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.

Source：Luo Lei, Windmill at Modou Mountain, Yunnan, China on Unsplash

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.

If you have any suggestions or feedback, please email us at igdpoffice@igdp.cn.

CARBON NEUTRALITY NATIONAL INITIATIVES AT A GLANCE

KEY WORDS: distributed generation, new energy vehicles, green economy

The National Energy Administration proposes to emphasize and promote distributed photovoltaic in the construction of China's new energy system; the General Office of the State Council proposes to further build out a high-quality charging infrastructure system; and the People's Bank of China and five other departments propose to establish a modern financial service system in rural areas to promote the revitalization of China's countryside and strengthen the agricultural system.

- **The National Energy Administration released the *Notice on Carrying out the Pilot Work of Distributed Photovoltaic Connected to Grid Capacity and Evaluation of Improvement Measures***

  The *Notice* promotes the rapid development of distributed photovoltaic, improves grid absorption of distributed photovoltaic capacity, and accelerates the construction of new energy. The *Notice* clarifies development goals, working principles and general arrangements. It specifies the task of distributed photovoltaic development and the rolling development of a 2 to 3-year implementation plan.

- **The General Office of the State Council released the *Guidance on Further Building a High-quality Charging Infrastructure System***

  The *Guidance* promotes the further building out a high-quality charging infrastructure system to support the NEV industry and help achieve China's dual carbon goals. It proposes, by 2030, building a charging network that includes urban spaces, highways and rural areas; for large and medium-sized cities to have charging conditions that exceed the local quantity of urban registered electric vehicles; and for charging service coverage to see a steady increase in rural areas.

- **Several departments released the *Guidance on Financial Support for Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization and Accelerating the Building of a Strong Agricultural System***

  The *Guidance* promotes a modern rural financial service system that is multi-layered, comprehensive and sustainable, and enhances financial service capacity. It strengthens financial support for green and sustainable agricultural science, technology and equipment; guides financial institutions to innovate in carbon sequestration and sinks; explores the development of wastewater rights, forestry carbon sinks expected income rights, contract energy management income rights pledges and other credit business. It also strengthens the use of monetary policy tools to support carbon emission reduction and continues to increase financial support for wind power, solar power and photovoltaic power infrastructure in eligible rural areas.

SUBNATIONAL CARBON NEUTRALITY ACTIONS AT A GLANCE

KEY WORDS: "1+N" system

By 2025, the energy consumption per unit of GDP in Xiangtan City will be 16% lower than that in 2020; Shanxi promotes high-quality transition in the industrial sector to support the province's carbon peak; Songjiang District, Shanghai, will see its energy consumption per unit of GDP drop by 14% by 2025 compared with 2020; Guizhou promotes a high-quality transition in the building materials industry and will reduce the level of energy consumption per unit of cement clinker by more than 3% in the 14th Five-Year Plan period; and Shandong supports science and technology to promote the dual carbon goals, and plans to build a "Green, Low-Carbon, and High-Quality Development Pioneer Zone".

- **Xiangtan City released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in Xiangtan***

  The *Plan* promotes carbon peaking actions, green and low-carbon transformation, and high-quality economic development. It proposes that by 2025, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will reach about 22%, energy consumption per unit of GDP will drop by 16% compared to 2020, and CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP will drop to meet the target set by the province. By 2030, according to the *Plan*, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will reach about 25%, the energy consumption and carbon emission per unit of GDP will be reduced to meet the provincial target, and the 2030 carbon peaking target will be achieved.

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

  To ensure that CO_2 emissions in Shanxi's industrial sector will peak by 2030, the *Plan* promotes green and low-carbon transformation in the sector. It proposes that, by 2025, the rate of reduction of energy consumption per unit of added value in industries above a designated scale will reach the national target, the rate of reduction of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of industrial added value will be greater than that of the whole society, and the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions in key industries will be significantly lower.

- **Shanghai's Songjiang District released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in Shanghai Songjiang District***

  The *Plan* proposes that by 2025, energy consumption per unit of GDP will drop 14% compared to 2020, and CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP will be completed in accordance with the targets set by the city. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, the energy consumption per unit of GDP and CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP will meet the targets set by the municipal government, helping to promote carbon peaking by 2030.

- **Guizhou Province released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in the Building Materials Industry in Guizhou***

  The *Plan* promotes carbon peaking in the building materials industry in Guizhou. It proposes that during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the proportion of production capacity above the industry's energy efficiency benchmark level will reach more than 30%, and the comprehensive energy consumption level of cement clinker unit products will be reduced by more than 3%.

- **Shandong Province released the *Work Plan for Carbon Peaking with the Support of Science and Technology in Shandong***

  The *Plan* states that by 2025, Shandong will cultivate and strengthen about 1000 high-tech enterprises in green and low-carbon areas, create 5-8 green technology industry clusters with a large industrial scale, strong innovation ability and a complete industrial chain. Shandong will also cultivate 3-5 experts and teams with national-level talent, and will train 8-10 expert teams on core technologies.

- **Tianjin Jinghai District released the *Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in Jinghai***

  The *Plan* states that by 2025, energy consumption per unit of GDP and CO_2 per unit of GDP will ensure the completion of the targets set by the city, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will exceed 10%, the proportion of electric energy in end-use of energy will increase to 38%, and the forest coverage rate will not be less than 10.5%. By 2030, the energy consumption per unit of GDP and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will ensure the completion of the targets set by the city, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption will reach more than 15%, and the proportion of electricity in terminal energy use will exceed 40%. These achievements will help realize the goal of carbon peaking by 2030 as scheduled.

KEY WORDS: transport, new energy vehicles

Guangdong proposes a green port action plan, Hebei will improve its charging infrastructure network and create a favorable environment NEVs in rural areas, and Chengdu will accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the traditional automobile industry.

- **Guangdong Province released the *Guangdong Green Port Action Plan (2023-2025)***

  The *Plan* aims to reduce the CO_2 emission intensity of ports, lower the total discharge of major pollutants, and promote the construction of green ports. Plan proposals include that by 2025 the carbon dioxide emissions of port production unit throughput will be reduced by 5% compared with 2020, and the quantity of port machinery and vehicles using new and clean energy such as electric energy and liquefied natural gas will account for 60%. Also, according to the *Plan*, the proportion of bulk cargo transported by railways, waterways, closed belt corridors, and new energy vehicles will reach 80%.

- **Hebei Province released the *Implementation Views on Accelerating the Construction of Charging Infrastructure in Rural Areas for Promoting New Energy Vehicles in Rural Areas and Rural Revitalization***

  The *Views* focus on solving the problems related to the lack of public charging infrastructure construction in the vast rural areas of Hebei, the difficulty of installing and sharing charging facilities in residential villages, and the mismatch between supply and demand. They promote new energy vehicles in rural areas and guide rural residents to use green travel options. They propose to accelerate the construction of charging infrastructure, accelerate the promotion and application of new energy vehicles, and increase the management of new energy vehicle services in rural areas. By 2025, the province will have built 1,000 key charging demonstration villages. By 2030, a charging service network covering the province's rural areas will be basically complete.

- **Chengdu released the *New Energy and Intelligent Networked Vehicle Industry Development Plan in Chengdu (2023-2030)***

  The *Plan* aims to promote the transformation and upgrading of Chengdu's traditional automobile industry and accelerate the construction of a world-class new energy and intelligent networked automobile industry. It proposes that by 2025, the number of new energy vehicles will reach 800,000, the output will reach 250,000, and the industry's net-zero ratio will increase to 1:1. In addition, the utilization rate of vehicle production capacity and the local support rate of enterprises will increase to over 70% and 50%, respectively, the proportion of electrified vehicles in the public sector will reach 80%, and three thousand exchange stations and 160,000 charging piles will be built.

KEY WORDS: renewable energy, energy storage

Guangdong province has introduced several measures to promote the new energy storage industry as a strategic pillar industry, and Beijing has accelerated the development of renewable energy to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system.

- **Guangdong Province released *Several Measures to Promote the Development of New Energy Storage Power Plants in Guangdong Province***

  The *Measures* aim to promote of new energy storage power plants in Guangdong on a large scale and help build new energy storage into a strategic pillar industry in the province. By 2025, the scale of new energy storage power plants in the province will be more than 1 million kilowatts. By 2027, it will be more than 2 million kilowatts, and by the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan, it will be more than 3 million kilowatts.

- **Beijing released the *Action Plan for Renewable Energy Replacement in Beijing (2023-2025)***

  The *Plan* aims to accelerate the implementation of Beijing's renewable energy substitution. It proposes that by 2025, the total amount of renewable energy development and utilization will reach more than 11.6 million tons of standard coal, and the proportion of total energy consumption will reach more than 14.4%, striving to reach more than 15%. The proportion of renewable energy power and heating will strive to reach about 25% and 10%, respectively. The installed capacity of renewable energy power generation in the city will reach about 4.35 million kilowatts, and the scale of external green power transfer will strive to reach 30 billion kilowatt hours, accounting for about 21% of total electricity consumption. By 2030, the proportion of renewable energy consumption will reach about 25%.

KEY WORDS: cross-sector action, waste, cold chain

Hubei advances the construction of a "Zero Waste City" to promote synergy between pollution and carbon emission reduction; Zhejiang will build a provincial-level demonstration of high-quality, balanced and coordinated development of urban and rural cold-chain logistics by 2025, and build provincial-level cold-chain logistics bases in 11 municipalities.

- **Hubei Province released the *Three-Year Action Plan for the Construction of Zero-Waste City in Hubei***

  The *Plan* proposes that by 2023, provincial "Zero-Waste Cities" will issue implementation plans and start construction. In 2024, the focus will be on "Zero-waste Cell" demonstration projects. In 2025, the comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry waste will exceed 80%, the comprehensive utilization rate of main crop straw will exceed 95%, and the recycling rate of used agricultural film will reach 85%.

- **Jiangsu Province released the *Three-Year Action Plan for the High-Quality Development of Cold Chain Logistics in Zhejiang Province (2023-2025)***

  The *Plan* promotes innovation in cold chain logistics in Zhejiang. It proposes a more complete infrastructure, improved development quality, improved services and a "hundred million" project to support comprehensive development goals. By 2025, Zhejiang will strive to create two national cold chain logistics bases, provincial cold chain logistics bases in 11 municipalities, and 6 provincial cold chain logistics parks. The capacity of cold storage will exceed 22 million cubic meters, and the number of refrigerated transport vehicles will reach more than 25,000. The rate of low-temperature processing of fruits and vegetables, meat and aquatic products will reach 30%, 86% and 85%, respectively.

(Information arranged by Han Di and Zhu Tongxin. Translated by Yuan Yating and Diego Montero)