



Chapter 3

Policy: Focusing on the Construction of the Ecological Civilization System

- (1) The Two Sessions Focus on the Construction of the Ecological Civilization System
- (2) Green development policy innovation with differentiated regional layouts
- (3) Policy Proposals – Deputies' “Green” Suggestions

(1) The Two Sessions Focus on the Construction of the Ecological Civilization System

During the Two Sessions, the construction of the ecological civilization system received great attention. It emphasized deepening the reform of the ecological civilization system, improving the ecological environment governance system, consolidating basic systems, improving core systems, and addressing weaknesses and shortcomings. At the same time, it promoted the coordinated progress of carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and economic growth, strengthened biodiversity protection, and developed a green and low-carbon economy, so as to build a beautiful China where humanity and nature coexist in harmony.

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: “Chinese-style modernization adheres to sustainable development, follows the principle of prioritizing conservation, protection and natural restoration. It unswervingly pursues a path of civilized development that ensures increased production, prosperity for the people, and healthy ecological conditions, creating broad prospects for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. We must firmly establish and act on the concept that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. We will adhere to the integrated protection and

systematic governance of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts as a whole, promote ecological conservation, economical and intensive use of resources, and green, low-carbon development, accelerate the green transformation of the development mode, enhance the diversity, stability, and sustainability of the ecosystem, and actively and steadily promote carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, thus supporting high-quality development with high-quality ecological environment.”

The construction of the ecological civilization system plays a crucial role in Chinese-style modernization. By establishing a sound ecological environment protection and governance system, strengthening the supervision and standardized management of ecological resources, and promoting the formation of green development patterns and eco-friendly lifestyles, it lays a solid ecological foundation for the sustainable development of the economy and society, thereby ensuring continuous improvement in ecological environment quality during the process of Chinese-style modernization, and realizing the modernization goal of harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

全国政协十四届三次会议 新闻发布会



On March 3, a press conference for the third session of the 14th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Liu Jieyi, the spokesperson of the conference, introduced the relevant information of this conference to Chinese and foreign media and answered reporters' questions. The photo shows journalists raising their hands to ask questions. Photo by Li He, a reporter from Xinhua News Agency.

(2) Deepen the Reform of the Ecological Civilization System

To improve the ecological environment governance system, we must consolidate the foundation of basic systems, improve the core institutional framework, and strive to address shortcomings, ensuring seamless connection and efficient coordination among various systems. We should deeply implement regional-specific, differentiated, and precision-targeted ecological environment management strategies, and promote parallel progress in carbon reduction, pollution reduction, green expansion, and economic growth. Accelerate the construction of Beautiful China pilot zones, establish a comprehensive implementation system and an efficient promotion mechanism, ensure full-process and full-coverage management of pollution discharge permits for fixed pollution sources, and strengthen the coordination mechanism for biodiversity protection.

Regarding the unbalanced and lagging links in the governance system, we should promptly fill policy gaps and accelerate the process of strengthening institutional weaknesses, especially focusing on solving the problem of solid waste pollution and establishing a collaborative governance and risk control system for new pollutants.

Meanwhile, strengthen the coordination mechanism for carbon and pollution reduction, deepen the development of the national carbon market, and improve the carbon emission trading and voluntary emission reduction

trading systems. Additionally, it is necessary to improve the working system for adapting to climate change, actively prevent climate risks, enhance climate resilience, and inject stronger impetus into ecological environment governance.

Deepen the Promotion of Ecological Environment Governance

The Two Sessions made it clear that ecological environment governance will deepen its focus on the “dual carbon” goals and enhance governance effectiveness through institutional innovation. Strengthen the coordination between source prevention and end treatment, promote the low-carbon transformation of high-energy-consuming industries such as steel and chemical industries, implement the coordinated control of ozone, PM2.5, and greenhouse gases, and rely on digital technology to build an integrated "air, space, and ground" monitoring network enabling precise early warning of environmental risks and dynamic elimination of pollution problems.

The policy emphasizes the dual drivers of the rule of law and the market. Explore the cross-regional linkage mechanism for carbon emission trading; promote the “ecological restoration + industrial compensation” model in the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the Yellow River Basin, and use rigid constraints to drive green transformation. At the same time, increase the accountability of central environmental protection inspections and

include ecological indicators in the "one-vote veto" list for local government performance evaluations.

In terms of the governance path, a new framework of "co-governance and shared benefits" among the government, enterprises, and the public should be established. Promote incentive policies such as "environmental protection credits" and "green credit", and support social capital to participate in ecological protection projects; deepen ecological civilization education, guide the whole people to practice a green lifestyle, and promote the transformation of ecological governance from a "critical battle" to a "protracted war", injecting green momentum into high-quality development.

Further Support for the Development of the Environmental Protection Industry

Green development is the cornerstone of high-quality development, and new-type productive forces are essentially manifestations of green productivity. At present, China's ecological and environmental protection industry

urgently needs to be transformed and upgraded to empower the new development paradigm. However, compared with high-potential fields such as new energy and low-altitude economy, the traditional environmental protection industry still lacks sufficient investment in capital, talent and technology, with its innovation capability and core competitiveness requiring enhancement.

Therefore, it is essential to strengthen technological innovation in environmental protection and accelerate the cultivation of future industries. By increasing policy support, optimizing government procurement, scientific and technological innovation funding, and the industry-university-research cooperation mechanism, strong impetus will be injected into the environmental protection industry. Meanwhile, efforts should be focused on cultivating a number of leading environmental protection enterprises with strong innovation capabilities and remarkable core competitiveness, so as to propel China's ecological and environmental protection industry to new heights.

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(3) Green development policy innovation with differentiated regional layouts

During General Secretary Xi Jinping's inspection of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in 2024, he emphasized, "Green development is the foundation of high-quality development, and we must explore new paths prioritizing ecology in line with local conditions." This statement has charted the course for regional policy innovation.

On the eve of the 2025 National Two Sessions, local governments have taken institutional innovation as a key driver, introducing differentiated policies in areas such as industrial transformation, ecological compensation, and carbon trading mechanisms. These policies not only resolve the conflicts between traditional development models and ecological protection but also foster new momentum for parallel economic growth and environmental improvement. For instance, pilot projects of "blue carbon trading" in the eastern coastal areas have unlocked the ecological value of marine resources, while western provinces have explored "photovoltaic desert control" to achieve a win-win situation in ecological restoration and energy transition. As the General Secretary noted, "Protecting the ecological environment means safeguarding productivity." Through institutional design, regional policy innovation has transformed ecological advantages into development strengths, echoing the central government's "dual-carbon" strategy and providing

practical cases for deepening ecological civilization system reforms during the Two Sessions. This demonstrates the fundamental support of local initiatives under the "national chessboard" framework for modernizing national governance.

Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Industrial Transformation

When traditional manufacturing powerhouses shed their "high-carbon shackles," Guangdong has taken the lead in solving the puzzle of green transformation. Despite accounting for 1/7 of the country's industrial output, Guangdong has upgraded its ecological credentials with an AQI compliance rate of 95.8%. Here, a rare global industrial transformation is unfolding: every kilowatt-hour of green electricity is rewriting production line codes, and every environmental technology upgrade is reshaping industrial genes.

The sound of internal transformation resonates in factory workshops. The nation's first digital "Three Lines and One List" (ecological red lines, environmental quality baselines, resource utilization ceilings, and negative lists) management system has not only created environmental capacity for emerging industries such as semiconductors and new energy vehicles but also compelled 26,000 enterprises to complete clean production upgrades. The world's largest offshore wind power cluster and fourth-

generation nuclear power plants, when connected to the grid, replace over ten million tons of coal annually. The construction of “zero-waste factories” has propelled the recycled metal industry to exceed 800 billion yuan in output value, with waste electronics transformed into photovoltaic silver paste raw materials through 37 processing steps—Guangdong has proven that green transformation is not a burden but a key to unlocking new forms of productive forces.

This quiet industrial revolution is reshaping the value landscape of the Greater Bay Area. From converting Pearl River Channel dredged soil into ecological revetment materials to using mangrove carbon sink trading to support green manufacturing, Guangdong's original ecological factor pricing system has integrated every gram of carbon reduction and every ton of recycled resources into the circulation of production factors. When “one-enterprise-one-strategy” technological transformation plans reduce energy consumption in the ceramic industry by 40%, and “zero-carbon park” standards are exported to Southeast Asia, this hotbed of reform is offering a “Chinese solution” for global industrial civilization transformation: green and low-carbon development is not an option but a compulsory course for industrial advancement.

Innovating Pathways for Realizing Ecological Product Value

The essence of water governance lies

in transforming ecological resources into development momentum. Taking basin governance as a pivot, Liuzhou has innovated a “governance, management, protection, and utilization” whole-chain mechanism, establishing an ecological product transformation loop of “source control - smart supervision-industrial value-added”. Its water quality monitoring network achieves second-level response for pollution tracing, while clean production reforms have reduced water consumption per unit of output value by over 60%. Technological innovation has enabled every drop of clean water to yield economic value.

Relying on its water governance achievements, Liuzhou has created a unique “ecology + industry” integration model. The high-quality water body of the Liujiang River not only ensures the safety of raw materials for luosifen (a local rice noodle dish) but has also inspired the product standard of “drinkable luosifen soup base,” driving a triple increase in the output value of pre-packaged foods in three years. From building ecological breeding bases to developing industrial tourism routes, the outcomes of water environment governance have been transformed into more than 20 characteristic brands, confirming that ecological investment can yield tangible economic returns.

The Liuzhou practice reveals that when ecological governance is deeply integrated with industrial genes, lucid

waters and lush mountains will naturally become the foundation for development. This sustainable model of “nurturing industries with water and protecting water with industries” provides a practical model for ecological value realization in similar

industrial cities—only by using technological innovation to uphold development red lines and ecological endowments to reconstruct industrial advantages can we achieve steady progress in high-quality development.

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(4) Policy Proposals – Deputies' “Green” Suggestions

During the National Two Sessions, “accelerating green and low-carbon transformation” became a key focus, with deputies and committee members putting forward proposals on accelerating the establishment of a carbon footprint management system, strengthening synergy mechanisms for carbon reduction and pollution control, and enhancing ecological protection in the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

How to implement specific measures and synergize carbon reduction, pollution reduction, ecological expansion, and growth? Relevant deputies have illustrated their green proposals with practical experience.

NPC Deputy Nie Xiaowei proposed that geothermal energy is crucial for achieving the “dual-carbon” goals and energy transition. Currently, the geothermal industry faces challenges such as difficulties in renewing water abstraction permits and high taxes in the heating sector. He suggested improving the efficiency of geothermal development and management, introducing unified administrative measures for “one-stop management,” and strengthening policy support through multiple measures, such as special subsidies, exemption from resource taxes and mineral proceeds (for civil heating), and promoting the inclusion of geothermal heating methodologies into market mechanisms to transform carbon

reduction advantages into economic and social benefits and incentivize industry development.

NPC Deputy Cao Renxian recommended building cross-regional carbon market linkages and promoting internationalization to address climate change, support NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) objectives, and enhance the international influence of carbon markets. He proposed carrying out multi-level carbon market cooperation with neighboring countries, establishing cooperation mechanisms and capacity-building initiatives, and assisting them in establishing carbon trading systems through technical exchanges and experience sharing. Meanwhile, joint carbon reduction projects should be conducted to apply China's advanced technologies to help neighboring countries reduce emissions, with generated carbon credits used for bilateral trade, both aiding their compliance and opening new markets for China's low-carbon enterprises.

NPC deputy Ni Haiqiong proposed to promote ultra-low energy building technologies in the renovation of old residential communities and urban villages, addressing the issue of low energy efficiency in 4 billion square meters of aging residential buildings. He suggested giving priority to adopting such technologies and establishing green approval channels, increasing energy-saving renovation budgets, drawing on the

PPP model to attract private sector participation, and enhancing financial support measures. These include incorporating the initiative into ultra-long-term special treasury bond support, providing fiscal subsidies and tax reductions for leading enterprises in the industrial chain, and offering direct subsidies of 600 yuan per square meter to end-users to promote energy-saving consumption.

NPC deputy Jiang Li proposed establishing a comprehensive implementation system to accelerate the development of zero-carbon communities, industrial parks, and rural areas. His suggestions include improving standard systems to promote systematic community renovation; optimizing industrial layouts to achieve clustered development of industrial parks and create zero-carbon parks; breaking through technical bottlenecks to facilitate rural ecological transformation and develop zero-carbon villages. Through standard guidance, technological empowerment, and institutional innovation, the proposal aims to drive green-upgrading, increase the proportion of renewable energy utilization, stimulate the ecological value of rural areas, and form demonstration zones for the application of green energy and zero-carbon technologies.

NPC deputy Wang Yucheng proposed that Yu Village, as the birthplace of the “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets” concept, should take the lead in establishing the “China Harmonious

and Prosperous Rural Alliance”. The alliance would unite rural areas across the country to promote common prosperity through developed areas assisting less-developed ones, promoting Yu Village's development model, and addressing imbalances in regional, professional, and coordinated development. With the goal of common prosperity, the alliance would facilitate cross-regional coordination, resource sharing, and capacity co-building, promote the branding of rural industries and chain development of cultural tourism, create a sustainable common prosperity ecosystem, and contribute to comprehensive rural revitalization and the realization of common prosperity.

NPC deputy Wang Qing proposed that accelerating the development and utilization of biomethane is of great significance for achieving the dual carbon goals, ensuring energy security, and promoting circular economy development. To address issues such as incomplete industrial chains, the proposal suggests strengthening macro-level guidance, improving recycling systems, and ensuring stable feedstock supply; providing policy support for biomass fuel projects to extend, supplement, and strengthen the industrial chain; enhancing technological support, innovative processes and techniques, reduce costs and improve competitiveness. Meanwhile, considering the characteristics of North China region, the proposal recommends supporting the transformation of small and

medium-sized refineries by developing biomethane projects as infrastructure.

During the Two Sessions, Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu pointed out that in the context of the dual-carbon goals and the overall plan for building Beautiful China, it is necessary to

give full play to the leading, optimizing, and pressuring roles of ecological and environmental protection, so as to better establish a high-level protection system, and support the green, low-carbon, and high-quality development of the economy and society.

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