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生态文明篇

On Ecological Civilization

中国 关键词

KEYWORDS TO UNDERSTAND CHINA

权威解读当代中国

中国外文出版发行事业局 (CIPG)

当代中国与世界研究院 (ACCWS)

中国翻译研究院 (CATL)



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中国外文出版发行事业局

China International Publishing Group

当代中国与世界研究院

Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies

中国翻译研究院

China Academy of Translation

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重要理念

IMPORTANT PHILOSOPHY



一、重要理念

I. Important Philosophy

1. 习近平生态文明思想

习近平生态文明思想，是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的重要组成部分，深刻回答了为什么建设生态文明、建设什么样的生态文明、怎样建设生态文明的重大理论和实践问题，丰富和发展了马克思主义关于人与自然关系的思想，深化了中国共产党对社会主义建设规律的认识，体现了中国共产党的使命宗旨、执政理念、责任担当，对新时代加强生态环境保护，推动中国生态文明建设迈入新境界具有重大的指导意义，为推进美丽中国建设、实现中华民族伟大复兴永续发展提供了根本遵循。

2018年5月，全国生态环境保护大会总结并阐释了习近平生态文明思想。习近平在大会上提出了新时代推进生态文明建设的主要原则，并首次提出加快构建生态文明体系，即以生态价值观念为准则的生态文化体系，以产业生态化和生态产业化为主体的生态经济体系，以改善生态环境质量为核心的目标责任体系，以治理体系和治理能力现代化为保障的生态文明制度体系，以生态系统良性循环和

环境风险有效防控为重点的生态安全体系。“五个体系”系统界定了生态文明体系的基本框架，指出了生态文明建设的思想保证、物质基础、制度保障以及责任和底线。“五个体系”不仅是建设美丽中国的行动指南，也为构建人类命运共同体贡献了生态文明理念和实践的“中国方案”。

1. Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization

Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization is an important component of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

It offers answers to such theoretical and practical questions as why to build an ecological civilization, what the goal is, and how to achieve it, and thus enriches Marxist thought on the relationship between man and nature. It reflects a deeper understanding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) of the laws underlying the development of socialism, and gives full expression to the CPC's founding mission, governance philosophy and sense of responsibility. It also provides valuable guidance on enhancing China's eco-environmental protection and bringing its ecological civilization to a new height, and serves as a fundamental

principle for building a beautiful China and promoting sustainable development of the Chinese nation.

An outcome of the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018 was its summarization of Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization. Addressing the conference, Xi Jinping put forward the principles to apply in building an ecological civilization.

For the first time, he raised the idea of developing a system for creating an ecological civilization. This means to foster a culture promoting eco-values, an economy highlighting eco-friendly industries and industrialization of environmental protection activities, a responsibility system for achieving the goal of improving the eco-environment, a system of institutions for building an ecological civilization supported by modernized governance, and a security system prioritizing well-functioning ecosystems and effective control of environmental risks.

These set a framework for building an eco-civilization based on relevant philosophy, material foundation, institutional support, and clearly defined responsibility and

bottom line. They will guide the efforts in building a beautiful China, and offer a Chinese approach to ecological civilization in building a global community of shared future.

2. 社会主义生态文明观

人与自然是人类社会最基本的关系。马克思主义认为，人靠自然界生活。人类在同自然的互动中生产、生活、发展。中华文明强调要把天地人统一起来，按照大自然规律活动，取之有时，用之有度。社会主义生态文明观的形成和发展，不仅根植于优良的传统文化，也基于中国共产党和中国人民的长期实践探索，是对人与自然关系的认识升华，是马克思主义中国化和中国特色社会主义实践的有机融合。

中国共产党一贯高度重视生态文明建设。新中国成立以来，中共中央历代领导集体立足社会主义初级阶段基本国情，在领导中国人民摆脱贫困、发展经济、建设现代化的历史进程中，深刻把握人类社会发展规律，持续关注人与自然关系，大力推进环境保护和生态文明建设事业：建国之初，以植树造林、兴修水利为主，开启“绿化祖国”的伟大征程；改革开放后，确立节约资源和保护环境的基本国策，建立生态环境保护法律体系，将可持续发展战略

纳入国民经济和社会发展战略，促进经济发展同人口、资源、环境相协调；进入 21 世纪，中共十七大首次将“生态文明”写入党代会报告，提出了生态文明的建设目标。中共十八大以来，中国共产党围绕生态文明建设提出了一系列新理念新思想新战略，将生态文明建设作为统筹推进“五位一体”总体布局和协调推进“四个全面”战略布局的重要内容，将“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念写入中共十九大报告和《中国共产党章程》。

生态文明建设是关系中华民族永续发展的根本大计。中国要建设的现代化是人与自然和谐共生的现代化，既要创造更多物质财富和精神财富以满足人民日益增长的美好生活需要，也要提供更多优质生态产品以满足人民日益增长的优美生态环境需要。中国坚持人与自然和谐共生，树立和践行绿水青山就是金山银山的理念，坚持节约资源和保护环境的基本国策，坚持节约优先、保护优先、自然恢复为主的方针，坚持走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路，坚持和完善生态文明制度体系，推动形成绿色发展方式和生活方式，统筹山水林田湖草系统治理，实行最严格的生态环境保护制度，建设“望得见山、看得见水、记得住乡愁”的美丽中国，为人民创造良好生产生活环境，为全球生态安全作出贡献。

2. A Socialist Approach to Ecological Civilization

The relationship between man and nature is a basic relationship. Marxism holds that human beings have to rely on nature to survive, and interact with nature as they produce, live and develop. The Chinese civilization emphasizes that heaven, earth and human are an integrated whole, and that people should observe the laws of nature, and take from nature at the proper time and to the proper extent.

The socialist approach to ecological civilization is rooted in traditional Chinese culture, and the decades of practice of the CPC and the Chinese people. It represents their deeper understanding of the relationship between man and nature, as they adapt Marxism to China's realities and develop Chinese socialism.

The CPC has attached great importance to building an eco-civilization. Since People's Republic was founded in 1949, in the course of leading the people in eliminating poverty, developing the economy, and advancing modernization in the primary stage of socialism, the CPC central leadership of different generations have followed the

laws governing human progress, paid attention to the relationship between man and nature, and devoted great efforts to eco-environmental protection and ecological conservation.

In the early days of the People's Republic, they launched a nationwide campaign to plant trees and build water conservancy projects. After the reform and opening up era began, they adopted resource conservation and environmental protection as a basic national policy, initiated a legal system on eco-environmental protection, and included a strategy on sustainable development in China's long-term plan for economic and social development to balance economic development with the population, resources and the environment.

Ecological conservation was highlighted with relevant goals in the report to the CPC's 17th National Congress held in 2007. Since its 18th National Congress in 2012, the CPC has introduced a number of new ideas, concepts and strategies related to eco-civilization, and included eco-civilization in its Five-sphere Integrated Plan and Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy. Believing that lucid waters and lush

mountains are invaluable assets, the CPC has written this idea into the report to its 19th National Congress in 2017 and the amended Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

Promoting ecological progress is vital to sustain the Chinese nation's development. The modernization that China pursues is one characterized by harmonious coexistence between man and nature. In addition to creating more material and cultural wealth to meet people's increasing needs for a better life, it must also provide more quality ecological goods to meet their growing demands for a beautiful environment.

To foster harmony between man and nature, China will act on the belief that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, continue its national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment, and apply the principles of prioritizing resource conservation and environmental protection and letting nature restore itself. It will pursue a model of sustainable development featuring increased production, higher living standards and healthy ecosystems. It will institute a sound system of institutions for building an ecological civilization, develop eco-friendly growth models and lifestyle, adopt a holistic approach to

conserving its mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands, and implement the strictest possible systems for environmental protection. It will continue the Beautiful China initiative so that the people can enjoy pleasant natural landscape, retain their love of nature and have good working and living environments. In this way, China will also play its part in ensuring global ecological security.

3. 中国古代生态智慧

中华民族向来尊重自然、热爱自然，追求人与自然和谐共生。绵延 5000 多年的中华文明积淀着丰富的生态智慧和生态文化。“天人合一”“道法自然”的哲理思想，“顺天时，量地利，则用力少而成功多”的农牧经验，“劝君莫打三春鸟，儿在巢中望母归”的经典诗句，“一粥一饭，当思来处不易；半丝半缕，恒念物力维艰”的治家格言，都蕴含着质朴睿智的自然观。

比如，中国传统哲学中以万物顺应自然规律生长为“天文”“地文”，《老子》中的名言：“人法地，地法天，天法道，道法自然”，这个“自然”，就是指自然规律。当代中国顺应自然，坚持自然修复为主，减少人为扰动，把生物措施、农艺措施与工程措施结合起来，祛滞化淤，固本培

元，恢复河流生态环境等，就是从中国自古以来顺应自然的观念中提升出来的举措。

再比如，中国古代哲学中常常谈到节流开源、保护资源与经济的关系，主张合理利用、合理开发自然资源。这种对自然取之以时、取之有度的思想，对当今中国解决好人与自然和谐共生的问题具有深刻的现实意义。中华传统文明的滋养，为当代中国开启了尊重自然、面向未来的智慧之门。

3. Ancient Chinese Ecological Philosophy

The Chinese nation respects and loves nature, and preserves harmony between man and nature. The 5,000-year-long Chinese civilization has rich ecology-related wisdom and culture. There were such philosophical views as “unity of man and nature” and “observance of the laws of nature”; such farming and husbandry experience as “follow the timing and adapt to geographical conditions, and there will be more success with less effort”; such popular verses as “never shot the birds in spring, as their hungry nestlings are waiting for them to bring back food”; and such family motto as “when having meals, one should know that it does not come easily; when wearing clothes, one should remember that

even a thread is made with great effort.” These views about nature are all simple, but very insightful.

The ancient classic Laozi contained famous sayings about the laws of nature: Man patterns himself on the operation of the earth; the earth patterns itself on the operation of heaven; heaven patterns itself on the operation of Dao; Dao patterns itself on what is nature. The contemporary Chinese advocacies – follow the laws of nature, have more natural restoration and less human interference, and apply bio-measures, farming techniques and engineering methods to resume original ecological environment of rivers and address both symptoms and root causes – all come from the ancient belief that humanity should follow the laws of nature.

The ancient Chinese people also held such views on opening up the source and regulating the flow, and protecting resources and developing the economy. They maintained rational development and proper utilization of natural resources. The idea of taking from nature at the proper time and to the proper extent has inspired contemporary Chinese to solve the current problems and achieve harmony between man and nature. Traditional ideas are closely relevant to our

respect of nature today.

4. 人与自然和谐共生

自然是生命之母，是人类赖以生存和发展的根基。人与自然是生命共同体。人类应该以自然为根，敬畏自然、尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然。保护自然环境就是保护人类，建设生态文明就是造福人类。

生态兴则文明兴，生态衰则文明衰。生态环境是人类生存和发展的根基，生态环境变化直接影响文明兴衰演替。历史教训表明，在整个发展过程中，不能只讲索取不讲投入，不能只讲发展不讲保护，不能只讲利用不讲修复。人类只有遵循自然规律才能有效防止在开发利用自然上走弯路，人类对大自然的伤害最终会伤及人类自身，这是无法抗拒的规律。

中共十九大将“坚持人与自然和谐共生”作为新时代坚持和发展中国特色社会主义的一个基本方略，提出坚持节约优先、保护优先、自然恢复为主的方针，形成节约资源和保护环境的空间格局、产业结构、生产方式、生活方式，还自然以宁静、和谐、美丽。中国主张要像保护眼睛一样保护自然和生态环境，推动形成人与自然和谐共生新格局。

人与自然和谐共生，是对马克思主义关于人与自然关系思想的继承和发展，是新时代生态文明建设的一个重要目标，也是中国建设社会主义现代化的一个重要特征。

4. Harmony Between Man and Nature

Nature is the mother of life, and the foundations for survival and development of humanity. Man and nature form a community of life. Human beings must revere, respect, accommodate and protect nature. To protect nature is to protect human beings, and to build an eco-civilization is to benefit humanity.

Civilization thrives if ecology is good, and declines if ecology deteriorates. The rise and fall of a civilization hinges on the ecological changes. Humanity must not take from nature without giving back, develop without protecting, and consume without restoring. Only by observing the laws of nature can humanity avoid costly blunders in its exploitation. Any harm we inflict on nature will eventually return to haunt us. This is a reality we have to face.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress made achieving harmony between man and nature one of the 14 points of the basic policy that underpins the CPC's endeavors

to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Acting on the principles of prioritizing resource conservation and environmental protection and letting nature restore itself, China will endeavor to develop spatial layouts, industrial structures, and ways of work and life, all of which are resource-saving and eco-friendly, so as to restore the serenity, harmony and beauty of nature. There is a saying in China that people should protect the eco-environment as they protect their eyes, and achieve harmony between human and nature.

Harmony between man and nature is a continuation of Marxist thought on the relationship between man and nature. It is an important indicator of an eco-civilization in the new era, and a major feature of socialist modernization.

5. 绿水青山就是金山银山

绿水青山就是金山银山，是新时代中国重要的发展理念，是推进现代化建设的重大原则。2005年8月，时任中共浙江省委书记习近平在浙江省安吉余村首次提出了“绿水青山就是金山银山”这一关系文明兴衰、人民福祉的发展理念，要求追求人与自然的和谐、经济与社会和谐，

既要绿水青山，又要金山银山。因为，绿水青山是“人的无机的身体”，只有留得绿水青山在，才能保护人类自身，破坏了绿水青山，最终会殃及人类自身。而只要坚持人与自然和谐共生，守望好绿水青山，就能永恒拥有绿水青山。

2013年9月7日，习近平在哈萨克斯坦回答学生提问时指出，中国明确把生态环境保护摆在更加突出的位置，既要绿水青山，也要金山银山；宁要绿水青山，不要金山银山，而且绿水青山就是金山银山。中国绝不以牺牲生态环境为代价换取经济的一时发展。建设生态文明、建设美丽中国的战略任务，就是为了给子孙留下天蓝、地绿、水净的美好家园。

绿水青山和金山银山，是对环境保护和经济发展的形象化表达，这两者不是矛盾对立的关系，而是辩证统一的关系。一方面，绿水青山既是自然财富、生态财富，又是社会财富、经济财富。良好生态本身蕴含无穷的经济价值，能够源源不断创造综合效益，实现经济社会可持续发展。另一方面，绿水青山是人民幸福生活的重要内容，胜过金山银山。良好生态环境是人民群众的共有财富，是最公平的公共产品、最普惠的民生福祉。

绿水青山就是金山银山的发展观，继承了“天人合一”的中华民族生态智慧，体现了人与自然和谐共生的本质要

求，阐述了经济发展和生态环境保护的关系，揭示了保护生态环境就是保护生产力、改善生态环境就是发展生产力的道理，指明了实现发展和保护协同共生的新路径。

5. Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains Are Invaluable Assets.

Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. This is an important concept for development in the new era and a major principle behind China's modernization drive.

The comparison of mountains of green with mountains of gold was first made by Xi Jinping in 2005 when he visited Yucun, a village in Zhejiang, in his capacity as secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee.

This idea bears on the future of Chinese civilization and people's wellbeing, as it cherishes harmony between man and nature and between the economy and society, so that a sound eco-environment and fast economic growth can be both maintained. This is because maintaining a sound eco-environment will surely benefit human beings, while damaging nature will incur harm to human beings in the end. Humanity can enjoy a sound eco-environment only by fostering harmony with nature and creating a sound

eco-environment for ourselves.

When answering the students in Kazakhstan in September 2013, Xi Jinping said, “We want to have not only mountains of gold, but also mountains of green. If we must choose between the two, we would rather have the green than the gold. And in any case, green mountains are themselves gold mountains.” He also pointed out that China will never seek temporary economic growth at the expense of its eco-environment. The goal of building an eco-civilization and a beautiful China is to leave to future generations blue skies, green vegetation and clear waters.

The metaphors of green mountains and gold mountains are easy for people to understand the relationship between environmental protection and economic development, the two of which do not conflict with each other, but can make progress side by side. On the one hand, clear waters and green mountains are not only natural and ecological wealth, but also social and economic wealth. Healthy ecosystems promise boundless economic potential, generate steady returns, and contribute to economic and social sustainability. On the other hand, they are a major part of a good life for the people, much

precious than economic returns. A good eco-environment is the shared wealth of the people, a fair public product, and the most inclusive form of public wellbeing.

The advocacy that mountains of green are mountains of gold is rooted in the Chinese philosophy about “unity of nature and man” and harmony between the two. It interprets the relationship between economic development and eco-environmental protection as that: Protecting the environment equates to protecting productive forces; improving the environment equates to enhancing productive forces. This is a new way to coordinate development and protection.

6. “五位一体”总体布局

“五位一体”总体布局形成于 2012 年召开的中共十八大，它要求在坚持以经济建设为中心的同时，全面推进经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设，促进现代化建设各个环节、各个方面协调发展。

2017 年召开的中共十九大在全面总结经验、深入分析形势的基础上，对中国社会主义现代化作出新的战略部署，明确以“五位一体”总体布局推进中国特色社会主义事业，

从经济、政治、文化、社会、生态文明五个方面，制定了新时代统筹推进“五位一体”总体布局的战略目标，是新时代推进中国特色社会主义事业的路线图，是更好推动人的全面发展、社会全面进步的任务书。

“五位一体”总体布局是一个有机整体。其中，经济建设是根本，政治建设是保障，文化建设是灵魂，社会建设是条件，生态文明建设是基础，共同致力于全面提升国家物质文明、政治文明、精神文明、社会文明、生态文明，统一于建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国的目标。

“五位一体”总体布局的提出，体现了中国共产党对协调发展的规律性认识不断深化，对中国特色社会主义的规律性认识不断深化，代表了人民群众的根本利益和共同愿望。

6. The Five-Sphere Integrated Plan

The Five-sphere Integrated Plan – the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics encompassing economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development – was proposed at the 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012. While economic development continues to be the central pillar, economic, political, cultural, social and

ecological development are to be promoted on all fronts, modernization is to be fostered in all areas, and all elements are to be developed in a coordinated manner.

The 19th National Congress of the CPC in 2017 made new strategic plans for China's socialist modernization, and set overall goals in these five fields in the new era. The Five-sphere Integrated Plan is a roadmap for building Chinese socialism and promoting well-rounded human development and social progress.

The five spheres are an integrated whole. Of them, economic development is the ultimate goal, political progress provides governance guarantee, culture is the soul, social progress is the precondition, and ecological improvement is the foundation. The endeavors are expected to bring new heights in every dimension of material, political, cultural and ethical, social and eco-environmental progress, and build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful.

The Five-sphere Integrated Plan reflects the CPC's deeper understanding of the underlying principles for

coordinated progress in all sectors, and of socialism with distinctive Chinese features, and embraces the fundamental interests and shared aspiration of the Chinese people.

7. 新发展理念

发展是解决中国一切问题的基础和关键，是当代中国的第一要务。中共十八大以来，在深刻总结国内外发展经验教训、分析国内外发展大势的基础上，针对中国发展中的突出矛盾和问题，习近平提出了创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念。中共十九大把坚持新发展理念作为新时代坚持和发展中国特色社会主义的基本方略。2018年3月，“贯彻新发展理念”正式写入中国宪法。

创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念，相互贯通、相互促进，是具有内在联系的集合体。创新是引领发展的第一动力，创新发展注重的是解决发展动力问题，要把创新摆在国家发展的核心位置，贯穿党和国家一切工作。协调是持续健康发展的内在要求，协调发展注重的是解决发展不平衡问题，要正确处理发展中的重大关系，不断增强发展整体性。绿色是永续发展的必要条件和人民对美好生活追求的重要体现，绿色发展注重的是解决人与自然和谐问题，要实现经济社会发展和生态环境保护协同共

进，为人民群众创造良好生产生活环境。开放是国家繁荣发展的必由之路，开放发展注重的是解决发展内外联动问题，要发展更高层次的开放型经济，以扩大开放推进改革发展。共享是中国特色社会主义的本质要求，共享发展注重的是解决社会公平正义问题，要坚持全民共享、全面共享、共建共享、渐进共享，不断推进全体人民共同富裕。

新发展理念传承中国共产党的发展理论，坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，进一步科学回答了实现怎么样的发展、怎样实现发展的问题，深刻揭示了实现更高质量、更有效率、更加公平、更可持续发展的必由之路，集中体现了中国共产党对新发展阶段基本特征的深刻洞察和科学把握，标志着中国共产党对经济社会发展规律性认识达到了新的高度。按照新发展理念推动经济社会发展，是当前和今后一个时期中国发展的总要求和大趋势。

7. New Concept for Development

Development is the key to solving all of China's problems. It is a task of top priority for present-day China.

Based on previous experience gained and lessons learned at home and abroad and an analysis of the global trend of development, and targeting problems arising in China's development since 2012, Xi Jinping has introduced a new

concept of pursuing innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development.

In the report to the 19th CPC National Congress, he listed the new concept for development as one of the 14 points of China's basic policy for the new era. In March 2018, this concept was written into the newly amended Constitution of China.

Each of these five concepts is essential on an individual level. Together they are interconnected, forming one integrated whole.

Innovation is the driving force for development. Innovation should be put in the first place in China's development and made the dominant theme in all work of the state and the Party.

Coordination promotes sustainable, healthy development and addresses the imbalance in development. China needs to properly handle major relations in development and enhance integrity of development.

Green is the guarantee for sustainable development and reflects people's aspiration for a better life. Green development enhances harmony between humanity and nature.

Coordinated progress of the economy, society and environmental protection will create better living and working conditions.

Openness is a way leading to prosperity. Open development brings interactions between China and the international community. China will develop an open economy at a higher level, and promote reform and development through opening up.

Sharing is an inherent feature of socialism. Shared development underpins social equality and justice. China is committed to having its development fruits through concerted efforts in all fields shared by all in a step-by-step manner, so as to achieve common prosperity in the end.

This new concept for development echoes with the CPC's vision on people-centered development, and answers such questions as what kind of development to achieve and how to achieve it. Innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development is of higher quality, more efficient, fairer and more sustainable. Such a new concept embodies the CPC's in-depth perception of the basic features of China's new stage of development, and of the dynamics underlying

the economic and social development. It will continue to guide China's development at present and in the near future.

8. 尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的生态文明理念

保护生态环境、建设生态文明，既是关系民生的重大社会问题，更是关系中国共产党使命宗旨的重大政治问题。中共十八大提出树立尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的生态文明理念。

尊重自然，是人与自然相处时应秉持的科学态度，即人对自然应怀有敬畏之心、感恩之心，尊重自然界的存在、再生和循环能力，而绝不能凌驾其上。顺应自然，是人与自然相处时应遵循的基本原则，即人要顺应自然的客观规律，按照客观规律推动经济社会发展。保护自然，是人与自然相处时应承担的重要责任，即人向自然界索取生存发展之需时，应主动呵护自然、回报自然，保护生态系统。

8. Respecting, Accommodating and Protecting Nature

Protecting the eco-environment and building an eco-civilization is a major social issue concerning people's wellbeing. It is also a major political issue related to the

mission and purpose of the CPC. At its 18th National Congress, the CPC called on the people to respect, accommodate and protect nature.

Respecting nature is a due attitude to adopt. Humanity must revere nature and be grateful to nature, respect nature and its revival and circulation capacity, instead of attempting to dominate nature.

Accommodating nature is a basic principle to observe. Humanity must follow the ways of nature and the objective laws governing economic and social development.

Protecting nature is a responsibility to take. When taking from nature what we need for survival, we should cherish nature and repay nature, and protect the ecosystems.

9. 节约资源和保护环境的基本国策

20世纪80年代和90年代，保护环境和节约资源先后成为中国的基本国策。中共十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央，不断加大节约资源和保护环境基本国策的实施力度，坚决打赢打好污染防治攻坚战。2013年5月，中共中央政治局就大力推进生态文明建设专门进行了集体学习。习近平强调，节约资源是保护生态环境的根本之策。

要大力节约集约利用资源，推动资源利用方式根本转变，加强全过程节约管理，大幅降低能源、水、土地消耗强度，大力发展循环经济，促进生产、流通、消费过程的减量化、再利用、资源化。良好生态环境是人和社持续发展的根本基础。环境保护和治理要以解决损害群众健康突出环境问题为重点，坚持预防为主、综合治理，强化水、大气、土壤等污染防治，着力推进重点流域和区域水污染防治，着力推进重点行业 and 重点区域大气污染治理。

9. Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection: a Basic National Policy

Resource conservation and environmental protection became a basic national policy in the 1980s. Since 2012, the central authorities have made more effort to ensure the implementation of this policy and fight pollution. The CPC central leadership had a group study session on the subject of eco-civilization in May 2013.

Xi Jinping pointed out at the study session that resource conservation is essential to protect the environment. China needs to conserve resources and use them efficiently, bring about a fundamental change in the way resources are utilized,

increase whole-process conservation control, and drastically reduce the consumption of energy, water and land resources per unit of GDP. The country needs to vigorously develop a circular economy to reduce resource consumption and waste generation, and re-use and recycle waste in the process of production, distribution and consumption.

A sound ecological environment is the foundation for sustainable development. Emphasis should be placed on addressing serious environmental problems that pose health hazards to the people, and on taking a holistic approach to preventing and controlling water, air and soil pollution, with the focus on water pollution in key river basins and on air pollution in key regions and industrial sectors.

10. 新时代推进生态文明建设的“六项原则”

2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上提出了新时代生态文明建设的六项主要原则：一是坚持人与自然和谐共生，要像保护眼睛一样保护生态环境，像对待生命一样对待生态环境，这是科学把握和正确处理人与自然关系的根本遵循。二是坚持绿水青山就是金山银山，构建

高质量现代化经济体系，加快形成节约资源和保护环境的空间格局、产业结构、生产方式、生活方式。三是坚持良好生态环境是最普惠的民生福祉，坚持生态惠民、生态利民、生态为民，不断满足人民日益增长的优美生态环境需要。四是坚持山水林田湖草是生命共同体，全方位、全地域、全过程开展生态文明建设，推动形成人与自然和谐发展现代化建设新格局。五是坚持用最严格制度最严密法治保护生态环境，让制度成为刚性的约束和不可触碰的高压线，用制度管权治吏、护蓝增绿。六是坚持共谋全球生态文明建设，深度参与全球环境治理，引导应对气候变化国际合作，与世界各国共同呵护好地球家园。

“六项原则”构成了一个紧密联系、有机统一的体系，深刻揭示了经济发展和环境保护的关系，为走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路提供了基本遵循。

10. Six Principles for Building an Eco-Civilization in the New Era

At the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018, Xi Jinping proposed six principles for building an eco-civilization in China:

First, China should pursue harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. Humanity should protect the

eco-environment as we protect our eyes, and cherish it as we cherish our own lives. This is a basic principle for balancing the relationship between man and nature.

Second, clear waters and green mountains are invaluable assets. China will build a modern economic system of high quality, and accelerate the formation of spatial configurations, industrial structures, production models and lifestyles that favor resource conservation and environmental protection.

Third, a good eco-environment is the most inclusive form of public wellbeing. China will deliver environmental benefits to the people and create a pleasant eco-environment to satisfy their demand.

Fourth, mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands are a community of life. China needs to make eco-environmental progress simultaneously in all respects, so as to develop a new model of modernization with humans developing in harmony with nature.

Fifth, China will protect the eco-environment with the strictest regulations and laws. Regulations must be made mandatory, so that they become a powerful deterrent and can effectively supervise officials and their exercise of power in

protecting blue skies and expanding green coverage.

Sixth, China will work with other countries to promote a global eco-civilization, closely participate in global environmental governance, and play a constructive role in international cooperation on climate change, to create a better homeland together.

Forming an indivisible whole, these six principles coordinate economic development and environmental protection, and guide China's development featuring increased production, higher living standards and healthy ecosystems.

11. 绿色发展

绿色是生命的象征，是大自然的底色。推动形成绿色发展方式和生活方式，是发展观的一场深刻革命。习近平指出，绿色发展，就其要义来讲，是要解决好人与自然和谐共生问题。这场深刻革命是对生产方式、生活方式、思维方式和价值观念的全方位、革命性变革。它突破了旧有发展思维、发展理念和发展模式，是对自然规律和经济社会可持续发展一般规律的深刻把握。

绿色发展的真谛是“取之有度，用之有节”，就是要调

整人的行为、纠正人的错误行为，从一味地利用自然、征服自然、改造自然向尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然转变，改变长期以来“大量生产、大量消耗、大量排放”的生产模式和消费模式，把经济活动、人的行为限制在自然资源和生态环境能够承受的限度内，给自然生态留下休养生息的时间和空间。绿色决定发展的成色，经济发展不再简单以国内生产总值增长率论英雄，而是按照统筹人与自然和谐发展的要求，从“有没有”转向发展“好不好”、质量“高不高”，追求绿色发展繁荣。

“十三五”期间，绿色发展被首次写入国家五年规划，污染防治力度加大，资源利用效率显著提升，生态环境明显改善。进入新发展阶段，“十四五”规划《纲要》再次强调了绿色发展在国家现代化建设全局中的战略地位，从资源利用效率、利用体系、绿色经济、政策体系等4个方面对加快发展方式绿色转型作出阐述。

顺应自然、保护生态的绿色发展昭示着人类的美好未来。建设绿色家园是各国人民的共同梦想，也是全球可持续发展的大势所趋。中国作为全球生态文明建设的重要参与者、贡献者、引领者，主张加快构筑尊崇自然、绿色发展的生态体系，共建清洁美丽世界。中国愿与世界各国共同呵护好地球家园，同筑生态文明之基，同走绿色发展之

路，让子孙后代既能享有丰富的物质财富，又能遥望星空、看见青山、闻到花香。

11. Green Development

Green symbolizes life and nature. Promoting eco-friendly development models and green ways of life is like a profound revolution in people's outlook on development. Xi Jinping points out that the purpose of green development, fundamentally speaking, is to achieve harmony between humanity and nature. This revolution will bring about overall changes to the models of production, ways of life, and thinking and values of the people. Abandoning the old mindset, approaches and growth models, it is reflective of the laws governing nature and sustainable economic and social development.

Green development means to take from nature at the proper time and to the proper extent. To this end, we as human beings have to regulate our behaviors, correct our wrongdoings, and shift from the previous activities of utilizing, conquering and transforming nature to respecting, accommodating and protecting nature. We must change the traditional model characterized by massive production,

massive consumption and massive emissions, keep economic and human activities within the carrying capacity of natural resources and the eco-environment, thus leaving time and space for nature to recuperate.

Green determines the quality of development. GDP is no longer a simple gauge of economic development. Quality is more important, so we ought to achieve economic prosperity through green development.

Green development was written into China's 13th Five-year Plan for 2016-2020. Greater efforts were made to prevent and control pollution, resources utilization efficiency was raised, and the eco-environment saw notable improvement. The strategic status of green development in China's overall modernization landscape was underscored, again, in its current 14th Five-year Plan for 2021-2025, which devotes a whole chapter to the subject of expediting the green transformation from four aspects: resource utilization efficiency and recycling system, green economy and policy system.

Green development that accommodates nature and protects the ecology bears on the future of humanity. Building

a green home is a shared dream of humanity and the global trend of sustainable development.

As an important participant, contributor and trailblazer in developing a global eco-civilization, China advocates jointly building a clean, beautiful world that respects nature and favors green development. It is ready to work with other countries to protect our planet, preserve what gives our planet life, and embrace green development, so as to ensure that future generations can continue to access material wealth and enjoy the wonders of the natural world.

12. 美丽中国

美丽中国是生态文明建设的重要目标，也是实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的重要内容。中共十八大把生态文明建设纳入中国特色社会主义事业“五位一体”总体布局，明确提出大力推进生态文明建设，努力建设美丽中国，实现中华民族永续发展。这标志着中国共产党对中国特色社会主义规律认识的进一步深化，表明了中国共产党加强生态文明建设的坚定意志和坚强决心。中共十九大深刻指出，生态文明建设是关系中华民族永续发展的根本大计，明确提出从 2035 年到本世纪中叶，在基本实现现代化的基础

上，再奋斗 15 年，把中国建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。

具体而言，建设美丽中国就是要按照尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的原则，秉持“既要金山银山，又要绿水青山”“绿水青山就是金山银山”的理念，贯彻节约资源和保护环境的基本国策，更加自觉地推动绿色发展、循环发展、低碳发展；就是要给自然留下更多修复空间，给农业留下更多良田，为子孙后代留下天蓝、地绿、水清的生产生活环境。

中共十八大以来，中共中央把生态文明建设摆在全局工作的突出位置，全面加强生态文明建设，开展了一系列根本性、开创性、长远性工作，坚决打赢打好污染防治攻坚战，统筹山水林田湖草沙治理，污染治理力度之大、制度出台频度之密、监管执法尺度之严、环境质量改善速度之快前所未有，生态文明建设从认识到实践都发生了历史性、转折性、全局性的变化。例如，实施山水林田湖草一体化生态保护和修复，开展国土绿化行动、全民绿色行动，推动长江经济带、黄河流域绿色发展，推进云南洱海治理、青海三江源保护，促进垃圾分类蔚然成风，实行最严格制度、最严密法治保护生态环境等。

中国梦的实现不以牺牲环境为代价，在发展经济的同

时，保护好生态环境。建设美丽中国，有利于中国的长远发展，也将助推全球可持续发展，更有助于实现人类共同的梦想——保护美丽地球、建设绿色家园。

12. A Beautiful China

A beautiful China is a major goal of the effort to build an eco-civilization. It is also an important part of the grand picture of national rejuvenation. The 18th National Congress of the CPC listed ecological progress along with economic, political, cultural and social progress in the Five-sphere Integrated Plan as the goals for building Chinese socialism, vowing to promote ecological progress, build a beautiful China and achieve sustainable development of the Chinese nation. This also showed the CPC's deeper understanding of socialist development and its firm resolution to build an eco-civilization.

The 19th National Congress of the CPC stated that building an eco-civilization is vital to sustain the Chinese nation's development. It set the goal of developing China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful by the mid-21st century, after achieving basic modernization by

2035.

To build a beautiful homeland, China needs to follow the principle of respecting, accommodating and protecting nature, and act on the understanding that lucid waters and lush mountains are themselves invaluable assets. China will continue its national policy on resource conservation and environmental protection, and promote green, circular and low-carbon development. The initiative underscores the need to leave more space for nature to renew itself, to keep more land for cultivation, and to bequeath a better working and living environment to future generations so that they can be blessed with blue sky, green fields and clear water.

Since 2012, the CPC central leadership has given priority to eco-civilization in China's overall work. Fundamental, pioneering and far-sighted efforts have been devoted to pollution prevention and control, with a holistic approach to conserving mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts.

There has been the highest intensity in pollution control, the most new policies and measures of ecological conservation, the strictest supervision and law enforcement,

and the fastest improvement of the environment. Historic, far-reaching changes have been made to people's awareness about eco-civilization and their own actions.

Relevant projects carried out include: integrated protection and restoration for mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands, large-scale land greening campaigns, nationwide green environment campaigns, eco-conservation of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the Yellow River Basin, improvement of the Erhai Lake in Yunnan, and environmental protection in the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang river sources in Qinghai. Waste sorting has been practiced across the country, and strict laws and regulations on eco-environmental protection have been enforced.

The Chinese Dream cannot be realized at the expense of the environment. A beautiful China will not only benefit the Chinese people, but also promote sustainable development around the world. It will help with the building of a beautiful earth and a better homeland for all.

建设重点

FOCUS OF EFFORTS



二、建设重点

II. Focus of Efforts

13. 低碳发展

低碳发展，就是一种以低耗能、低污染、低排放为特征的可持续发展模式，对经济和社会的可持续发展具有重要意义。它要求推进能源革命，优化能源生产消费结构，落实节能优先方针，发展新能源和可再生能源，构建清洁低碳、安全高效的能源体系，不断降低二氧化碳等温室气体排放强度。

中共十八大以来，中国坚持当前和长远兼顾、减缓和适应全面推进，探索低碳发展道路，提高气候变化应对能力，树立负责任大国形象。一是控制温室气体排放，优化能源结构，节约能源和提高能效，增加森林、草原、湿地、海洋碳汇，控制能源、工业、农牧业等领域二氧化碳、甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳、六氟化硫等温室气体排放。二是提高适应能力，特别是应对极端天气事件的能力，加强监测、预警和预防，提高农业、林业、水资源等重点领域和生态脆弱地区适应气候变化水平。三是推动低碳发展试点，推进省区、城市、城镇、产业园区、社区试点，努

力建设低碳社会。四是参与气候变化国际谈判，坚持共同但有区别的责任原则、公平原则、各自能力原则，建设性地参与应对气候变化国际谈判，推动建立公平合理的全球应对气候变化格局。

“十四五”时期，中国生态文明建设进入了以降碳为重点战略方向、推动减污降碳协同增效、促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型、实现生态环境质量改善由量变到质变的关键时期。中国将坚定不移走生态优先、绿色低碳的高质量发展道路，坚持不懈推动绿色低碳发展。中国力争 2030 年前实现碳达峰，2060 年前实现碳中和，是以习近平同志为核心的中共中央经过深思熟虑作出的重大战略决策，也是中国向世界作出的庄严承诺。

13. Low-Carbon Development

Low-carbon development is a model of sustainable growth featuring low energy consumption, low pollution and low emission. Pursuing low-carbon development means to carry out an energy revolution, improve the structure of energy production and consumption, implement a policy that prioritizes energy conservation, develop new energy and renewable energy, build an energy system that is clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient, and keep reducing emissions

of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas.

Since 2012, China has looked out for both current and long-term needs, advanced both mitigation and adaptation, and explored a path of low-carbon development while also improving its capability to address climate change as a responsible major country.

First, it has endeavored to control greenhouse gas emission by the fields of energy, industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, improve energy mix, promote conservation and efficient use of energy, and enhance carbon sink of forests, grasslands, wetlands and the sea.

Second, it has increased its capacity to respond to climate change, especially extreme weathers. Through reinforced monitoring, early warning and prevention, the capacity against climate change has been raised in agriculture, forestry, water resource and other key fields and ecologically vulnerable regions.

Third, it has carried out pilot projects of low-carbon development, in different provinces, autonomous regions, cities and towns, industrial parks and communities, with the goal of building a low-carbon society.

Fourth, it has participated in international talks on climate change in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, equity and respective capabilities of all countries, and played a constructive role in promoting a fair, rational global framework to address climate change.

The 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025) is key for China to build an eco-civilization. During this period, the focus will be on reducing pollution and carbon dioxide emissions along with comprehensive transformation toward green economic and social development, so that the eco-environment will see quantitative changes followed by qualitative changes.

China will prioritize eco-environmental conservation and pursue green, low-carbon and high-quality development. It will strive to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. This is a strategic decision made by the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core, and also a serious promise made by China to the rest of the world.

14. 循环发展

循环发展，就是从发展模式角度界定循环经济，旨在建立循环型工业、农业、服务业产业体系，实现生产系统和生活系统的循环链接，形成“资源—产品—废弃—再生资源”的集约型增长模式。

循环发展是中国经济社会发展的一项重大战略，是建设生态文明、推动绿色发展的重要途径。2017年5月，国家发展改革委等14个部委联合印发《循环发展引领行动》，提出循环发展的基本原则，即坚持以绿色转型为方向，坚持以制度建设为关键，坚持以创新开放为驱动，坚持以协调共享为支撑；同时，明确循环发展的主要目标，即绿色循环低碳产业体系初步形成，城镇循环发展体系基本建立，新的资源战略保障体系基本构建，绿色生活方式基本形成。

14. Circular Development

Circular development is a model of economic development that aims to build a circular system for industry, agriculture and tertiary industry, which integrates production and living systems, thus forming an intensive growth model featuring resources—products—wastes—recycled resources.

Circular development is a major strategy for China's economic and social development. It's an effective way to

promote green development and build an eco-civilization. In May 2017, 14 ministries and commissions including the National Development and Reform Commission issued an action plan for circular development. The document stated that circular development will follow green transformation as the direction, which will be propelled by innovation, backed by institutional improvement, and supported by coordination for sharing. The major goals of circular development are to introduce a green, circular and low-carbon industrial system, an urban circular development system, a strategic supply system of resources, and new ways of life for the people.

15. 绿色低碳循环发展经济体系

生态环境保护 and 经济发展是辩证统一、相辅相成的，建设生态文明、推动绿色低碳循环发展，不仅可以满足人民日益增长的优美生态环境需要，而且可以推动实现更高质量、更有效率、更加公平、更可持续、更为安全的发展，走出一条生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路。

建立健全绿色低碳循环发展经济体系，促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型，是解决中国资源环境生态问题的基础之策。2021年2月，国务院印发《关于加快建立健全绿色

《关于完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念做好碳达峰碳中和工作的意见》、《2030年前碳达峰行动方案》、《绿色低碳循环发展经济体系的指导意见》，用全生命周期理念厘清了绿色低碳循环发展经济体系建设过程，明确了经济全链条绿色发展要求，强调使发展建立在高效利用资源、严格保护生态环境、有效控制温室气体排放的基础上，统筹推进高质量发展和高水平保护，确保实现碳达峰碳中和目标，为全方位全过程推行绿色规划、绿色设计、绿色投资、绿色建设、绿色生产、绿色流通、绿色生活、绿色消费，提出了一系列可操作、可落地的政策措施，首次从全局高度对建立健全绿色低碳循环发展的经济体系作出顶层设计和总体部署。

15. An Economic Structure Facilitating Green, Low-Carbon and Circular Development

Eco-environmental protection and economic development are mutually reinforcing. Building an eco-civilization and promoting green, low-carbon and circular development will satisfy people's increasing demand for a pleasant environment, and support fairer and safer development that is of higher quality, more efficient and more sustainable, and features increased production, higher living standards and healthy ecosystems.

Building a sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon and circular development, and promoting a green transformation in every aspect of economic and social development is an essential way to solve China's problems related to resources and eco-environment.

In February 2012, the State Council released a document on accelerating the establishment of such an economic structure, which defined the life-cycle process with specific demands, and emphasized that development must be based on efficient use of resources, strict protection of the eco-environment, and effective control of greenhouse gas emissions. The document pointed out that a holistic approach to high-quality development and high-standard protection would guarantee China's effort to peak carbon dioxide emissions and achieve carbon neutrality. For this end, it rolled out a number of practical and applicable policies and measures to support eco-friendly planning, designing, investment, construction, production, logistics, lifestyle and consumption. This was China's first top-level design and overall plan for building a sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon and circular development.

16. 国土空间开发保护格局

国土空间是国家和民族最宝贵的自然资源，是生态文明建设的空间载体。不同的国土空间，自然状况不同，需要根据其主体功能定位确定开发内容和发展的主要任务，构建科学合理的空间格局。2015年9月，中共中央、国务院印发《生态文明体制改革总体方案》，首次提出构建国土空间开发保护制度。2017年10月，中共十九大进一步提出，构建国土空间开发保护制度，完善主体功能区配套政策，建立以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系。

构建国土空间开发保护制度，就是按照人口、资源、环境相均衡，生产空间、生活空间、生态空间三大功能空间科学布局，经济效益、社会效益、生态效益三类效益有机统一的原则，以法律为依据，以空间规划为基础，以用途管制和市场化机制为手段，严格控制国土空间开发强度，调整优化空间结构，促进生产空间集约高效、生活空间宜居适度、生态空间山清水秀，给自然留下更多修复空间，给农业留下更多良田，给子孙留下天蓝、地绿、水净的美好家园。

国土空间规划是国家空间发展的指南、可持续发展的空间蓝图，是各类开发保护建设活动的基本依据。2019年

1 月，中共中央、国务院印发《关于建立国土空间规划体系并监督实施的若干意见》，提出建立“五级三类四体系”的国土空间规划体系，将主体功能区规划、土地利用规划、城乡规划等空间规划融合为统一的国土空间规划，实现“多规合一”，强化国土空间规划对各专项规划的指导约束作用，这标志着国土空间规划体系顶层设计和“四梁八柱”基本形成。

2021 年 3 月，“十四五”规划《纲要》明确将优化国土空间开发保护格局作为“十四五”时期生态文明建设的一个主要目标，提出立足资源环境承载能力，发挥各地区比较优势，促进各类要素合理流动和高效集聚，推动形成主体功能明显、优势互补、高质量发展的国土空间开发保护新格局。中国构建国土空间开发保护新格局是建设人与自然和谐共生现代化的需要，对全球经济发展和生态安全具有举足轻重的作用。

16. Territorial Space Development and Protection

Territorial space is the most valuable natural resource of a country. It is the spatial carrier of an eco-civilization. The conditions of different types of territorial space vary, so different development tasks and goals shall be determined for

specific functional zones to form a rational layout.

In September 2015, the central authorities issued an Overall Plan to Reform the System for Developing an Eco-civilization, conceiving the idea of building systems for developing and protecting territorial space. In October 2017, the 19th National Congress of the CPC announced to establish systems for developing and protecting territorial space, improve supporting policies on functional zones, and develop a system of protected areas composed mainly of national parks.

In creating systems for developing and protecting territorial space, China will work to strike a balance among population, resources and the environment, allot space to production, daily life and ecological development as appropriate, and coordinate the economic, social and ecological benefits. It will apply law-based, market-oriented regulation over the use of land, control the intensity of land development, and adjust the spatial structure, so as to ensure efficient use of production space and maintain a pleasant living space and a beautiful eco-environment. With this, there will be more space for nature to restore itself, more fertile

land for agriculture, and a homeland with blue skies, green vegetation and clear waters for future generations.

A territorial space plan is a blueprint for sustainable development of China's territorial space, and offers guidance for various developing and protecting activities. In early 2019, the central authorities published their decision on setting up a system for territorial space planning and on supervising relevant implementation. Current separate plans for functional zoning, land use and urban-rural development will be rolled into one for national territorial space development and protection. This all-in-one plan is the top-level design with a binding effect on various special development plans. This implies a pertinent institutional framework will be set up.

The 14th Five-year Plan, published in March 2021, lists better development and protection of territorial space as one of the major objectives to be achieved during the period 2021-2025. The land use planning will be based on the carrying capacity of resources and the environment and the comparative strengths of various regions, in a way that promotes rational flows and efficient concentration of production factors and high-quality development by

enhancing distinctive functions of each area and leveraging complementary strengths.

The effort to develop and protect its territorial space will benefit China's modernization with harmony between man and nature. It is also vital to global economic development and ecological security.

17. 统筹山水林田湖草系统治理

山水林田湖草是一个生命共同体。人的命脉在田，田的命脉在水，水的命脉在山，山的命脉在土，土的命脉在林和草，这个生命共同体是人类生存发展的物质基础。习近平关于“山水林田湖草是生命共同体”的重要论述，进一步唤醒了人类尊重自然、关爱生命的意识和情感，为新时代推进生态文明建设提供了行动指南。

统筹山水林田湖草系统治理，就是坚持山水林田湖草是生命共同体，按照生态系统的整体性、系统性及其内在规律，统筹考虑自然生态各要素、山上山下、地上地下、陆地海洋以及流域上下游，进行整体保护、系统修复、综合治理，增强生态系统循环能力，维护生态平衡。

统筹山水林田湖草系统治理，要深入实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程，增强生态产品生产能力，开展大

规模国土绿化行动，加快水土流失和荒漠化、石漠化综合治理，扩大湖泊、湿地面积，保护生物多样性，着力扩大环境容量生态空间，全面提升自然生态系统稳定性和生态服务功能，筑牢生态安全屏障。

17. A Holistic Approach to Conserving the Mountains, Rivers, Forests, Farmlands, Lakes and Grasslands

Mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands are a community of life. The lifeline of humans rests with farmlands, that of farmlands with water, that of water with mountains, that of mountains with earth, and that of earth with forests and grasslands. This community of life is the material basis for the survival and development of humanity.

This vision of Xi Jinping raises people's consciousness of respecting nature and their affection toward life. It serves as a guide to action on building an eco-civilization in the new era.

This holistic approach follows the innate laws of the ecosystems to achieve systematic results of protection and restoration, giving consideration to a full range of ecological

factors – up or down the mountains, above or under the ground, on the land and in the oceans, upstream and downstream of river basins, so as to increase the circulation of the ecosystems and maintain ecological balance.

China will implement major projects to protect and restore key ecosystems, increase the production capacity of eco-products, conduct large-scale afforestation campaigns, accelerate comprehensive control of soil erosion, desertification and stony deserts, expand lakes and wetlands, and protect biodiversity. This will help enlarge the environmental carrying capacity, make all natural ecosystems more stable and better able to provide services, and safeguard national ecological security.

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national ecological security.

18. 新时代生态经济体系

2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上提出，建立以产业生态化和生态产业化为主体的生态经济体系，并以此作为生态文明体系构建的重要一环，进一步明确经济发展和生态环境保护的辩证统一关系，为生态文明建设指明了方向。

产业生态化着眼于从产业布局、结构调整、全生命周期资源环境管理、技术进步与创新、激励和约束机制等方面着力推进传统产业的生态化转型，以“农业、工业、服务业+生态”的模式，让产业更绿、绿色产业更多。

生态产业化秉承“绿水青山就是金山银山”“保护生态环境就是保护生产力，改善生态环境就是发展生产力”“人不负青山，青山定不负人”的生态理念，明确生态本身就是经济，用产业规律推动生态建设，将生态优势变为产业优势，通过直接市场交易、政府生态购买、特许经营等路径，结合不同类型生态资源特点，探索发展经济与保护环境相结合的新路，支撑永续发展。

18. An Eco-Friendly Economy in the New Era

Speaking at the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018, Xi Jinping called for developing an economy highlighting eco-friendly industries and industrialization of environmental protection activities, and taking this as a key step in building an eco-civilization. This integrates economic development and environmental protection, and points the right direction for ecological progress.

Eco-friendly industries focus on eco-transformation of traditional industries in such aspects as industrial layout, structural adjustment, whole-life resource and environmental management, technological advances and innovation, and incentive and constraint mechanisms. The ecological awareness will permeate agriculture, industry and tertiary industry to make them all green.

Industrialization of environmental protection activities is based on such visions that “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets” “preserving the environment is to develop productive forces” and “green mountains will never fail the people who protect green mountains.” It implies that ecology is itself the economy and industrial growth will

benefit ecological conservation. By turning ecological features into industrial strength, and through market transaction, government purchase of eco-products, and franchised operation, new ways will be explored to coordinate economic development and environmental protection for sustainable development based on local ecological resources.

19. 生态城市

生态城市建设是人类探索与自然和谐相处聚居模式的智慧选择，是实现中国城市可持续发展的长远战略选择，其内涵是建设自然—社会—经济相互依赖的复合生态系统，实现环境友好、社会公平、经济发展的可持续性。生态城市的概念阐明了生态环境在民生改善、人与自然相处中的重要地位，是对人民群众日益增长的优美生态环境需要的积极回应。建设生态城市，就是将优美的生态环境作为党和政府必须提供的基本公共服务，让人民群众在天蓝、地绿、水净的环境中生产生活，不断提升优美生态环境给人民群众带来的获得感、幸福感、安全感。

从经济学的角度讲，生态化是一种最高效率的资源配置；从城市建设的规律看，促进城市的可持续发展是一个漫长的过程。近年来，中国城市全面推进资源节约和循环

利用，降低能耗物耗，在城市空间、环境、产业、建筑、交通、能源等方面进行了有力的生态探索，孕育出花园城市、绿色城市、园林城市、山水城市等不同的生态城市类型。同时，建设生态城市还应充分理解城市居民的生活需求，将生态环境建设融入生活和工作中，通过环境建设引导、改变生活方式，最终实现城市居民生态观念和意识的提升。

19. Eco-Cities

Building eco-cities is a smart choice for humanity to achieve harmonious coexistence with nature. It is a farsighted strategic choice for sustainable development of Chinese cities. The goal is to build complex ecosystems featuring nature-society-economy interdependence, and ensure protection of the environment, social fairness and sustainable growth of the economy.

The idea of eco-cities highlights ecology in improving people's wellbeing and in the coexistence of man and nature. It is a positive response to the people's desire for a beautiful eco-environment. The CPC and the Chinese government takes building eco-cities as a basic public service they must provide, so that the people will live and work in an environment with

blue skies, green vegetation and clear waters, which will bring them a stronger sense of benefit, happiness and security.

From the perspective of economics, building eco-cities is an efficient way of resource allocation. From the perspective of urban construction, sustainable development of cities is a long process.

In recent years, Chinese cities have advanced resource conservation and recycling across the board, and cut consumption of energy and materials regarding urban space and environment, industrial development, urban buildings, transportation and utilization of energies, thus building themselves into garden cities, green cities, or cities of beautiful mountains and waters. Eco-cities also accommodate the living demands of their residents, spread ecological awareness in their daily life and work, and guide the people to gradually adopt an eco-friendly lifestyle.

20. 绿色供应链

绿色供应链以绿色制造和供应链管理理论为基础，将环境保护纳入物料获取、加工、包装、仓储、运输、使用、报废和回收处理的全生命周期中，加强产品环境管理，追

求环境影响最小化、资源效率最大化，是涉及供应商、生产厂、销售商和用户的绿色管理理念、行动指南和转型方向。

中共中央、国务院高度重视现代供应链创新发展。中共十九大提出要在现代供应链等领域培育新增长点、形成新动能。2018年4月，商务部等8部门联合下发《关于开展供应链创新与应用试点的通知》，以构建绿色供应链为重点，引导地方和企业践行绿色发展理念，发展全过程全环节的绿色供应链体系，促进生态环境质量改善。

绿色供应链的构建，将有效发挥政府和市场作用，服务和支撑绿色发展。一方面，地方政府既要率先垂范，强化政府绿色采购等行为，又要建章立制，为绿色供应链提供制度保障，最终将治理环境的压力、绿色发展的动力传导到产业链条上的每个企业。另一方面，绿色供应链上的每家企业，无论是供应商还是采购商，都要全面履行环境治理主体责任，实现环境成本合理分担、环境风险整体防控，争取消费者和公众支持，从而获得更为稳定、长久、可持续的市场竞争力。

20. Green Supply Chain

Green supply chain is built on the concepts of management of green manufacturing and supply chains, with

environmental protection incorporated into every activity from goods and materials supply, processing, packaging and storage to their transportation, use, discarding and recycling. Product-related environmental management needs to be enhanced to minimize the impacts on the environment and maximize the efficiency of resource utilization. Green ideas will guide the suppliers, producers, sellers and customers to change their attitudes and management.

The Chinese central authorities set store by innovative development of modern supply chains. The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress championed the idea of fostering new growth areas and drivers of growth in modern supply chains.

In April 2018, eight central ministries or regulatory bodies including the Ministry and Commerce jointly issued a circular about innovative development of modern supply chains. Eligible cities and enterprises were encouraged to apply to be pilots in building green supply chains to gain experience in environmental improvement.

In building green supply chains, the government and the market will play their role to support green development. On

the one hand, the local governments should take the lead in green procurement, adopt relevant institutions to support the green supply chains, and thus pass on the pressure and motivation of environmental improvement to each and every enterprise on the whole industrial chain. On the other hand, these enterprises, purchasers or suppliers, also need to assume their responsibilities in environmental improvement, share the cost, control the risks, and seek support from the customers and the general public, so as to gain themselves stable and sustainable market competitiveness.

21. 绿色金融

发展绿色金融，是实现绿色发展的重要措施，也是供给侧结构性改革的重要内容。2016年8月，中国人民银行等7部委联合印发《关于构建绿色金融体系的指导意见》，明确绿色金融的内涵为支持改善环境质量、应对气候变化和资源节约高效利用的经济活动，即对环保、节能、清洁能源、绿色交通、绿色建筑等领域的项目投融资、运营和风险管理等提供的金融服务。中共十九大报告进一步将发展绿色金融作为推进绿色发展的路径之一。构建绿色金融体系，不仅有助于加快国家经济向绿色化转型，也有利于

促进环保、新能源、节能等领域的技术进步，加快培育新的经济增长点，提升经济增长潜力。

中国是全球首个建立比较完整的绿色金融政策体系的经济体。近年来，中国绿色金融发展迅速，在激励措施、地方试点、绿色债券、绿色产业基金、环境压力测试、绿色评估与认证等领域走在世界前列。2012 年至今，中国银监会、中国人民银行、国家发展改革委、沪深交易所等多个部门先后发布了关于绿色信贷、绿色债券发行、绿色公司债、绿色金融体系等一揽子文件。浙江、江西、广东、贵州、新疆、甘肃等 6 省（区）部分地区获批建设各有侧重、各具特色的绿色金融改革创新试验区，在体制机制上探索出可复制可推广的有益经验。

21. Green Finance

Green finance is a major measure to pursue green development. It is also a part of the supply-side structural reform.

In August 2018, the People's Bank of China and six other central ministries and regulatory bodies issued a document of guidance on building a green financial system. It defined green finance as activities supporting environmental protection, addressing climate change, and promoting

conservation and efficient use of resources. To be specific, these include financial services to the investment and fund-raising, operation and risk control of eco-friendly, energy-saving and clean energy projects, green transportation and green buildings.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress listed green finance as one way to promote green development. Building a green financial system will help expedite green transformation of China's economy, and benefit technological advances in eco-friendly and energy-saving sectors and new energies, accelerate the foster of new growth areas, and unlock the potential for growth.

China is the world's first economy to have established a relatively complete policy system for green finance. In recent years, China's green finance has grown rapidly, leading the rest of the world in such sectors as incentive measures, local pilots, green bonds, green industrial funds, environmental pressure test, and green assessment and certification.

Since 2012, the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the People's Bank of China, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Shanghai Exchange and the

Shenzhen Exchange have issued a slew of documents regarding green credit, green bonds issuance, green corporate bonds, and green financial system. Some regions in Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Xinjiang and Zhejiang have been approved to build pilot zones for green finance reform and innovation with respective focuses and features, and their successful institutional practices may be replicated in other parts of China.

22. 绿色科技

绿色科技,是以保护人体健康和人类赖以生存的环境、促进经济社会可持续发展为主要内容的科技创新活动,覆盖能源节约、环境保护等领域,涉及绿色产品研发、绿色生产工艺设计,新材料、新能源和可再生能源开发,绿色消费和消费方式改进,绿色政策法规、环境保理论等方面。

绿色科技是发展绿色经济、保护生态环境、推进生态文明建设的重要技术保障。推进绿色发展、建设美丽中国,必须依靠和积极发挥科技创新作用,把绿色科技推广与应用与自主研发紧密结合起来,把整合现有科技资源与布局未来科技创新紧密结合起来,把加强生态环境治理修复与促

进产业结构调整紧密结合起来，突破制约发展方式转变和可持续发展的重大科学问题和关键技术，为生态文明建设提供知识基础、科学依据和技术支撑，促进人类社会可持续发展，促进人与自然和谐共生。

22. Green Technology

Green technology refers to technological innovation that aims to protect human health and the environment in which human live, and promote sustainable economic and social development. Such innovation involves energy saving, environment protection, research and development of green products, green production techniques and design, development of new materials and new and renewable energies, green consumption and improvement of consumption modes, green policies and regulations, and theories on environmental protection.

Green technology provides important guarantee to developing green economy, protecting the eco-environment, and building an eco-civilization. Green development and a beautiful China relies on technological innovation. Application of green technology should go hand in hand with independent research and development, integration of existing

technological resources should have future innovation in mind, and improvement and restoration of the eco-environment should be closely connected with industrial structure adjustment, so as to solve significant scientific issues and key technologies that hinder the transformation of the growth model and the sustainable development, provide knowledge, scientific theory and technological support for an eco-civilization, and promote sustainability of humanity and harmony between man and nature.

23. 农业绿色发展

推进农业绿色发展是农业发展观的一场深刻革命，是加快农业现代化、促进农业可持续发展的重大举措，其内涵在于让生态环保成为现代农业的明显标志，让绿色发展成为农业发展方式的战略选择。推进农业绿色发展，对保障国家粮食、资源和生态安全，守住绿水青山、建设美丽中国，维系当代人福祉和保障子孙后代永续发展具有重大意义。

农业绿色发展以尊重自然为前提，以统筹经济、社会、生态效益为目标，以利用各种现代化技术为依托，将绿色导向贯穿农业发展全过程，重视资源节约、环境友好、生

态保育、产品质量，实现生产与生态协调发展，全面建立以绿色生态为导向的制度体系，基本形成与资源环境承载力相匹配、与生产生活生态相协调的农业发展格局；努力实现耕地数量不减少、耕地质量不降低、地下水不超采，化肥、农药使用量零增长，秸秆、畜禽粪污、农膜等农业废弃物全利用，实现农业可持续发展、农民生活更加富裕、乡村更加美丽宜居，让人民群众在分享发展红利的同时，更充分地享受绿色福利，使生态文明建设成果更好地惠及全体人民。

23. Green Development of Agriculture

Green development of agriculture means a profound revolution of people's outlook on agriculture. It is a major measure to accelerate agricultural modernization and promote sustainable development of agriculture. Eco-environment protection will be an apparent hallmark of modern agriculture, and green development will be a strategic choice for agriculture.

Promoting green development of agriculture is significant to guaranteeing China's food, resource and ecological security, building a beautiful China with green mountains and clear waters, enhancing the wellbeing of the

Chinese people, and sustaining the development of the Chinese nation.

Green development of agriculture must be based on respecting nature, take coordinating economic, social and ecological benefits as the goal and utilizing modern technologies as the support, and make green awareness dominate the whole process of agricultural development. With emphasis on resource conservation, environment protection, ecological conservation and product quality, progress in production and ecology will be coordinated, and ecology-oriented institutions will be established, thus creating a condition wherein agricultural development matches the carrying capacity of resources and the environment, with balance among production, living environments and ecology.

Along with green development of agriculture, the total area of arable land will not decrease, the quality of the farmland will not worsen, there will be no over-abstraction of underground water and no increase in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and the livestock and poultry waste, crop straw and agricultural plastic sheeting will all be recycled. Agriculture will maintain sustainable growth,

farmers will lead a better life, and the countryside will become beautiful and livable. The people will share the fruit of development, fully enjoy the green benefits, and the results of eco-civilization will reach each and everyone.

24. 乡村振兴

中共十九大作出了实施乡村振兴战略的重大决策，在建设社会主义新农村的基础上，明确提出“产业兴旺、生态宜居、乡风文明、治理有效、生活富裕”的总要求，全面提升农村发展的内涵。

生态宜居是乡村振兴的内在要求。从生态文明建设的角度看，乡村是生态环境的主体区域，生态是乡村最大的发展优势。以生态产业化带动乡村居民增收致富，推动农业绿色发展和农村环境改善，使农业更生态、农村更宜居，是实现乡村生态文明建设的关键。实施乡村振兴战略，推行绿色发展方式和生活方式，要加强农村突出环境问题的综合治理，增加农业生态产品和服务供给，加强农村资源环境保护，强化农业面源污染防治，扩大耕地轮作休耕试点，实施山水林田湖草综合治理，保护好绿水青山和清新纯净的田园风光。

24. Rural Revitalization

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress made rural revitalization a national strategy. Based on the progress in building a new socialist countryside, the report set the general requirements of building the rural areas with thriving businesses, pleasant living environments, good social etiquette and civility, effective governance, and prosperous life. This will enhance the overall quality of rural development.

Creating pleasant living environments is an inherent requirement for rural revitalization. From the perspective of eco-civilization, the rural areas account for a large area in the ecological environment, and ecology is the biggest strength of rural areas. Industrialization of environmental protection activities will help the villagers increase income, promote green development of agriculture, and improve the rural environments, so that agriculture will be eco-friendly and the rural areas become livable. It is a key approach to building a rural eco-civilization.

In implementing the rural revitalization strategy and promoting green development model and green ways of life, greater efforts will be needed to resolve prominent

environmental problems, increase eco-products and service provision, enhance resource and environment protection, intensify the prevention and control of agricultural pollution from non-point sources, and expand trials in crop rotation and keeping land fallow. A holistic approach will be followed to conserve the mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands, and protect lucid waters and lush mountains, so as to preserve a fresh and clean homeland for the people.

25. 实现碳达峰、碳中和

碳达峰，即二氧化碳排放量达到历史最高值，然后经过平台期进入持续下降的过程，也是二氧化碳排放量由增转降的历史拐点。碳中和，即通过能效提升和能源替代将人为活动排放的二氧化碳减至最低程度，然后通过森林碳汇或捕集等其他方式抵消掉二氧化碳的排放，实现源与汇的平衡。

2020年9月，习近平在第七十五届联合国大会一般性辩论上发表重要讲话，宣布中国将提高国家自主贡献力度，二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。2021年3月，习近平主持召开中央财经委员会第九次会议，明确将碳达峰、碳中和纳入生态文明

建设整体布局。中国力争 2030 年前实现碳达峰，2060 年前实现碳中和，是中国基于推动构建人类命运共同体的责任担当和实现可持续发展的内在要求作出的重大战略决策。

实现碳达峰、碳中和，是一场广泛而深刻的经济社会变革，要推动经济社会发展建立在资源高效利用和绿色低碳发展的基础之上。

要坚定不移贯彻新发展理念，坚持系统观念，处理好发展和减排、整体和局部、短期和中长期的关系，以经济社会发展全面绿色转型为引领，以能源绿色低碳发展为关键，加快形成节约资源和保护环境的产业结构、生产方式、生活方式、空间格局，坚定不移走生态优先、绿色低碳的高质量发展道路。

要坚持全国统筹，强化顶层设计，发挥制度优势，压实各方责任，根据各地实际分类施策。要把节约能源资源放在首位，实行全面节约战略，倡导简约适度、绿色低碳生活方式。要坚持政府和市场两手发力，强化科技和制度创新，深化能源和相关领域改革，形成有效的激励约束机制。要加强国际交流合作，有效统筹国内国际能源资源。要加强风险识别和管控，处理好减污降碳和能源安全、产业链供应链安全、粮食安全、群众正常生活的关系。

25. Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality

Carbon peak means that the emission of carbon dioxide reaches the historic high and then after a platform period, begins to decrease continuously. Carbon peak is the vaulting point in carbon dioxide emission. Carbon neutrality refers to achieving a balance between carbon emission and carbon sinks by way of enhancing energy efficiency and energy replacement to minimize the carbon dioxide emission by human activities and then offset such emission with forest carbon sinks or ways like sequestration.

In his speech at the General Debate of the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2020, President Xi Jinping announced that China would scale up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, and strive to have carbon dioxide emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

When presiding over a meeting of the Central Financial Committee in March 2021, Xi added the targets of carbon peak and carbon neutrality to China's overall plan for ecological conservation.

This strategic decision is out of China's sense of

responsibility to build a global community of shared future and its own need to pursue sustainable development.

Fulfilling the targets of carbon peak and carbon neutrality will bring about an extensive and profound revolution to the economy and society, and make efficient utilization and green, low-carbon development a solid foundation for the economy and society.

China will stay committed to the new development philosophy and system-based thinking, and balance development and emission reduction, overall and regional interests, and short-term and medium- and long-term development. While promoting greener economic and social development in all respects, it will highlight green, low-carbon development of energies, accelerate the formation of industrial structures, production models, lifestyles and spatial configurations that favor resource conservation and environmental protection, prioritize ecological conservation and pursue green, low-carbon and high-quality development.

National unified management and top-level design is important to leverage China's institutional strengths, and all parties concerned must assume their responsibilities and adopt

policies applicable to local conditions.

Prioritizing energy and resource conservation, China will encourage conservation across the board, and encourage simple, moderate, green and low-carbon ways of life. The government and the market will play their due roles, technological and institutional innovation will be reinforced, and the reform will further in the energy and related sectors, thus forming effective incentive and constraint mechanisms. China will increase its international cooperation, and coordinate domestic and international energy resources. It will enhance risk identification and control, and well balance pollution and emission reduction and energy security, industrial and supply chains security, food security, and normal life of the general public.

26. 大气污染防治行动计划

中共中央、国务院高度重视大气污染防治工作。2013年9月，国务院印发《大气污染防治行动计划》（简称“大气十条”），以保障人民群众健康为出发点，按照政府调控与市场调节相结合、全面推进与重点突破相配合、区域协作与属地管理相协调、总量减排与质量改善相同步的总体

要求，提出要加快形成“政府统领、企业施治、市场驱动、公众参与”的大气污染防治机制，本着“谁污染、谁负责，多排放、多负担，节能减排得收益、获补偿”的原则，实施分区域、分阶段治理。

《大气污染防治行动计划》确定了十个方面的措施，即加大综合治理力度，减少多污染物排放；调整优化产业结构，推动产业转型升级；加快企业技术改造，提高科技创新能力；加快调整能源结构，增加清洁能源供应；严格节能环保准入，优化产业空间布局；发挥市场机制作用，完善环境经济政策；健全法律法规体系，严格依法监督管理；建立区域协作机制，统筹区域环境治理；建立监测预警应急体系，妥善应对重污染天气；明确政府企业和社会的责任，动员全民参与环境保护。

2018年7月，国务院印发《打赢蓝天保卫战三年行动计划》，明确了大气污染防治工作的总体思路、基本目标、主要任务和保障措施，提出了打赢蓝天保卫战的时间表和路线图。到2020年，全国地级及以上城市优良天数比率为87%，全国PM_{2.5}平均浓度为33微克/立方米，6项主要污染物平均浓度同比均明显下降，超额实现“十三五”提出的总体目标和量化指标，《打赢蓝天保卫战三年行动计划》圆满收官。“十四五”时期，中国将深入开展污染防治行动，

加强城市大气质量达标管理,持续改善京津冀及周边地区、汾渭平原、长三角地区空气质量,基本消除重污染天气。

26. Air Pollution Prevention and Control

Action Plan

China's central authorities have attached great importance to air pollution prevention and control. In September 2013, the State Council released the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan. Proceeding from protecting the health of the people, the document set the general requirements of coordinating government control and market regulation, overall progress and breakthrough in key points, regional cooperation and local management, and simultaneous reduction of total emissions and quality improvement. The document also announced to put in place a mechanism with government guidance, actions by enterprises, market drive and public participation in air pollution control. The principles to follow were that those who pollute must be held accountable, the more emissions, the heavier responsibilities, and those who save energy and reduce emissions will receive benefit and compensation. Regional specific measures will be taken in a step by step manner.

The document listed measures in ten aspects:

- * increasing comprehensive treatment to reduce the discharge of varied pollutants,
- * improving industrial structure to promote transformation and upgrading,
- * accelerating technical renovation of enterprises to enhance their technological innovation capacity,
- * moving faster to adjust the energy mix to provide more clean energy,
- * raising the market access threshold of energy-saving and environmental protection sectors to improve the industrial spatial layout,
- * letting the market play its role and improving economic policies related to environmental protection,
- * building a sound legal system and exercising strict supervision and management,
- * setting up regional cooperation mechanisms to coordinate environmental protection,
- * introducing a monitoring, early warning and emergency response system to address heavy air pollution, and

* defining the responsibilities of government bodies, enterprises and the public and encouraging the whole society to join the effort.

In July 2018, the State Council promulgated a Three-year Action Plan for Blue Skies, outlining the principles, goals, tasks and measures with a timetable and road map. This plan was fulfilled as expected. By the end of 2020, air quality of cities at or above prefecture level were good or excellent for 87% of the year, the fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration was 33 micrograms per cubic meters, and the average concentration of six major pollutants had dropped by a notable margin year on year, thus surpassing the overall goals and quantitative targets set in the 13th Five-year Plan for 2016-2020.

China will continue its pollution prevention and control in the 14th Five-year Plan for 2021-2025. It will improve the management for meeting air quality standards in urban areas, continue to improve the air quality in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and adjacent areas, the Fenhe-Weihe Plain and the Yangtze River Delta, and basically eliminate heavy air pollution.

27. 水污染防治行动计划

中共中央、国务院高度重视水污染防治工作。2015年4月，国务院印发《水污染防治行动计划》（简称“水十条”），以改善水环境质量为核心，按照“节水优先、空间均衡、系统治理、两手发力”的原则，贯彻“安全、清洁、健康”方针，对江河湖海实施分流域、分区域、分阶段科学治理，要求形成“政府统领、企业施治、市场驱动、公众参与”的水污染防治新机制，系统推进水污染防治、水生态保护和水资源管理。

《水污染防治行动计划》确定了十个方面的措施，即全面控制污染物排放；推动经济结构转型升级；着力节约保护水资源；强化科技支撑；充分发挥市场机制作用；严格环境执法监管；切实加强水环境管理；全力保障水生态环境安全；明确和落实各方责任；强化公众参与和社会监督。

近年来，全国各级各部门持续开展碧水保卫战，水生态环境发生历史性、转折性、全局性变化。到2020年，全国地表水优良水体比例由66%提高到83.4%，劣V类水体比例由9.7%下降到0.6%，地级及以上城市2914个黑臭水体消除比例达到98.2%，人民群众饮水安全建立了可靠保

证。“十四五”时期，中国水生态环境保护工作将以“有河有水、有鱼有草、人水和谐”为工作目标，以水生态保护修复为核心，努力实现由污染治理为主向水生态、水环境、水资源等流域要素系统治理、统筹推进的转变，为建设美丽中国奠定基础。

27. Water Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan

China's central authorities have attached great importance to water pollution prevention and control. In April 2015, the State Council released the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan. Focusing on improving the water environment, the document prioritized water conservation and aimed to bring about balanced spatial layout with systematic treatment. It required to have science-based treatment of different rivers and lakes and different regions of the sea areas, put in place a mechanism with government guidance, actions by enterprises, market drive and public participation in water pollution control, and advance water pollution prevention and control, water ecosystem protection, and water resources conserve in systematical way.

The document listed measures in ten aspects:

- * controlling the discharge of pollutants across the board,
- * transforming and upgrading the economic structure,
- * conserving and protecting water resources,
- * providing technological support,
- * giving full play to the market,
- * reinforcing environment-related law enforcement and supervision,
- * enhancing management of the water environment,
- * ensuring water ecosystem security,
- * clarifying responsibilities of all parties involved, and
- * encouraging public participation and scrutiny.

In recent years, relevant government departments have joined the campaign to keep the waters clear, and historic, overall changes have taken place in the water ecosystem. By 2020, the proportion of surface water with a quality rating of Grade III or better stood at 83.4 percent, while the proportion of that worse than Grade V dropped to 0.6 percent, and 98.2 percent of the 2,914 previously black, malodorous water bodies in cities at or above prefecture level had been eliminated. With this, more people now have access to safe drinking water.

During the 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025), China will continue with its water ecosystem protection, so that there will be clear waters, plenty of fish and aquatic plants in the rivers, and harmony between man and water. Centering on water ecosystem protection and restoration, it will turn from pollution control to holistic treatment of water ecosystem, water environment and water resources, thus laying a sound foundation for a beautiful China.

28. 土壤污染防治行动计划

土壤是经济社会可持续发展的物质基础，保护好土壤环境是推进生态文明建设和维护国家生态安全的重要内容。2016年5月，国务院印发《土壤污染防治行动计划》（简称“土十条”），以改善土壤环境质量为核心，以保障农产品质量和人居环境安全为出发点，坚持预防为主、保护优先、风险管控，实施分类别、分用途、分阶段治理，要求形成政府主导、企业担责、公众参与、社会监督的土壤污染防治体系，促进土壤资源永续利用。至此，针对中国现阶段面临的大气、水、土壤环境污染问题的污染防治行动计划已经全部制定发布实施。

《土壤污染防治行动计划》确定了十个方面的措施，

即开展土壤污染调查，掌握土壤环境质量状况；推进土壤污染防治立法，建立健全法规标准体系；实施农用地分类管理，保障农业生产环境安全；实施建设用地准入管理，防范人居环境风险；强化未受到污染土壤保护，严控新增土壤污染；加强污染源监管，做好土壤污染预防工作；开展污染治理与修复，改善区域土壤环境质量；加大科技研发力度，推动环境保护产业发展；发挥政府主导作用，构建土壤环境治理体系；加强目标考核，严格责任追究。

此后，国家对土壤污染防治工作进行了全面系统的部署，包括健全完善法律法规、推进全国土壤污染状况详查、健全土壤生态环境保护管理及支撑体系等，全国各级各部门持续开展净土保卫战。2019年1月，《土壤污染防治法》正式实施。到2020年，全国受污染耕地安全利用率达到90%左右，污染地块安全利用率达到93%以上，土壤污染风险得到基本管控，净土保卫战目标全面完成。

制定实施《大气污染防治行动计划》《水污染防治行动计划》《土壤污染防治行动计划》三个污染防治行动计划是中共中央、国务院推进生态文明建设、坚决向污染宣战的一项重大举措，是系统开展污染治理的重要战略部署，对确保生态环境质量改善、各类自然生态系统安全稳定具有重要作用。

28. Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan

Soil is the material foundation for sustainable development of the economy and society, and protecting the soil environment is a key component in building an eco-civilization and maintaining state ecological security.

In May 2016, the State Council released the Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan. Focusing on improving the soil environment to ensure quality of farm produces and safety of the living environments, the document placed emphasis on prevention for protection, with proper risk control, and make phased improvement of the soils for different use purposes. The document also announced to put in place a mechanism in which the government takes the lead, enterprises assume the main responsibility, and the public participate in and supervise soil pollution control, so as to ensure sustainable use of the soil resources.

With the introduction of this document, China had implemented three major action plans on addressing air, water and soil pollution.

The document listed measures in ten aspects:

- * conducting soil pollution survey to learn about the quality of the soil environment,
- * advancing legislation on soil pollution and control and introducing a sound system of laws, regulations and standards,
- * managing agricultural land in a category-based manner to ensure the safety of agricultural production environment,
- * controlling the market access to land to be used for construction to prevent risks of the living environments,
- * protecting the soil not yet polluted and strictly preventing more soil from being polluted,
- * monitoring the pollution sources to prevent more soil pollution,
- * restoring the contaminated land to improve the quality of the soil environment in the region in question,
- * increasing technological research and development to boost eco-friendly industries,
- * giving full play to the government leadership in building a soil environment improvement system, and
- * reinforcing review of the fulfillment of relevant targets and strengthening accountability.

Following the publication of the document, the state made comprehensive plans to address soil pollution, including relevant legislation, soil pollution surveys, and support policies on soil environment protection and management. A nationwide campaign began to keep the soil free from pollution.

In January 2019, the Law on the Prevention and Control of Soil Pollution came into effect. By 2020, about 90 percent of the polluted cropland and more than 93 percent of other plots of polluted land had been utilized in a safe manner. The soil pollution risks had been put under control, and the targets for protecting the soil from pollution had all been met.

Formulating and implementing the three major action plans on addressing air, water and soil pollution are significant moves taken by China's central authorities to fight pollution and build an eco-civilization. They are significant to improve the ecological environment and maintain the security of various natural ecosystems.

29. 固体废物减量化资源化无害化

固体废物污染防治与化学品环境管理是深入打好污染

防治攻坚战的重要内容，是改善环境质量、防控环境风险、维护生态安全、保障人体健康的重要举措，也是实现美丽中国建设目标的重要方面。

中共十八大以来，中共中央、国务院深入实施大气、水、土壤污染防治行动计划，把禁止洋垃圾入境作为生态文明建设标志性举措，持续推进固体废物进口管理制度改革，加快垃圾处理设施建设，实施生活垃圾分类制度，固体废物管理工作迈出坚实步伐。

2020年9月1日，新修订的《固体废物污染环境防治法》正式实施，明确提出减量化、资源化和无害化的原则，规定任何单位和个人都应当采取措施，减少固体废物的产生量，促进固体废物的综合利用，降低固体废物的危害性。“十四五”时期，中国将继续坚持减量化、资源化、无害化原则，突出危险废物治理，全面禁止洋垃圾入境，加快构建生活垃圾分类长效机制，加强医疗废物处置设施和能力建设，确保公众健康和环境安全。

29. Reduction, Recycling and Harmless Treatment of Solid Waste

Prevention and control of pollution caused by solid waste and environmental management of chemicals are important in China's effort to address pollution. They are effective

measures to improve the environment, control environmental risks, maintain ecological security, and guarantee people's health. They are also part of the effort to build a beautiful China.

Since 2012, the central authorities have introduced and implemented three action plans to deal with air, water and soil pollution, and strengthened management of solid waste. Relevant measures include prohibiting garbage from being brought into China, reforming the management of solid waste import, accelerating construction of garbage disposal facilities, and promoting refuse sorting.

On September 1, 2020, the newly revised Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste came into effect. The law set the principles of reduction, recycling and harmless treatment of solid waste. All entities and individuals have the duty to reduce the generation of solid waste, reuse solid waste, and reduce the harms to be caused by solid waste.

During the 14th Five-year Plan period (2021-2025), China will continue to apply the above mentioned principles, improve the capacity to dispose of hazardous waste, ban

garbage import, institute a long-term mechanism for household waste sorting, and increase medical waste disposal facilities and capacity, to ensure public health and environmental security.

30. “无废城市”建设

“无废城市”不是指没有固体废物产生或固体废物完全资源化利用的城市，而是一种先进的城市管理理念，即以创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的新发展理念为引领，通过推动形成绿色发展方式和生活方式，持续推进固体废物源头减量和资源化利用，最大限度减少填埋量，将固体废物的环境影响降至最低的城市发展模式。这一理念，旨在改变传统的“大量生产、大量消耗、大量排放”的生产和消费模式，最终实现整个城市固体废物产生量最小、资源化利用充分、处置安全的目标。

2018年12月，国务院办公厅印发《“无废城市”建设试点工作方案》，通过在试点城市深化固体废物综合管理改革，系统构建指标体系，总结试点经验做法，形成一批可复制、推广的“无废城市”建设示范模式。2019年5月，广东省深圳市、内蒙古自治区包头市、安徽省铜陵市、山东省威海市、重庆市（主城区）、浙江省绍兴市、海南省三亚

市、河南省许昌市、江苏省徐州市、辽宁省盘锦市、青海省西宁市，以及河北雄安新区（新区代表）、北京经济技术开发区（开发区代表）、中新天津生态城（国际合作代表）、福建省光泽县（县级代表）、江西省瑞金市（县级市代表）等共 16 个试点城市和地区启动“无废城市”建设试点工作。

“无废城市”建设是深入落实中共中央、国务院决策部署的具体行动，建设试点是从城市整体层面深化固体废物综合管理改革、推动“无废社会”建设的有力抓手，是提升生态文明、建设美丽中国的重要举措。

30. Waste-Free Cities

Waste-free cities or zero-waste cities are not cities that have no solid waste at all, or cities that can recycle all of their solid waste. “Waste-free cities” is an advanced idea on urban management, guided by China’s new concept for innovation, coordination, green, open and shared development. Through green development model and ways of life, people can reduce the amount of solid waste at source and recycle them to minimize the amount of landfill and the impact on the environment. This will change the traditional model characterized by massive production, massive consumption and massive emissions, and in the end realize the goal of

minimizing solid waste generation, and full recycling and safe disposal of solid waste in the cities.

In December 2018, the State Council released a plan on building pilot waste-free cities. The selected places will reform their solid waste management, develop relevant norms and standards, and summarize successful practices that could be replicated in other parts of China.

In May 2019, 16 pilot cities and zones began their waste-free initiative. These include: Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone, Baotou in Inner Mongolia, Chongqing, Guangze County in Fujian, Panjin in Liaoning, Ruijin in Jiangxi, Sanya in Hainan, Shaoxing in Zhejiang, Shenzhen in Guangdong, Tongling in Anhui, Weihai in Shandong, Xining in Qinghai, Xiongan New Area in Hebei, Xuchang in Henan, Xuzhou in Jiangsu, and China-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City.

The waste-free city initiative is a move to deepen reform in solid waste management, create a waste-free society, and build an eco-civilization and a beautiful China in the end.

31. 绿色矿山建设

绿色矿山建设旨在促进矿山全生命周期的“资源、环境、经济、社会”综合效益最优化。这一理念在中国经历了初期萌芽、快速发展、走向规范化 3 个阶段，绿色开发利用、绿色和谐发展逐渐成为矿业行业的共识。

自 2011 年至 2014 年，中国陆续公布了 4 批 661 家矿山企业成为绿色矿山试点单位，为绿色矿山建设不断探索模式、积累经验。2017 年 5 月，原国土资源部等 6 部门联合印发《关于加快建设绿色矿山的实施意见》，提出绿色矿山建设的三大目标任务，即基本形成绿色矿山建设新格局，构建矿业发展方式转变新途径，建立绿色矿业发展工作新机制。

2018 年，涉及煤炭、冶金、有色、黄金、化工、非金属、砂石、水泥、陆上石油天然气开采业等 9 大行业的《国家绿色矿山建设规范》发布，从矿区环境、资源开发方式、资源综合利用、节能减排、科技创新与数字化矿山、企业管理与企业形象等方面作出相应要求，成为全球第一个国家级绿色矿山建设行业标准，标志着国家绿色矿山建设进入了“有法可依”的新阶段，对国家矿业行业的绿色发展起到有力的支撑和保障作用。

31. Green Mining

The idea of “green mining” aims to maximize the benefits of resources, the environment, the economy and society in the whole-life process of the mines. Since it was first initiated, the idea of green exploration and utilization of the mines has been gradually accepted by more and more mining enterprises.

From 2011 to 2014, 661 mining enterprises were announced as the pilots in building green mines. In May 2017, six ministries and central regulatory bodies jointly released a document on accelerating green mining, which set three goals: to make progress in developing green mines, to explore new channels for upgrading the mining industry, and to introduce a new mechanism for green mining.

In 2018, the National Standards for Green Mining were released, involving nine industries: coal, metallurgy, nonferrous metal, gold, chemical industry, nonmetal, sand, cement, and land petroleum and natural gas tapping. The document set out requirements for the mining environment, ways of development of mineral resources, comprehensive utilization of resources, energy conservation and emission reduction, technological innovation and digital transformation

of mines, enterprise management and images. This provided great support for China's mining industry, and also made China the first country to adopt national standards for building green mines.

32. 能源革命

能源是人类文明进步的基础和动力，攸关国计民生和国家安全，关系人类生存和发展，对于促进经济社会发展、增进人民福祉至关重要。中国是世界上最大的能源生产国和消费国，拥有煤炭、电力、石油、天然气、新能源、可再生能源全面发展的能源供给体系。推动能源生产和消费革命是保障能源安全、促进人与自然和谐共生的治本之策。

2012年11月，中共十八大报告首次提出，推动能源生产和消费革命，确保国家能源安全。2014年6月，习近平主持召开中央财经领导小组第六次会议，明确提出中国要推动能源消费革命、能源供给革命、能源技术革命、能源体制革命，并全方位加强国际合作，实现开放条件下的能源安全。

在“四个革命、一个合作”能源安全新战略指引下，中国坚定不移推进能源革命，能源生产和利用方式发生重大变革，能源发展取得历史性成就。能源生产和消费结构不

断优化，能源利用效率显著提高，生产生活用能条件明显改善，能源安全保障能力持续增强，为服务经济高质量发展、打赢脱贫攻坚战和全面建成小康社会提供了重要支撑。

中国将继续深入推进能源革命，加快构建清洁低碳、安全高效的能源体系，全面推进能源消费方式变革，建设多元清洁的能源供应体系，发挥科技创新第一动力作用，全面深化能源体制改革，全方位加强能源国际合作。中国将秉持人类命运共同体理念，继续与各国一道，深化全球能源治理合作，推动全球能源可持续发展，维护全球能源安全，努力实现更加普惠、包容、均衡、平等的发展，建设更加清洁、美丽、繁荣、宜居的世界。

32. Energy Revolution

Energy provides driving power for human progress. It is of vital importance to people's wellbeing and state security, human survival and development, and economic and social progress.

China is the world's largest energy producer and consumer. It has built a comprehensive supply structure covering coal, electricity, petroleum, natural gas, new energy and renewable energy. To carry out a revolution in energy production and consumption is a key to guaranteeing energy

security and achieving harmony between man and nature.

Launching a revolution in energy production and consumption to ensure China's energy security was first proposed in the report to the CPC's 18th National Congress in 2012. In June 2014, Xi Jinping chaired a meeting of the Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs, at which he announced that China needs to carry out a revolution in energy supply, consumption, technology and market, increase international cooperation in all sectors, and ensure that opening up supports energy security.

Guided by this energy security strategy, China has promoted its energy revolution. As a result, major changes have taken place in energy production and utilization, and historic achievements have been made in energy development. The structure of energy production and consumption has been optimized, energy utilization efficiency has been notably raised, and energy use has become more convenient for both work and life. China's capacity to ensure energy security has been strengthened. All this provides important support to high-quality economic development, victory in the battle against poverty, and building a moderately prosperous society

in all respects.

China will continue with its energy revolution, move faster to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system, change the ways of energy consumption, and build a clean and diversified energy supply system. It will leverage innovation as the primary driver of development, further reform its energy system, and enhance international energy cooperation.

China will embrace the vision of a global community of shared future, work with other countries to expand cooperation on global energy governance, promote the sustainable development of global energy, and protect global energy security. This is part of its commitment to realizing more inclusive, balanced and equal development for all, and to building a clean, beautiful, prosperous and livable world.

33. 节能环保产业

节能环保产业，即为节约能源资源、发展循环经济、保护生态环境提供物质基础和技术保障的产业，分为节能产业、资源循环利用产业和环保装备产业，是国家加快培育和发展的7个战略性新兴产业之一。

2013年8月，国务院印发《关于加快发展节能环保产业的意见》，对中国节能环保产业发展作出规划，明确提出产业发展目标和重点发展领域，并推出多方面具体支持政策。2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上强调，调整经济结构和能源结构，培育壮大节能环保产业、清洁生产产业、清洁能源产业。

培育壮大节能环保产业是打赢污染防治攻坚战，满足人民优美生态环境需要的基本支撑；是构建绿色低碳循环发展经济体系，形成经济高质量发展的重要抓手；是培育新的经济增长点，实现经济转型增长的重要内容；是推进形成绿色消费、培育绿色生活方式的重要途径。

33. Energy-Saving and Eco-Friendly Industries

Energy-saving and eco-friendly industries provide materials and technological support for conserving energy and resources, developing a circular economy, and protecting the eco-environment. Covering energy-saving, recycling and eco-friendly equipment manufacturing, they are among the emerging industries of strategic importance that will be developed at a faster pace in China.

In August 2013, the State Council issued a document on

accelerating the development of energy-saving and eco-friendly industries. The document set clear goals and key sectors, and rolled out supporting policies in multiple aspects.

Speaking at the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018, Xi Jinping called for a change in the economic structure and energy mix, and fostering stronger energy-saving and eco-friendly industries, clean production industries and clean energy industries.

Stronger energy-saving and eco-friendly industries will support pollution control and satisfy people's desire for a pleasant eco-environment; promote a sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon, circular and high-quality development; help develop new growth areas for economic transformation; and boost green consumption and foster green lifestyle.

34. 清洁能源产业

发展清洁能源是世界能源格局变革的重要方向，也是中国改善能源结构、保障能源安全、推进生态文明建设的重要任务。中共十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央的中共

中央高度重视清洁能源发展，创造性提出“四个革命、一个合作”能源安全新战略，为新时代能源发展指明了方向，开辟了中国特色能源发展新道路。

中国贯彻新发展理念，推动清洁能源产业发展，打好能源领域精准扶贫和污染防治攻坚战，建成了全球最大的清洁能源系统。截至 2020 年年底，天然气、水电、核电、风电等清洁能源占能源消费比重达 24.3%，新能源汽车产销量连续 5 年居世界首位。根据“十四五”规划和 2035 年远景目标建议，中国将推动能源清洁低碳安全高效利用，加快新能源、绿色环保等产业发展，促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型。

34. Clean Energy Industries

Developing clean energy industries is a major way to change the world's energy mix. It is also a primary task of China to improve its energy structure, ensure energy security, and advance its eco-civilization.

Since the CPC's 18th National Congress in 2012, the central leadership has attached importance to clean energy industries, and put forward the new energy security strategy, pointing out the direction for China's energy development in the new era, a new path with Chinese features.

Guided by its new concept for development, China has boosted clean energy industries, and built the world's largest clean energy system. Clean energy has played a key role in China's poverty alleviation and fight against pollution. By the end of 2020, natural gas, hydropower, nuclear power and wind power held a 24.3 percent share in the total consumption of energy, and the output and sales of new energy automobiles had for five years ranked the world's first.

According to the 14th Five-year Plan and the long-range goals for 2035, China will promote clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient use of energy, accelerate the growth of new energy and green industries, and thus expedite greener economic and social development in all respects.

35. 清洁生产产业

清洁生产产业，即围绕清洁生产活动形成的产业，包括清洁生产设计、清洁原料、清洁生产技术研发、清洁生产装备和产品、清洁生产服务、投融资等一系列活动的集合。清洁生产产业旨在通过源头削减和过程控制减少和避免污染物的产生，它与侧重末端治理的节能环保产业有机结合，实现了从源头到末端的全过程污染减排。

中共十九大报告指出“壮大节能环保产业、清洁能源产业、清洁生产产业”，首次明确了清洁生产产业的概念和要求，为绿色产业培育新的增长点指明了方向。发展清洁生产产业是新时代中国生态文明建设的迫切需求，是传统产业升级改造的重要着力点，是强化企业全过程污染减排的内部驱动力，是促进绿色低碳循环发展的有效途径。

35. Clean Production Industries

Clean production industries involve all kinds of activities related to clean production, such as clean production design, clean material, research and development of clean production techniques, equipment and product for clean production, services to clean production, and relevant investment and financing.

Clean production industries aim at preventing or reducing the generation of waste at source or during the process. Together with energy-saving and eco-friendly industries that focus on end control, they can reduce pollutant generation from the source to the end.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress announced to spur the development of energy-saving and environmental protection industries as well as clean

production and clean energy industries. That was the first time that the concept of “clean production industries” was raised, indicating the direction for fostering new growth areas in the green industries.

Developing clean production industries is an urgent need for building an eco-civilization in the new era, a focus to support the upgrading of traditional industries, an internal driving force for the enterprises to minimize pollution discharge throughout the whole process, and an effective way to promote green, low-carbon and circular development in the end.

36. 重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程

加强生态保护和修复对于推进生态文明建设、保障国家生态安全具有重要意义。2017年10月，中共十九大报告提出实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程。2020年6月，《全国重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程总体规划（2021—2035年）》公开发布（以下简称《总体规划》）。这是中共十九大后生态保护和修复领域第一个综合性规划，囊括了山、水、林、田、湖、草以及海洋等全部自然生态系统的保护和修复工作。

《规划》以全面提升国家生态安全屏障质量、促进生态系统良性循环和永续利用为总体目标，以统筹山水林田湖草一体化保护和修复为主线，明确了到 2035 年全国生态保护和修复工作的总体要求和主要目标，提出了各项重大工程的重点任务和政策措施，形成了推进全国重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程的基本框架。

按照《规划》要求，到 2035 年，中国将全面加强生态保护和修复工作，全国森林、草原、荒漠、河湖、湿地、海洋等自然生态系统状况实现根本好转，生态系统质量明显改善，优质生态产品供给能力基本满足人民群众需求，人与自然和谐共生的美丽画卷基本绘就。

36. Major Projects to Protect and Restore Key Ecosystems

The protection and restoration of ecosystems are significant to China's eco-civilization and ecological security.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress held in October 2017 announced to carry out major projects to protect and restore key ecosystems. In June 2020, a Master Plan for the Major Projects for the Protection and Restoration of National Key Ecosystems (2021-2035) was unveiled. It was a comprehensive plan that covered all natural ecosystems such

as mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands.

Aiming at building a strong ecological security shield and forming a virtuous circle of the ecosystems for sustainable utilization, and coordinating the efforts to conserve the mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands, this 15-year plan set out general requirements and major goals for the year 2035, and primary tasks and relevant policies and measures for the key projects, thus forming a basic framework for the nationwide endeavor to protect and restore key ecosystems.

By 2035, China will have made substantial progress in ecological protection and restoration: The natural ecosystems of forests, grasslands, deserts, rivers and lakes, wetlands and seas will all have seen a fundamental change for the better, the quality of the ecosystems will have been notably improved, the supply of quality eco-products will satisfy people's basic need, and harmony between man and nature will be achieved.

37. 生物多样性保护工程

生物多样性关系人类福祉，是人类赖以生存和发展的

重要基础，是地球生命共同体的血脉和根基。加强生物多样性保护，是生态文明建设的重要内容，是推动高质量发展的重要抓手。

作为世界上生物多样性最丰富的国家之一，中国高度重视生物多样性保护，将其作为生态文明建设的重要内容进行系统部署，采取了一系列有力举措。中国按照山水林田湖草是生命共同体理念，坚持在发展中保护、在保护中发展，加快立法步伐，划定生态保护红线，实施生物多样性保护重大工程，推进生物多样性调查、监测、评估，扎实做好野生动植物资源保护，推动建立以国家公园为主体、自然保护区为基础、各类自然公园为补充的自然保护地管理体系，不断提高生物多样性保护的社会参与度和公众意识。

中国不断完善生物多样性政策和法律体系，发布实施《生态文明体制改革总体方案》《中国生物多样性保护战略与行动计划（2011—2030年）》和“联合国生物多样性十年中国行动方案”等政策文件，颁布施行《中华人民共和国生物安全法》和新修订的《中华人民共和国动物防疫法》等法律法规，从空间管控、保护与利用、保护与补偿等方面强化顶层设计，建立起全方位的生物多样性保护政策框架。

经过不懈努力，中国生物多样性保护工作取得积极进展：森林资源增长面积超过 7000 万公顷，居全球首位。长时间、大规模治理沙化、荒漠化，有效保护修复湿地，生物遗传资源收集保藏量位居世界前列。90%的植被类型和陆地生态系统、65%的高等植物群落、85%的重点保护野生动物种群得到有效保护。云南野象“旅游团”北巡，大熊猫受威胁程度等级从“濒危”降为“易危”，“微笑天使”长江江豚频繁亮相，三江源国家公园等地的雪豹频繁现身，青藏高原藏羚羊种群数量从7万头增加到30万头等暖心消息频频登上热搜。

中国主张以自然之道，养万物之生，从保护自然中寻找发展机遇，实现生态环境保护和经济高质量发展双赢。作为最早加入联合国《生物多样性公约》的国家之一，中国切实履行相关条约义务，在国际上率先成立了生物多样性保护国家委员会，并提前完成 2020 年设立自然保护区相关目标。中国于 2021 年承办《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会，同各方共商全球生物多样性治理新战略，共建地球生命共同体。

37. Biodiversity Conservation Projects

Biodiversity hinges on people's wellbeing and is an important foundation for human survival and development. It

is the lifeblood of the community of life on earth. Biodiversity conservation is key to building an eco-civilization and promoting high-quality development.

China boasts rich biodiversity. It sets store by biodiversity conservation and has made it a key part in building an eco-civilization. Subscribing to the philosophy that mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands are part of a community of life, China has simultaneously advanced development and protection, stepped up relevant legislation, drawn red lines for ecological conservation, launched major biodiversity conservation projects, and conducted biodiversity survey, monitoring and assessment. It has enhanced wildlife protection, and stepped up the introduction of a system of protected areas composed mainly of national parks and supplemented by nature reserves and various nature parks. With this, public participation in and awareness of biodiversity conservation have both enhanced.

China has improved its policies and legal system regarding biodiversity conservation. These included the release of the Overall Plan to Reform the System for Developing an Eco-civilization, the China National

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030), and the plan for events under the framework of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, China in Action. It has enacted the Biosecurity Law, and revised the Law on Animal Epidemic Prevention. These form a comprehensive policy framework with top-design in terms of spatial control, protection, utilization and compensation.

Thanks to persistent efforts, China has made substantial progress in biodiversity conservation. Between 2009 and 2019, the country topped the world in forest resource increase, with more than 70 million hectares of land afforested. It had made long-term, large-scale efforts to combat sandification and desertification, and effectively protected and restored the wetlands. It had the world's largest banks of genetic resources reserves. About 90 percent of its vegetation types and terrestrial ecosystems, 65 percent of its higher plant communities, and 85 percent of its wild animal species on the national key list were placed under effective protection.

Many news stories about China's wildlife protection have caught public attention: the northward migration of a herd of wild Asian elephants in Yunnan Province, the giant

panda's status being downgraded from “endangered” to “vulnerable,” the frequent appearance of dolphins in the Yangtze River and snow leopards in the Sanjiangyuan (source of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers) National Park, and the number increase of Tibetan antelopes on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from 70,000 to 300,000.

China advocates that “the solutions lie in nature,” so humanity should look for development opportunities while preserving nature, and realize both ecological conservation and high-quality development.

As one of the earliest countries to join the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, China has fulfilled its obligations under relevant treaties. It has set up the China National Committee for Biodiversity Conservation, and accomplished relevant goals set for 2020 in building nature reserves ahead of time.

China will host the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2021, when it will discuss with the parties concerned on new strategies for global biodiversity governance to build a shared future for all life on earth.

38. 生态安全体系

国家生态安全的基本内涵是一国具有支撑国家生存发展的较为完整、不受威胁的生态系统，以及应对内外重大生态问题的能力。生态安全包含国土安全、水体安全、环境安全、生物安全等范畴，既是可持续发展所追求的目标，又是一个不断发展的动态安全体系。生态安全作为国家安全的重要组成部分，是政治安全、军事安全和经济安全的载体，关系人民群众福祉、经济社会可持续发展和社会长久稳定，是国家安全体系的重要基石。

2000年，国务院发布《全国生态环境保护纲要》，明确提出“维护国家生态环境安全”的目标。2004年12月，第十届全国人大常委会第十三次会议修订通过《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》，将维护生态安全作为立法宗旨写进了国家法律，使其作为一个法律概念得以确立。

随着生态文明建设的深入，中国对生态安全的认识提升到了一个新高度。2014年4月，习近平主持召开中央国家安全委员会第一次会议强调，贯彻落实总体国家安全观，构建集政治安全、国土安全、军事安全、经济安全、文化安全、社会安全、科技安全、信息安全、生态安全、资源安全、核安全等于一体的国家安全体系。

2017年10月，中共十九大报告进一步阐述了生态安全的重要性，指出要坚定走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路，建设美丽中国，为人民创造良好生产生活环境，为全球生态安全作出贡献。2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上提出加快建立健全以生态系统良性循环和环境风险有效防控为重点的生态安全体系，并将其纳入生态文明建设“五个体系”。生态安全体系建设是一项具有长期性、复杂性、艰难性的系统工程。加强生态安全体系建设是推进国家安全体系建设的重要战略举措。

38. Ecological Security System

National ecological security implies that a country has a complete set of ecosystems that are free from threat and support the country's survival and development, and that the country has a capacity to address major ecological issues at home and abroad. Ecological security involves homeland, water body, environment and biological security. It is both a goal for sustainable development and a dynamic system with constant development.

As an important component of national security, ecological security is the precondition for political, military

and economic security, and bears importance to people's wellbeing, sustainable economic and social development, and long-term stability. It is the foundation for the entire national security system.

In 2000, the State Council issued the Program for National Eco-environmental Protection, setting the goal of ensuring national eco-environmental security. In December 2004, the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress passed the revised Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste, which stated ensuring ecological security as the aim of the law.

Along with its progress in building an eco-civilization, China has obtained a deeper understanding of ecological security. Presiding over the first meeting of the National Security Commission in April 2014, Xi Jinping emphasized the need to pursue a holistic approach to national security and build a national security system that integrates political, homeland, military, economic, cultural, social, science and technology, information, ecological, resource and nuclear security.

In October 2017, the report to the CPC's 19th National

Congress further elaborated on the importance of ecological security. It pointed out that China must pursue a model of sustainable development featuring increased production, higher living standards, and healthy ecosystems, continue the Beautiful China initiative to create good working and living environments for the people and play a part in ensuring global ecological security.

At the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018, Xi Jinping urged to build an ecological security system prioritizing well-functioning ecosystems and effective control of environmental risks, which he listed as one of the five component systems of the eco-civilization.

Building an ecological security system is a complicated and arduous systematic project that requires long-term endeavors. It is a strategic measure to improve China's national security system.

39. 长江、黄河生态系统保护

长江、黄河是中华民族的摇篮，哺育了灿烂的中华文明。长江横跨东、中、西部三大经济区，以水为纽带，连

接上下游、左右岸、干支流，形成经济社会大系统，是中国重要的战略水源地、生态宝库和重要的黄金水道，也是连接丝绸之路经济带和 21 世纪海上丝绸之路的重要通道。黄河流域横跨中国北方东中西三大地理阶梯，是连接青藏高原、黄土高原和华北平原的生态廊道，是中国重要的经济地带和核心文化保护传承区，也是多民族聚居地和打赢脱贫攻坚战的重要区域。推动长江经济带发展、黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展，是关系国家发展全局的重大战略，对实现中华民族伟大复兴和永续发展具有重大现实意义和深远历史影响。

中共十八大以来，习近平站在历史和全局的高度，从中华民族长远利益出发，亲自谋划、亲自部署、亲自推动长江经济带发展、黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展等国家重大战略。2016 年 1 月、2018 年 4 月、2020 年 11 月，习近平分别在重庆、湖北武汉、江苏南京主持召开推动长江经济带发展座谈会、深入推动长江经济带发展座谈会、全面推动长江经济带发展座谈会并发表重要讲话。2019 年 9 月，习近平主持召开黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展座谈会并发表重要讲话。2019 年 10 月，中共十九届四中全会决定指出，要加强长江、黄河等大江大河生态保护和系统治理。2021 年 3 月，“十四五”规划《纲要》提出，要加强

长江、黄河等大江大河和重要湖泊湿地生态保护治理。

长江、黄河生态系统保护就是要坚持绿水青山就是金山银山的理念，坚定不移走生态优先、绿色发展之路，坚持“共抓大保护、不搞大开发”“共同抓好大保护、协同推进大治理”，在发展中保护，在保护中发展，实现经济社会发展与人口、资源、环境相协调，使绿水青山产生巨大生态效益、经济效益、社会效益，使母亲河永葆生机活力。

39. Ecological Conservation of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River

The Yangtze and the Yellow, the two great rivers in China, are the cradles of the Chinese nation that have fostered the brilliant Chinese civilization.

The Yangtze runs across southern China from west to east. It links up a huge economic and social system on its upper and lower reaches, on both banks, and along its trunk stream and tributaries. It is a strategic water source, ecological treasure house and golden waterway. It is also an important channel that connects the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

The Yellow River runs through the three geographic terrains in northern China, and is an ecological corridor

linking the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Loess Plateau and the North China Plain. The areas it passes make up China's primary economic regions and core cultural protection zones. These are also the places where various ethnic groups live and where they have fought a successful battle against poverty.

The development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the ecological conservation and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin are two major strategies of overall importance to China. They are of historic significance to national rejuvenation and sustainable development of the Chinese nation.

Proceeding from the long-term interests of the Chinese nation, Xi Jinping has since 2012 personally made plans and promoted some national strategies including the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the eco-conservation and quality development of the Yellow River Basin.

He has participated in different seminars, held in cities by the Yangtze, on promoting the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. Likewise, he has also chaired a forum on the conservation and development of the Yellow River Basin.

The decision of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in October 2019 emphasized the ecological conservation and systematic improvement of major rivers like the Yangtze and the Yellow. The 14th Five-year Plan also made proposals for strengthening ecological protection and governance of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River, and other major rivers, as well as important lakes and wetlands.

In protecting the ecosystems of these two rivers, China will act on the belief that lucid waters and lush mountains are themselves invaluable assets, prioritize ecological conservation and pursue green development. It will follow such principles as “promoting well-coordinated conservation and avoiding excessive development” and “making comprehensive plans and joint efforts to protect the ecosystem.”

Development and protection will go hand in hand to realize coordination among economic and social development with population, resources and the environment, give full play to the ecological, social and economic effects of nature, and make the mother rivers full of vigor and vitality.

40. 海洋生态环境与保护

海洋孕育生命、联通世界、促进发展，对于人类社会生存和发展具有重要意义。海洋生态环境是海洋生物生存和发展的基本条件，生态环境的任何改变都有可能导致生态系统和生物资源的变化。

中国是海洋大国，海洋是中国人民赖以生存的“第二疆土”和“蓝色粮仓”，是中国高质量发展的战略要地。中共十八大以来，习近平多次在讲话中谈及海洋强国建设，要求关心海洋、认识海洋、经略海洋，把海洋生态文明建设纳入海洋开发总布局之中，坚持开发和保护并重、污染防治和生态修复并举，科学合理开发利用海洋资源，保护海洋生物多样性，持续加强海洋污染防治，维护海洋自然再生产能力，让人民群众吃上绿色、安全、放心的海产品，享受到碧海蓝天、洁净沙滩。

40. Conservation of Marine Eco-Environment

The oceans breed life and connect the whole world. They are significant to human survival and development. The marine eco-environment provides the basic living space for marine life, and any change of the marine eco-environment

may lead to changes of the entire ecosystem and biological resources.

China has a vast area of sea territory, which serves as its blue granary and strategic space for high-quality development.

Since 2012, Xi Jinping has more than once talked about the goal of turning China into a strong maritime nation, and called for cherishing, understanding and managing the ocean, and including marine eco-environmental conservation in the overall plan for ocean development. He suggested equal attention to development and conservation and to pollution prevention and ecological restoration, developing and utilizing marine resources in a rational, science-based way, protecting marine biodiversity, and continuing to address ocean pollution, so as to maintain a strong reproduction of the ocean, provide green, safe sea products for the people, and leave future generations with turquoise seas, blue skies and clean beaches.

41. 应对气候变化

气候变化关乎全人类的共同命运，作为全球性问题，

需要国际社会携手应对。中国一贯高度重视气候变化问题，把积极应对气候变化作为国家经济社会发展的重大战略，把绿色低碳发展作为生态文明建设的重要内容，采取了一系列行动，为应对全球气候变化作出重要贡献。

2012年以来，中国先后制定发布《国家应对气候变化规划（2014-2020年）》《国家适应气候变化战略》《“十三五”控制温室气体排放工作方案》等文件，在体制机制、生产方式、消费模式、经济政策、科技创新、国际合作等方面采取强化政策和措施，促进经济社会发展全面绿色转型。中国以新发展理念为引领，坚持走生态优先、绿色低碳的发展道路，不断提高国家自主贡献力度，承诺力争2030年前实现碳达峰、2060年前实现碳中和目标。中国坚持共同但有区别的责任原则，不断深化气候变化国际合作，积极推动《巴黎协定》的达成与实施，推动多种形式的南南务实合作，尽己所能帮助发展中国家提高应对气候变化能力，为全球应对气候变化作出了重要贡献。

41. Addressing Climate Change

Climate change concerns the shared future of humanity. Addressing this global issue needs the concerted efforts of the whole world.

China has always attached importance to climate change.

It has made addressing climate change a major strategy for economic and social development, and green, low-carbon development as an important component of an eco-civilization. It has taken a number of actions and made significant contribution to global response to climate change.

Since 2012, China has formulated such documents as the National Plan for Response to Climate Change (2014-2020), the National Strategy in Response to Climate Change, and the Program on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control During the 13th Five-year Plan Period. These documents unveiled relevant policies and measures regarding institutions and mechanisms, models of production and consumption, economic development, technological innovation, and international cooperation, in order to promote greener economic and social development in all respects.

China has applied its new concept for development, prioritized ecological conservation, and pursued green, low-carbon development. It has scaled up its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, and announced to have carbon dioxide emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. Following the principle of

common but differentiated responsibilities, it has worked to increase international cooperation on climate change. It has promoted the conclusion and implementation of the Paris Agreement, and done its best to help other developing countries build capacity against climate change through various forms of results-oriented South-South cooperation.

42. 防灾减灾体系

人类对自然规律的认知没有止境，防灾减灾、抗灾救灾是人类生存发展的永恒课题。中国是世界上自然灾害最严重的国家之一，灾害种类多、分布地域广、发生频率高、造成损失重。因此，加强防灾减灾体系建设，既是一项紧迫任务，又是一项长期任务。

中共十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视防灾减灾救灾工作，将防灾减灾救灾作为国家治理体系和治理能力现代化的重要内容，统筹部署重大工程建设和体制机制改革，推动灾害风险治理能力不断提升。中国创新发展新时代应急管理理念，坚持以防为主、防灾抗灾救灾相结合，全面提升综合防灾能力，为人民生命财产安全提供坚实保障。

2016年12月，中共中央、国务院印发《关于推进防

灾减灾救灾体制机制改革的意见》，为全面提升全社会抵御自然灾害的综合防范能力作出指导。2017年10月，中共十九大报告指出，要树立安全发展理念，弘扬生命至上、安全第一的思想，健全公共安全体系，完善安全生产责任制，坚决遏制重特大安全事故，提升防灾减灾救灾能力。2018年4月，国家应急管理部成立，将防灾减灾救灾纳入应急管理工作，加快建立高效科学的自然灾害防治体系，构建新时代国家应急救援体系，全面提升综合防灾能力，为保护人民群众生命财产安全和国家安全提供有力保障。

42. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System

There is no limit to human knowledge about the natural laws. Disaster prevention and mitigation is an eternal issue for humanity.

China suffers the most natural disasters in the world. The disasters are of various types, with a high occurrence across a vast area, and causing great losses. This makes it both an urgent task and a long-term mission to reinforce its system for disaster prevention and mitigation.

Since 2012, the central authorities have paid high attention to disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, and

included this in the effort to modernize China's state governance system and capacity. They have coordinated major projects and institutional reforms to enhance national disaster and risk governance capacity. While prevention still being the priority, disaster prevention, resistance and relief will be combined to enhance overall disaster prevention capacity and provide guarantee to people's life and property security.

In December 2016, the central authorities issued a document on reforming the institutions and mechanisms for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, providing guidance for enhancing the whole society's capacity to forestall natural disasters.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress announced to promote safe development, and raise public awareness that life matters most and that safety comes first; improve the public safety system and the responsibility system for workplace safety; and take resolute measures to prevent serious and major accidents, and build up China's capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.

In April 2018, the Ministry of Emergency Management

was established. This marked that China would include disaster prevention, mitigation and relief in emergency management, accelerate the creation of a system for efficient and science-based prevention of natural disasters, build a national emergency rescue system in the new era, and enhance its comprehensive capacity against disasters, so as to provide strong guarantee to people's life and property security and national security.

43. 生态文化

生态兴则文明兴，生态衰则文明衰。生态文化以人与自然和谐共生、协同发展为主旨，以“天人合一，道法自然”的生态智慧，“厚德载物，生生不息”的道德意识，“仁爱万物，协和万邦”的道德情怀，“天地与我同一，万物与我一体”的道德伦理，“平衡相安、包容共生，平等相宜、价值共享，相互依存、永续相生”的道德准则，揭示了人与自然关系的本质，树立了人类的行为规范，奠定了生态文明主流价值观的核心理念。生态文化是培植生态文明的根基。

追溯历史，从“以自然为中心”到“以人类为中心”走向“人与自然和谐共生”，人类与自然的关系逐步发生着根本性的转变。生态文明时代的开启，生态文化的崛起，象征

着人类生态文明意识的觉醒和经济发展方式的历史性转型，是中国国情之必然，更是人类可持续发展的必由之路。

2015年4月，中共中央、国务院印发《关于加快推进生态文明建设的意见》，首次提出把培育生态文化作为重要支撑，将生态文明纳入社会主义核心价值观体系，将生态文化作为现代公共文化服务体系建设的重要内容，加强生态文化的宣传教育，提高全民生态文明意识。2016年4月，国家林业局印发《中国生态文化发展纲要(2016-2020年)》，明确了“十三五”时期生态文化发展总体思路和重点任务。2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上提出加快建立健全以生态价值观念为准则的生态文化体系，并将其纳入生态文明建设“五个体系”。

生态文化传递了生态文明主流价值观，倡导勤俭节约、绿色低碳、文明健康的生产生活方式和消费模式，唤起民众向上向善的生态文化自信与自觉，为正确处理人与自然关系，解决生态环境领域突出问题，推进经济社会转型发展提供内生动力，契合走向新时代生态文明建设的前进方向，具有重要的时代价值。

43. Eco-Culture

A sound ecosystem is essential for the prosperity of civilization. A poor ecosystem may lead to the decline of

civilization.

An eco-culture promotes harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and coordinated development of both. It embraces such classical Chinese philosophy as “unity of nature and man” and “observance of the laws of nature”; “have ample virtue and carry all things, so that they can multiply ceaselessly”; “love of everything and coexistence of all in harmony”; “heaven and earth coexist with me; all things and I are one”; “balance and harmony, tolerance for coexistence, equality and interdependence for sustainable development.” These are all about the relationship between man and nature, and provide a code of conduct and the core values of an eco-civilization. Building an eco-culture lays the foundation for building an eco-civilization.

Looking back at history, from centering on nature to centering on humanity, and further to harmonious coexistence between man and nature, the relations between man and nature are now undergoing profound changes. Building an eco-civilization and an eco-culture indicates human awareness of an eco-civilization and a historic transformation of the economic development model. This is a natural choice for

China, and for the sustainable development of humanity as well.

In April 2015, the central authorities made a decision on promoting an eco-civilization. For the first time, they raised the ideas of fostering an eco-culture as an essential component of public cultural services, incorporating eco-civilization into the system of socialist core values, and enhancing public awareness of an eco-civilization.

In April 2016, the State Forestry Administration published a program on the development of an eco-culture for 2016-2020, setting forth an overall plan and key tasks.

At the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018, Xi Jinping urged to foster a culture promoting eco-values, which he listed as one of the five component systems of the eco-civilization.

An eco-culture boosts the mainstream values of an eco-civilization, encourages diligence and frugality, and green, low-carbon and healthy ways of production, life and consumption, and calls for the public to be eco-conscious. It helps handle the relationship between man and nature and solve prominent problems in the eco-environment, and

provides an internally sustainable force for economic and social transformation. Building an eco-culture is of important worth of the current times, as it fits with the construction of an eco-civilization in the new era.

44. 资源环境国情宣传

加强资源环境国情宣传，开展生态文明宣传教育和培训，有利于提高公众参与生态文明建设的能力。

加强资源环境国情宣传，要把资源节约、环境保护、可持续发展纳入教材，作为全民教育、素质教育、全程教育和终生教育的内容。要建立绿色生活宣传和展示平台，利用环境教育基地，开展以生活方式绿色化为主题的沉浸式、互动式教育，培养绿色公民。要利用世界环境日、世界地球日、森林日、水日、海洋日、生物多样性日、湿地日等节日集中组织开展环保主题宣传活动。要充分发挥传统媒体和新兴媒体的作用，广泛宣传资源环境国情和环境保护法律法规。要督促政府有关部门和企业及时准确披露各类环境质量和环境污染物信息，保障公众知情权，为推进生活方式绿色化营造良好舆论氛围。

44. Spreading Knowledge of National Resources and the Environment

Helping the public learn more about national resources and the environment can promote their participation in building an eco-civilization.

Such topics as resource conservation, environmental protection and sustainable development should be included in textbooks and various educational programs for the general public. Platforms for relevant demonstration and communication need to be built, and environmental education bases should provide immersion or interactive education to train green citizens.

Theme activities should be held on the World Environment Day, World Earth Day, World Forest Day, World Water Day, World Oceans Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and World Wetlands Day.

Traditional media and new media will be given full play in helping the public learn about China's true conditions of natural resources and relevant laws and regulations on environmental protection. They can also urge government departments and enterprises to update the public with the latest information about the discharge of pollutants and the quality of various environments, thus ensuring the public's

right to know and creating favorable conditions for green ways of living and production.

45. 绿色生活方式和绿色消费

绿色消费，即以节约资源和保护环境为特征的消费行为，主要表现为崇尚勤俭节约，减少损失浪费，选择高效、环保的产品和服务，降低消费中的资源消耗和污染排放。促进绿色消费，是传承中华民族勤俭节约传统美德、弘扬社会主义核心价值观的重要体现，是顺应消费升级趋势、推动供给侧改革、培育新的经济增长点的重要手段，也是缓解资源环境压力、建设生态文明的现实需要。

中共十九大报告提出，要形成绿色发展方式和生活方式。2016年2月，国家发展改革委等10个部门联合发布《关于促进绿色消费的指导意见》，积极引导公民践行绿色生活方式和消费模式。其中，绿色生活方式包括合理控制室内空调温度；完善居民社区再生资源回收体系；抵制珍稀动物皮毛制品；提倡家庭节约用水用电；鼓励步行、自行车和公共交通等低碳出行；减少使用一次性日用品；制定发布绿色旅游消费公约和消费指南；发展共享经济等。

加快形成绿色生活方式，要在全社会牢固树立生态文明理念，增强全民节约意识、环保意识、生态意识，培养

生态道德和行为习惯，让天蓝地绿水清深入人心。开展全民绿色行动，倡导简约适度、绿色低碳的生活方式，反对奢侈浪费和不合理消费，形成文明健康的生活风尚。通过生活方式绿色革命，倒逼生产方式绿色转型，把建设美丽中国转化为全体人民自觉行动。

45. Green Ways of Life and Consumption

Green consumption refers to consumer behaviors that are based on resource conservation and environmental protection. Green consumers are those who practice diligence and frugality, minimize waste, choose efficient and eco-friendly products and services, and reduce resource consumption and pollution discharge in their consumption.

Green consumption is a resonance of traditional Chinese virtues of diligence and frugality, follows the trend of consumption upgrading, and helps the supply-side structural reform and the fostering of new growth areas. Green consumption is also needed to relieve the pressure on resources and the environment, and to build an eco-civilization.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress called for developing eco-friendly growth models and ways of life.

In February 2016, the National Development and Reform Commission and nine other central government departments and bodies published a document on promoting green consumption. The document had a section reserved for the subject of guiding the citizens to follow green ways of life and consumption.

Green ways of life include: controlling air conditioner temperature, setting up collection facilities in residential quarters, resisting products made of furs of rare animals, saving water and electricity, taking low-carbon means of travel such as walking, bicycles and public transit, minimizing the use of disposable products, following green tourism code of conduct, and contributing to a sharing economy.

Green ways of life calls on the whole society to be aware of an eco-civilization, resource conservation, environmental protection and a healthy ecosystem, and cultivate eco-friendly ethics and habits, so that blue skies, green fields and clear waters will be cherished by all.

Nationwide green environment campaigns will be launched to encourage simple, moderate, green and low-carbon ways of life, and reject extravagance and

excessive consumption. Embracing green living will help make the production models more eco-friendly, and turn building a beautiful China a conscientious act of the whole society.

制度体系

MAJOR SYSTEMS



三、制度体系

III. Major Systems

46. 生态文明制度体系

坚持和完善生态文明制度体系，是习近平生态文明思想的重要内容。2015年9月，中共中央、国务院印发《生态文明体制改革总体方案》，明确生态文明体制改革的目标是，到2020年，构建起产权清晰、多元参与、激励约束并重、系统完整的生态文明制度体系。

构建生态文明制度体系主要涵盖八个方面：构建归属清晰、权责明确、监管有效的自然资源资产产权制度，着力解决自然资源所有者不到位、所有权边界模糊等问题。构建以空间规划为基础、以用途管制为主要手段的国土空间开发保护制度，着力解决因无序开发、过度开发、分散开发导致的优质耕地和生态空间占用过多、生态破坏、环境污染等问题。构建以空间治理和空间结构优化为主要内容，全国统一、相互衔接、分级管理的空间规划体系，着力解决空间性规划重叠冲突、部门职责交叉重复、地方规划朝令夕改等问题。构建覆盖全面、科学规范、管理严格的资源总量管理和全面节约制度，着力解决资源使用浪费

严重、利用效率不高等问题。构建反映市场供求和资源稀缺程度、体现自然价值和代际补偿的资源有偿使用和生态补偿制度，着力解决自然资源及其产品价格偏低、生产开发成本低于社会成本、保护生态得不到合理回报等问题。构建以改善环境质量为导向，监管统一、执法严明、多方参与的环境治理体系，着力解决污染防治能力弱、监管职能交叉、权责不一致、违法成本过低等问题。构建更多运用经济杠杆进行环境治理和生态保护的市场体系，着力解决市场主体和市场体系发育滞后、社会参与度不高等问题。构建充分反映资源消耗、环境损害和生态效益的生态文明绩效评价考核和责任追究制度，着力解决发展绩效评价不全面、责任落实不到位、损害责任追究缺失等问题。

46. The System of Institutions for Building an Ecological Civilization

Establishing a sound system of institutions for building an ecological civilization is an important part of Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization.

According to the overall plan to reform the system for developing an eco-civilization, issued by the central authorities in September 2015, China would set up a complete system for building an eco-civilization by the year 2020,

which would feature clear definition of property rights, participation of diverse entities, and both incentives and constraints.

This system of institutions is composed of the following eight aspects:

- * a system of property rights of natural resource assets, with clearly defined ownerships, rights and responsibilities, and effective regulation, to solve such problems as absence of owners and ownership ambiguity;

- * a system for developing and protecting territorial space, based on space plans and use control, to solve such problems as occupation of quality farmland and ecological space, eco-environmental damage and pollution as a result of disorderly, excessive or disperse development;

- * a national unified spatial planning system with tiered management, with spatial governance and structural improvement as the main contents, to solve such problems as conflicting spatial plans, overlapping functions of government departments, and frequent changes of local regulations;

- * a system for total consumption control and comprehensive resource conservation, based on science,

procedures and strict management, to solve such problems as serious waste and low utilization efficiency;

* systems of eco-compensation and paid use of natural resources, which reflect supply and demand, scarcity of resources, nature value and inter-generation compensation, to solve such problems as low prices of natural resources and their products, production and development cost lower than social cost, and a lack of reasonable pay to ecological protection;

* an environmental governance system for improving the environment, with unified regulation, strict law enforcement and participation of diverse parties, to solve such problems as weakness in pollution prevention and control, overlapping regulation functions, mismatch between powers and responsibilities, and too low cost for law violation;

* a market system for using more economic levers to help environmental governance and ecological conservation, to solve such problems as immature market entities and market system, and lack of social participation; and

* a system of performance review and accountability for ecological and environmental damage, which fully reflects

resource consumption, environmental damage and ecological benefits, to solve such problems as incomplete performance assessment, unfulfilled responsibilities, and deficient accountability for damages.

47. 自然资源资产产权制度

自然资源资产产权制度，是对自然资源资产产权主体结构、主体行为、权利指向、利益关系等的制度安排，包括自然资源资产归谁所有（所有权）、谁可以使用（使用权）等。自然资源资产产权制度，要求对水流、森林、山岭、草原、荒地、滩涂等自然生态空间进行统一确权登记，形成归属清晰、权责明确、保护严格、流转顺畅、监管有效的自然资源资产产权制度。

自然资源资产产权制度是加强生态保护、促进生态文明建设的重要基础性制度。2013年11月，中共十八届三中全会通过《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》，提出要健全自然资源资产产权制度。2015年9月，中共中央、国务院印发的《生态文明体制改革总体方案》，把健全自然资源资产产权制度列为生态文明体制改革八项任务之首。2019年4月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于统筹推进自然资源资产产权制度改革的指导意

见》，明确提出自然资源资产产权制度的主要任务，在推进统一确权登记、完善有偿使用、健全自然生态空间用途管制和国土空间规划、加强自然资源保护修复与节约集约利用等方面进行了积极探索。其中，农村集体产权、林权等制度改革加快推进，形成了一系列制度方案、标准规范和试点经验。

自然资源资产产权制度是生态文明制度体系的基础性制度，是社会主义公有制的实现形式，丰富了社会主义收入分配的基本方式，完善了社会主义宏观调控的手段方法。自然资源资产产权制度改革，对完善社会主义市场经济体制、维护社会稳定和公平正义、建设美丽中国具有重要意义。

47. The System of Property Rights of Natural Resource Assets

The system of property rights of natural resource assets is an institutional arrangement regarding the structure of property rights, conducts of the main parties, exercise of relevant rights, and interest relations. The ownership and right to use are both defined. The rivers, forests, mountains, grasslands, wastelands, low beaches and other natural ecological spaces shall all be registered to confirm the

ownership, so that a system can be established with clearly defined property rights, clear division of rights and responsibilities, strict protection, smooth transfer of rights, and effective regulation.

This system of property rights is an important basic system for enhancing ecological protection and promoting an eco-civilization.

The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening the Reform, adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in November 2013, announced to improve the system of property rights of natural resource assets. Improving this system was placed on top of the eight tasks in the overall plan to reform the system for developing an eco-civilization, issued by the central authorities in September 2015.

In April 2019, the central authorities issued another document on advancing the reform of the above-said system of property rights, setting major tasks regarding unified registration, paid use of natural resources, use control of natural ecological space, land space planning, and protection,

conservation and efficient utilization of natural resources. Reforms of the systems of rural collective property rights and forest rights and other systems have accelerated, with applicable experience gained in terms of institutions and standards.

The system of property rights of natural resource assets is a basic system in the entire system of institutions for building an ecological civilization. Such property rights represent a form of socialist public ownership and a socialist way of income distribution, and offer a new means of socialist macro-regulation. The reform of this system is significant to improving the socialist market economy, maintaining social stability, fairness and justice, and building a beautiful China.

48. 自然资源用途管制制度

自然资源用途管制制度，即国家对国土空间内的自然资源按照生活空间、生产空间、生态空间等用途或功能进行监管，表明一定国土空间里自然资源无论所有者是谁，都要按照用途管制规则进行开发，不能随意改变用途。

自然资源用途管制制度是加强生态保护、促进生态文明建设的重要基础性制度。2013年11月，中共十八届三

中全会通过《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》，提出要健全自然资源用途管制制度。2017年3月，国土资源部印发《自然生态空间用途管制办法（试行）》，坚持生态优先、区域统筹、分级分类、协同共治的原则，在自然生态空间用途管控、维护修复、实施保障、监测评估等方面作出要求。自然资源用途管制制度是中国生态文明制度体系的重要组成部分，是促进绿色发展的一项重要制度安排。

48. The Regulation System for the Use of Natural Resources

This system is to regulate the use of all natural resources within the territorial space for the purposes of living, production and ecological conservation. Whoever owns them must develop the natural resources in line with relevant rules, and cannot change the purpose randomly.

The regulation system for the use of natural resources is an important basic system for enhancing ecological protection and promoting an eco-civilization.

The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, announced to improve this system. The Regulations on the Use of the Natural Ecological Space,

issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources in March 2017, set requirements regarding use control, conservation and restoration, implementation, monitoring and assessment in line with the principles of prioritizing ecology, regional coordination, classification of natural resources, and concerted efforts of all sectors.

This regulation system is an important component of the system of institutions for building an ecological civilization. It is an institutional arrangement for promoting green development.

49. 自然资源有偿使用制度

全民所有自然资源是宪法和法律规定属于国家所有的各类自然资源，主要包括国有土地资源、水资源、矿产资源、国有森林资源、国有草原资源、海域海岛资源等。改革开放以来，中国全民所有自然资源资产有偿使用制度逐步建立，在促进自然资源保护和合理利用、维护所有者权益方面发挥了积极作用。

2016年12月，国务院印发《关于全民所有自然资源资产有偿使用制度改革的指导意见》，明确要求坚持发挥市场配置资源的决定性作用和更好发挥政府作用，加快建立

健全全民所有自然资源资产有偿使用制度，并对各领域重点任务作出部署要求。自然资源资产有偿使用制度是生态文明制度体系的一项核心制度。

49. The System for Paid Use of Natural Resources

The natural resources refer to all state-owned land and water resources, minerals, forests, grasslands, sea regions and islands.

Since China began its reform and opening up in the late 1970s, it has gradually established a system for paid use of natural resources, which has helped the protection and rational utilization of natural resources, and safeguarded the rights and interests of the owners.

In December 2016, the State Council issued a document on reforming the system for paid use of state-owned natural resources assets, requiring that the market should play a decisive role in resource allocation and the government play a better role in this regard, and a sound system for paid use of state-owned natural resources should be established as quickly as possible.

The system for paid use of natural resources is a core

system in the system of institutions for building an ecological civilization.

50. 自然资源资产负债表

自然资源资产负债表是用于自然资源资产管理的统计管理报表体系，反映被评估区域或部门在某时间点所占有的可测量、可报告、可核查的自然资源资产状况，以及某时点被评估区域应承担的自然资源负债状况。2015年11月，国务院办公厅印发《编制自然资源资产负债表试点方案》，要求全面加强自然资源统计调查和监测基础工作，逐步建立健全自然资源资产负债表编制制度。

自然资源资产负债表主要具有三项功能：一是生态文明建设基础信息支撑功能，为摸清自然资源资产实物量和价值量家底、实行领导干部自然资源资产离任审计、开展生态环境损害责任终身追究提供必要的基础信息支撑。二是自然资源资产监测预警功能，及时反映和监测核算地区的自然资源资产数量、质量、价值量、负债的动态变化，并对自然资源资产的生态功能和生态服务价值贬损至警戒线时进行及时准确的预警。三是自然资源资产负债管理决策支持功能，为污染防治、碳排放控制与削减、生态修复、生态补偿等提供必要的决策依据。

50. Balance Sheets of Natural Resource Assets

A balance sheet of natural resource assets is a statistical report needed by the management of natural resource assets. It provides true, measurable and verifiable information about the natural resource assets in a region or occupied by a government department that is under review at a particular time, and the debts unpaid by the said regions at a particular time.

On November 2015, the General Office of the State Council unveiled a plan on compiling balance sheets of natural resource assets. Surveys and monitoring of natural resources will be conducted to help establish a system of balance sheet of natural resource assets.

The balance sheets of natural resources have three main functions:

First, providing basic information for building an eco-civilization. The information about the quantity and value of natural resources is useful to the off-office auditing of natural resource assets and to enforcing lifelong accountability for environmental damages.

Second, monitoring the changes of the quantity, quality and value of the natural resources in the regions concerned, and providing timely and accurate early warning as the ecological functions and service values of the natural resource assets approaching the security lines.

Third, providing information needed by decision-making regarding pollution prevention and control, carbon emission control and reduction, ecological restoration and compensation.

51. 自然资源资产离任审计

自然资源资产离任审计，即针对受托管理责任人，将自然资源资产和生态环境的变化情况纳入到主要责任人绩效考核当中的一种审计形式。自然资源资产离任审计，是一项具有中国特色的监管制度，由国家审计机构牵头，依据相关法律法规，在党政领导干部离任时，对其任期内自然资源开采、耗用、保护和治理等受托责任履行情况的规范性、合理性和效率性进行评价考核的活动。

2013年11月，中共十八届三中全会通过的《中共中央关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》，对领导干部自然资源资产离任审计作出明确部署。2015年9月，中共中

央、国务院印发《生态文明体制改革总体方案》，将领导干部自然资源资产离任审计纳入完善生态文明绩效评价考核和责任追究制度。2015年11月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《开展领导干部自然资源资产离任审计试点方案》，审计试点围绕“审什么、怎么审、如何进行评价”进行了积极探索和经验总结，为领导干部自然资源资产离任审计制度常态化提供实践基础。2017年11月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《领导干部自然资源资产离任审计规定（试行）》，明确审计内容和重点，标志着一项全新的、经常性的审计制度正式建立。

自然资源资产离任审计是社会主义生态文明建设的一项重大审计制度创新，是加强生态文明建设的一项重要举措，对完善生态文明绩效评价考核和责任追究制度，推动领导干部切实履行自然资源资产管理和生态环境保护责任具有重要意义。

51. Off-Office Auditing of Natural Resource Assets

Off-office auditing of natural resource assets is to audit an entrusted person in charge and include the changes of the natural resource assets and eco-environment concerned in the performance review of the said person.

This is a regulation system with Chinese features. The auditing will be conducted by the state auditing offices. When Party or government officials leave their posts, they have to pass an audit of the compliance, rationality and efficiency regarding the development, consumption, protection and treatment of natural resources during their tenure of office.

The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, announced to audit the natural resource assets when leading officials leave their positions.

According to the overall plan to reform the system for developing an eco-civilization, issued by the central authorities in September 2015, relevant off-office auditing would be included in the system of performance review and accountability for eco-environmental damage.

In November 2015, the central authorities published a document on conducting pilot off-office auditing of leading officials. The trial practices gained experience and laid foundation for the formal introduction of an off-office auditing system in November 2019.

Off-office auditing of natural resource assets is an institutional innovation for building an eco-civilization, and a

major move for ecological conservation. With its implementation, the leading officials are reminded of their duties of natural resource assets management and eco-environmental protection.

52. 以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系

自然保护地是各级政府依法划定或确认，对重要的自然生态系统、自然遗迹、自然景观及其所承载的自然资源、生态功能和文化价值，实施长期保护的陆域和海域。自然保护地是生态建设的核心载体、中华民族的宝贵财富、美丽中国的重要象征，在维护国家生态安全中居于首要地位。自然保护地包括国家公园、自然保护区、各类自然公园等类型。

2017年，中共十九大提出，建立以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系，启动了自然保护地领域的重大改革。2019年6月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于建立以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系的指导意见》，提出要建立分类科学、布局合理、保护有力、管理有效的以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系，确保重要自然生态系统、自然遗迹、自然景观和生物多样性得到系统性保护。

建立以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系，是贯彻落

实习近平生态文明思想的重大举措，是中共十九大提出的重大改革任务。中国建立以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系的阶段性目标是：到 2025 年，健全国家公园体制，初步建成以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系；到 2035 年，自然保护地规模和管理达到世界先进水平，全面建成中国特色自然保护地体系。

52. The System of Protected Areas Composed Mainly of National Parks

The protected areas are the land and ocean regions that are designated in accordance with relevant laws to enjoy long-term protection, in which there are important natural ecosystems, natural heritage and natural landscape, as well as the natural resources, ecological functions and cultural values these regions carry.

The protected areas are core spaces for building an eco-civilization and a beautiful China. National parks, nature reserves and various nature parks are all protected areas in China.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress in 2017 announced to develop a system of protected areas composed mainly of national parks, kicking off major reforms regarding

the protected areas.

In June 2019, the central authorities published a document on developing such a system, based on rational classification and layout and effective protection and management, so that important natural ecosystems, natural heritage, natural landscape, and biodiversity will all enjoy systematic protection.

Building such a system is to fulfill the reform task set at the CPC's 19th National Congress and apply Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization. The goal for 2025 is to establish a sound national park system and initially put in place a system of protected areas composed mainly of national parks; the goal for 2035 is to make China lead the world in terms of scale and management of protected areas and build a Chinese style system of protected areas.

53. 资源高效利用制度

人类对资源的开发利用既要考虑服务于当代人过上幸福生活，也要为子孙后代留下生存根基。中共十九大报告指出，推进资源全面节约和循环利用。中共十九届四中全会《决定》进一步强调，要全面建立资源高效利用制度。

这是一个关乎全局和长远的顶层制度设计，即改变传统的“大量生产、大量消耗、大量排放”的生产模式和消费模式，把经济活动、人的行为限制在自然资源和生态环境能够承受的限度内，使资源、生产、消费等要素相匹配相适应，用最少的资源环境代价取得最大的经济社会效益，形成与大量占有自然空间、显著消耗资源、严重恶化生态环境的传统发展方式明显不同的资源利用和生产生活方式。

全面建立资源高效利用制度，要树立节约集约循环利用的资源观，健全自然资源产权制度，实行资源总量管理和全面节约制度。要强化约束性指标管理，加快建立健全充分反映市场供求和资源稀缺程度、体现生态价值和环境损害成本的资源环境价格机制。要构建市场导向的绿色技术创新体系，大力发展节能环保产业。要完善资源循环利用制度，实行垃圾分类回收，构建覆盖全社会的资源循环利用体系。要倡导合理消费，推动形成勤俭节约的社会风尚。

53. The System for Efficient Utilization of Resources

The exploitation of resources should meet the contemporary generation's desire for a happy life, and also leave a solid foundation for future generations.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress in 2017 announced to encourage conservation across the board and promote recycling. The 19th CPC Central Committee, at its fourth plenary session in October 2019, decided to establish a system for efficient utilization of resources. This was a far-sighted top-level institutional design significant to China's long-term development.

The system of efficient utilization of resources means to change the traditional model featuring massive production, massive consumption and massive emissions, keep economic and human activities within the carrying capacity of natural resources and the eco-environment, and make resources, production, consumption and other factors match each other, thus generating the most economic and social benefits with the least cost of resources and the environment. This will lead to new models of resource utilization and new ways of production and life, which are obviously different from the traditional models that often result in occupation of large natural space, massive consumption of resources, and serious ecological deterioration.

In establishing such a system, people need to save and

recycle resources, improve the property rights system of natural resource assets, and implement the system for total consumption control and comprehensive resource conservation. The management of obligatory targets should be reinforced, and a sound resource pricing mechanism should be set up to give full expression of market supply and demand, scarcity of the resources, ecological value, and environmental damage cost. A system for market-oriented green technology innovation will be adopted to support energy-saving and eco-friendly industries. The system for resource recycling will be improved, and waste sorting will be spread for society-wide participation. Efforts are also needed to champion rational consumption, diligence and frugality.

54. 生态环境保护制度

生态环境保护制度，就是在坚持环境保护这一基本国策前提下，在生态环境领域内，建立有利于保护生态环境、打击破坏生态和污染环境行为的体制机制和法律法规等制度安排，以推动生态文明建设，维护国家生态安全。

中共十九大报告提出，实行最严格的生态环境保护制度。中共十九届四中全会将生态环境保护制度列入坚持和

完善中国特色社会主义制度、推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化的重要内容。这标志着中共十八大以来初步完成的生态文明建设的制度设计正在内化为国家治理体系的重要组成部分，生态文明建设正在从理论和制度上的顶层设计进入全面实施阶段。

最严格的生态环境保护制度设计，注重从末端治理转向源头预防、从局部治理转向全过程控制，从点源治理转向流域、区域综合治理，从个别问题整治转向山水林田湖草全覆盖的保护性治理。建立和完善最严格生态环境保护制度，是实现生态文明建设宏伟目标的重要保障，是缓解资源环境约束与经济社会发展之间矛盾、促进绿色发展、推动构建人与自然生命共同体的内在要求。

54. The Systems for Ecological and Environmental Protection

The systems for ecological and environmental protection refer to the institutions, laws and regulations that aim to protect the eco-environment and punish those who damage the ecology and pollute the environment, promote an eco-civilization and ensure China's biological security.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress in 2017 announced to implement the strictest possible systems for

environmental protection. The 19th CPC Central Committee, at its fourth plenary session, included the systems for ecological and environmental protection as an important part of the effort to uphold and improve socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernize China's state governance system and capacity. This marked that the institutional design that began after 2012 had become a component of the state governance system, and that the top-level design of an eco-civilization now began to be implemented.

The strictest possible systems for ecological and environmental protection emphasize a shift from terminal control to prevention at source, from regional treatment to comprehensive treatment of the entire river basins and regions concerned, and from solving individual problems to taking a holistic approach to all mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands. Establishing these systems provides important guarantee for the goals in building an eco-civilization. It is also needed to address the conflicts between the restraints of resources and the environment and economic and social development, promote green development, and build a community of life formed by man

and nature.

55. 生态保护红线

生态保护红线，即在生态空间范围内具有特殊重要生态功能、必须强制性严格保护的区域，通常包括具有重要水源涵养、生物多样性维护、水土保持、防风固沙、海岸生态稳定等功能的生态功能重要区域，以及水土流失、土地沙化、石漠化、盐渍化等生态环境敏感脆弱区域。生态保护红线是保障和维护国家生态安全的底线和生命线，也是构建国土空间布局体系的基础。划定并严守生态保护红线，是贯彻落实主体功能区制度、实施生态空间用途管制的重要举措，是提高生态产品供给能力和生态系统服务功能、构建国家生态安全格局的有效手段，是健全生态文明制度体系、推动绿色发展的有力保障，也是中国生态保护的制度创新。

2017年2月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于划定并严守生态保护红线的若干意见》，提出按照山水林田湖系统保护的要求，划定并严守生态保护红线，实现一条红线管控重要生态空间。同年5月，原环境保护部办公厅、国家发展和改革委员会办公厅印发《生态保护红线划定指南》，指导划定全国和各省（区、市）生态保护红线。

中共十九大报告进一步明确要求，完成生态保护红线划定工作。

到 2020 年，全国生态保护红线划定工作基本完成，初步划定的全国生态保护红线面积比例不低于陆域国土面积的 25%，覆盖了重点生态功能区、生态环境敏感区和脆弱区，覆盖了全国生物多样性分布的关键区域。

55. Ecological Red Lines

The ecological red lines protect the regions that must be strictly protected for their important ecological functions. These include regions with such ecological functions as water source conservation, biodiversity maintenance, water and soil conservation, windbreak and sand-fixation, coastal ecological stability, along with ecologically fragile regions which are prone to soil erosion, sandification, stony desertification and salinization.

The red lines are the lifelines of state biological security. They also serve the territorial space planning. Drawing and enforcing such red lines are important moves to implement the systems of functional zoning and of use control of the ecological space. The red lines are effective to help expand the capacity to supply eco-products and provide services to

the ecosystems, and build up China's biological security. As an institutional innovation, they can also boost China's building of an eco-civilization and promote its green development.

The central authorities in February 2017 issued a document on drawing and enforcing the red lines for the protection of the ecosystems, so as to manage all major environmental spaces with consistent standards. In May of the same year, guidelines on how to determine the red lines were released for local governments to follow. The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress in October 2017 set the task of completing the drawing of the red lines.

By 2020, China had finished drawing the red lines. The protected regions account for more than 25 percent of national land territory, and these include key ecological functional zones, ecologically fragile and vulnerable regions, and key places of biological diversity.

56. 生态保护补偿制度

生态保护补偿制度作为生态文明制度的重要组成部分，是落实生态保护权责、调动各方参与生态保护积极性、

推进生态文明建设的重要手段。

2005年10月，中共十六届五中全会首次提出，按照谁开发谁保护、谁受益谁补偿的原则，加快建立生态补偿机制。2013年，中共十八届三中全会《决定》提出实行生态补偿制度。2017年10月，中共十九大提出要建立市场化、多元化生态补偿机制。2019年11月，中共十九届四中全会《决定》进一步要求，落实生态补偿制度和生态环境损害赔偿制度，实行生态环境损害责任终身追究制。

2021年9月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于深化生态保护补偿制度改革的意见》，要求加快健全有效市场和有为政府更好结合、分类补偿与综合补偿统筹兼顾、纵向补偿与横向补偿协调推进、强化激励与硬化约束协同发力的生态保护补偿制度，推动全社会形成尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的思想共识和行动自觉。

目前，中国生态保护补偿领域已基本实现禁止开发区域、重点生态功能区等重要区域与森林、草原、湿地、荒漠、海洋、水流、耕地等重点领域生态保护补偿全覆盖。补偿方式由政府主导型逐渐向市场化、多元化转变，积极探索综合运用水权、碳排放权、排污权、碳汇交易等市场化补偿手段。补偿范围从单领域补偿延伸至综合补偿，流域生态补偿从省内补偿扩展到跨省补偿，国家生态补偿格

局基本建立。

56. The System of Compensation for Ecological Protection

The system of compensation for ecological protection, or better known as the eco-compensation system, is an important component of the system of institutions for building an ecological civilization. It is an effective measure to perform the ecological protection rights and responsibilities, mobilize all parties to participate in ecological protection, and advance China's pace in building an eco-civilization.

In October 2005, the 16th CPC Central Committee, at its fifth plenary session, decided to establish an eco-compensation system in line with the principle that whoever develops the resources and profits therefrom must protect them and pay compensation. The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, required to apply such an eco-compensation system.

In October 2017, the CPC at its 19th National Congress announced to set up diversified market-based mechanisms for ecological compensation. In 2019, the 19th CPC Central Committee, at its fourth plenary session, decided to

implement the eco-compensation system, and the systems of compensation and lifelong accountability for eco-environmental damages.

In September 2021, the central authorities published a document on reform the system of compensation for ecological protection, requiring faster moves to build an eco-compensation system that is based on better interplay between an efficient market and a capable government, with both classified compensation and comprehensive compensation, both vertical (central-local) and horizontal (cross-regional) eco-compensation programs, and both incentives and constraints, along with the effort to raise public awareness to respect, accommodate and protect nature.

At present, China's eco-compensation practices have covered regions prohibited from development, key ecological functional zones, and forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, ocean regions, rivers and farmlands.

Besides payment under government guidance, the compensation now can be made in diversified, market-based ways such as trading of water-use rights, carbon emission rights, pollution discharge rights and carbon sink transaction.

The compensation scope has expanded from individual fields to multiple sectors, and the compensation involving a certain river basin has extended from payment among regions within an individual province to trans-provincial payment to all parties affected. A national eco-compensation framework has been basically set up.

57. 生态系统休养生息

改革开放以来，中国大力推行保护天然林、退耕还林、退牧还草等生态保护措施，对重要生态系统实施休养生息。中共十九大报告指出，坚持保护优先、自然恢复为主，充分发挥自然系统的自我调节和自我修复能力，通过封禁保护、自然修复的办法，让生态休养生息。2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上强调，要给自然生态留下休养生息的时间和空间。

推进生态系统休养生息，是实现可持续发展的必然要求，是生态文明建设的新思路，体现了人与自然和谐共生的新追求。

57. Regeneration of the Ecosystems

Since the 1980s, China has adopted a couple of policies for the regeneration of key ecosystems, such as natural forest

protection, turning marginal farmland into forests and grasslands, and closing fragile deserts. The natural systems are expected to recover through self-adjustment and self-restoration, and also with such intentional practices by humans.

In his report to the CPC's 19th National Congress, Xi Jinping emphasized the need to prioritize environmental protection and let nature restore itself. He again urged to leave time and space for nature to recuperate at the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection held in May 2018.

Regeneration of the ecosystems is needed for sustainable development. It will also contribute to an eco-civilization and harmony between man and nature.

58. 生态修复制度

生态修复是在生态学原理指导下,以生物修复为基础,结合各种物理修复、化学修复以及工程技术措施,通过优化组合,使之达到最佳效果和最低耗费的一种综合修复污染环境的方法。加强生态保护和修复对推进生态文明建设、保障国家生态安全具有重要意义。

中共十八大以来，中国在全面加强生态保护的基础上，不断加大生态修复力度，积极探索统筹山水林田湖草一体化保护和修复，持续推进大规模国土绿化、湿地与河湖保护修复、防沙治沙、水土保持、生物多样性保护、土地综合整治、海洋生态修复等重点生态工程建设，在实践中不断探索总结，健全生态保护和修复制度，推动生态环境保护 and 经济发展共赢。

中共十九大报告在部署未来生态文明建设时强调，实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程。2019年11月，中共十九届四中全会《决定》要求，健全生态保护和修复制度，统筹山水林田湖草一体化保护和修复。2020年6月，国家发展改革委、自然资源部联合印发《全国重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程总体规划（2021-2035年）》，以坚持保护优先、自然恢复为主，坚持统筹兼顾、突出重点难点，坚持科学治理、推进综合施策，坚持改革创新、完善监管机制为基本原则，明确提出到2035年推进全国森林、草原、荒漠、河流、湖泊、湿地、海洋等自然生态系统保护和修复工作的主要目标，以及统筹山水林田湖草一体化保护和修复的总体布局、重点任务、重大工程和政策举措。

58. The System of Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is a process to repair the damaged

environment, by applying physical, chemical and engineering technologies, guided by ecology science and based on biological restoration, to produce the best effect with the minimum cost. Eco-environmental conservation and restoration is significant to building an eco-civilization and ensuring state biological security.

Since 2012, China has increased its endeavors in ecological restoration. It has taken a holistic approach to protecting and restoring mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands, and continued with its large-scale afforestation projects, and key ecological restoration projects of wetlands, rivers, lakes and the marine eco-environment, desertification and soil erosion control, biodiversity protection, and comprehensive improvement of soil. It has also improved relevant systems to achieve win-win results of eco-protection and economic development.

The report to the CPC's 19th National Congress included projects to protect and restore key ecosystems as part of the plan for building an eco-civilization. The 19th CPC Central Committee, at its fourth plenary session, decided to improve the ecological protection and restoration system, and follow a

holistic approach to protecting and restoring mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands.

In June 2020, a national overall plan on key projects of ecosystem conservation and restoration for 2021-2035 was published. The plan laid down such principles as prioritizing environmental protection and letting nature restore itself, pursuing a holistic approach with focuses on tough problems, and taking science-based, comprehensive measures with innovation and regulation. The document also set goals for ecosystem conservation and restoration by 2035, and outlined a general picture with tasks, projects and policies and measures.

59. 生态环境损害赔偿制度

生态环境损害赔偿制度是生态文明制度体系的重要组成部分。中共中央、国务院高度重视生态环境损害赔偿工作。2013年11月，中共十八届三中全会《决定》提出，对造成生态环境损害的责任者严格实行赔偿制度，依法追究刑事责任。2015年11月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《生态环境损害赔偿制度改革试点方案》，部署生态环境损害赔偿制度改革工作。在此基础上，2017年12

月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《生态环境损害赔偿制度改革方案》，标志着生态环境损害赔偿制度改革从先行试点进入全国试行的新阶段。2019年10月，中共十九届四中全会《决定》进一步提出，落实生态补偿和生态环境损害赔偿制度，实行生态环境损害责任终身追究制。

生态环境损害赔偿制度，明确生态环境损害赔偿范围、责任主体、索赔主体和损害赔偿解决途径，形成相应的鉴定评估管理和技术体系、资金保障和运行机制，不断提高生态环境损害赔偿和修复的效率，为破解“企业污染、群众受害、政府买单”的不合理局面，切实维护人民群众环境权益，满足人民日益增长的优美生态环境需要提供坚实制度保障。建立健全生态环境损害赔偿制度，是生态文明体制改革的重要内容，是实行最严格的生态环境保护制度的具体实践。

59. The System of Compensation for Ecological Damage

The system of compensation for ecological damage is an important component of the system of institutions for building an ecological civilization. The central authorities have employed compensation as a tool of remedy to assist with ecological conservation.

The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, decided to adopt such a system to make those responsible pay for the damage and hold the criminals accountable.

From 2015 to 2017, pilot practices were carried out in some provinces and cities, and in 2018, the system became a national practice.

The 19th CPC Central Committee, at its fourth plenary session in 2019, announced to implement the eco-compensation system, and the systems of compensation and lifelong accountability for eco-environmental damages.

The system of compensation for ecological damage has clear provisions about the scope of application, the responsible parties, the claimants, the channels of payment, damage identification and evaluation, relevant technologies, fund guarantee and operational mechanisms. Its implementation helps raise the efficiency of damage payment and ecological recovery.

Previously, when the environment was polluted by an enterprise, it was the people who suffered and the government who had to pay for the pollution. With its introduction,

this new system now provides institutional guarantee for protecting the people's environmental rights and interests, and meet their growing desire for a pleasant eco-environment.

A sound system of compensation for ecological damage is an important part of the reform to build an eco-civilization. It is also part of the strictest possible systems for environmental protection practiced in China.

60. 现代环境治理体系

环境治理体系与治理能力现代化是人与自然和谐共生的重要体现，也是国家治理体系的重要组成部分。2020年3月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于构建现代环境治理体系的指导意见》（以下简称《意见》），要求以坚持党的集中统一领导为统领，以强化政府主导作用为关键，以深化企业主体作用为根本，以更好动员社会组织和公众共同参与为支撑，实现政府治理和社会调节、企业自治良性互动，完善体制机制，强化源头治理，形成工作合力，为推动生态环境根本好转、建设生态文明和美丽中国提供有力制度保障。

《意见》明晰了政府、企业、公众等各类主体的权责，对建立健全环境治理领导责任体系、企业责任体系、全民

行动体系、监管体系、市场体系、信用体系、法律法规政策体系等作出指导要求，对环境治理体系薄弱环节提出切实、可行、有效的多样性参与方式，为构建党委领导、政府主导、企业主体、社会组织和公众共同参与的现代环境治理体系勾画蓝图。

60. The Modern Environmental Governance System

Modernization of the environmental governance system and capacity is a reflection of harmony between man and nature. It is also a component of the state governance system and capacity.

In March 2020, the central authorities issued a document on building a modern environmental governance system. In such a system, the CPC exercises leadership, the government provides guidance, the enterprises are the main participants, and social organizations and the general public are also mobilized to contribute. Good interplay between government governance and enterprise participation, sound institutions and mechanisms, together with control at source, will create strong synergy to bring a fundamental turn for the better with China's ecological conservation.

The document defined the powers and responsibilities of the government, enterprises and the public. It also made requirements of relevant regulation, the market, the credit system, and related laws and regulations, and encouraged pragmatic and effective ways for participation. This will help establish a modern environmental governance system, in which the Party exercises leadership, the government takes the lead, the business sector assumes main responsibility for reducing its environmental footprint, and social organizations and the public also participate.

61. 污染防治联防联控

2013年11月，中共十八届三中全会《决定》提出，建立陆海统筹的生态系统保护修复和污染防治区域联动机制。2015年1月施行的新《中华人民共和国环境保护法》，第一次以法律的形式明确规定，跨行政区域的重点区域、流域环境污染与生态破坏联合防治协调机制，实行统一规划、统一标准、统一监测、统一防治的措施。2020年3月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于构建现代环境治理体系的指导意见》，明确提出推动跨区域跨流域污染防治联防联控。中国将污染防治联防联控作为健全环境治理

监管的重要方式，推动构建现代环境治理体系。

61. Regional Cooperation on Pollution Prevention and Control

The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, decided to establish an inter-regional mechanism for comprehensive land and marine ecosystem protection and restoration and pollution prevention and control.

The Law on Environmental Protection, enacted in January 2015, stipulates that joint mechanisms shall be set up for unified planning, standards, monitoring, and prevention and control of pollution and ecological damage of the key regions and river basins that extend across different administrative regions.

The document on building a modern environmental governance system, issued in March 2020, also highlighted trans-regional and cross-river-basin cooperation on pollution prevention and control. This once again proves the importance of joint endeavors to environmental governance.

62. 生态文明标准化

标准是经济活动和社会发展的技术支撑，是国家治理体系和治理能力现代化的基础性制度。生态文明标准化是中国推进生态文明建设的重要举措。

2015年12月，国务院办公厅印发《国家标准化体系建设发展规划（2016-2020年）》，首次在国家层面明确提出发挥“标准化+生态文明”效应，将“加强生态文明标准化，服务绿色发展”列为中国标准化体系建设的一个重点领域，推进森林、海洋、土地、能源、矿产资源保护标准化体系建设，加快能效能耗、碳排放、节能环保产业、循环经济以及大气、水、土壤污染防治标准研制，推进生态保护与建设，提高绿色循环低碳发展水平。

2018年6月，国家标准委印发《生态文明建设标准体系发展行动指南（2018-2020年）》，为建立健全生态文明建设标准体系，推动生态文明建设标准的应用实施作出具体指导。生态文明建设标准体系框架包括空间布局、生态经济、生态环境、生态文化4个标准子体系。

标准化在生态文明建设中发挥支撑和引领作用，能够有力促进生态文明建设的制度化、规范化、程序化和精细化，显著提升建设实效、传承建设经验、降低建设成本、保障与改善民生。

62. The System of Standards for Ecological Conservation

Standards provide technical support for economic activities and social development. The system of standards for ecological civilization is a basic system for modernizing China's state governance system and capacity. Standard practices are very important to build an eco-civilization.

In December 2015, the central authorities published a plan on developing a national system of standards for the period 2016-2020. The system of standards for ecological civilization and green development was listed as a key component in the national system of standards.

In order to promote ecological conservation and green, circular and low-carbon development, the document set the tasks of building systems of standards for protecting the forests, oceans, land, energies and minerals; and accelerating the creation of standards in relation to energy efficiency and consumption, carbon emission, energy-saving and eco-friendly industries, a circular economy, and air, water and soil pollution prevention and control.

In June 2018, the Standardization Administration

released the action guidance for developing a system of standards for building an eco-civilization for 2018-2020. The system includes four sub-systems of spatial layout, ecological economy, eco-environment and eco-culture.

Standards guide the building of an eco-civilization. They help ensure refined, institutional practices in a procedure-based manner, increase the efficiency, pass on good experience, cut construction cost, and improve people's wellbeing.

63. 生态文明建设评价指标体系

生态文明建设评价指标体系，是对生态文明建设进行准确评价、科学规划、定量考核和具体实施的依据，通过客观、准确评价人与自然和谐程度及其文明水平，为正确决策、科学规划、定量管理和具体实施等提供科学依据。

中共中央、国务院部署的生态文明重大目标任务完成情况，生态环境改善带给人民的获得感，生态文明建设的成效，需要一把尺子来衡量、来检验。

习近平多次对生态文明建设目标评价考核工作提出要求。2013年5月，习近平在十八届中央政治局第六次集体学习时指出，保护生态环境必须依靠制度、依靠法治。只

有实行最严格的制度、最严密的法治，才能为生态文明建设提供可靠保障。他要求，完善经济社会发展考核评价体系，把资源消耗、环境损害、生态效益等体现生态文明建设状况的指标纳入经济社会发展评价体系，建立体现生态文明要求的目标体系、考核办法、奖惩机制，使之成为推进生态文明建设的重要导向和约束。

2016年12月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《生态文明建设目标评价考核办法》，国家发展改革委等4部门联合印发《绿色发展指标体系》和《生态文明建设考核目标体系》，为规范生态文明建设评价考核工作提供原则和依据。

构建生态文明建设评价指标体系并进行评价考核，既要看产出增加，又要看消耗降低；既要看经济效益，又要看环境效益；既要看发展速度，又要看发展质量，以起到对地方政府和领导干部的指挥棒作用，从而激发各级政府部门、广大干部的积极性、主动性和创造性，形成推进生态文明建设的强大动力。

63. The System of Evaluation Standards for Ecological Conservation

Ecological conservation evaluation means to conduct accurate assessment, make science-based plans, and review

quantitative targets and relevant practices, in order to draw objective, accurate conclusions about harmony between man and nature and thus provide reliable information for correct decision-making, rational planning, quantitative management and practical implementation.

So necessary standards are needed to evaluate the progress in key projects of eco-environmental protection and the people's sense of benefit therefrom.

Xi Jinping has made instructions on ecological protection evaluation. Speaking at a study session of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee in May 2018, he said that eco-environmental protection has to rely on laws and regulations, and only the strictest regulations and laws can provide strong guarantee for eco-environmental protection. He required to improve the performance evaluation system for economic and social development, and include resource consumption, environmental damage, ecological benefits and other indexes that could reflect the progress in eco-environmental protection, so as to create appropriate target systems, review methods, and mechanisms of rewards and penalties that accommodate the needs of an

eco-civilization. These will be obligatory for the officials, and guide their protection of the eco-environment.

In December 2016, the central authorities published the methods for performance evaluation in relation to ecological conservation, in addition to two documents on green development indexes and eco-environment protection targets. These all provide principles and basis for relevant evaluation.

The evaluation shall focus on both output increase and consumption reduction, both economic benefits and environmental improvement, both growth speed and development quality, so that it will offer important guiding principles for local governments and leading officials, and stimulate their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity to form strong synergy in building an eco-civilization.

64. 环保信用评价制度

环保信用评价是加强生态环境监管的重要抓手，是推动市场主体履行生态环境保护责任、提升生态环境治理能力的重要举措。中共十八大以来，按照中共中央、国务院关于生态文明建设和社会信用体系建设的部署，国家发展改革委、生态环境部会同有关部门先后印发《企业环境信

用评价办法（试行）》《关于加强企业环境信用体系建设的指导意见》等文件，环境信用评价制度得以确立。2017年10月，中共十九大进一步提出健全环保信用评价制度。

环保信用评价制度，将尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的生态文明理念和要求作为中国政府、企事业单位和社会公众的道德规范和行为准则，通过建立环境保护“守信激励、失信惩戒”的机制，督促企事业单位持续改进环境行为，自觉履行环境保护法定义务和社会责任，引导公众参与环境监督，促进有关部门协同配合，推进环境信用体系建设。在环境保护工作中引入信用机制，是中国政府引导企事业单位实现环境自律、创新生态环境领域监管方式的有力举措。

64. The System for Environmental Protection Credibility Assessment

This is an important system for reinforcing environmental regulation and making market entities take on their responsibilities of environmental protection and increase their environmental governance capacity.

Since 2012, a couple of documents have been worked out to guide the credibility assessment of the performance of enterprises regarding environmental protection. This has

helped establish a system for environmental protection credibility assessment.

The 19th CPC National Congress decided to improve the system for credibility assessment based on environmental protection performance.

This system takes respecting, accommodating and protecting nature as the standards of conduct for the government, enterprises, public institutions and the general public. Mechanisms have been set up to provide incentives for good faith and take punitive actions against bad faith. This will urge the enterprises and public institutions to improve their environmental conduct and fulfill their legal obligations and social responsibilities, guide the public to participate in environmental supervision, and call for coordination of relevant departments, so as to build a sound credibility system.

The introduction of credibility is an innovative and effective way to encourage the enterprises and public institutions to uphold self-discipline in environmental protection.

65. 环境影响评价制度

环境影响评价，是指对规划和建设项目实施后可能造成的环境影响进行分析、预测和评估，提出预防或者减轻不良环境影响的对策和措施，进行跟踪监测的方法与制度。

1998年11月，国务院通过《建设项目环境保护管理条例》，全面规范了环境影响评价的内容、程序 and 法律责任。2002年10月，全国人大常委会通过《中华人民共和国环境影响评价法》，进一步强化了环境影响评价的法律地位。2009年8月，国务院通过《规划环境影响评价条例》，环境影响评价制度形成“一法两条例”。2016年7月和2018年12月，全国人大常委会两次修正《环境影响评价法》，环境影响评价“放管服”改革不断推进。

65. The System of Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental impact assessment refers to the practices of conducting analysis, prediction and evaluation of the impacts on the environment of projects planned or under construction, and proposing measures to prevent or relieve the bad impacts and make follow-up monitoring.

In November 1998, the State Council issued the regulations on environmental protection of construction

projects, specifying the contents, procedures and legal liabilities regarding environmental impact assessment.

In October 2002, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, which elevated the legal status of environmental impact assessment. The law was revised on two occasions, one in July 2016 and the other in December 2018.

In August 2009, the State Council adopted regulations on environmental impact assessment of relevant plans.

66. 中央环境保护督察制度

中央环境保护督察制度,是国家相关机构对法律法规、政策标准的实施状况及严重污染与损害生态事件处理情况进行监督和检查,是中共中央、国务院关于推进生态文明建设和环境保护工作的一项重大制度创新。

2015年8月,《环境保护督察方案(试行)》印发,部署对各地开展环境保护督察工作。2019年6月,中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《中央生态环境保护督察工作规定》,提出设立专职督察机构,对省、自治区、直辖市党委和政府、国务院有关部门以及有关中央企业等组织开展

生态环境保护督，并进一步明确了三种督察方式，即例行督察、专项督察、“回头看”等。这是生态环境保护领域的第一部党内法规。2021年5月，《生态环境保护专项督察办法》印发，进一步明确了专项督察对象和重点，规范了专项督察程序和权限，并严格了专项督察纪律和要求。

通过中央环境保护督察，可以有效提升地方落实新发展理念自觉性，有效倒逼产业结构调整和产业布局优化，有效规范市场秩序，推动绿色产业加快发展。

66. The System of Central Inspection on Environmental Protection

The system of central inspection on environmental protection is a major institutional innovation to promote China's environmental protection and building of an eco-civilization. Relevant state government bodies are entrusted to conduct inspections and supervision of the implementation of relevant laws and regulations, policies and standards, and the handling of serious pollution and ecological damage cases.

In August 2015, the plan on environmental protection inspection (trial) was issued for implementation. In June 2019, the central authorities published detailed regulations on

central inspection of environmental protection, which stipulated that a specialized inspection body will be set up to conduct environmental protection inspections of the CPC committees, governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, relevant departments under the State Council, and central government enterprises. The inspections can be regular or special, and follow-up inspections will also be carried out to review the effects of regular inspections.

In May 2021, the methods of special inspections on environmental protection were published, which clarified the targets and tasks of special inspections, and defined the procedures and powers of the inspectors, relevant discipline and rules.

The central inspections are expected to effectively make local governments conscious apply the new concept for development, force adjustment of the industrial structure and improvement of the industrial layout, restore market order, and promote green industries.

67. 生态环境监管制度

生态环境监管，即通过一系列监督、管理的手段和行为，贯通污染防治和生态保护，强化生态保护修复的统一监管，实现统一政策、规划、标准制定，统一监测评估、监督执法、督察问责，实现人与生态环境关系的协调和平衡。生态环境监管主体是国家环境保护监督管理机构。

2013年11月，中共十八届三中全会《决定》对改革生态环境保护管理体制作出部署，提出建立和完善严格监管所有污染物排放的环境保护管理制度，独立进行环境监管和行政执法。2017年10月，中共十九大对改革生态环境监管体制作出部署，提出设立国有自然资源资产管理和自然生态监管机构，完善生态环境管理制度，统一行使全民所有自然资源资产所有者职责，统一行使所有国土空间用途管制和生态保护修复职责，统一行使监管城乡各类污染排放和行政执法职责。生态环境监管是推动绿色经济高质量发展的重要途径，是顺应中国社会主要矛盾变化、促进经济增长方式转变的必要措施。

67. The System of Environmental Supervision

Environmental supervision aims to integrate the efforts of pollution prevention and control and ecological

conservation through supervision, management and other means, reinforce unified supervision, adopt unified policies, plans and standards, and conduct unified monitoring and evaluation, law enforcement supervision and accountability inspection, so as to achieve balance between human and the environment. The state environmental protection supervisory organizations will be entrusted to conduct the supervision.

The 18th CPC Central Committee, at its third plenary session in 2013, decided to reform the ecological protection management system, and establish a sound system to strictly supervise the emission of all pollutants and independently conduct environmental supervision and administrative law enforcement.

The CPC's 19th National Congress decided to reform the environmental regulation system. Relevant measures included establishing regulatory agencies to manage state-owned natural resource assets and monitor natural ecosystems, and improving environmental management systems. These agencies will, in a unified way, perform the duties of the owner of public-owned natural resource assets, the duties of regulating the use of all territorial space and protecting and

restoring ecosystems, and the duties of monitoring the discharge of all pollutants in urban and rural areas and conducting administrative law enforcement.

Environmental regulation system is an important means to promote quality development of the green economy and transformation of the model of economic growth.

68. 生态文明建设政府目标责任体系

生态文明建设政府目标责任体系，即以生态文明建设为目标，对政府部门相关主体明确权责配置并实施问责的体制机制，是生态文明体制的组成部分。完善这一体系，既是打好污染防治攻坚战的内生要求和有效抓手，也是从责任政府维度推动“国家治理体系和治理能力现代化”的重要内容。

生态文明建设政府目标责任体系主要包括以下几类制度安排：第一类，以具体减排指标、环境质量改善等具体任务为导向的目标考核；第二类，以调整地方政府绩效考核为导向的综合性生态文明目标评价体系；第三类，以生态文明建设目标为导向的，引导性的、试点性的考评体系；第四类，厘清生态文明建设领域相关部门常态化分工责任的制度安排；第五类，建立在责任体系基础上的问责机制。

中共十八大以来，中国全面推进生态文明体制改革，生态文明建设政府目标责任体系日益成熟。2018年5月，习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上提出，建设以改善生态环境质量为核心的目标责任体系。2018年6月，中共中央、国务院发布《关于全面加强生态环境保护坚决打好污染防治攻坚战的意见》，进一步提出要落实领导干部生态文明建设责任制，严格实行党政同责、一岗双责。通过把资源消耗、环境损害、生态效益等体现生态文明建设状况的指标纳入经济社会发展评价体系，建立体现生态文明要求的目标体系、考核办法、奖惩机制，可以为推进生态文明建设提供重要导向和可靠保障。

68. The System of Government Responsibility for Ecological Conservation

This system is introduced to define the powers and responsibilities of relevant government departments related to ecological conservation, and review and evaluate their performance. It has been proved to be an effective move for pollution control.

A component of the entire ecological civilization system, the system is also part of China's efforts to modernize the

state governance system and capacity.

The system has the following institutional components:

(1) review of specific targets of emission reduction, environmental quality improvement and other tasks;

(2) comprehensive performance evaluation in relation to ecological conservation to improve the review of local government performance;

(3) pilot review and evaluation to promote eco-civilization;

(4) division of work and responsibilities of relevant government departments; and

(5) accountability mechanism based on responsibility system.

Since 2012, as China advances its reform of the ecological civilization system across the board, the system of government responsibility for ecological conservation also gradually becomes mature.

Speaking at the National Conference on Eco-environmental Protection in May 2018, Xi Jinping also put forth the idea of a responsibility system for fulfilling the goal of eco-environmental improvement.

In June 2018, the central authorities issued a document on enhancing ecological protection and fighting pollution. The document urged implementing the system of responsibility of leading officials, with Party and government officials both assuming responsibilities in ecological conservation. The same as other factors used in evaluation of economic and social development, the indexes of resource consumption, environmental damage and ecological benefits will all be linked to their performances. Reasonable targets will be set, effective evaluation methods will be created, and rewards and penalties will be introduced, to provide reliable guidance for building an eco-civilization.

69. 生态文明责任追究制度

生态文明责任追究制度，即对没有尽到生态保护与发展职责的相关责任主体实行严格的责任追究，要求其承担相应后果。

2015年4月，中共中央、国务院印发《关于加快推进生态文明建设的意见》，要求完善责任追究制度，建立领导干部任期生态文明建设责任制，严格责任追究，对违背科学发展要求、造成资源环境生态严重破坏的要记录在案，

实行终身追责，不得转任重要职务或提拔使用，已经调离的也要问责。同年8月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《党政领导干部生态环境损害责任追究办法（试行）》，首次对追究党政领导干部生态环境损害责任作出制度性安排。

同年9月，中共中央、国务院印发《生态文明体制改革总体方案》，进一步提出了包括责任追究制度在内的8项根本制度，要求建立生态环境损害责任终身追究制。这一系列生态文明建设政策文件的出台，体现了中国共产党和中国政府建设生态文明高度负责的勇气和决心，标志着国家生态文明建设进入实质问责阶段。

69. The System of Accountability for Ecological Damage

This system is implemented to hold the persons and entities accountable who have failed to perform their duties of ecological conservation.

In the document on promoting an eco-civilization, issued in April 2015, the central authorities decided to build a sound system of accountability and implement an ecological accountability system of leading officials. Those who ignore rational development and cause serious damage to natural

resources and the environment will be recorded and held accountable for life, who shall not be allowed to take important posts or be promoted, and those who have already transferred to other posts shall also be held accountable.

Following this, the central authorities issued another document in August 2015, with stipulations about how to hold the leading Party and government officials accountable for ecological damage.

This system of accountability was included in the overall plan to reform the system for developing an eco-civilization, issued by the central authorities in September 2015, which required to enforce lifelong accountability.

The formulation of these documents demonstrates the courage and resolution of the CPC and the Chinese government to build an eco-civilization.

70. 环境信息公开制度

环境信息公开制度，即依据和尊重公众知情权，政府和企业以及其他社会行为主体向公众通报和公开各自的环境行为以利于公众参与和监督。2008年5月开始施行的《环境信息公开办法（试行）》，将环境信息从社会责任信息和

其他信息中分离出来，是中国首部关于环境信息公开制度的部门规章制度，为推进和规范环保部门以及企业公开环境信息，维护公民、法人和其他组织获取环境信息的权益，推动公众参与环境保护提供了法律法规依据。

这一制度既要求公开环境质量信息，也要求公开政府和企业的环境行为，为公众了解、参与、监督环保工作提供前提条件，有利于保障公民环境知情权，促进社会各方参与环境保护，监督政府履行法定义务，实现良好环境治理。

70. The System of Environmental Information Release

This system requires the government, enterprises and other social entities to publicize their conduct related to the environment, so that the public can participate in and supervise relevant protection.

China began to implement its first document on environmental information release in May 2008. This provided regulation of information release by environmental departments and enterprises, ensured the rights of citizens, legal persons and other organizations to access to environmental information, and offered legal support for

public participation in environmental protection.

In addition to information about the environment quality, the government departments and enterprises are also required to publicize their environmental conduct, so that the public can learn of, participate in and supervise relevant protection. This will ensure their right to be informed, and encourage all sectors to participate in the protection and thus supervise government departments to perform their lawful duties for better environmental governance.

71. 环境保护公众参与

生态文明是人民群众共同参与、共同建设、共同享有的事业，美丽中国建设同每个人息息相关，离不开每一个人的努力。推动公众依法有序参与环境保护，是满足公众对良好生态环境的期待、维护和实现公众环境权益的重要途径。

2014年5月，环境保护部印发《关于推进环境保护公众参与的指导意见》，首次明确了尊重和保障公众的环境知情权、参与权、表达权和监督权，强调源头参与和全过程参与，并提出构建全民参与环境保护的社会行动体系，保障公众参与主体的广泛性。2015年1月正式实施的《中华

《中华人民共和国环境保护法》对信息公开和公众参与作出根本性规定。2015年9月正式施行的《环境保护公众参与办法》进一步明确了依法、有序、自愿、便利的公众参与原则，努力满足公众对生态环境保护的知情权、参与权、表达权和监督权，为环境保护公众参与提供了重要制度保障。

71. Public Participation in Environmental Protection

An eco-civilization needs the concerted efforts and contribution of everyone in society, and it is to be shared by all. Orderly public participation in environmental protection also satisfies the public's anticipation for a better eco-environment, and safeguard and realize their rights and interests related to the environment.

In May 2014, the Ministry of Environmental Protection released its guidance on public participation in environmental protection. The document demanded respecting and protecting the public's rights to be informed, to participate, to be heard, and to oversee. It emphasized public participation from the very beginning and throughout the whole process, and put forth the idea of building a system of extensive participation of the public.

The Law on Environmental Protection also has stipulations about information release and public participation. According to the Methods of Public Participation in Environmental Protection, implemented in September 2015, public participation shall be lawful, orderly and voluntary, with due convenience to better guarantee people's rights to be informed, to participate, to be heard, and to oversee.

72. 国家生态文明试验区

国家生态文明试验区，是生态文明体制改革的国家级综合平台。中共十八届五中全会和“十三五”规划纲要明确提出，设立统一规范的国家生态文明试验区。2016年8月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于设立统一规范的国家生态文明试验区的意见》，福建、江西和贵州三省作为生态基础较好、资源环境承载能力较强的地区，被纳入首批统一规范的国家生态文明试验区，探索形成可在全国复制推广的成功经验。2019年5月，中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发了《国家生态文明试验区（海南）实施方案》，将海南纳入试验区范围。

2020年11月，国家发展改革委印发《国家生态文明试验区改革举措和经验做法推广清单》，内容包括自然资源

资产产权、国土空间开发保护、环境治理体系、生活垃圾分类与治理、水资源水环境综合整治、农村人居环境整治、生态保护与修复、绿色循环低碳发展、绿色金融、生态补偿、生态扶贫、生态司法、生态文明立法与监督、生态文明考核与审计等 14 个方面，共 90 项可复制可推广的改革举措和经验做法。这标志着国家生态文明试验区已取得阶段性成果，将极大促进各地区进一步深化生态文明体制改革，对“十四五”时期加快推进生态文明建设具有重要意义。

建设国家生态文明试验区，是将中央顶层设计与地方具体实践相结合，以体制创新、制度供给、模式探索为重点，集中开展生态文明体制改革综合试验，率先建成较为完善的生态文明制度体系，形成一批可在全国复制推广的重大制度成果，资源利用水平大幅提高，生态环境质量持续改善，发展质量和效益明显提升，实现经济社会发展和生态环境保护双赢，形成人与自然和谐发展的现代化建设新格局，为加快生态文明建设、实现绿色发展、建设美丽中国提供有力制度保障。

72. National Pilot Zones for Ecological Conservation

The national pilot zones for ecological conservation are national level platforms for China's reform of the ecological

civilization system.

The decision of the 18th CPC Central Committee at its fifth plenary session in October 2015, and the 13th Five-year Plan for 2016-2020 both had the plan to establish national pilot zones for ecological conservation under a set of unified standards.

In August 2016, the central authorities issued a document on building such pilot zones. The three provinces of Fujian, Guizhou and Jiangxi, all having good ecological conditions and strong carrying capacity of natural resources and the environment, were chosen to be the first group to develop pilot zones. In May 2019, Hainan Province was added to the list of pilots.

In November 2020, the National Development and Reform Commission published a list of reform measures and valuable experience for application in other parts of China. The list included 90 reform measures and successful cases in 14 aspects: property rights of natural resource assets, territorial space development and protection, environmental governance system, household waste sorting and treatment, improvement of water resource and water environment,

improvement of rural living environments, ecological conservation and restoration, green, circular and low-carbon development, green finance, ecological compensation, poverty alleviation through ecological programs, ecological judicial practice, ecological legislation and supervision, and ecological performance review and auditing.

These outcomes of the pilot zones will promote other places with their reform of the ecological civilization system, and boost China's building of an eco-civilization during 2021-2025.

Applying the top-level design in their own practice and exploration, the national pilot zones have gained valuable experience in institutional innovation and growth models, which can be applied in other parts. Their resource utilization has been enhanced, their eco-environment continues to improve, and the quality and efficiency of their development have been notably improved. With win-win results in both economic and social progress and environmental protection, these pilot zones have opened new grounds in modernization with harmony between man and nature, and provide institutional support for boosting green development and

中国关键词：生态文明篇

Keywords to Understand China: On Ecological Civilization

building an eco-civilization and a beautiful China.

典型案例

TYPICAL CASES



四、典型案例

IV. Typical Cases

73. “绿水青山就是金山银山”的安吉模式

安吉县，位于浙江省西北部，处长三角地理中心，是上海黄浦江的源头、杭州都市圈重要的西北节点，县域面积 1886 平方公里，下辖 8 镇 3 乡 4 街道，共 215 个行政村（社区），户籍人口 47 万。安吉建县于公元 185 年，县名取自《诗经》“安且吉兮”，素有“中国竹乡”“中国转椅之乡”“中国白茶之乡”等美誉。

在选择发展道路时，安吉曾走过弯路。20 世纪末，作为浙江贫困县之一的安吉，为脱贫致富走上了“工业强县”之路，造纸、化工、建材、印染等企业相继崛起，尽管 GDP 一路高速增长，但对生态环境造成了巨大破坏。2001 年，安吉确立了“生态立县”的发展战略，下决心改变先破坏后修复的传统发展模式，开始对新的发展方式进行探索和实践，并开展了村庄环境整治活动。通过有效整治，安吉的生态环境有了极大的改善，但经济发展速度还是明显落后于周边地区，依然是浙江贫困县和欠发达县之一。

习近平在担任浙江省省委书记期间，先后两次来到安

吉调研。2003年4月，习近平在安吉调研生态建设工作时指出，对安吉来说，“生态立县”是找到了一条正确的发展道路。2005年8月，习近平在安吉县余村首次提出了“绿水青山就是金山银山”的科学论断。十余年来，安吉坚定践行“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念，走出了一条生态美、产业兴、百姓富的可持续发展之路，美丽乡村建设在余村变成了现实。

2008年年初，安吉县委县政府提出建设“中国美丽乡村”的目标。中共十八大以来，在乡村振兴战略的引领下，安吉从改善农村人居环境入手，坚持规划、建设、管理、经营于一体，注重机制创新，抓住环境治理和产业发展两个关键点，不断推动乡村美起来、富起来、强起来。2019年6月1日，联合国助理秘书长、联合国环境署代理执行主任乔伊斯·姆苏亚率团队在安吉考察生态文明建设时表示，在安吉，大家近距离感受“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念的深刻内涵，亲眼见证政府主导，并与社会化力量通力合作开展环境治理，实现经济从粗放式发展向精细化绿色发展的转变。

安吉的美丽乡村建设实践表明，山区县的资源在绿水青山，潜力在绿水青山。山区县的发展可以突破常规模式，即让绿水青山变成金山银山，走出一条通过优化生态环境

带动经济发展的全新道路，实现环境保护与经济发展双赢的目标。

73. Anji County: Cherishing Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains

Anji is a county in northwest Zhejiang Province. It is located in the center of the Yangtze River Delta region, where the Huangpu River originates. With an area of 1,886 square kilometers, Anji has 215 villages and communities and a population of 470,000. It is home to white tea and abundant bamboo forests.

Anji has once gone astray in development. Still a poor county in the late 20th century, Anji tried to escape poverty by developing industry. Paper mills, chemical plants, building material factories, and printing and dyeing businesses mushroomed one after another. The local GDP skyrocketed, but the local ecological environment was seriously damaged.

Anji began to improve its ecology in 2001. It was determined to abandon the traditional model of “destruction first, restoration second,” and turned to a new model. Notable results were made and its village environments were improved. But its economic growth still lagged behind other

counties.

Xi Jinping visited Anji twice during his tenure as secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee. In his first research trip in April 2003, Xi pointed out that ecological conservation would be a right path for Anji. When he visited Yucun Village in August 2005, he raised the idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets.

Over the following years, Anji has acted upon this vision, and pursued sustainable development to bring pleasant environment, prosperous businesses and better-off life to local residents. A beautiful countryside has become a reality in Yucun.

In early 2008, the local authorities set the goal of building Anji into a beautiful county. Guided by China's rural revitalization strategy, they started off with improving rural living environments, and integrated planning, construction, management and operation. They made institutional innovations, and focused on both environmental improvement and business development, to make the countryside beautiful and prosperous.

Joyce Msuya, UN Assistant Secretary-General and

UNEP Acting Executive Director, came to Anji on June 1, 2019 on a ecological research tour. She and her party had personal experience here of what was meant by the idea that green is gold. They saw how the local government had worked with the private sector in environmental improvement and promoted a shift from extensive growth to refined, green development.

Anji's success in building a green countryside demonstrates that to the mountainous counties, green mountains are their invaluable assets, which are also their great potential for development. These counties can abandon the conventional ways of development, and pursue a brand-new road to turn lush mountains into mountains of gold, drive economic growth with ecological improvement, for a win-win result.

74. 北京打赢首都蓝天保卫战

中国首都北京，是一座快速发展的特大型城市。长期以来，由于北京市城市经济快速发展，社会生产生活高位运行和不利的地形气候，大气污染防治面临巨大困难和压力。2013年1月，北京市发生了持续性、大范围、高浓度

的空气重污染，当月 PM2.5 平均质量浓度接近 $160\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ，引起了国内外的高度关注。经过多方分析认为，影响北京空气质量的主因是燃煤、机动车、工业和扬尘等污染排放量过大。北京空气质量距离国家标准、市民期盼、首都功能定位还有很大差距，尤其在秋冬季，重污染易发、多发，严重影响首都国际形象和市民幸福指数。

自 2013 年以来，北京市以习近平生态文明思想为指导，将蓝天作为市民幸福生活重要标志，聚焦 PM2.5 污染治理，深挖减排潜力，以前所未有的力度治理大气污染：实施清洁空气行动计划，大气污染治理对策逐渐从末端治理转向全过程管控，从以浓度控制为主转向浓度与总量并重，从注重企业治理转向企业治理与区域和行业治理并重，从注重政府管控转向全社会共治，围绕“压减燃煤、控车减油、污染减排、清洁降尘”等方面，采取体系规划、区域协同治理、能源和产业结构调整、激励公众参与等方式，多方位、全过程地开展大气污染治理，空气质量改善成效显著。

北京市大气污染治理，为其他城市提供了值得借鉴的经验。实现地方大气环境质量改善关键在于各级党委政府坚强领导和决心，制定清晰明确的目标，提供有效支撑的法规、制度和政策，以及精准有效的措施和全面有力的落

实。同时，公众的积极参与对于推动大气环境改善和促进社会和谐至关重要。

74. Beijing: Keeping the Sky Blue

Beijing, capital of China, is a rapidly growing ultra-large metropolis. For a long time, the city had faced huge pressure and difficulties for air pollution control due to its high-speed growth, unfavorable terrain and climate conditions. In January 2013, a heavy blanket of smog continued to shroud the city, and the average daily PM2.5 concentration approached 160 micrograms per cubic meters. This caught wide attention at home and abroad.

Analysis showed that coal burning, automobiles, industries and airborne dusts were the main factors to blame for local air pollution. The air quality fell short of the national standards, and failed the citizens' aspiration and the city's role as national capital. Particularly in autumn and winter, Beijing would suffer frequent heavy air pollution. This seriously impacted its international image and local happiness index.

Since 2013, Beijing has followed the guidance of Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization, and, taking blue sky as a major symbol of citizen happiness and focusing on

PM2.5 concentration control, taken unprecedented measures to combat air pollution and tap the potential for emission reduction.

It has launched a clean air action plan, and shifted the effort from terminal treatment to whole-process control, from control of concentration to control of both concentration and total emission, from treatment by individual enterprises to joint efforts of enterprises, regions and industries, and from government control to whole-society participation.

The city has followed a holistic approach by reducing coal burning, controlling the number of automobiles running on the road and the total amount of fuel oil, reducing pollutant emission, and more cleaning and de-dusting effort. Thanks to a systematic plan, cooperation among different regions, adjustment of energy and industrial structures, and public participation, local air quality has seen notable improvement.

Beijing's air pollution control sets an example for other cities. The key lies in the leadership and resolution of local authorities. A clear-cut goal, strong support of regulations, mechanisms and policies, and targeted, effective measures and full implementation are all important factors. Public

participation is also highly needed in air pollution control.

75. 上海生活垃圾分类全程体系建设

随着中国城镇化快速发展，人民生活水平不断提高，“垃圾围城”成为全国大中型城市发展中的一个“痛点”。近年来，物流、餐饮行业的兴起发展，使得上海市生活垃圾量面临巨大的增长力，并由此衍生出土地侵占、环境污染、资源浪费等问题。垃圾分类作为推进生活垃圾减量化、资源化、无害化的主要手段之一，是提升人居环境、加快生态文明建设的重要举措。

上海自 20 世纪 90 年代开始推进生活垃圾分类工作，先后开展专项分类，探索分类标准、分类管理制度。垃圾分类既是民生“关键小事”，也是绿色发展大事。习近平指出，北京、上海等城市，要向国际水平看齐，率先建立生活垃圾强制分类制度，为全国作出表率。

2014 年，《上海市促进生活垃圾分类减量办法》确立了分类减量联席会议制度、分类投放管理责任人制度等多项管理制度。2017 年，上海开始着手构建生活垃圾分类投放、分类收集、分类运输、分类处理的全程分类体系。2018 年，上海发布实施方案明确地方标准和规范，印发三年行动计划细化工作进程，生活垃圾分类工作正式进入“全程分

类，整体推进”的新阶段。2019年7月1日，《上海市生活垃圾管理条例》正式施行，为垃圾分类全程体系建设提供法治保障。目前，上海已基本形成“党建引领、规划先行、政府推动、市场运作、社会参与”的生活垃圾分类工作新格局，分类实效正在逐步提升。

推行垃圾分类，关键是要加强科学管理、形成长效机制、推动习惯养成。上海生活垃圾分类的主要经验，就是通过完善的顶层设计、良好的制度保障、完备的标准体系来指导实践，推动建立生活垃圾分类投放、分类收集、分类运输、分类处理的全程管理体系，形成以法治为基础、政府推动、全民参与、城乡统筹、因地制宜的垃圾分类制度。

75. Shanghai: Household Waste Sorting

Along with rapid urbanization and improvement of people's life, more and more large and medium-sized cities are finding themselves “being encircled” by a growing amount of garbage. The booming logistics services and catering industry in recent decades have produced huge amount of household waste in Shanghai, which also resulted in such problems as land occupation, environmental pollution, and waste of resources.

Waste sorting is an effective measure for reducing, recycling and harmless treatment of household waste. It is also an important way to improve the living environment and accelerate the building of an eco-civilization.

Shanghai began waste sorting in the 1990s. It has pioneered with waste separation and formulated relevant rules.

Waste sorting is a small thing in people's life and a big thing in green development. Xi Jinping has required Beijing and Shanghai to follow international standards, and lead other cities in practicing compulsory waste sorting.

Shanghai in 2014 introduced a couple of systems related to waste sorting and reduction, such as joint meetings and persons responsible for waste collection. In 2017, the city began to put in place a system for whole-process management covering sorted waste deposit, collection, transportation and processing. In 2018, it unveiled rules about waste sorting and a detailed three-year action plan. On July 1, 2019, the Shanghai Regulations on Household Waste Sorting came into effect, providing legal stipulations for the whole-process operation. So far, good results have been produced with

everyone involved – Party organizations, government departments, the market and the general public.

Waste sorting requires science-based management, long-term mechanism and good habits. Shanghai's experience is that there must be top-level design, supportive mechanisms, and complete standards and rules to follow. Legislation, government promotion, public participation, coordination among urban and rural areas, and applicable measures all play their roles in this whole process.

76. 塞罕坝生态修复建设

塞罕坝，蒙古语中意为“美丽的山岭水源之地”，位于河北省最北部的坝上地区。历史上，这里水草丰美、森林茂密、鸟兽繁多，曾是清朝木兰围场的一部分。从 19 世纪 60 年代起，这里开围放垦，树木被大肆砍伐，加之战争和山火等原因，到 20 世纪 50 年代初期，原始森林荡然无存，退变为气候恶劣、沙化严重、偏远闭塞的茫茫荒原。

新中国成立后，国家十分重视国土绿化。20 世纪 50 年代中期，毛泽东发出“绿化祖国”的伟大号召。1961 年，国家林业部决定在河北北部建立大型机械林场，并选址塞罕坝。1962 年，塞罕坝机械林场正式组建。来自全国 18

个省市的 127 名大中专毕业生，与当地干部职工一起组成了一支 369 人的创业队伍，拉开了塞罕坝造林绿化的历史帷幕。

经过半个多世纪的接力奋斗，三代塞罕坝人在这片风大寒冷、人迹罕至的塞外高原上，成功营造出总面积 112 万亩、森林覆盖率达到 80% 的世界上最大的人工林海，有效地阻滞了内蒙古浑善达克沙地南侵。为处理好经济发展与环境保护的关系，林场通过严格管护、科学营林，确保森林资源安全，并释放其最大生态红利；追加自筹资金，采用先进技术在荒山沙地、贫瘠山地开展攻坚造林，增加资源储备；优化产业结构，大幅压缩木材采伐限额，依靠资源优势有序有节地发展森林旅游观光业、绿化苗木产业及森林碳汇项目，使这片林海逐步成为林场生产发展、职工生活改善、周边群众脱贫致富的“绿色银行”。

2021 年 8 月，习近平在塞罕坝机械林场考察时指出，塞罕坝林场建设史是一部可歌可泣的艰苦奋斗史。塞罕坝人用实际行动铸就了牢记使命、艰苦创业、绿色发展的塞罕坝精神，这对全国生态文明建设具有重要示范意义。

塞罕坝成功营造起百万亩人工林海，创造了世界生态文明建设史上的典型，林场建设者获得联合国环保最高荣誉——地球卫士奖，机械林场荣获全国脱贫攻坚楷模称号。

塞罕坝林场的实践证明，对于生态脆弱、生态退化地区，只要科学定位，久久为功，自然生态系统就可以得到修复重建，让沙地荒山变成绿水青山；只要坚持绿色发展，就可以将生态优势转化为经济优势，让绿水青山成为金山银山。

76. Saihanba: Ecological Restoration

Saihanba is a Mongolian word that means “beautiful mountain ridges and source of water.” It is located on the plateau in north Hebei Province. In history, Saihanba had plenty of water and lush pasture, dense forests and abundant wildlife. It was part of the royal hunting ground in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

However, large-scale reclamation and excessive logging began in the 1860s. Mountain fires and wars made the situation even worse. By the early 1950s, primitive forests were nowhere to be seen, and Saihanba became a desolate wild land with bad climate and serious desertification.

After the People’s Republic was founded in 1949, afforestation caught increasing government attention. In the mid-1950s, Mao Zedong made a call of the nation to turn the country green. In 1961, the Ministry of Forestry decided to

build an artificial forest farm in north Hebei, and Saihanba was chosen to be the site. The follow year, the Saihanba mechanized forest farm was set up. A total of 127 college graduates came from across the country. Together with local workers, there were 369 pioneers engaging in tree planting on this vast land at the very beginning.

Against the harsh conditions, strong wind and severe cold, three generations of foresters have devoted themselves to Saihanba. After more than half a century, they have built the world's largest area of man-made forests, with an area of 7.5 million hectares and a forest coverage of 80 percent, which has effectively stopped the southward expansion of a desert further to the north.

To balance economic development and environmental protection, the forest farm has adopted various measures. These include: reinforcing management to ensure security of forest resources and bring about big ecological benefit; using self-raised money and advanced technology for greening the barren mountains and sandy land; and improving industrial structure, reducing limber cutting quotas, and developing forest tourism, sapling nursery and forest carbon sink projects.

These efforts have turned the forests into a green bank that helps sustain the farm's further production, improvement of the workers' life, and help the local people escape poverty.

When inspecting Saihanba in August 2021, Xi Jinping said that the forest farm's history is full of arduous endeavors. The workers have forged a spirit featuring staying true to their original mission, being hardworking and enterprising, and pursuing green development. They have played an exemplary role in national ecological conservation.

By building a huge sea of man-made forest, Saihanba has set an example in ecological conservation. The workers have won the Champions of the Earth Award, the UN's highest honor for environmental protection, and the farm has become a national model of poverty alleviation.

The practice at Saihanba proves that ecologically vulnerable and degraded areas can restore their natural ecosystems and sandy land and barren mountain slopes can become lush if only persistent efforts are made in a science-based manner. Green development can turn ecological strength into economic strength, and turn green mountains into gold mountains.

77. 库布其沙漠治理

库布其沙漠，蒙古语中意为“弓上之弦”，是中国第七大沙漠，总面积约为 1.86 万平方公里，主体位于内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯市杭锦旗境内，曾是内蒙古自治区中西部地区生态环境极度脆弱的地区之一，也是京津冀地区三大风沙源之一，一度被称为生命禁区。库布其沙漠治理方面存在亟须解决的问题，如缺植被、缺公路，降水少，农牧民收入少，沙尘暴频发等，沙区生态环境和生产生活条件十分恶劣，改善生态与发展经济的任务十分繁重。

为改变这一恶劣的生态环境，破解库布其沙漠治理难题，当地党委、政府将生态建设作为全旗最大的基础建设和民生工程来抓，大力推进中国北疆生态安全屏障建设，探索出“党委政府政策性主导、社会产业化投资、农牧民市场化参与、科技持续化创新”四轮驱动的“库布其沙漠治理模式”，构建了“生态修复、生态牧业、生态健康、生态旅游、生态光伏、生态工业”一、二、三产融合发展的沙漠生态产业体系。库布其沙漠区域生态环境明显改善，生态资源逐步恢复，沙区经济不断发展，1/3 的沙漠得到治理，实现了由“沙逼人退”到“绿进沙退”的历史性转变，形成了“守望相助、百折不挠、科学创新、绿富同兴”的“库布其精

神”，实现了生态效益、经济效益和社会效益的有机统一，被联合国确认为“全球生态经济示范区”。

库布其沙漠治理，是习近平生态文明思想的生动实践。这一治理模式不仅在中国各大沙区成功落地，而且已走入沙特、蒙古国等“一带一路”合作国家和地区，成为“世界治沙看中国，中国治沙看库布其”的样板和典范，实现了从“黄色沙漠”到“绿洲银行”的蜕变。以库布其治沙为代表的中国荒漠化治理，为世界荒漠化防治开出了中国药方，为实现土地退化零增长的目标提供了中国方案，为推进人类可持续发展贡献了中国经验。

77. Kubuqi Model: Turning Desert into Green

Kubuqi is the seventh largest desert in China, with an area of 18,600 square kilometers. Extending in Ordos, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Kubuqi was once an ecologically vulnerable region, and one of the three sources of the sandstorms plaguing Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province to the southeast.

The most urgent problems included a lack of vegetation, road and rainfall, meager income of local farmers and herdsmen, frequent occurrence of sandstorms, poor conditions

for production, and harsh environment for living.

To tackle these problems, the local authorities have made ecological conservation the biggest wellbeing project. The Kubuqi model of desertification control is one that is supported by effective government policies, private investment, market-oriented engagement of farmers and herdsman, and advanced technologies. Ecological restoration projects, ecological husbandry, eco-tourism, solar power generation and eco-friendly industry have formed an ecological industrial system in the desert.

As a result, the ecological conditions have been remarkably improved, the ecological resources are restored, and one-third of the desert has been turned green, while the local has a growing desert economy. There is a historic turn from the previous “human retreat under sand threat” to “expanding greenery pushing back the desert.” Ecological, economic and social benefits are all achieved. Kubuqi has thus been designated by the UN as “a global ecological economic pilot zone.”

Kubuqi’s desertification control is just another example guided by Xi Jinping thought on ecological civilization. This

model has been replicated in other deserts in China, and introduced to Saudi Arab, Mongolia and other countries and regions under the Belt and Road Initiative framework.

There is a saying that China has set a model in desertification control, and Kubuqi is the best practitioner of the China model, as it has succeeded in turning yellow sands into green banks. The China model represented by Kubuqi demonstrates the success of the Chinese way in achieving zero growth of land degradation and sustainability for humanity.

78. 福建长汀县水土流失治理

长汀县，地处福建省西部、武夷山南麓，是闽、粤、赣三省边陲要冲，土地面积 3099 平方公里，其中山地面积约占 85%，是典型的“八山一水一分田”山区县。近代以来，受到自然灾害、人口增长和战乱频发等因素的影响，长汀县水土流失问题愈发严峻。“山光、水浊、田瘦、人穷”，曾是当地自然生态恶化、群众生活贫困的真实写照。治理水土流失，成为长汀推动经济社会发展的首要而艰巨的任务。

1983 年，长汀县开始水土流失规模化治理。此后十余

年时间，通过人工植树种草、封山育林等措施，当地水土流失势头得到初步控制。21世纪初，习近平在福建工作期间，曾先后5次深入长汀调研指导，发出了彻底消灭荒山的动员令，长汀县水土流失治理被列为福建省为民办实事项目，推动水土流失治理和生态建设迈上规范、科学、有效的道路。2011年12月、2012年1月，习近平连续两次对长汀县水土流失治理作出重要批示，指出长汀县水土流失治理正处在一个十分重要的节点上，进则全胜，不进则退，应进一步加大支持力度。要总结长汀经验，推动全国水土流失治理工作。

按照这一要求，长汀人民牢固树立“绿水青山就是金山银山”的理念，持续开展水土流失治理。主要做法包括：坚持党委领导、政府主导，建立党政领导挂钩责任制。创新治理理念和技术，实行工程措施、生物措施和农业技术措施有机结合，人工治理与生态修复有机结合。充分发挥群众主体作用，培育大户引导治理、组织农民承包治理、引导企业积极参与治理，形成水土流失治理的强大合力。

长汀人民用成功实践总结出“党委领导、政府主导、群众主体、社会参与、多策并举、以人为本、持之以恒”的水土流失治理经验，实现了“荒山—绿洲—生态家园”的历史性转变，创造了生态文明建设的佳绩，释放出经济社会发

展的多重效应。2018年，长汀县摘帽脱贫。长汀县水土流失治理是中国探索生态文明建设的一个生动缩影，为全国水土保持和生态保护修复提供了样本与借鉴。

78. Changting County: Soil Erosion Treatment

Changting County is located in west Fujian Province and in the southern section of the Wuyi Mountain. Mountains and hilly land occupy about 85 percent of its total area.

Changting had suffered serious soil erosion due to natural disasters, population growth and frequent wars. Barren mountains, murky waters, infertile paddies and poor residents were once a true picture of the county. Soil erosion posed a primary yet arduous challenge to local economic and social development.

Changting began to address soil erosion in 1983. It had initially curbed soil erosion through planting trees and grasses and closing hillside to firewood gathering.

When Xi Jinping worked in Fujian Province, he made five research trips to Changting. He called the local people to eliminate barren mountains, and made soil erosion control a provincial project. In December 2011 and January 2012, Xi,

then in his capacity as a state leader, made two more instructions on Changting's soil erosion control. He urged the people to press ahead for a success, otherwise they would fall behind at this critical moment. He also demanded greater support to Changting, and suggested summarizing local experience for application elsewhere.

Acting on the idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, Changting has continued with soil erosion control. Under the leadership of the Party committee and local government who also assume relevant responsibility, the county has introduced new management ideas and technologies, and combined engineering, bio-measures and agricultural technologies, ecological restoration and artificial interference. The local people are fully motivated to contract the barren land, and enterprises are also encouraged to participate, thus forming great synergy.

The Changting model features pooling the efforts of the local Party committee, government departments, residents and private enterprises, to turn barren mountains into oases. In 2018, Changting was removed from the national list of poverty-stricken counties. It is an example of soil erosion and

ecological restoration, and of China's exploration in building an eco-civilization.

79. 贵州赤水河流域生态文明制度改革

贵州省，地处中国西南腹地，特殊的地理位置和薄弱的经济基础，决定贵州改革开放的程度不深、力度不够，但也让贵州保留了绿水青山。中共十八大以来，贵州积极探索欠发达地区立足自身优势实现跨越发展的新模式，确立“生态优先、绿色发展”战略，通过生态文明改革实现科学发展、后发赶超。

赤水河流域（贵州段）地貌和地质结构复杂、山高谷深、河流纵横，是长江上游和贵州省的重要生态屏障，是贵州省重要的水土保持区，承担了贵州省九分之一的国民经济总量。随着矿产资源开发、白酒产业扩大和城镇化推进，流域内经济开发与生态环境保护的矛盾日益凸显，出现了生态环境破坏、水土流失等诸多问题。同时，流域整体性和跨行政区域环境管理矛盾日益突出，制约了当地经济社会可持续发展。2015年，习近平在贵州考察时指出，要正确处理发展和生态环境保护的关系，在生态文明建设体制机制改革方面先行先试，把提出的行动计划扎扎实实落实到行动上，实现发展和生态环境保护协同推进。这为

贵州破解区域发展与生态保护困局指明了方向。

贵州省委省政府牢牢树立“绿水青山就是金山银山”的发展理念，以建设“多彩贵州公园省”为总体目标开展国家生态文明试验区建设，将赤水河作为贵州首个生态文明改革实践示范点，启动流域生态保护红线制度、流域资源使用和管理制度、流域生态补偿制度、生态环境保护监管和行政执法体制改革、生态环境保护司法保障制度、农业农村污染合力整治制度、环境保护河长制等 12 项生态文明改革措施。

通过制度改革，赤水河流域水环境质量得到大幅改善，2016 年以来全流域基本能够维持在 I、II 类水质。赤水河流域在生态文明体制改革试点工作的经验及成果，被复制到贵州省乌江、清水江、牛栏江横江、南盘江、北盘江、红水河、都柳江等七大流域，赤水河真正开创了贵州生态文明制度改革的先河。

79. Chishui River Basin: Reform of Ecological Institutions

Guizhou Province is located in southwest China. The unique geological conditions and backward economic development made the province lag behind in its pace of reform and opening up. But the other side of the coin is that

underdevelopment has retained the green mountains undeveloped.

Since 2012, Guizhou has explored new models to achieve leap-forward growth based on local conditions. Applying ecological conservation and green development as a strategy, the province has tried to catch up with other regions and pursue sound development.

The Chishui River Basin in Guizhou has complicated terrains and geological structures. There are high mountains and deep valleys, with many rivers running through the region. It is an important ecological barrier in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, and an important water and soil conservation region in Guizhou. About one-ninth of Guizhou's GDP is produced in this region.

However, excessive mining, expanding liquor industry and urbanization progress had caused environmental damages and soil erosion, and thus led to conflicts between economic development and ecological conservation. Meanwhile, the environment management of the entire river basin also clashed with trans-regional administrative management, which consequently hindered local sustainable development.

When Xi Jinping inspected Guizhou in 2015, he urged the province to properly handle the relations between development and ecological protection, make trial reforms of the institutions related to ecological protection, and take pragmatic actions to achieve development in parallel with ecological protection. This pointed out the direction for Guizhou to pursue regional development along with ecological protection.

Acting on the idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, Guizhou has engaged in building itself into a colorful park province as a national pilot zone of an eco-civilization.

The Chishui River Basin became the province's first reform pilot in building an eco-civilization. Twelve reform measures have been adopted of the systems related to the ecological protection red line, resource utilization and management, ecological compensation, eco-protection supervision and administrative law enforcement, eco-protection judicial guarantee, agricultural and rural pollution control, and river heads.

Thanks to the institutional reforms, the water quality in

the river basin has been notably improved. The quality of the surface water has since 2016 reached Grade I or Grade II. The Chishui River Basin has led the whole province in pioneering an eco-civilization, and the local experience has been applied in the seven river basins in Guizhou – Wujiang, Qingshui, Niulan-Hengjiang, Nanpan, Beipan, Hongshui and Duliu rivers.

80. 云南贡山县独龙江生态扶贫

云南省贡山独龙族怒族自治县独龙江乡地处中缅和滇藏结合部，是全国唯一的独龙族聚居地，国境线长达 97.30 千米，全乡总人口 4272 人，99% 为“直过民族”独龙族。独龙江乡具有独特的自然地理环境和丰富的动植物资源。目前，森林覆盖率达 93.10%，独龙江流域已发现高等植物 1000 多种、野生动物 1151 种，是名副其实的自然地貌博物馆、生物物种基因库、“云南旅游的最后一片原始秘境”。

受特殊的自然条件和社会发育程度制约，过去，云南独龙江乡独龙族群众靠“轮歇烧荒、刀耕火种、广种薄收”等生产生活方式艰难度日。传统的生产生活方式导致独龙江乡的“树越砍越少，山越烧越秃”，群众却一直在“贫困线”上挣扎，到 2011 年独龙族群众人均纯收入仅为 1255 元。

国家实施天然林保护、退耕还林政策后，山绿了、水清了，而生态保护和独龙族群众生存的矛盾依然突出。正确处理好生态环境保护与群众脱贫致富之间的关系，是当地党委政府历来高度重视的工作。

破解独龙江乡生态保护与群众脱贫致富矛盾的基本思路，是在保护中发展，在发展中脱贫。当地党委政府立足乡情、广泛论证，提出“生态立乡、产业富乡、科教兴乡、边境民族文化旅游活乡”的发展思路，在保护优先的前提下发展林下特色产业和实施生态补偿政策，并通过外部力量的帮助，激发当地群众的内生动力，实现就地脱贫一批。

实施生态补偿政策，让有劳动能力的贫困人口就地转成护林员或生态保护人员，实现工资性的稳定收入；实施“以电代柴”项目，改变传统的生产生活方式；成立生态产业合作社，让群众通过参与生态修复工程和生态产业项目，就地实现劳务收入。2018年底，独龙江乡独龙族实现整族脱贫，这是习近平生态文明思想的生动实践。

80. Dulongjiang Township: Poverty Alleviation Along with Ecological Conservation

The Dulongjiang Township in Gongshan Derung and Nu Autonomous County of Yunnan Province is located in the

border region near Myanmar. It is the only place in China with a compact community of the Derung ethnic group. Of the 4,272 local residents, 99 percent are ethnic Derung.

The township has unique geographical condition and abundant wildlife resources. Its forest coverage is as high as 93 percent. More than 1,000 higher plant species and 1,151 wild animal species have been discovered, making the Dulong River Basin a museum of natural landforms, a gene pool of biological species, and the last primitive land in Yunnan.

Restricted by local natural conditions and social development, the Derung people had long remained in a primitive state of slash-and-burning farming. Traditional way of production and life left more and more mountains barren, while the people still had to struggle for a living. The yearly per capita net income was only 1,255 yuan in 2011.

Thanks to China's natural forest protection initiative and policies on turning marginal farmland to forests, the mountains became green again and the waters turned clear again. But there remained conflicts between ecological conservation and people's living needs. This posed a big challenge for the local authorities.

How to escape poverty while still protecting the ecological resources? The answer was to develop in parallel with protection and escape poverty through development. Based on local conditions, the local authorities decided to take protection as the precondition, and develop special businesses and border tourism, to be supported by the state eco-compensation policy and external assistance.

Thanks to the eco-compensation policy, the poor people with the ability to work can serve as forest rangers or do other eco-work to earn a stable salary. Their participation in local ecological restoration projects and ecological business cooperatives also earn them service payment. By the end of 2018, the Derung people had escaped poverty as a whole ethnic group.