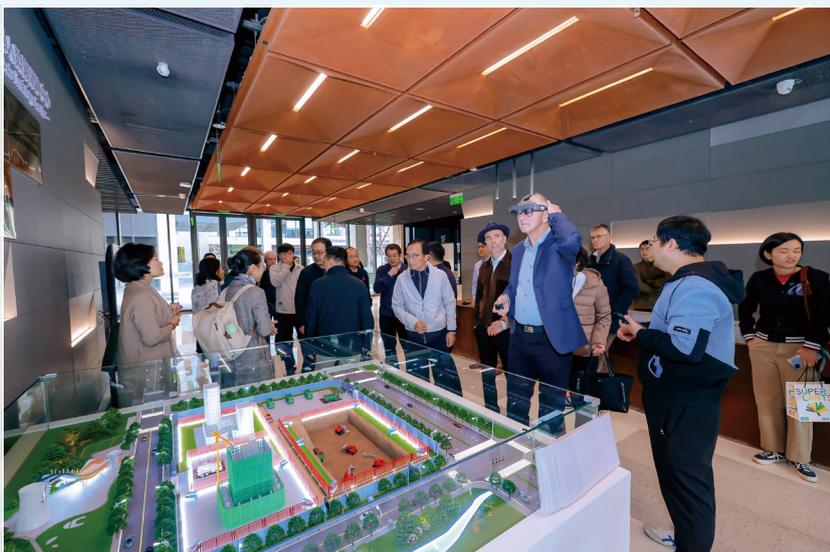






From October 12–14, prior to the Annual General Meeting (AGM), a delegation of CCICED Council Members conducted field visits in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province, to examine advances in ecological conservation and renewable energy deployment. On October 17, a group of meeting participants visited Shougang Park in Beijing to study cases of integrated applications of green development principles and artificial intelligence.







2. Convening of More Than 30 Major Domestic and International Meetings and Events, Strengthen Consensus-building around Green Transition

On April 29–30, the CCICED 2025 Roundtable was held in Chongqing under the theme “Green and Low-Carbon Transition for a Beautiful Chongqing.” The event brought together international experts to examine Chongqing’s progress in green and low-carbon transition and to provide insights on priority areas including green and low-carbon industrial development, ecosystem conservation, and digital-intelligent governance. Sun Jinlong, Secretary of the Party Leadership Group, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and Hu Henghua, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee; Mayor, Chongqing Municipal People’s Government, delivered opening addresses. Zhao Yingmin, then Secretary-General of CCICED, moderated the opening session. Liu Shijin, Chinese Chief Advisor of CCICED and former Deputy President, Development Research Center, China State Council; Scott Vaughan, International Chief Advisor of CCICED and Senior Fellow of International Institute for Sustainable Development; and Beate Trankmann, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in China, delivered keynote addresses.



On June 12, during the 10th China–EU Environment Policy Ministerial Dialogue, CCICED organized the China–EU think tank seminar, “Consolidating Consensus on Transition, Collaboratively Advancing Green Growth,” in Brussels, which engaged governments, enterprises, and think tanks in multi-level dialogue, contributing to a deeper China–EU green partnership.



On June 13, at the 3rd UN Ocean Conference at Nice, CCICED organized the side event, Sustainable Blue Economy in the Vision of Carbon Neutrality, which called for the early initiation of planning for a new post-2030 ocean agenda.



From June 24 to 25, Liu Shijin, Chinese Chief Advisor of CCICED, and Scott Vaughan, International Chief Advisor of CCICED, participated in the 16th Annual Meeting of the New Champions (Summer Davos) and delivered expert perspectives on green and low-carbon transformation.





CCICED organized study missions and expert meetings in countries, including the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Poland, and Malaysia, as well as in Chinese locations, such as Chongqing, Shanxi, Fujian, Sichuan, and Jiangxi. These activities focused on important topics such as medium- and long-term environmental and developmental strategies,



ocean governance, biodiversity conservation, green finance, circular economy, just transition, and international cooperation. The activities provided opportunities to share China's progress in practice, while learning from and drawing on the latest international experiences.





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

In accordance with the Annual Work Plan approved by the Executive Members, CCICED initiated the High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on China's Environment and Development Outlook, examined four major themes: "Innovation in Global Environmental Governance," "National Green Governance System," "Sustainable Production and Consumption," and "Low-Carbon Inclusive Transition." In the past year, eight Special Policy Studies (SPSs) were carried out, along with two Scoping Studies (SSs) on energy-environment synergy innovation and climate adaptation.

Based on policy research findings and after discussions at the AGM, CCICED annual policy recommendations themed with "Deepen Reform and Opening up, Strengthen Pragmatic Actions, Advance the Joint Building of a clean, Beautiful, and Sustainable World"



2. Innovation in Global Environmental Governance

- SPS on Global Climate Governance and Green and Inclusive Transition

- SPS on Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature

- Scoping Study on Climate Adaptation



was formulated. The recommendations provide strategic support to decision-making to accelerate the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development—and advance the vision of a Beautiful China—during China’s 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030) period. They have been formally submitted to the State Council and disseminated to relevant ministries, commissions, and agencies under the State Council, as well as to the people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, for policy consideration and implementation support.

3. Promoting the Development of a Modern National Green Governance System

- SPS on Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation

- SPS on Green Finance for a Comprehensive Green Transformation of the Society and Economy

- Scoping Study on Collaborative Innovation in Energy and Environment for High-Quality Development



4. Advancing Sustainable Production and Consumption

- SPS on Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality
- SPS on Promote High-Quality Development With Circular Economy

5. Low-Carbon Inclusive Transition

- SPS on Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions
- SPS on Green Development Cooperation



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III. Releases Report on Green Transition: Successful Experiences and Case Studies, Providing References for Global Green Transition Actions

In accordance with the Annual Work Plan approved by the Executive Members, CCICED has released Report on Green Transition: Successful Experiences and Case Studies, drawing on policy research efforts. The report summarized grounded practices and replicable model cases from China and around the world across key areas including new power system development, low-carbon industrial transition, biodiversity conservation, transition finance, and green consumption. Designed to support capacity-building in developing countries, it offers context-sensitive policy guidance and implementation insights to advance green transitions globally.

Flexible Resources Help Meet Summer Peak Demand: — Suzhou's practice of energy storage and virtual power plants

(I) Unlocking the Potential of VPPs to Build a Demand-Side Regulating Network

By the end of 2024, Suzhou's load-side flexible resources had an estimated regulation potential of approximately 4,562 MW.

Suzhou has also established the largest VPP for electric vehicle (EV) charging and battery swapping among production-level cities in China. Through technological innovation, 18 battery swapping stations have been integrated into a new power load management system, offering a combined regulation capacity of 23 MW.

Based on an equivalence model of orderly EV charging and discharging and behaviour aggregation, Suzhou's charging infrastructure offers an available capacity of approximately 475.1 MW.

(II) Deepening Electricity Market Reform to Create Space for the New Power System

The market roles of new power system participants, such as VPPs and independent energy storage operators, have been clearly defined. VPPs are encouraged to participate in the market.

Dispatch and settlement mechanisms are being optimized, and market-based incentives for energy storage are being refined.

III. Experience and Inspiration

The integrated model of grid-side energy storage and VPPs can simultaneously meet the green and safety needs during peak electricity demand and support power supply security and resilience in high-load regions. Local governments should proactively plan for new power regulation resources to overcome dependence on traditional supply-side strategies and optimize market-based mechanisms and industrial support policies for the power sector. Looking ahead, such grounded results and practical experience can be promoted to other regions in China, and even the world, helping to achieve the coordinative goals of electricity demand growth, energy transition, and economic efficiency.

Case provided by CCICED Special Policy Study on Global Climate Governance and Green and Inclusive Transition
China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
Report on Successful Experiences and Case Studies of Green Transition (2024-2025)

From Coal to Roses

Innovative explorations for sustainable development in the abandoned mining area of Zichuan District, Shandong Province

(2) Driving Regional Economic Development via the Rose Industry Chain

Capitalizing on the area's abundant land, clean electricity, waste heat, and mine water resources, the project has introduced a high-end rose fresh-cut flower industry through greenhouse cultivation.

By replacing greenhouses with clean electricity generated on-site, production costs can be reduced by 50%.

With the rose industry as its foundation, the project is building a new economic ecosystem that integrates the secondary sector (necessitated by flower deep processing with the tertiary sector, including e-commerce, logistics, tourism, and cultural tourism).

(3) Advancing Ecological Restoration of Abandoned Mining Areas via Project Construction

The project integrates agricultural systems and flower cultivation to promote ecological restoration of former mines and areas to rehabilitate 200 mu (approximately 13.33 hectares) of abandoned land and 400 mu (approximately 26.67 hectares) of agricultural land.

The project displays an integrated water-fertilizer-drip-irrigation system to supply water for flower cultivation while preventing long-term accumulation of mine water, thereby reducing the risk of infiltration and contamination of underground aquifers.

(4) Promoting Re-employment of Local Residents via Project Development

The project cooperates with local labour agreements with nearby communities to provide flower cultivation training and security on placements for full-of-year harvest.

Phase 1 can address the re-employment of 30 individuals. Upon the full completion of Phase II, the project is expected to provide 200 re-employment opportunities annually.

III. Lessons Learned

The project has established a collaborative model involving government, enterprises, research institutions, and philanthropic organizations. Government agencies provided policy and institutional support and established a dedicated task force to ensure project development. Enterprises provided the efficiency of project execution. Research institutions provided a rational and science-based top-level design plan to avoid fragmented construction. Philanthropic organizations supported preliminary research and the dissemination of results. Training institutions supported talent funding, while developers and operators leveraged their technical expertise to ensure safe and steady project progress.

Case provided by CCICED Special Policy Study on Global Climate Governance and Green and Inclusive Transition
China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
Report on Successful Experiences and Case Studies of Green Transition (2024-2025)

Mountain City's Vitality: The path of biodiversity conservation and shared industrial prosperity

Exploration of Pan'an County, Zhejiang Province, as a biodiversity-friendly city



Member Pan'an County, located in central Zhejiang Province, China, is key to biodiversity conservation in Zhejiang. Pan'an County has a long history of biodiversity conservation and has been recognized as a biodiversity-friendly city. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.

1. Background

Ban'an County, located in central Zhejiang Province, is at the intersection of the mountains and the sea region in eastern Zhejiang and is rich in biodiversity resources. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.



Figure 1: Pan'an County Biodiversity-Friendly City Construction Project

2. Main Practices

(1) Constructing a Biodiversity-Friendly City Index Based on Local Practical Experience

(2) Creating a Sustainable Chinese Medicinal Herb Industry Through Technological Empowerment and Industrial Digital Transformation

(3) Promoting the Integration of Research Tourism and Cultural Tourism Through the Construction of Multi-Subject Projects

3. Insights

China has rich biodiversity resources, but the protection level is still low. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.

Bird Conservation for Economic Growth, and Science Popularization for an Enlivened Society

Exploring the cooperative model between nature conservation communities and science popularization and education institutions in Wuyuan County (Jiangxi Province)



As part of an important support to the biodiversity conservation system, community-based nature conservation has become an important part of the biodiversity conservation system. Wuyuan County, Jiangxi Province, has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.

1. Background

The Wuyuan County government has been actively promoting the development of community-based nature conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.



Figure 2: Wuyuan County Community-based Nature Conservation

2. Main Practices

(1) Promoting Bird Species with Diverse Environments

(2) Encouraging Local Citizens to Participate in Conservation Actions Through Awareness-Raising Activities

(3) Activating the Value of Research Tourism and Cultural Tourism with Community-based Biodiversity Science

3. Insights

The natural resource base and biodiversity resources in Wuyuan County are rich. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.

Communities Take the Lead, and Businesses Safeguard Ecology

Exploring sustainable development by communities and enterprises



Member Chongqing, located in central China, is a key to sustainable development. Chongqing has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.

1. Background

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(2) Enhancing the Market Competitiveness of Products With Collecting Brands and Certification Systems

(3) Integrating Traditional Knowledge With Emerging Industries to Expand Sustainable Income Channels

2. Main Practices

(1) Strengthening Ecology and Livelihoods With Community-Led Sustainable Production Models

(4) Strengthening Traditional Knowledge With Emerging Industries to Expand Sustainable Income Channels

3. Insights

Chongqing has rich biodiversity resources, but the protection level is still low. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.

From High-Carbon Dependence to Green Metamorphosis

Financial empowerment program for a low-carbon transition in Chongqing



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(2) Financial institution-led, taking enterprise needs into account, financial empowerment program for a low-carbon transition in Chongqing

2. Main Practices

(1) Government-led, clear standards through a "control-and-stick" approach

(3) Enterprises-led, proactive financing through financial innovation to achieve significant decarbonization

3. Lessons Learned

Chongqing has rich biodiversity resources, but the protection level is still low. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.

Circular Economy Supporting Green Transition of Chemical Industry

From key element utilization to industrial chain synergies



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1. Background

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(2) Recycling Dilute Brine to Achieve Water Conservation and Carbon Reduction

(3) Designing Green Enterprise Resource Recovery

2. Main Practices

(1) Extending the Industrial Chain Driven by Elemental Economy

(4) Designing Green Enterprise Resource Recovery

3. Conclusions

Pan'an County has rich biodiversity resources, but the protection level is still low. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.

Leveraging Digital Intelligence to Bridge the Green Last Mile

Innovative exploration of green consumer financial services



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1. Background

Chongqing, located in central China, is a key to sustainable development. Chongqing has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation. The county has a rich natural resource base and a long history of biodiversity conservation.

(2) The development of green consumption culture and habits and stimulate new vitality for green innovation

2. Main Practices

(1) Integration of government, industry, academia, research, and application to open innovation



(2) The development of green consumption culture and habits and stimulate new vitality for green innovation

3. Lessons Learned

Chongqing has rich biodiversity resources, but the protection level is still low. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of biodiversity resources and promote the development of biodiversity-friendly industries.



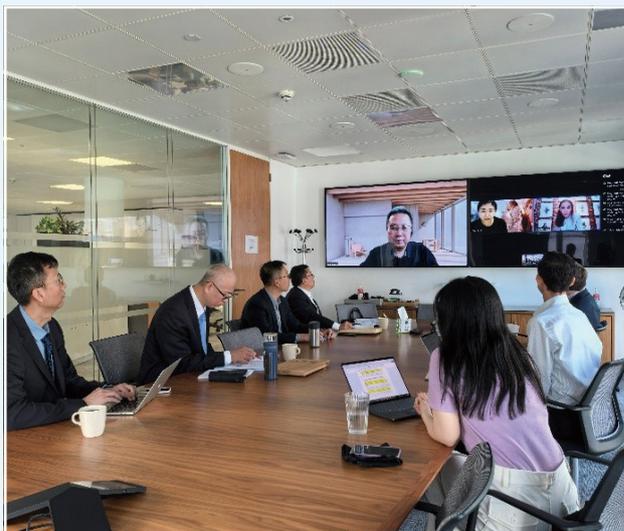
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IV. CCICED Members, Special Advisors, and Partners Actively Participate in Various Tasks, Enhancing CCICED's Influence and Ensuring Forward-Looking Research

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







CCICED members and special advisors contributed expert perspectives on critical green and sustainable development issues through interviews conducted by the Secretariat’s International Support Office and through column articles.



During the 2025 AGM, International Members, Special Advisors, and partner representatives engaged actively with domestic and global audiences: they shared firsthand reflections on China’s green transition via institutional and personal social media accounts, and delivered interviews to leading Chinese media—including CCTV and China Daily—articulating observations from their on-the-ground engagements and perspectives on key deliberations of the meeting.





V. Promotes Gender Mainstreaming

CCICED supported the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality by promoting gender mainstreaming throughout the research process. Gender perspectives were incorporated into SPSs, with women playing an active role, and the proportion of women's participation in research further increased. Suggest to continuously make progress in women's involvement in leading and participating in CCICED's work. For example, 60% of CCICED's SPSs are coordinated by women. In addition, each SPS was required to designate a gender focal point, and gender experts were invited to provide specialized training and guidance tailored to the content of each project. Gender monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) methods were introduced, establishing gender tracking indicators for each research project to identify good practices and challenges.



VI. Gives Full Play to the Coordinating Role, with Strong Support from the CCICED Secretariat and the International Support Office

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



In 2025, the CCICED Facebook grew its followers to over 966,000, publishing 151 posts with over 8,335,000 views and over 101,000 user interactions. The CCICED Twitter (X) attracted approximately 22,700 followers, publishing 151 posts with over 691,000 views and over 10,000 user interactions. The CCICED WeChat Official Account grew its subscriber base to 7,159, publishing 76 articles with a total of 24,181 reads and 1,839 shares. The CCICED website—available in both Chinese and English—published 87 original articles with 22,689 page views and 9,814 visitors on the Chinese-language site, and 5,025 page views and 2,268 visitors on the English-language site. 12 issues of the CCICED Newsletter in both Chinese and English were published.



During the 2025 AGM, coordinated outreach was conducted in partnership with domestic mainstream media, CCICED’s official overseas social media channels, and IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB), to deliver comprehensive, multi-tiered coverage. Coverage extended to 63 countries and regions across Asia, the Americas, Europe, and Africa, and related reports were republished by 532 international media outlets.

Intl cooperation seen as vital to advance global greening

China presented the leading change to environmental cooperation...

'Rewilding' promoted as key contributor to conservation efforts

A report released by the International Union for Conservation of Nature...

Nation urged to embed nature into frameworks

A report released by the International Union for Conservation of Nature...

IISD CCICED Bulletin
 A publication of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
 Monday, 20 October 2025 | Online at: enb.iisd.org/the-council-international-cooperation-environment-development-cciced-agm-2025

Summary of the 2025 Annual General Meeting of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development: 15-18 October 2025

Against a backdrop of rapidly intensifying climate impacts, environmental degradation, and economic and political turmoil, experts from around the world gathered in Beijing for the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED). Discussions at the 2025 AGM focused on China's domestic work to advance ecological civilization, as well as its global influence in markets, supply chains, and sustainable development efforts in partner countries.

The Council serves as a platform for dialogue and cooperation between China and the international community and aims to advance innovative policy solutions for China and the world. While uncertainties create global political and economic challenges informed discussion, many participants at the AGM lauded China's timely progress toward a green transition. China's sustainable development objective were reaffirmed in the format of the meeting: "Advancing the Green Transformation for a Harmonious Coexistence between Humans and Nature," and in the policy research presented by international and Chinese teams of experts. Many discussions were presented in evidence indicating that a green transition is not only a moral imperative, but an economic necessity.

Over the two-day meeting, participants considered the results of eight Special Policy Study (SPS) reports and two Scoping Study reports, and the recommendations to the Chinese government contained therein. Research was centered out on themes including land-use coordination, a green and just transition, China's green transition in the country's 15th Five-Year Plan (FYP), climate change governance, and building a circular economy. Delegates also considered an interim report of its High-Level Task Force (HLTF), co-chaired by Andrea Stawan, CCICED Vice Chairperson and former UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator, and Vice-Chairman, CCICED Vice Chairperson and former Special Envoy for Climate Change Affairs of China. The report offers specific recommendations for near-term actions ranging from systematic governance to address the triple-planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, to enhancing the application of digitalization.

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VII 2025-2026 Work Plan

2026 marks the first year of implementation for China's 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030)—a critical period that bridges past achievements and future goals in advancing Chinese-style modernization. During this period, China aims to peak carbon emissions before 2030 and lay a solid foundation for a steady decline in emissions after the peak by 2035, striving toward fundamental improvement in the ecological environment and the overall realization of the Beautiful China vision. Given the turbulent international situation and the domestic imperative to deliver on the 15th Five-Year Plan, there is a growing need for scientifically grounded and efficient policy support.

2026 also marks the concluding year of Phase VII of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) and the start of preparations for Phase VIII. CCICED will continue to position itself as a high-level international think tank and a platform for two-way exchange. Through joint China–international research and open, inclusive dialogue, CCICED will strive to bridge gaps in concepts, trust, and cooperation among all parties. It will contribute wisdom to addressing global crises and provide a platform for enhancing mutual trust and promoting cooperation.

To this end, for 2025–2026, CCICED plans to adopt the annual theme, **Pragmatic and Innovative Cooperation, Advancing Together with Determination**. The work will be carried out under the leadership of the Executive Committee, with participation from Council Members and Special Advisors and support from partners. During this period, CCICED will conduct policy research focused on reforms and innovation in global environmental governance and on further advancing China's green, low-carbon transition. Priority will be given to supporting the implementation of the 15th Five-Year Plan and the new round of nationally determined contribution (NDC) targets. CCICED will also organize and take part in dialogues and exchanges and submit policy recommendations. The main work tasks are outlined below.

I. Policy Research

First, CCICED plans to complete the *China's Environment and Development Outlook* report, providing major assessments of global environment and development trends and China's role, and offering strategic and forward-looking policy recommendations. Second, CCICED will carry out special policy studies under the four major topics identified in Phase VII, ensuring alignment with the annual theme. Third, CCICED will organize scoping studies on emerging and trending issues as appropriate.

1.1 High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook

Building on the 2025 High-Level Task Force (HLTF) interim report and guided by the 2035 Beautiful China goal, among other key mid-century objectives, the HLTF will put forward macro-level strategic policy recommendations on ecological environment governance and green transition development. It will also explore innovative pathways for China to participate in and

lead specific processes in global environmental and climate governance in a new historical context. At the same time, the HLTF will evaluate the outcomes and impacts of CCICED's work over the past decade and propose ways to further enhance its role in providing high-quality policy recommendations for senior decision-makers. The HLTF will submit its final report to the 2026 Annual General Meeting (AGM).

1.2 Special Policy Studies

1.2.1 Task Force on Innovation in Global Environmental Governance

This task force will focus on globally salient environmental issues with a view to fostering innovation in global environmental governance and strengthening multilateral cooperation. Proposed special policy studies (SPSs) include the following:

SPS 1: Implementation pathways, priority areas, and policy measures for the new round of NDC targets. This SPS will

focus on how to implement China's new NDC targets and the climate-related goals set out in the 15th Five-Year Plan. It will examine the allocation and implementation of responsibilities under the dual-control framework on total carbon emissions and carbon intensity. It will also analyze the supporting institutional, fiscal, legal, and regulatory mechanisms needed to ensure effective delivery. In addition, the study will put forward recommendations on how China can constructively engage in advancing global climate governance and contribute to the reforms of the international financial system.

SPS 2: Promoting nature-positive policies and practice innovation. This SPS will focus on enhancing synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements in the fields of climate change, oceans, and related natural areas. It will examine concrete pathways for China to implement the “30×30 target” under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Special attention will be given to policies and practices based on China's seasonal fishing moratorium mechanism and coral reef protection. The study will analyze the criteria for identifying other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM).

1.2.2 Task Force on National Green Governance System

This task force will focus on the policies and green transition pathways that underpin China's ecological civilization. It will propose innovative solutions to accelerate a comprehensive green and low-carbon transformation. The following SPSs are proposed:

SPS 3: Developing a new power system aligned with the next round of wind and solar growth targets. From the perspective of expanding green demand to support the transition, this study will identify key issues constraining the green transition. It will focus on the challenges of transforming power and transportation infrastructure under scenarios with high shares of renewable energy. The study will also examine key innovative technologies—such as vehicle–grid interaction—that can enhance power system flexibility, and it will explore the development of market mechanisms to support their deployment.

SPS 4: Innovation in green financial products and services to support carbon market development. This SPS will focus on strengthening effective linkages between financial markets and carbon markets. It will propose innovative market mechanisms

and green financial products that better serve industrial upgrading, support the optimization of green industries, and accelerate the transformation of traditional industries. It will also examine how the insurance sector and other financial instruments can play a stronger role in promoting the green transition.

1.2.3 Task Force on Sustainable Production and Consumption

This task force will focus on the key drivers of the planetary crisis. From the perspective of promoting shifts in production and consumption patterns, it will examine the opportunities and challenges faced by key industries and sectors in their green transition. The aim is to support progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. The following SPSs are proposed:

SPS 5: Low-carbon transition pathways for key industries in the sustainable blue economy. In line with the ocean-related targets under the KMGBF and the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), this study will focus on key ocean-based industries such as shipping and tourism. It will propose low-carbon transition pathways that are both economically viable and socially just. With reference to the BBNJ Agreement, the study will put forward fair, equitable, and practical approaches for benefit-sharing of marine biodiversity resources and ecosystem services.

SPS 6: Advancing high-quality development through artificial intelligence and the circular economy. This study will focus on circular economy practices that draw on artificial intelligence (AI). Examples include the design of digital product passports (DPP) in key industries, as well as case studies in the construction sector and in plastic pollution control. It will identify implementation pathways for integrating AI with the circular economy. The study will also examine in depth the revision processes of circular economy legislation in selected countries and assess their relevance for China. Finally, it will propose policy recommendations for market mechanism reforms to promote urban and large-scale solid waste recycling and utilization, tailored to China's national conditions.

1.2.4 Task Force on Low-Carbon and Inclusive Transition

This task force will focus on key issues of just and inclusive low-carbon transition. The following SPSs are proposed:

SPS 7: Green and Just Transitions Pathways for Traditional



Energy Regions. This study will focus on zero-carbon factories, industrial parks, and clusters. It will deepen research on technological and business model innovations and summarize experiences that can be scaled up. Based on field research, it will select representative cities in the coal-triangle region and analyze transition practices in light of the transformation needs of coal-based industries, steel, and other sectors and enterprises. The study will summarize typical cases and propose transition pathways that are both replicable and scalable. It will also advance the application of just transition principles in China's dual-carbon policy framework. Finally, it will propose a comprehensive policy system to leverage China's strengths and accelerate the transition in traditional energy regions, including fiscal and tax measures, financial instruments, public procurement, green industrial policies, social security, and market mechanism reforms.

SPS 8: Pathways to Advance Global Cooperation on Green Development. This SPS will identify the core drivers of interna-

tional cooperation on green development—policy coordination, technology transfer, and capital flows—and the necessary institutional support systems, with a focus on strengthening green finance capacity and top-level design. It will also study how to tailor approaches to strengthen China's green industry cooperation with key regions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Latin America to better support developing countries in establishing and growing green industries.

1.3 Scoping Studies

CCICED will carry out scoping studies such as Building a Climate-Adaptive Society and Carbon Market Expansion and Innovation. In response to pressing environmental and developmental issues, and upon the recommendations of Chinese and international Chief Advisors and approval of the CCICED Secretary-General, other scoping studies can be conducted as appropriate.

II. Major Activities

2.1 Convene the CCICED 2026 AGM. The AGM is planned for the last week of September 2026, featuring policy dialogues and open forums around the annual theme, key research areas, and hot topics. Policy research findings will be presented and discussed to refine the annual policy recommendations.

2.2 Plan for CCICED Phase VIII. For the preparations of Phase VIII, CCICED will organize a series of meetings, seminars, and exchange activities; extensively solicit opinions from all parties; develop a preparation plan for Phase VIII; preliminarily determine key matters such as CCICED's work positioning for Phase VIII, organizational structure, and research directions; and secure the financial arrangements required for CCICED's operations.

2.3 Through CCICED round tables and other multilateral activities, CCICED will further leverage its international influence and role as a platform for cooperation. On the one hand, it will continue to co-host round tables with Chinese local governments to disseminate research findings and support local efforts in sustainable development and green transition. On the other hand, CCICED will, as appropriate, organize meetings and seminars on major bilateral and multilateral occasions, such as the Conferences of the Parties to multilateral environmental

agreements, to share its research outcomes with the international community.

2.4 Thematic exchanges and seminars. CCICED will invite Chinese and international Council Members, Special Advisors, and partner representatives to conduct discussions and exchanges on emergent, hot, and key issues. In addition, Council Members and Special Advisors are welcome to submit special reports or recommendations in response to emerging and priority environmental and developmental issues.



III. Operations and Management

3.1 Provide high-quality services to Council Members and Special Advisors. Through publications such as the CCICED newsletter and the *CCICED Annual Report*, Council Members and Special Advisors will remain informed of CCICED's work. CCICED will summarize and release Council Members' Special Report to inform decision making and assist Council Members and Special Advisors in *participating* in CCICED policy research as well as important meetings and activities.

3.2 Timely release of research results to expand influence. CCICED will continue to draft and publish the *CCICED Annual Policy Recommendations* report and compile selected SPS reports for publication. It will continue to produce the *Report on Successful Experiences and Typical Cases of Green Transition* based on ongoing research. The CCICED website, WeChat official account, Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and other media platforms will be used to release CCICED research results and work updates in a timely manner, expanding outreach and influence.

3.3 Strengthen and expand the partner network. CCICED will regularly organize joint working meetings of Chief advisors and the Secretariat, invite partners and donors to participate, inform them of CCICED work progress, and listen to opinions from all parties. It will focus on expanding the partner network, strengthening communication and contact, jointly organizing activities, achieving complementary advantages, and sharing results. Finally, it will uphold the principles of diversity, inclusiveness, and sharing, as well as continue to promote gender equality and actively enrich forms of youth participation.

3.4 Strengthen the capacity building of the Secretariat and enhance support for Chief Advisors. CCICED will regularly hold working meetings with the Secretariat International Support Office to improve international collaboration; strengthen the Secretariat's capacity through training and staff exchanges; and strive to enhance the Secretariat's capabilities in policy research, project management, communications, and support for Chief Advisors.





Annex

Deepen Reform and Opening up, Strengthen Pragmatic Actions, Advance the Joint Building of a Clean, Beautiful, and Sustainable World

—Policy Recommendations to the Chinese Government at the CCICED Annual General Meeting 2025

The world now stands at a pivotal moment. Uncertainties and instabilities are more pronounced, fractures in multilateral cooperation are deepening, the rules-based trading system is under strain, and debt levels in many countries are rising. Concurrently, the major triple planetary crises such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution are accelerating at an unprecedented pace.

Green and low-carbon development can integrate multiple objectives, including environmental, economic, social, and security dimensions. Investment in clean energy has contributed to China's gross domestic product (GDP) with a steadily increasing year-on-year impact. Among these, investments in energy efficiency expansion, low-carbon electrification, and renewable energy have been particularly significant drivers of GDP growth. Clean energy investments are creating new jobs, serving as a crucial means for stabilizing livelihoods. Furthermore, the deployment of low-cost, distributed, and localized renewable energy provides enhanced guarantees for energy security.

Chinese President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized, at major international forums, China's firm commitment to upholding multilateralism, deepening international cooperation, strengthening pragmatic actions, promoting a people-centred just transition, and accelerating the full green transition unwaveringly and without backtracking, thereby injecting stability and certainty into a turbulent world. Members of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) have expressed their appreciation for this.

Building on the joint policy research outcomes of Chinese and international experts and discussions at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, CCICED members concluded that the 15th Five-Year Plan (FYP) period represents a critical transitional phase for China. Through scientific planning, China can effectively address climate change while achieving goals such as natural ecosystem conservation, enhanced environmental and climate resilience, and the creation of healthy and safe living and working environments. Over the next 5 years, it is essential to strengthen focus and investment in building climate-resilience and adaptation systems, follow industrial development rules, and boost green demand. This will maintain the rapid development momentum of green and low-carbon industries, lay a solid foundation for implementing green development strategies, including carbon neutrality, further deepen reform and opening up, strengthen pragmatic actions, and advance the joint building of a clean, beautiful, and sustainable world.

To this end, CCICED members recommend the following: **From a growth perspective**, China should expand green and low-carbon consumption pathways for all sectors, stimulate green and low-carbon investments, overcome the constraints of the linear economy, and accelerate the shift toward new growth drivers. Drawing on supply chain finance principles, financial institutions should develop new green financial products and services, improve sustainable finance standards and information disclosure mechanisms, and support the upgrading and transformation of traditional industries and the engagement of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). **From a livelihood perspective**, a just and inclusive transition plan should be developed for traditional energy regions to facilitate the

coordinated development of regional clean energy industries. **From an openness perspective**, China should coordinate international cooperation mechanisms for green development, consider launching a global green development initiative, and constructively contribute to the building of an international green finance system. An inclusive and mutually beneficial global green supply chain cooperation network should be established, encouraging green industries to accelerate overseas joint ventures and localized operations, thereby sharing the benefits from the green transition.

Detailed recommendations are as follows:

I. Expanding Green Demand to Support the Low-Carbon Transition and Accelerate the Shift in Growth Drivers

1. Accelerate the Building of a New Power System to Support the Rapid Growth of Renewable Energy

On the generation side, China should adopt both centralized and distributed models in parallel, with complementary enhance multi-energy coordination, and increase the share of renewable energy in total power generation. During the 15th FYP period, no new coal-fired power capacity will be installed. By 2030, the installed wind and solar capacity will maintain a utilization rate of over 95%, accounting for 33%–38% of total electricity generation. On the grid side, a carbon-neutral power grid should be built by investing in a new system that enables coordinated operation of main grids, distribution networks, and microgrids. A layered, zoned, flexible and highly adaptable backbone grid should be established, alongside a bottom-up dispatch balancing mechanism, to strengthen the self-balancing capacity of distribution networks. The application of distributed smart grids should be deepened, and the digital and intelligent development of the energy system should be advanced. On the demand side, new-type energy storage systems encompassing diverse technologies and application scenarios should be developed, enabling the widespread deployment of energy storage solutions across multiple time scales. By 2030, new-type energy storage will account for 20% of the system flexibility capacity.

2. Enhance Industrial Electrification

China should steadily advance electricity substitution in the energy consumption sector through automation and smart upgrades across sectors. This involves accelerating the adoption of industrial combined heat and power systems, as well as innovative technologies, such as industrial heat pumps and thermal batteries. In terms of feedstock substitution, the application of integrated “electricity-hydrogen” processes should be expanded in an orderly manner. By the end of the 15th FYP period, an indus-

trial electrification rate of over 34%, and an electrification rate of over 20% for medium- and low-temperature heating equipment will be achieved. Energy efficiency and GHG emission standards should be established for newly installed industrial equipment.

3. Strengthen Institutional Frameworks for Carbon Abatement to Fulfill the NDC Commitments

The drafting and revision of laws—including the Ecological and Environmental Code (draft), Energy Law, Renewable Energy Law, Energy Conservation Law, Electricity Law, and Coal Law—should align with the green and low-carbon transition and NDC targets. The judiciary should play a stronger role in advancing green and low-carbon development. A unified national approach is essential to balancing equity and efficiency. Building upon scientifically defined emission reduction targets and implementation mechanisms, a carbon budget management system and a “National Carbon Accounting Framework” should be established to standardize scope and methodologies across five dimensions: jurisdiction, industry, enterprise, project, and product. During the 15th FYP period, the mandatory market coverage will be expanded to include sectors such as chemicals, petrochemicals, paper, and aviation, and a graded carbon pricing mechanism will be explored. Furthermore, a paid allocation mechanism for carbon quotas will be introduced, with revenues used to lower the green premium and support the just transition. The scope of voluntary emission trading will also be expanded, with accelerated development of relevant methodologies. The management and control of non-CO₂ GHGs will be strengthened.

4. Prioritize Policy Measures to Stimulate Green Demand Through Greater Investments

This involves unlocking the application potential of digital technologies such as AI, and closely integrating them with urban



renewal, large-scale equipment upgrades, and consumer product trade-in programs to enhance energy efficiency and climate resilience of infrastructure. Green market access thresholds should be raised to optimize the structure and ecosystem of green and

low-carbon industries, and address issues of disorderly competition. Differentiated and innovation-driven investments should be encouraged to fully leverage the comparative advantages of local green development.

II. Establishing a Technology-Based and Coordinated Framework for Nature Ecosystem Protection and Sustainable Use

5. Launch a National Major S&T Support Program for Biodiversity Conservation

Comprehensive monitoring and assessment of biodiversity across multiple dimensions should be conducted, alongside scientific research on the sustainable use of biological resources. These efforts will inform a data-driven global environmental governance framework, providing systematic theories, shared data, and integrated models for biodiversity conservation. Nature-based solutions, particularly ecosystem-based approaches for climate adaptation and resilience, such as sponge cities, resilient coastal zones, and climate-adaptive agriculture, should be promoted. To implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), China should further optimize and refine its ecological conservation redline system, enhance the coordination between renewable energy development and the ecological conservation redline system, and share experiences and best practices with the international community.

6. Foster Institutional Mechanisms for Communication and Collaboration among Biodiversity-Related Multilateral Conventions

These include the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR). This aims to foster mutual support across intersecting issues, facilitate policy coordination among conventions, information and data sharing, and enhance coordination in national implementation actions and reports. Planning principles similar to the EU's "Do No Significant Harm" approach can be adopted to effectively enhance policy coherence among conventions.

7. Accelerate the High-Quality Development of the Blue Economy

Strategic alignment between the marine sector and broader national priorities should be reinforced. GBF targets and principles of sustainable blue economy should be integrated into both national and local marine development plans. A comprehensive framework for accounting for marine resource assets and assessing the environmental carrying capacity of marine ecosystems should be established to guide the healthy and sustainable growth of marine industries. National strategies for sustainable ocean energy and zero-emission shipping should be developed, with a strong emphasis on decarbonization and electrification in the shipping sector. In coastal regions, pilot projects for large-scale offshore wind and tidal energy can be launched. The model of offshore energy islands, integrating energy storage, desalination, and sustainable marine aquaculture, can be explored to build a multi-energy complementary system that coordinates land and sea resources. Diversified financing channels suited to the characteristics of marine industries should be expanded, and a "National Blue Fund" can be established to support the green upgrading, transformation, and high-quality development of marine industries.

8. Accelerate and Expand Climate Adaptation Actions

A people-centred, forward-looking, and proactive climate adaptation governance system should be established to foster climate-resilient socio-ecological systems. A national smart platform for climate adaptation should be built to enhance early warning and emergency response capabilities for multiple types of disasters. Priority should be given to identifying climate hotspots and conducting data and intelligent technology-based detailed assessments and risk zoning for high-risk scenarios, such as floods, heatwaves, droughts, and sea level rise, with particular attention to the impacts of climate change on fisheries and coastal livelihoods. Based on these assessments, tailored adaptation action plans should be developed. A cross-sectoral climate adaptation coordination mechanism, encompassing departments for ecology and environment, finance, meteorology, water re-

sources, emergency management, natural resources, agriculture, health, energy, infrastructure, and social security, should be established. Moreover, innovative models for climate adaptation financing, as well as financial instruments such as insurance and catastrophe bonds, can be explored to guide public and private capital toward adaptation projects, thereby strengthening the resilience of local communities and vulnerable populations. Finally, international cooperation on climate adaptation should be deepened, including exploring the provision of early warning services to other developing countries in the region.

9. Enhance the Financing Capacity and Allocation Efficiency of Natural Resources

The roles, responsibilities, and benefits of all stakeholders need

to be clarified to establish a diversified biodiversity conservation system led by the government and involving the whole of society. This involves strengthening legal safeguards, leveraging government incentives and policy instruments to attract private-sector financing for biodiversity, and developing social and natural capital accounting to support the mainstreaming of nature-related risk disclosure among all stakeholders. Diversified financing platforms should be developed in areas such as eco-cultural tourism, forest-based wellness, and nature education. Risk funds, risk-sharing mechanisms, and benefit-sharing schemes for local communities can be established to stabilize return expectations for social capital invested in ecological protection.

III. Establishing a Sustainable and High-Quality Circular Economy Development Model

10. Align with High-Quality Development Objectives to Strengthen the Top-level Design of the Circular Economy

The 15th Five-Year Plan should define overarching goals for circular development, supported by specific binding targets such as reducing virgin raw material consumption intensity, improving comprehensive resource utilization rates, increasing the share of recycled materials, and enhancing the recovery and utilization rates of renewable resources. Circular economy development should be deeply integrated with the dual carbon goals, and circular economy measures should be fully incorporated into China's carbon abatement target system. The revision of the Circular Economy Promotion Law should be accelerated, enhancing foundational regulations, including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), eco-design standards, and mandatory use of recycled materials. The dedicated circular economy plan under the 15th Five-Year Plan should include sector-specific roadmaps for key industries, such as manufacturing, construction, and consumer goods. Mandatory quantitative targets for comprehensive resource utilization rates and the share of recycled materials should be set for typical consumer goods sectors (e.g., textiles, electronic and electrical products, goods packaging) and high-impact sectors (e.g., construction, automobiles, batteries).

11. Foster Synergies Between Solid Waste Management and Circular Economy

Incentive policies should be improved, and pilot programs such

as “Zero-Waste Cities” and key cities for building waste recycling systems should be deepened and expanded. Representative cities should be selected to pilot circular economy infrastructure and establish modern, automated, and digitalized systems for the collection, sorting, and recycling of waste textiles. Grading and classification standards should be established, based on environmental impact and economic assessments of circular technologies. China should explore a closed-loop circular economy model tailored to its national context, gradually expand the scope of pilot demonstrations, and actively contribute to global efforts to combat plastic pollution.

12. Strengthen Demand-Side Guidance and Management and Accelerate the Development of the Recycled Materials Market

Labelling and incentive mechanisms for circular products can be introduced to encourage and guide consumers toward more sustainable choices. Public sector entities should prioritize the procurement of certified high-circularity products. The integration of digital technologies with the circular economy should be accelerated to establish digital traceability systems for materials and products covering raw materials and entire industrial chains. Research and pilot applications of blockchain-based data management and sharing technologies should be conducted, with proactive measures to address data security, integrity, and privacy concerns.



IV. Introducing Supply Chain Finance to Support Low-Carbon Technology Innovation, and Developing Innovative Financial Products and Services to Mitigate Stranded Asset Risks

13. Drive Green Innovation in Supply Chains Through Anchor Enterprises' Green Demand

The role of alliances of influential anchor enterprises can be leveraged by encouraging them to take the lead in making carbon reduction commitments and conducting carbon emission accounting and information disclosure across entire industrial chains. Green demand from key industries should be consolidated to drive emission reductions throughout the industrial chain. From a debt financing perspective, financial institutions should be encouraged to extend policy-based financial incentives to SMEs and facilitate the adoption of sustainability disclosure standards applicable to SMEs. Digital technologies such as blockchain can be leveraged to build a shared data platform for green supply chain finance, enabling traceable, verifiable, and low-cost disclosure of green asset information. From an equity financing perspective, anchor enterprises can play a leading role in establishing a “green demand scenario + joint incubation” mechanism to accelerate green technology innovation across the supply chain.

14. Encourage Financial Institutions to Integrate Carbon Emission Indicators into Financial Services With a Focus on M&A Financing

Carbon emission indicators should be incorporated into loan

approval criteria to enhance the transparency of emissions data. The mergers and acquisitions (M&A) of SMEs by large companies in high-carbon industries should be promoted to alleviate stranded asset pressures. Enterprises with strong technological innovation capabilities and low-carbon transition potential should be supported in raising acquisition funds through methods such as issuing stocks, bonds, and convertible bonds. New M&A financing models, such as acquisition funds, can be actively explored, using carbon reduction progress as a key investment criterion.

15. Support the Development of Debt-Swap Instruments to Facilitate the Early Retirement of Stranded Assets in High-Carbon Industries

Financial institutions can be encouraged to develop and promote debt-swap instruments linked to the retirement progress of high-carbon assets, where interest rates are inversely tied to the pace of asset phase-out. These instruments can help offset the financial losses associated with early retirement by offering lower financing costs and will be piloted during the 15th FYP period. Monetary policy tools (e.g., relending and rediscounting) and fiscal measures (e.g., guarantees and tax incentives) can be introduced to increase institutional participation.

V. Systematically Planning for Just and Inclusive Transition in Traditional Energy Regions to Support Regional Coordinated Development

16. Develop Traditional Energy Regions Into National Demonstration Zones for Low-Carbon and Just Transition

Cross-departmental coordination mechanisms should be established to support the overall planning of energy transition in traditional energy regions, clarifying green and low-carbon transition targets and key milestones for coal-producing areas. Intra-regional and inter-regional collaboration should be strengthened by fostering emerging industries to promote local absorption of green electricity and optimizing inter-provin-

cial coordination plans for key industries. A roadmap for just transition and regional coordinated development in traditional energy regions should be developed. A National Just Transition Fund can be launched to support the building of a reemployment policy system encompassing vocational skills training, job transition support, and income protection, as well as to fund the construction of facilities necessary for regional energy transition. Workers in traditional energy sectors need to be precisely identified and supported with targeted measures to enhance their reemployment capacity and resilience throughout the transition.

Gender equality can be integrated into the energy transition process through innovative policies and financial mechanisms.

17. Accelerate the Building of National or Regional Zero-Carbon Special Trade Zones

Zero-carbon industrial parks should be launched centred on new energy systems, hydrogen-based industries, and carbon removal technologies. Building on renewable energy and energy storage, the relocation of traditional energy-intensive industries—such as coal power, steel, aluminum, petrochemicals, coal chemicals, and cement—to western regions and their deep integration with renewable energy can be explored to establish new industrial models. A comprehensive green hydrogen network—including production, storage, and refuelling infrastructure—can be established to expand its use across transportation, industry, and energy storage sectors. An integrated demonstration system linking green electricity, green hydrogen, and end-use applications should be established to maximize the climate benefits of hydrogen. A portfolio of carbon removal strategies—including carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and biological carbon sinks—can be systematically deployed. Innovation and

demonstration clusters for carbon removal technologies, and internationally competitive zero-carbon special trade zones, should be established.

18. Build a Diversified Financial Support System for the Coal Industry Regions

A green development fund can be established to support just transition, building a multi-tiered financial support system that combines government guidance with market-based operations. Capital efficiency and governance transparency can be enhanced through multi-stakeholder collaboration and public engagement. Government support may prioritize low-carbon, zero-carbon, and disruptive innovation technologies, with a particular focus on technology-driven private enterprises to accelerate large-scale deployment. Financial institutions should be encouraged to incorporate just transition principles into financial product and service innovation, develop quantitative indicators linked to transition finance, and integrate “transition plans” into investment decision making. Stewardship practices can be strengthened by including binding clauses related to transition objectives in investment agreements.

VI. Upholding High-Standard Opening Up and Advancing Practical Cooperation to Jointly Build a Clean and Beautiful World

19. Strengthen Coordination of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Green Development

Building upon multilateral financial frameworks and fiscal and tax policy instruments, China may launch the Global Green Development Initiative and establish a dedicated international cooperation fund for green development to support South-South collaboration on environment and climate. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for green development can be established to align China’s international cooperation efforts in green investment, finance, trade, and supply chains, thereby facilitating the green transition in other developing countries. China can also develop a professional talent pool for international cooperation on ecological and environmental issues, forming a green and low-carbon expert network in the Global South. Through cross-border training, joint research initiatives, and talent exchange programs, this initiative will provide intellectual support and human capital for green development in developing countries.

20. Establish a Robust Risk Management System for Overseas Green Finance

China’s policy and commercial banks operating abroad may establish green project pipelines based on internationally recognized standards to mitigate economic, financial, social, and environmental risks. Climate and environmental risk rating systems for overseas investments can be developed and closely aligned with Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) objectives, to ensure that all overseas projects are consistent with China’s green development commitments. Pathways for international cooperation in areas such as carbon market connectivity can be explored to foster global abatement efforts, lower mitigation costs, and facilitate the cross-border flow of capital and technology.

21. Build an Open, Inclusive, and Mutually Beneficial Global Green Supply Chain Cooperation Network

To maintain momentum in renewable energy development and share its industrial development experience, China can leverage



its vast market scale, comprehensive manufacturing capabilities, infrastructure advantage, skilled workforce, and adaptive industrial policies to support the global goals of tripling renewable energy capacity and of green transition. Government guidance, incentives, and evaluation for central and state-owned enterprises engaged in overseas green business should be strengthened. Green industries should be encouraged to accelerate overseas joint ventures and localized operations, facilitating knowledge and technology transfer, mutual recognition of standards, and shared benefits from the green transition. Under the framework of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), China may consider establishing a “green free trade mechanism” to accelerate tariff reductions and eliminate non-tariff barriers for green and low-carbon products and services. China may also expand imports of green products and services from developing countries.

22. Constructively Contribute to the Shaping of the International Green Financial System

China can support developing countries in establishing investment platforms for green and low-carbon transition. Chinese

financial institutions and enterprises should be encouraged to engage with green investment and financing projects, while sharing China’s experience in green planning, policies, industries, and investments with developing countries. China may advocate for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB) to scale up their climate investment and financing portfolios, adopt innovative climate finance instruments tailored to the needs and capacities of Global South countries, enhance access to concessional climate finance, and develop blended finance and co-financing to mobilize private capital toward green projects. The Chinese government can constructively participate in international mechanisms and initiatives related to green investment and financing, such as the London Coalition on Sustainable Sovereign Debt, the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, and the G20 Finance Ministers Meeting. China should also strengthen support for the Global Development Initiative and the Belt and Road Initiative, and better leverage mechanisms such as the Partnership for Green Investment and Financing to enhance BRICS cooperation in green investment and financing.



2. 2025 Highlights

January

January 2	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality" (Online)
January 4	Chinese Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Online)
January 7	Chinese Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
January 12	Chinese and International Experts Joint Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Online)
January 16	Team Leaders Joint Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature" (Online)
January 20	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Promoting High-Quality Development with Circular Economy" (Online)
January 23	CCICED 2025 Q1 Chief Advisors and the Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Beijing & Online)

February

February 18	Chinese Experts Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Green Development Cooperation" (Beijing)
February 18	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature" (Nanchang & Online)
February 19	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Online)
February 28	Inception Meeting of CCICED Scoping Study on "Collaborative Innovation in Energy and Environment for High-Quality Development" (Beijing & Online)
February 28	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Green Finance for a Comprehensive Green Transformation of the Society and Economy" (Beijing)

March

March 5	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Green Development Cooperation" (Beijing)
March 7	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Hangzhou)



March

March 7	International Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Online)
March 17	Progress Review Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Promoting High-Quality Development with Circular Economy" (Online)
March 21	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Global Climate Governance and Green and Inclusive Transition" (Beijing & Online)
March 24	Chinese Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
March 30 - April 2	Site Visits by CCICED Scoping Study on "Collaborative Innovation in Energy and Environment for High-Quality Development" Research Team in Inner Mongolia

April

April 1	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Global Climate Governance and Inclusive Transition" (Beijing & Online)
April 1	Inception Meeting of CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" (Beijing & Online)
April 11	Chinese and International Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Online)
April 17	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Green Development Cooperation" (Beijing)
April 23	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Online)
April 24	Mid-term Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature" (Online)
April 24-27	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" Research Team Conducts Fieldwork in Lüliang City, Shanxi Province
April 28	CCICED 2025 Q2 Chief Advisors and the Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Chongqing & Online)
April 29-30	CCICED 2025 Roundtable Meeting (Chongqing)
April 29	Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Chongqing)
April 29	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Green Finance for a Comprehensive Green Transformation of the Society and Economy" Research Team in Chongqing

May

May 7	Chinese Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
May 11-15	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality" Research Team in the United States
May 15	Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
May 16	Progress Review Working Meeting for CCICED Scoping Study on "Collaborative Innovation in Energy and Environment for High-Quality Development" (Beijing)
May 19-23	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" Research Team in the United States
May 19	Inception Meeting of CCICED Scoping Study on "Climate Adaptation" (Online)
May 19	Progress Review Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Promoting High-Quality Development with Circular Economy" (Beijing & Online)
May 20-23	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Promoting High-Quality Development with Circular Economy" Research Team in Fujian and Sichuan Provinces
May 29	Inception Meeting of CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing & Online)

June

June 5	Site Visit and Working Meeting by CCICED SPS on "Scientific and Technological Innovation in Green Transformation" (Beijing)
June 12	CCICED China-EU think tank seminar on "Consolidating Consensus on Transition, Collaboratively Advancing Green Growth" (Brussels)
June 13	Side Event on "Sustainable Blue Economy in the Vision of Carbon Neutrality" at the 3 rd UN Ocean Conference (Nice, France)
June 16-17	OECD – IIASA Partnership Strategic Foresight Workshop (Paris, France)
June 16	Progress Review Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" (Beijing & Online)
June 22-29	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Green Finance for a Comprehensive Green Transformation of the Society and Economy" Research Team in the United Kingdom
June 22-29	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Promoting High-Quality Development with Circular Economy" Research Team in Germany and Belgium
June 23-30	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" Research Team in Poland, Germany, and Spain



June

June 24-25	CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor Liu Shijin and International Chief Advisor Scott Vaughan Attend the 16 th Annual Meeting of the New Champions (Summer Davos) (Tianjin)
June 27	Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
June 30	2025 CCICED Projects Coordinators Meeting (Online)

July

July 4	Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" (Beijing)
July 7	Chinese and International Experts Joint Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" (Beijing)
July 7	2025 CCICED Projects Coordinators Meeting (Online)
July 8-11	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Sustainable Blue Economy Under the Vision of Carbon Neutrality" Research Team in Shanghai and Jiangsu Province
July 9-16	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Governance System for a Harmonious Coexistence Between Humans and Nature" Research Team in Belgium and Serbia

August

August 3	Chinese Core Experts Working Meeting for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Beijing)
August 14	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED Scoping Study on "Climate Adaptation" (Online)
August 21	Experts Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Low-Carbon Transition Pathways in Traditional Energy Regions" (Beijing)
August 26-30	Site Visits by CCICED SPS on "Green Development Cooperation" Research Team in Malaysia
August 29	Workshop for CCICED 2025-2026 Work Plan (Beijing)

September

September 5	CCICED 2025 Q3 Chief Advisors and the Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Beijing & Online)
September 7-14	Site Visits and Workshops by CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook in France and the United Kingdom
September 10	CCICED Research Progress Workshop on Green Trade (Beijing)

October

October 12-14	Site Visits by CCICED International Members and Special Advisors in Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province
October 15-17	CCICED 2025 Annual General Meeting (Beijing)
October 17	Site Visits by CCICED International Members and Special Advisors at Shougang Park
October 30 - November 6	CCICED Secretariat Work Exchanges and Environmental Management Capacity Building in Germany
October 31	High-level Task Force Project Inception Meeting and Sub-task 3 Workshop (Online)

December

December 13	Chief Advisors and Secretariat Working Meeting for Research Plan (Online)
December 16	CCICED 2025 Q4 Chief Advisors and the Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Beijing & Online)
December 17	Workshop for CCICED High-Level Task Force on China's Environment and Development Outlook (Online)
December 19	Chinese and International Research Team Working Meeting for CCICED SPS on "Promoting Nature-positive Policies and Practice Innovation" (Online)



Annex

Composition of the CCICED Phase VII (as of December 31, 2025)

Chinese Members

Mr. DING Xuexiang	Chairperson of CCICED
Mr. HUANG Runqiu	Executive Vice Chairperson of CCICED Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Mr. XIE Zhenhua	Vice Chairperson of CCICED Former Special Envoy on Climate Change of China
Mr. ZHOU Shengxian	Vice Chairperson of CCICED Former Minister of Environmental Protection
Ms. GUO Fang	Secretary General of CCICED Vice Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Mr. LIU Shijin	Chinese Chief Advisor of CCICED Former Vice President of the Development Research Center of The State Council
Mr. MA Zhaoxu	Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (full minister rank)
Mr. LI Chenggang	China International Trade Representative (full minister rank), and Vice Minister of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce
Mr. YAN Pengcheng	Deputy Director (Vice Minister), Office of the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission
Mr. Zhou Haibing	Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission
Mr. LIAO Min	Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance
Mr. SUN Shuxian	Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources; Director of State Oceanic Administration
Mr. LI Yang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Transport
Mr. ZHANG Xingwang	Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
Mr. XIAO Yanshun	Member of the Leading Party Members Group and Deputy Director, State Council Research Office
Mr. XIE Yuansheng	Vice Minister, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
Mr. ZHAO Yingmin	Member of the 14 th National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), President of BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC), Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE).

Mr. REN Yong	Chief Engineer and Director General, Department of Institutional Administration and Human Resources Management, Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Mr. DOU Shuhua	Vice-chairperson, The Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of the 13th National People's Congress
Mr. ZHANG Yaping	Former Vice President, Academician, the Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. CAI Fang	Member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the People's Bank of China, chief expert of the National Think Tank at CASS, academician of CASS
Mr. ZHANG Yuyan	Dean, School of International Politics and Economics University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Mr. ZHANG Zuqiang	Deputy Administrator, China Meteorological Administration
Mr. DENG Xiuxin	Vice President and Academician, the Chinese Academy of Engineering; Vice president, China Association for Science and Technology
Mr. QIU Baoxing	Academician of the International Eurasian Academy of Sciences; Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, P. R. China
Ms. LUO Hui	Director General of Department of International Affairs (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Exchange Office)
Mr. XUE Lan	Dean of Schwarzman College in Tsinghua University; Co-Chair of the Leadership Council of the UN Sustainable Development Solution Network (UNSDSN); Distinguished Professor of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences at Tsinghua University
Mr. HE Kebin	Member of Chinese Academy of Engineering; Professor of the School of Environment and Dean of the Institute for Carbon Neutrality at Tsinghua University
Mr. ZHANG Yuanhang	Professor, College of Environment Sciences and Engineering, Pecking University; Academician, the Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. DAI Minhan	Chair Professor, Xiamen University; Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. FANG Jingyun	Professor, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Pecking University; Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences
Mr. WANG Jinnan	Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering; Deputy Chairmen of Population, Resources and Environment Committee of the Chinese
Mr. ZHANG Xiaoye	Dean of Yulin College of Carbon Neutrality, Northwest University; Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
Mr. WANG Yi	Vice Chair, National Expert Committee on Climate Change; Professor of School of Public Administration, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Member, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China
Mr. WANG Tianyi	Professor, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou)
Ms. Marjorie YANG	Chairman, Esquel Group



Ms. Julie Dabrusin	Executive Vice Chairperson Minister of the Environment, Climate Change and Nature, Canada
Mr. Achim Steiner	Vice Chairperson Former Administrator, The United Nations Development Programme
Ms. Inger Andersen	Vice Chairperson Executive Director, The United Nations Environment Programme
Ms. Kristin Halvorsen	Vice Chairperson Director, CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research; Former Minister of Finance and Education of Norway; Former Deputy Prime Minister of Norway
Mr. Scott Vaughan	International Chief Advisor of CCICED Senior Fellow of International Institute for Sustainable Development
Ms. Grethel Aguilar	Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature
Mr. Per Ångquist	Director General, Swedish Chemicals Agency
Mr. Peter Bakker	President and CEO, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. Manish Bapna	President and Chief Executive Officer, the Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Børge Brende	President, World Economic Forum
Mr. Jerry Brown	Chair, California-China Climate Institute
Mr. Francesco La Camera	Director-General, the International Renewable Energy Agency
Ms. Laura Clarke	CEO, ClientEarth
Mr. Tomas Anker Christensen	Senior Advisor to European Commissioner for Energy and Housing; Former Climate Ambassador of Denmark
Mr. Srun Darith	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
Mr. Aniruddha (Ani) Dasgupta	President and CEO of World Resources Institute
Mr. Jos Delbeke	The first EIB Chair on Climate Policy and International Carbon Markets
Ms. Patricia Espinosa	CEO and Founding Partner of Onepoint5, Former Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Ms. Patricia Fuller	President and CEO, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Mr. Jan Hendrik Dronkers	Secretary-General, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, the Netherlands
Ms. Kate Hampton	CEO, Children's Investment Fund Foundation
Mr. Arthur Hanson	Senior Advisor and Former President of International Institute for Sustainable Development
Mr. Hal Harvey	Founder, Energy Innovation

Mr. Pete Harrison	Executive Vice President, Regions, Environmental Defense Fund
Mr. Stephen Heintz	President and CEO, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Ms. Naoko Ishii	Professor, Executive Vice President and Director of the Center for Global Commons, University of Tokyo; Former CEO and Chair, Global Environment Facility
Mr. Marco Lambertini	Nature Positive Initiative Convener
Mr. Stanley Loh	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment, Singapore
Mr. Michael McElroy	Gilbert Butler Professor of Environmental Studies, Harvard University
Mr. Dirk Messner	President, German Federal Environment Agency
Mr. Hideki Minamikawa	President, Japan Environmental Sanitation Center
Ms. Jennifer Morris	Chief Executive Officer, The Nature Conservancy
Mr. Scott Morris	Vice-President (East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific), Asian Development Bank
Mr. Gerd Müller	Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Mr. Bruno Oberle	President of the World Resources Forum, Chair of International Resources Panel
Mr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey	Vice President, Investment Solutions, The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
Mr. Jonathan Pershing	Program Director of Environment, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez	CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility; Former Environment and Energy Minister, Costa Rica
Ms. Kirsten Schuijt	Director General, World Wide Fund for Nature
Mr. Erik Solheim	Senior Advisor, World Resources Institute
Mr. Andrew Steer	Professor in Practice, Global School of Sustainability, London School of Economics and Political Science; Former President and CEO, Bezos Earth Fund
Mr. Sukanto Tanoto	Founder and Chairman, Royal Golden Eagle
Ms. Anna Toni	National Secretary for Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Brazil
Ms. Nomfundo Tshabalala	Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, Republic of South Africa
Ms. Laurence Tubiana	CEO, European Climate Foundation
Ms. Jo Tyndall	Director, Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Ms. Christie Ulman	President, Sequoia Climate Foundation
Mr. Kurt Vandenberghe	Director-General, Directorate-General Climate Action (DG CLIMA), European Commission
Mr. Juergen Voegelé	Vice President for Sustainable Development, the World Bank
Mr. Jan-Gunnar Winther	Pro-rector for research and development, The Arctic University of Norway; Specialist Director, Norwegian Polar Institute
Mr. Zhang Hongjun	Partner, Holland and Knight LLP, Board Chair, Energy Foundation China



Mr. HUANG Qingjie	Director General, Office of the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission
Mr. JI Yongjun	Deputy Secretary-General, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC)
Mr. ZHANG Yong	Executive Vice President, China COSCO Shipping Corporation Limited
Ms. CHEN Wenling	Chief Economist, China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. ZHANG Yansheng	Chief Researcher of China Center for International Economic Exchanges
Mr. LI Haisheng	The Chief Scientist of Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences; Former President of China Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
Mr. GUO Jing	Former Director General of Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment
Mr. WANG Xin	Director General of Research Bureau of People's Bank of China (PBC), Co-chair of the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group.
Mr. ZHOU Heng	Former Director General, Department of International Cooperation, China Meteorological Administration
Mr. YE Yanfei	Former Senior Inspectorate Advisor(DG level), Policy Research Bureau of National Financial Regulatory Administration
Mr. HU Baolin	Former Deputy Director General, Three Gorges Project Construction Commission of the State Council
Mr. ZHAI Panmao	Co-chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)Working Group I Co-chair; Chief Scientist and Principle Investigator of Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences
Mr. ZHANG Yongsheng	Director-General and Research Fellow, Research Institute for Eco-civilization, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Mr. MA Jun	Chairman, Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking; President, The Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS)
Mr. LI Xiaojiang	Professor and former President, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design
Mr. YU Ping	Former President of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
Mr. ZHAI Qi	Executive Secretary General, China Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. TANG Jie	Director of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), and former vice mayor of Shenzhen
Ms. HU Qing	Professor of the School of Environmental Sciences and Engineering and Director of the Engineering Innovation Center (Beijing) at Southern University of Science and Technology
Mr. XU Lin	Chairman of China-US Green Fund, Committee Member of Demonstration Area in the Yangtze River Delta on Ecologically Friendly Development, Former Director General of the Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs and the Department of Development Planning, NDRC

Mr. LI Zhenguo	Founder and President of LONGi
Mr. WANG Yusuo	Founder and Chairman of the Board of ENN Group

International Special Advisors

Mr. Kuat Akizhanov	Deputy Director, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute
Mr. Howard Bamsey	Honorary Professor, School of Regulation and Global Governance of Australian National University; Former Chair, Global Water Partnership; Former Executive Director of GCF
Mr. Dimitri de Boer	Regional Director of Programmes for Asia & Chief Representative of China, ClientEarth
Mr. Guillermo Castilleja	Senior Advisor, Global Alliance for the Future of Food
Ms. Galit Cohen	Israel Director, Jewish Climate Trust
Mr. David Cooper	Oxford Martin School Visiting Fellow; Former Acting Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat
Ms. Lana EDWARDS	Director General of Bilateral Affairs and Trade, Environment and Climate Change Canada
Mr. Kevin P. Gallagher	Director, Global Development Policy Center, Boston University
Mr. Christoffer Grønstad	Senior Policy Advisor, NIVA
Ms. Shenyu G. Belsky	China Program Director / China Chief Representative, Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Mr. Stephan Contius	Special Advisor on SDGs at the Foundations Platform F20
Mr. Mark Halle	Former European Representative and Director for Trade and Investment, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Ms. Ilka Hirt	Deputy Director-General for International Policy, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN)
Ms. Bernice Lee	Research Director, Futures, Chatham House-Royal Institute of International Affairs
Mr. LEI Hongpeng	Chief of the Mitigation Branch, Climate Change Division, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. LIU Jian	Former Director of the Early Warning and Assessment Division, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. LO Sze Ping	Program Director, China and Southeast Asia, Sequoia Climate Foundation



Mr. Batyr Mammedov	Executive Director, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
Mr. Hans Mommaas	Director-General, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Ms. Neo Gim Huay	Managing Director, World Economic Forum
Ms. Mary Nichols	Vice Chair, California-China Climate Institute
Ms. Oyun Sanjaasuren	Director, External Affairs, Green Climate Fund
Ms. Catherine Stewart	Canada's Ambassador for Climate Change
Mr. Ismo Tiainen	Director-general, Administration and International Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, the Republic of Finland
Mr. ZOU Ji	CEO of The Energy Foundation
Ms. Meng Fei	China Program Senior Director, Energy Innovation
Mr. Zhang Xiaohua	Chief Representative, ClimateWorks Foundation Beijing Representative Office

Deputy
Secretary Generals

Ms. ZHOU Guomei Deputy Secretary General, CCICED; Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Ecology and Environment

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

