

NEWSLETTER

CCNT

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About the Institute for Global Decarbonization Progress

iGDP is a non-profit consultancy focusing on green and low-carbon development.

It works to strengthen China's low-carbon environmental policy design and implementation through interdisciplinary, systematic, and empirical research. We work with all stakeholders to promote a zero-emissions future and tell the story of China's green and low-carbon development.

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About China Carbon Neutrality Tracker

China Carbon Neutrality Tracker (CCNT) is an online database and interactive platform that tracks China's national and sub-national carbon neutrality actions by collecting and sorting publicly-available policy documents with an impact on GHG emissions. It offers an overview and structural classification of China's climate actions and serves as a comprehensive compendium of the specific policies and actions of various government departments and key non-state entities.

CCNT includes all policies and actions with a climate impact and classifies them by region and sector. It gathers policy information primarily from authoritative government sources at national, regional, provincial and municipal levels. CCNT currently has national and provincial webpages. The database is continuously updated to include new provincial and city-level actions, and CCNT regularly issues short policy briefings.

For the latest national and subnational carbon neutrality actions, please visit the CCNT database at <https://ccnt.igdp.cn>.

CARBON NEUTRALITY NATIONAL INITIATIVES AT A GLANCE

KEY WORDS: climate adaptation; "1+N" policy system

International cooperation: China and Pakistan jointly issued a statement to further deepen bilateral cooperation in the climate field; National actions: Multiple departments issued guidelines to accelerate the construction of a carbon peaking and carbon neutrality standard system.

- **China-Brazil released the *Joint Statement on Addressing Climate Change***

In the *Statement*, China and Brazil committed to deepen bilateral climate cooperation in sustainable and low-carbon global economic transition, renewable energy, including providing services and support to remote communities, and green investment and financing. The two sides agreed to set up an environment and climate change sub-committee under the China-Brazil High-Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee.

- **Multiple departments jointly released the *Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Standard System Development Guide***

The *Guidelines* propose that by 2025, no less than one thousand national and industry standards (including foreign language versions) will be formulated or revised, the carbon accounting and verification of major industries will achieve full coverage of standards, and the energy consumption and energy efficiency standards of key industries and products will be steadily improved. Substantive participation in no less than 30 international standards related to green and low carbon efforts will take place. In addition, a carbon peaking and neutrality standards system covering a wide variety of key industries and fields, including energy, industry, transportation, urban and rural construction, water conservation, agriculture and rural areas, forestry and grassland, finance, public institutions, and residential life will be developed.

SUBNATIONAL CARBON NEUTRALITY ACTIONS AT A GLANCE

KEY WORDS: Energy "1+N" system; climate adaptation; green economy

Guangdong Province introduced a series of measures to further promote the fast-paced development of the new energy storage industry and the integration of electronic information and new energy technology applications; Shanxi Province released a three-year action plan to accelerate development of distributed renewable energy; Henan Province issued a new and renewable energy development plan, aiming to accelerate construction of a new type of energy system during the 14th Five-Year Plan period and promote high-quality development of renewable energy. At the city level, Hangzhou City compiled a renewable energy development plan, building a clean and low carbon energy consumption system to optimize local energy utilization efficiency, improve the institutional mechanism for energy management and enhance the city's overall level of energy intelligence.

- **Guangdong Province released the *Measures for Accelerating High-quality Development of New Energy Storage Products***

The *Measures* propose 12 policy measures. The measures call for major new energy storage projects to be prioritized in the provincial key construction project plan, for new construction, land and energy consumption indicators for eligible projects to be coordinated and arranged at the provincial level, and for cities and counties to optimize allocation mechanisms for total pollutant control indicators. They also call for prioritized resource allocation towards major new energy storage projects.

- **Shanxi Province released the *Three-Year Action Plan for Promoting the Development of Distributed Renewable Energy in Shanxi Province (2023-2025)***

The *Plan* proposes that by 2025, the total installed capacity of distributed renewable energy power in the province will reach about 10 million kilowatts, the total power generation from distributed renewable energy sources will double compared to 2022, the utilization rate from distributed renewable energy sources will remain at a reasonable level, and pilot demonstration projects will be completed and meet required efficiency standards.

- **Henan Province released the *14th Five Year Plan for New Energy and Renewable Energy Development in Henan Province***

The *Plan* proposes that during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the proportion of renewable energy in the increment of primary energy consumption and total electricity consumption should both exceed 50%. By 2025, the total consumption of renewable energy should reach about 47 million tons of standard coal equivalent. The proportion of non-fossil energy in total primary energy consumption should reach around 16%. The installed capacity of renewable energy for power generation should increase to more than 55 million kilowatts, accounting for approximately 40% of the total installed capacity in the province. The annual power generation of renewable energy should reach about 100 billion kilowatt-hours. The obligatory proportion of total renewable energy electricity consumption in the province should reach over 32.2%, and the obligatory proportion of non-hydro renewable energy consumption should rise above 25.9%. The scale of non-electric use of geothermal heating, biomass heating, biomass fuel, and solar thermal utilization should reach over 3 million tons of standard coal equivalent.

- **Hangzhou City released the *14th Five Year Plan for Energy Development (Renewables) in Hangzhou City***

The *Plan* proposes that during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the cumulative rate of reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP in the city will be no less than 15.5%, and the reduction target of coal consumption will meet the provincial requirements. By 2025, the proportion of clean energy in the city will be no less than 68%, and the proportion of non-fossil energy will be no less than 20%.

Fujian Province further promoted green and low-carbon development in urban and rural construction, raising its green building standard above the national star-rated target and building energy efficiency requirement; Hebei Province clarified the implementation path for promoting carbon peaking in the industrial sector in five aspects: continuously optimizing the industrial structure, increasing energy saving and carbon reduction efforts, accelerating green manufacturing, promoting the development of a circular economy, and deepening the low carbon technology transition; Zhejiang Province promoted carbon peaking in the cement industry, taking the "dual carbon" target as guidance to continuously improve the utilization rate of clean energy and level of green manufacturing in the cement industry.

- **Fujian Province released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in Urban and Rural Construction in Fujian Province***

The *Plan* proposes that by 2025, the proportion of green buildings among new buildings in towns and cities will reach 100%, and the proportion of star-rated green buildings will reach more than 35% and the replacement rate of renewable energy in urban buildings will strive to reach 8%. By 2030, the proportion of electricity used in buildings to building energy consumption will exceed 90%, the green space rate in urban built-up areas will reach 41%, the proportion of prefabricated building area in new buildings in urban areas will reach 40%, and carbon emissions in urban and rural areas will reach a peak.

- **Hebei Province released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in the Industrial Sector in Hebei Province***

The *Plan* proposes that by 2025, energy consumption per unit of added value in industry above the scale will fall by more than 16.5% compared to 2020, carbon dioxide emissions per unit of industrial added value will fall by more than the rate of decline for society, and carbon dioxide emissions intensity in key industries will fall significantly. The *Plan* also called to ensure that carbon dioxide emissions from the industrial sector reach a peak by 2030.

- **Zhejiang Province released the *Action Plan for High Quality Development and Carbon Peaking in the Cement Industry (2022-2025)***

The *Plan* proposes that by the end of 2025, total cement production should strive to remain below 120 million tons/year; comprehensive energy consumption per unit of clinker product should decrease by 5%, that is 106.9 kg of standard coal/ton reduces to 101.5 kg of standard coal/ton and below; and the proportion of National Level 1 (benchmark) standard clinker production capacity should increase from 13% to more than 50%. This should free up an energy-consuming quota of more than 750,000 tons of standard coal equivalent. Also proposed is that the total installation capacity of clean energy (solar photovoltaic) should reach more than 135MW.

Sichuan Province introduced the first action plan for climate change adaptation at the provincial level, proposing that by the end of the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the policy system and institutional mechanism for climate change adaptation will be basically established; Yunnan Province proposed to comprehensively promote the green transformation and upgrading of the consumption structure, promoting the achievement of the goal of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality; Shandong Province called for promoting the establishment of an institutional system for the development of carbon finance.

- **Sichuan Province released the *Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in Sichuan Province***

The *Plan* proposes ten actions in climate change adaptation, focusing on strengthening resilience and climate change risk monitoring and evaluation capabilities. The risk monitoring will track the local ecosystem, water resources, agriculture, infrastructure, habitat, and incorporate sensitive industries, healthcare, emergency response and integrated management of natural disasters and national space.

- **Yunnan Province released the *Implementation Plan for Promoting Green Consumption in Yunnan Province***

The *Plan* proposes to accelerate the green consumption transformation in key areas such as food, clothing, housing, transportation, appliances, cultural tourism, electricity, and public institutions, strengthen green consumption in technology and services, improve the green consumption guarantee mechanism, and refine green consumption incentives and control policies.

- **Shandong Province released the *Three-Year Action Plan for Development of Carbon Finance in Shandong Province (2023-2025)***

The *Plan* proposes that by the end of 2023, the initial institutional system for promoting the development of carbon finance in Shandong Province will be formed, and a transition finance standard and incentive mechanism will be basically established. By end of 2025, the growth rate of green loans will exceed the growth rate of all loans, and the carbon finance system will be basically formed. Specific key tasks include the development of a transition finance standard, the building of industrial carbon accounts for key enterprises in the hard-to-abate sectors, pilots for regional carbon finance and carbon tax response actions.

(Information arranged by Han Di. Translation by Xiao Ning and Diego Montero.)