

China's Progress Report

on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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Executive Summary

In September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and endorsed together with other heads of state *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which ushered in a new era for the global endeavor of sustainable development and charted the course for national development endeavors and international development cooperation.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to implementing the 2030 Agenda, integrating it into the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (hereinafter referred to as the 13th Five-Year Plan) and other mid- and long-term development strategies. At the 2015 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum held in October 2015, President Xi Jinping announced that in the five years to come, China would lift all the 70 million-plus people living under its current poverty line out of poverty. This marked an important step in China's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.

In September 2016, China released *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Guided by the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, China has worked vigorously to promote all-round economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress through alignment of strategies, institutional guarantee, social mobilization, resource input, risk management, international cooperation, and oversight and review. The Chinese government has been implementing the 2030 Agenda in all sectors and achieved early harvests on several targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as SDGs).

The economy has registered sound and steady growth. In 2016, China's GDP reached 74.4 trillion RMB yuan, boasting an increase of 6.7%, and contributing to more than 30% of global growth. Economic performance improved markedly in quality and returns. Employment grew faster than expected. A total of 13.14 million additional urban jobs were created over the course of the year, and the registered urban unemployment rate stood at 4.02% at the end of 2016, the lowest level in years. The development of Innovation Demonstration Zones for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was started. A growing number of people started new businesses and made innovations, contributing to the robust growth of emerging industries. Work on employment and entrepreneurship yielded remarkable results, infrastructure networks were further improved, and new growth drivers gained stronger momentum.

People's living conditions have been improved. The income of rural and urban residents has grown steadily. In 2016, per capita disposable income increased by 6.3% in real terms. The number of rural people living in poverty reduced by 12.4 million. At this rate, China is expected to achieve the SDG on poverty eradication ten years ahead of schedule. The maternal mortality rate was reduced to 19.9 per 100,000, and the infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate were reduced to 7.5 and 10.2 per 1,000 respectively, reaching relevant SDG targets ahead of schedule. China made continued progress in building a "Healthy China" and achieved full coverage of the serious disease insurance scheme. Quality of education ranked high in the world and the educational attainment rate reached the average level of middle- and high-income countries.

All-round progress has been made in green development. The Chinese government has strengthened ecological conservation and energy saving, and mobilized the entire society to participate in the process. China has implemented "three major action plans" on tackling air, water and soil pollution in an effort to strengthen prevention and control of pollution. In 2016, China's energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP fell by 5% and 6.6% respectively, overfulfilling the yearly targets. Water consumption per 10,000 RMB of GDP dropped by 5.6%. New progress was made in ecological conservation, with measures for assessing ecological conservation achievements introduced, commercial logging of natural forests fully banned and a wetland protection system put in place.

Remarkable achievements have been made in deepening international development cooperation. China has implemented the practical cooperation measures put forward by President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders at major international conferences, including the summits marking the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and the high-level meetings of the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. In 2016, the Chinese government provided foreign aid for about 250 engineering and materials projects of various types, and dispatched approximately 5,000 managerial and technical personnel, medical team members, volunteers and other foreign aid experts, benefiting 156 countries, regions and international organizations. China successfully pushed for the adoption of the *G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* at the G20 Hangzhou Summit, putting development at a prominent position in the global macroeconomic policy framework for the first time. At the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, China announced a host of major measures for advancing international development cooperation, injecting strong impetus into the global efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. China hosted the High-Level Roundtable on South-south Cooperation and the Symposium on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN Headquarters in New York, promoting the global partnership for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. China also participated in the first round of UN Voluntary National

Reviews and promoted the development of the Innovation Demonstration Zones for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in China, contributing China's wisdom and solutions to global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

To take stock of and evaluate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a timely manner and share useful experience with other countries, China formulates and releases this *China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (hereinafter referred to as the Progress Report). Through a wealth of cases and data, the Progress Report presents an overall review of the progress China has made in realizing the 17 SDGs since September 2015, the challenges it faces and its future plans.

Going forward, China will continue to earnestly and fully implement the 2030 Agenda under the guidance of the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development. In the meantime, China will continue to provide assistance to the best of its ability to other developing countries within the framework of South-South Cooperation, and support them in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve common development.



Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese government has aligned its implementation of the national poverty eradication strategy with the achievement of poverty reduction goals set forth by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by giving full play to its institutional advantages, taking targeted measures to alleviate and eliminate poverty, and creating innovative working mechanisms and models, to ensure the attainment of the goals to lift all rural people living under current poverty line out of poverty, ensure the graduation of all poverty-stricken counties and resolve the problem of region-wide massive poverty. Thanks to these efforts, major progress has been made in China's poverty reduction endeavors.

China has implemented the basic strategy of precision poverty eradication and relief and the implementation of relevant targets put forward by the 13th Five-Year Plan has been kicked off to a good start. To ensure precision in pinpointing poverty, arranging projects, using funds, delivering policy to households, dispatching officials and assessing poverty alleviation results, the Government has set up an individual file for each and every rural household in poverty, diagnosing the causes of their poverty and offering targeted solutions according to their personal, household and external conditions. China has worked to alleviate poverty by expanding production, relocating people

from inhospitable areas, compensating ecological conservation efforts and promoting education, to provide social protection floors by improving basic social security system, to strengthen the weakest link in development by accelerating development of areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, remote and border areas and poverty-stricken areas, and to solidify foundation for development by improving transport, water conservancy, energy and telecommunication infrastructure. In 2016, 12.4 million people in China were brought above the current poverty line, with the poverty incidence rate dropping from 5.7% in 2015 to 4.5%. The per capita disposable income in poor rural areas was growing faster than the national average. Living and working conditions of the population in impoverished areas were significantly improved.

Rural Poverty by the Current Poverty Line



China has improved policy and accountability systems, and a strong institutional guarantee has been provided for fighting the tough battle against poverty. China has formulated and implemented the *Decision of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council on Winning the Tough Battle in Poverty Reduction*, the *National Plan for Poverty Alleviation (NPPA) in the 13th Five-Year Period (2016-2020)*, and 11 supporting documents of the Decision. Central and local governments have comprehensively drawn up specific schemes and guidance for poverty alleviation, covering industrial development, relocation projects, labor export, transport improvement, water conservancy, education, health, financial support, rebuilding of rural dilapidated houses, land use and asset investment. Besides, leadership responsibilities for poverty eradication have been delegated with the central government making overall planning, provincial governments assuming primary responsibility, and municipal and county governments ensuring implementation. The system of resident officials sent to villages for poverty alleviation has been improved and outstanding officials appointed first secretaries of Party committees of poor villages to lead poverty alleviation endeavors. To ensure delivery, the strictest supervision and performance

evaluation mechanisms have been implemented, including by joining the efforts of discipline, supervision, inspection, auditing and financial agencies as well as media and social groups.

China has increased input through multiple channels, and the blood-transfusion and blood-making abilities of poverty-stricken areas have been both improved.

The Chinese government has strengthened fiscal, investment, financial and land policy support. In 2016, the special fund for poverty alleviation from the central and provincial governments exceeded 100 billion RMB yuan for the first time, including 66.1 billion yuan from the central budget, representing a year-on-year increase of 43.4%, and 49.35 billion yuan from provincial budgets, representing a year-on-year increase of over 56.1%. Financial channels for development and policy-based financing have been opened up. Through the adjustment local government debt structure, and injection of funds by provincial governments into market-based provincial financing bodies, support has been provided for relocated impoverished people. The Chinese government has also formulated and implemented the *Plan for Advancing Inclusive Finance Development (2016-2020)*, focusing on providing inclusive financial services to impoverished and vulnerable groups. 8.02 million poor households have received small loans amounting to 283.3 billion RMB yuan, including 170.6 billion yuan newly added in 2016, with the credit access rate among impoverished families rising to 26.7%. Besides, Poverty alleviation through the support of insurance and capital market has received positive results.

China has worked to expand the coverage of social security, and social protection floors have been notably strengthened.

The Chinese government has continued the effort for a social security system that fully covers urban and rural areas and improved the policy system and operation mechanism for social relief, with a view to provide concrete guarantee for the basic lives of the impoverished. By the end of 2016, the number of recipients of subsistence allowances in rural and urban areas had reached 60.56 million, and that of rural population receiving allowances for dire poverty reached 4.9 million. The numbers of participants in pension, urban basic medical care, unemployment, occupational injury and maternity insurance schemes had reached 890 million, 740 million, 180 million, 220 million and 180 million, increasing by 29.44 million, 78.1 million, 7.63 million, 4.57 million and 6.8 million respectively over the previous year. The revenue of five social insurance funds had reached 5.4 trillion RMB yuan, increasing by 16.3% year-on-year and the expenditure reached 4.7 trillion RMB yuan, or a year-on-year increase of 20.2%.

China has stepped up social mobilization and a momentum of coordinated participation of all fabrics of the society has been taking shape.

By holding annual activities on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on 17 October, and establishing national poverty eradication prize, a mechanism has been fostered where

all are willing to and able to participate in the fight against poverty. Efforts have been made to improve the mechanism by which the eastern regions are encouraged to help in poverty alleviation in the western regions, and the mechanism by which targeted poverty alleviation support is given by party and government agencies, the military, people's groups and state-owned enterprises. The private sector, social organizations and individuals have also been encouraged to participate in poverty alleviation. By so doing, synergy has been formed between government's precision poverty eradication efforts and social resources. Nine provinces and municipalities in eastern China have been paired with 12 provinces in western China for poverty alleviation, covering all 30 ethnic minority autonomous prefectures. The Action of Jointly Building a Moderately Prosperous Society has been initiated and carried out by 267 advanced counties in eastern China and 406 impoverished counties in western China. Besides, 320 units of the central government have been designated to support 592 impoverished counties and the military and Armed Police units have been paired with over 3,500 impoverished villages to provide help. 22,000 private businesses have helped increase income for 21,000 poverty-stricken villages by growing industries with local characteristics.

China has actively shared poverty alleviation experience with other countries, and international cooperation on poverty alleviation has been deepened. By giving full play to the international exchange platforms such as International Poverty Reduction Center of China and holding Africa-China High-Level Dialogue and Think Tank Forum in the context of Forum on China-Africa Cooperation as well as through such mechanisms as the Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, the China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction and China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, China has shared ideas and experience on poverty reduction with other parts of the world. By the end of 2016, China had shared poverty reduction experience with more than 2,500 professionals from over 100 countries, built demonstration sites for cooperation on poverty reduction with countries such as Tanzania, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar, and constantly deepened practical cooperation.

II. Next Steps

Poverty remains a weak link hindering Chinese economic and social development. In terms of development environment, the increasingly complex global and domestic economic situation, economic downward pressure and unbalanced development among different regions pose new challenges to further narrowing of the gap between the impoverished areas and other parts of the country. In terms of the scale of poverty, poverty reduction remains a daunting task given the 43.35 million of rural population living in poverty as of the end of 2016, which equate the entire population of a medium-sized country. From the perspective of poverty reduction patterns, it will be more

difficult and costly to lift the remaining poor people out of poverty given the depth of poverty, their weak capability of self-development and high probability of poverty relapse.

China will continue to reduce the number of people living in poverty in rural areas by over 10 million in 2017, as required by the Decision and NPPA in the 13th Five-Year period, to ensure that the rural population living below the current poverty line be all lifted out of poverty by 2020 and early harvest be achieved towards the goal of ending poverty. To this end, the Chinese government will thoroughly implement the strategy of precise poverty alleviation and eradication, focusing on the following key aspects.

First, centering on the central task of lifting all poor people out of poverty, ensuring the graduation of poverty-stricken counties and resolving the problem of region-wide massive poverty, and relying on supply-side structural reform in poverty-eradication-related areas, China will intensify the efforts to solve the most difficult problems in poverty reduction and help those lifted out of poverty stay out of poverty. Infrastructure construction and key projects will be accelerated to improve the development environment for impoverished areas and achieve full coverage of basic public services.

Second, public and private inputs will be increased to help raise the income for low-incomeers. Efforts will be made to strengthen support of fiscal, investment, financial, land use and human resource policies to achieve synergy among the governments, market and social organizations. Besides, the Chinese government will implement regional support policies and deliver poverty reduction relief to households and villages, take targeted measures for different types of low-income groups, and further enhance the blood-making capability of impoverished areas alongside poverty relief support. Basic lives of people without working abilities will be ensured through strengthened social security system, while job opportunities and capacity building support will be provided to people capable to work to improve their employment and employment quality.

Third, China will strengthen social security floors, improve subsistence allowance system and enhance its capacity of precision protection. Efforts will be made to complete social insurance registration for the whole population and establish a national universal coverage registration database by the end of 2017, and basically achieve full coverage of social insurance for the eligible people as required by law by 2020.

Last but not least, international cooperation on poverty reduction will be strengthened by sharing experience on poverty reduction and deepening practical cooperation with the other developing countries, thus making positive contribution to the cause of global poverty reduction.



Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

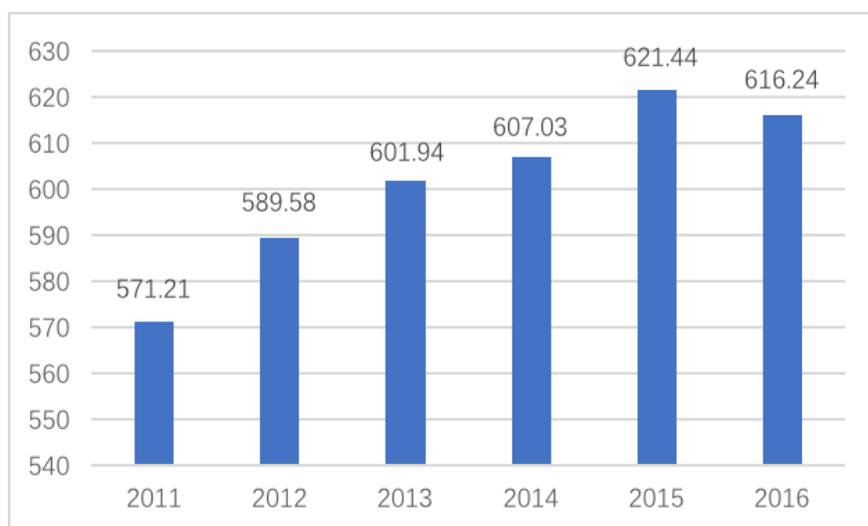
I. Implementation Progress

In 2016, owing to multiple measures in agriculture, China achieved stable production, improved structural adjustment and gained another grain harvest. The reform of rural collective property rights system and eco-friendly agricultural development have been going forward steadily. The protection of wild plant species and germplasm resources has been enhanced and the building of national breeding bases advanced. Positive progress has been made in achieving related sustainable development goals.

China has implemented food crop production strategies based on farmland management and technological progress, and national grain output has maintained stable. The tasks of building grain production function zones and major agricultural produce protection areas have been assigned to provinces to target different varieties of grain. Vigorous efforts have been made to protect and enhance the quality of cropland by carrying out intensive demonstration on integrated technical models of soil improvement, fertility betterment, farmland management and restoration in different regions and by launching pilot fallow programs. Technological integration and innovation has been actively pursued, and demonstration bases for green, high-yield and efficient production has been developed in over 370 counties. The year of 2016 registered a total grain output of 616.24 million tons, making it the second

most productive year in history, sufficient supply of cotton, edible oil, sugar, meat, eggs, dairy and aquatic products.

China's Grain Output from 2011 to 2016 (unit: million tons)



China has pushed for standardized production and improved supervision, and the quality and safety of agricultural produce has been generally enhanced. Vigorous efforts have been made to promote standardized and scaled animal farming including by carrying out demonstration programs to improve standardization. Agricultural authorities launched special campaigns regarding prohibiting or restricting the use of pesticides and veterinary antibiotics. Standards for pesticide and veterinary drugs residue have been revised, adding 1,310 standards for residue limits and 307 national agricultural industry standards. China has piloted the certification system for edible agricultural products, putting in place a complete regulatory mechanism with origin and market at the core. In 2016, the overall qualification rate of main produce under the routine quality and safety monitoring stood at 97.5%, increasing by 0.4 percentage points year-on-year. There was no major incident concerning agricultural produce quality and safety in the whole year.

China has intensified nutrition intervention and the nutrition status of such groups as children and pregnant women has been further improved. The *National Nutrition Plan (2016-2030)* has been formulated, which sets forth specific indicators, intervention actions and projects targeting malnutrition of children, pregnant women, the elderly and other key groups. Nutrition and health programs have been piloted for the elderly. Nutrition improvement programs have been carried out for adolescent students in poor regions, including those targeting 36 million rural students receiving compulsory education in 699 counties of 22 provinces. In addition, nutrition enhancement programs have been continued for 6-24 months-old babies living in poverty-stricken areas of 341 counties, prefectures and cities in central and western China. By the end of 2016,

this program had benefited 4.52 million children with a coverage rate of 92.7%, thus effectively mitigating the incidence of anemia among children in poor regions.

China has deepened supply-side reform in agriculture, and the returns on agricultural production as well as farmers' income have been increased steadily. China has accelerated the reform of rural collective property rights system, quantifying farmers' shares of productive collective assets in forms such as equity share and allowing them to enjoy the dividends. Comprehensive reform on agricultural water pricing has moved forward steadily and the policy of minimum prices for statement procurement of grain and wheat been further improved. The *Law on Land Contract in Rural Areas* has been revised to better protect farmers' land rights. China has pushed forward registration and recognition of farmers' right to their contractual land and stepped up issuance of certificate. By the end of September 2016, 82% of rural households had been issued certificates of right to housing land use. China has also redoubled efforts to expand the provision of inclusive financial services and products in rural areas. By the end of 2016, basic financial services had covered 542,000 administrative villages, with a village-level coverage rate of 95%, and bank outlets covered 32,700 counties and townships, with a county-level coverage rate of 96%.

China has promoted recycling of agricultural waste and intensified pollution prevention and treatment in an effort to promote sustainable development of agriculture. China has launched construction of pilot demonstration zones for sustainable agricultural development and for high-standard water efficient agriculture. Programs have been carried out on disposal of crop straws in Northeast China. Actions have been taken to treat agricultural plastic film pollution with a focus on Northwest China, and technology R&D on innocent treatment of plastic film has been promoted. Steps have been taken to promote zero growth in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In 2016, China for the first time saw zero growth in nationwide use of pesticides and zero growth in the use of chemical fertilizers was achieved in some provinces. Manure treatment and recycling rate rose to 60%. China earmarked 9.1 billion RMB yuan for preventing and tackling soil pollution and put in place by and large a national soil monitoring network. 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as 13 central government agencies fulfilled their soil pollution prevention and treatment plans. The building of pilot zones for comprehensive soil pollution prevention and treatment has been moving forward steadily.

China has worked to protect germplasm and the building of national breeding bases has made steady progress. Efforts have been made to collect and store wild rice, wild beans, wild species related to wheat and other key protected resources to their rescue. The construction of breeding and protection bases as well as gene banks for wildlife artificial population has been pushed forward. The project for improvement animal variety breeding has been carried out, mechanisms for breeding and conservation

improved and capacity building enhanced. Intensified study has been carried out on initiation of mechanisms to acquire and share the benefits of agricultural bio-genetic resources and relevant traditional knowledge.

China has carried out international agricultural cooperation, making its contribution to agricultural capacity building of other developing countries. In 2016, China launched a series of assistance projects to enhance agricultural productivity of other developing countries, the least developed countries (LDCs) in particular, including by building rural infrastructure, providing agricultural production materials, conducting agricultural technical cooperation and offering training programs. Besides, China has carried out trilateral cooperation with such international organizations as the FAO and UNDP to help the LDCs improve agricultural production and processing capabilities. In the meantime, China has actively called for early implementation by all WTO members of the decisions of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference to remove agricultural export subsidies on relevant international fora.

II. Next Steps

China's agricultural development still faces outstanding structural problems, imbalance between supply and demand and a low level of scaled agricultural, farming and animal husbandry production. Besides, the foundation for ensuring quality and safety of agricultural produce is relatively weak. Provision of financial services for agricultural development remains a weak link, with difficult access to loans, high financing costs and inadequate insurance services. Challenges still exist in the achievement of sustainable agricultural development.

Going forward, China will endeavor to keep national grain output steadily above 600 million tons and by 2020 raise the qualification rate of quality and safety of major agricultural produce to over 97%, per capita annual grain consumption to 200 kilograms and that of edible oil to 15 kilograms, put in place a forest seed reserve system with store-up capacity reaching 7 million kilograms and seedling qualification rate over 95%, achieve zero growth in the use of chemical fertilizers nation wide, largely end malnutrition and curtail the growth of nutritional diseases. To this end, efforts will be made in the following areas.

First, China will apply the strictest arable land protection system and the system for economical and intensive use of land, and continue to implement the strategies of increasing grain productivity by advancing farmland management and technological progress to solidify guarantee for grain production.

Second, China will speed up the improvement of agricultural standards and roll out standardized agricultural production. In 2017, China will build 500 demonstration sites for standardized animal husbandry. Safety management of agricultural producing

areas will be intensified, and the origin exit and market access system will be further implemented to ensure quality and safety of agricultural products.

Third, China will keep the land contractual relationship in rural areas stable, improve measures for separating rural land ownership rights, contracting rights, and management rights, promote orderly transfer of the rights to land management in accordance with law and encourage appropriately scaled-up agricultural operations.

Fourth, China will vigorously develop eco-friendly agriculture and press ahead with the actions to achieve zero growth in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Efforts will be made to improve prevention and control of agricultural pollution from non-point sources, step up survey and management of germplasm resources and advance the building of national breeding bases.

Last but not least, China will work more widely with other developing countries, LDCs in particular, to help enhance their agricultural productivity through bilateral and multilateral agricultural technical cooperation.



Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

I. Implementation Progress

In 2016, the Chinese government released the *Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan*, setting forth the fundamental implementation means of “collaboration and sharing” and the underlining objective of “health for all”. Focusing on the whole-life-cycle needs of the entire population, China has worked to ensure health equality, achieve sustainable development and align the implementation of the Outline with that of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To date, China has attained some of the health-related sustainable development goals ahead of schedule, and made steady progress in prevention and control of communicable diseases, health promotion, prevention and treatment of substance abuse, reduction of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, tobacco control and other targets, which are expected to be met as scheduled. Meanwhile, China has vigorously promoted international health cooperation and made positive contribution to achieving the health-related sustainable development goals in the world.

China has intensified services and guidance, and the goals on reducing neonatal mortality rate, under-five mortality rate as well as maternal mortality rate have been attained ahead of schedule. China released a Guidance to provide better administrative services, clinical treatment and basic medical services for elderly pregnant women during the whole childbirth

process. China has stepped up guidance for nationwide monitoring over the safety of mothers and babies with a view to enhancing service capabilities. By implementing major public health services projects and measures that cover the whole nation, with a focus on the poorer regions, China has improved physical quality of the newborns and health of children. In 2016, maternal mortality rate in China was further reduced to 19.9 per 100,000, neonatal mortality rate to 7.5 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality rate to 10.2 per 1,000, achieving relevant SDG targets ahead of schedule.

China has deepened medical reform, and a multi-tiered and all-dimensional health guarantee system has been largely established. The basic health insurance scheme has expanded coverage and raised compensation standards. In 2016, medical insurance scheme covered more than 1.3 billion people, keeping the reimbursement rate for inpatient expenses at a stable level of about 75%. An insurance scheme for major and serious diseases has gradually taken shape. Health management and services have been improved steadily and medical expenses can be settled where they are incurred within a province. China pressed ahead with reforms on public hospital and stepped up efforts to ensure equal rights to public health services. Tiered medical services have been promoted for common diseases, frequently occurring diseases and chronic diseases. Over half of the counties in China have launched pilots for first diagnosis at grassroots clinics, and the visiting rate within counties has exceeded 80%.

China has taken comprehensive measures with a stress on prevention, and prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis B and other communicable diseases have registered notable results. By making action plans, increasing fiscal input, strengthening performance evaluation on prevention and control and improving the service system, China has intensified publicity and education, comprehensive intervention, test and treatment as well as relief for communicable diseases. In HIV/AIDS prevention and control, China has timely adjusted the eligibility criteria for receiving free antiretroviral treatment, thus ensuring access to antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV regardless of their CD4 counts. Full coverage has been achieved in nucleic acid tests at blood stations and in preventing maternal-neonatal transmission, and transmission through intravenous drug use, blood transfusion and maternal blood has been put under effective control. In 2016, 170 million person times of HIV testing were conducted and 495,000 HIV/AIDS patients were receiving antiretroviral treatment. The rate of maternal-neonatal transmission went down to 5.7%. AIDS mortality rate and the rate of new infection among people on medication for drug addiction saw a marked drop.

Progress was made in prevention and control of other communicable diseases. In 2016, 836,000 cases of tuberculosis were reported in China, down by 3.2% from 2015, among which 93% were successfully cured. 3,143 cases of malaria were reported, of which over 99% were imported from overseas. All cases were reported within 24 hours

after confirmation. By the end of 2016, nearly 79% cities and counties in China with malaria had been evaluated to have ended malaria. Due to effective measures to prevent maternal-neonatal transmission and to have newborns vaccinated, the incidence of hepatitis B has been decreased markedly.

China has intensified prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and people's mental and physical health has been improved. Central budget has provided support for local governments' efforts to step up early screening, early diagnosis and early treatment of major chronic diseases. Health management for patients with hypertension and diabetes has been incorporated into national basic public health services provided for rural and urban residents free of charge. Diagnosis and treatment of psychological and mental diseases has been strengthened. The second phase of the Healthy Living for All program under the theme of “three reductions and threefold health”¹ has been carried out to move forward health education and promotion, advocate a healthy lifestyle and enhance residents' ability to keep fit.

China has attached equal importance to education and services, and sexual and reproductive health services have been made more available. China has worked to disseminate contraception knowledge, deliver free family planning technical services and improve accessibility and convenience of such services, so as to provide people of childbearing age with needed guidance on safe contraception. Consultancy and medical services have been provided to people who want to restore fertility. Through activities on the World Contraception Day and the comprehensive pilot program on youth reproductive health, China has raised awareness and improved publicity on youth reproductive health, and reduced involuntary pregnancy. Reproductive health has been incorporated into the *Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan*, the *13th Five Year Plan on Public Health*, the *13th Five Year Plan on Promoting Equal Access to Basic Public Health Services* as well as the *Population and Family Planning Law*. The *Decision on Implementing Universal Two-Child Policy and Reforming and Improving the Management of Family Planning Services* has been issued, which put forward the target of ensuring access to quality family planning services for all.

China has carried out inspection and supervision as required by law and anesthetic and psychotropic drugs have been put to reasonable use. Relatively full-fledged legal and regulatory frameworks have been established for the management and clinical use of anesthetic and psychotropic drugs. In 2016, according to the *Notice on Conducting Supervision and Inspection on Anesthetic and Psychotropic Drug Management*, China rolled out supervision and inspection on anesthetic and psychotropic drug management by medical institutions, and eliminated illegal production, sales and abuse of relevant

1. “Three reductions” refers to reducing the intake of salt, edible oil and sugar while threefold health means weight control as well as dental and bone health.

drugs involving medical practitioners. Through medicine management training courses, practitioners have increased their ability to rationally use and manage these drugs. At the same time, initiatives to build demonstration hospital wards have been carried out to improve rational use of these drugs in alleviating pains for cancer patients.

China has improved legislation and monitoring, and the threats of road traffic accidents, air and water pollution and tobacco to lives and health have been put under effective control. Road traffic safety accountability system has been improved. Smoking ban at public places has been written into the 13th Five-Year Plan and the *Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan*. In 2016, the number of serious traffic accidents involving 10 or more deaths went down to 11, hitting a record low. By the end of 2016, sanitation monitoring on drinking water had covered all cities and counties and 80% of townships. Monitoring on the impact of air pollution on people health had covered 126 monitoring stations in 60 cities. 18 cities had promulgated local regulations and rules on fostering a smoke-free environment. Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen had totally banned smoking indoors at all public places.

China has advanced international cooperation to help other developing countries enhance resilience to public health risks. Through the Belt and Road initiative and other international cooperation programs, China has promoted cooperation with other countries in such areas as prevention and control of communicable diseases, health emergency response, development of health systems and policies, women and children's health, health capacity building, human resources cooperation as well as traditional medicines. In 2016, China carried out the China-Australia-Papua New Guinea triangular cooperation project on malaria prevention and control, "sending doctors to islands" and short-term free clinics projects in the South Pacific island states, China-ASEAN program on training 100 public health professionals, the training program on cross-border malaria and dengue laboratory testing technology in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, China-Laos health services cooperatives project in five bordering provinces, the program of joint cross-border prevention and control of communicable diseases in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, and projects for women and children's health in Cambodia and other countries. China has provided active support for the construction of the Disease Control Center in Africa and offered assistance to least developed countries and small island developing countries in building medical infrastructure and training medical professions.

II. Next Steps

With the aging of the population and the deepening of urbanization, China is confronted with public health problems and challenges that cannot be neglected. Prevention and control of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B remains a daunting task. The health care supply system focusing on prevention needs further

improvement. The treatment pattern dependent on medication should be reformed. Sustainable health financing faces challenges. At the same time, rising global health risks caused by globalization and the changing spectrum of human diseases call for stronger international cooperation to jointly keep diseases and threats at bay.

China will continue to put people's health on top of its development agenda. In order to achieve the health-related sustainable development goals, China will focus on the implementation of the *Outline of Healthy China 2030 Plan* and redouble effort in the following areas.

First, China will deepen the health system reform and improve the health care supply system that prioritizes prevention and combines prevention with treatment. Efforts will be made to roll out family doctors contracting services and tiered medical treatment and make essential public health services more equally accessible for all.

Second, efforts will be made to expand health financing channels and improve the financing and fund use structures. Priority will be given to use newly added health financial resources on the prevention and control of chronic diseases.

Third, prevention and control of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis will be further taken forward. Effort will be made to implement the *Action Plan on Curbing, Preventing and Controlling HIV/AIDS during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period*, improve services network, create a more supportive social environment and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of HIV/AIDS patients in order to achieve the “three 90% targets²”. The *13th Five Year Plan for Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis* will be further implemented, so as to achieve the goal of reducing its incidence to 58 per 100,000 by 2020. By the end of 2017, all malaria endemic regions except for the border counties in Yunnan and Tibet will have completed the evaluation on ending malaria.

Fourth, the *Mid-to-Long-term Plan for Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases (2017-2025)* will continue to be implemented. Steps will be taken in 8 aspects to reduce premature mortality from chronic diseases, including by improving health education, promoting early diagnosis and treatment, strengthening standardized treatment, promoting coordinated efforts on prevention and treatment, improving insurance services, controlling hazardous factors, pooling social resources and enhancing technological support.

2. The proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who are diagnosed and aware of their infection will exceed 90 percent; the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS and with treatable conditions who have received antiretroviral treatment will exceed 90 percent; and the treatment success rate for people living with HIV/AIDS who have received antiretroviral treatment will exceed 90 percent.

Fifth, prevention and treatment of anesthetic and psychotropic drug abuses will be enhanced. Multiple measures will be taken to strengthen road traffic safety, intensify treatment of air, water and soil pollution, and create a smoke-free environment, thus reducing the number of consequential patients and deaths.

Sixth, the system for women and children's health and family planning services will be improved to feature full coverage of rural and urban areas, a reasonable layout, complete functions, convenient and efficient services. Services for sexual and reproductive health will be made more available.

Seventh, Efforts will be made to promote health education, preventive care, medical treatment, rehabilitation, palliative and hospice care, put in place an essential medical care system for the elderly in urban and rural areas and foster an elderly health service system commensurate with the level of economic and social development so as to help improve the health of the elderly.

Last but not least, China will step up international cooperation on prevention and control of communicable diseases, capacity building of health professionals, R&D of vaccines and medicines, so as to make contribution to greater resilience against health risks in the world, the least developed countries in particular.



Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

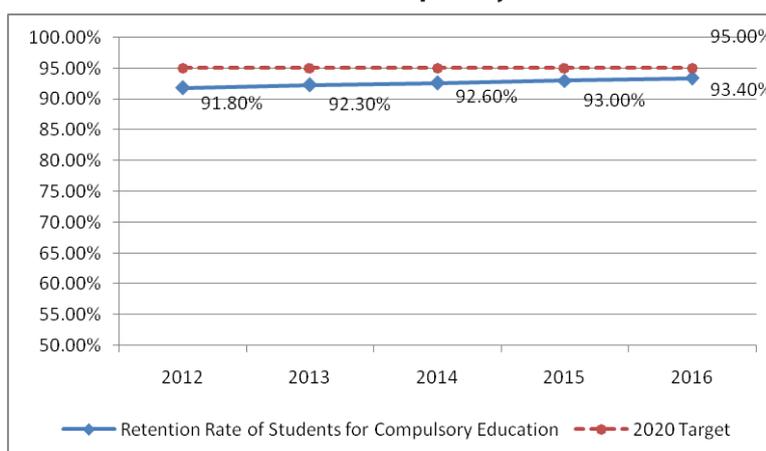
I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese government has always given priority to education. According to the requirements of *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the *13th Five-Year Plan for Education*, efforts have been made to promote educational reform and development to implement education-related sustainable development goals, and improve quality and fairness of education. An educational system covering all levels and categories of education has been established in China. In 2016, fiscal expenditure on education stayed at a level above 4% of the GDP for the fifth year in a row. China's education penetration rate has reached the average level of upper-middle income countries, while the educational input guarantee mechanism and basic public education system have taken shape, with constant improvement in education quality and application of information technology in education.

China has increased input for public education, and compulsory education has become more balanced and inclusive. Free compulsory education is provided in all urban and rural areas with tuition and fees exempted and textbooks provided free of charge. Living allowances are granted to boarding school students whose families are financially strained. Children are enrolled in nearby schools without exams for compulsory education to ensure equal

access to education for school-aged children. Mechanisms to ensure the right to education of migrant workers' children as well as care and service system for children in rural areas who are left at home by their parents working in cities have been set up, with around 80% of migrant workers' children who moved to cities admitted to public schools and around 86% of them secured by government finance. Efforts have been made to build a stronger team of teachers in rural areas. Subsistence allowances have been provided to teachers in impoverished areas. In 2016 and 2017, the central budget spent 69.1 billion RMB in revamping dilapidated rural schools. Conditions at schools providing compulsory education in poor regions have been further improved. In 2016, retention rate for 9-year compulsory education stood at 93.4%, up by 0.4 percentage points against 2015, net primary schools enrollment rate 99.9% and gross junior high school enrollment rate 104.0%. By the end of 2016, 1824 counties, cities and districts had basically realized balanced development of compulsory education, accounting for 62.4% of the country's total.

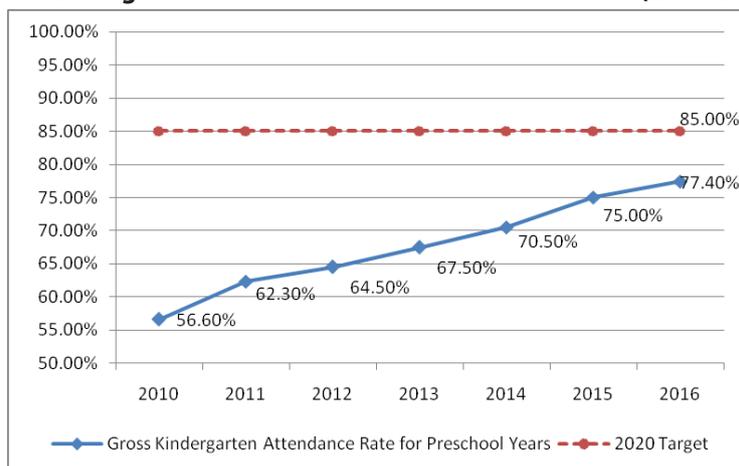
Retention Rate of Students for Compulsory Education (2012-2016)



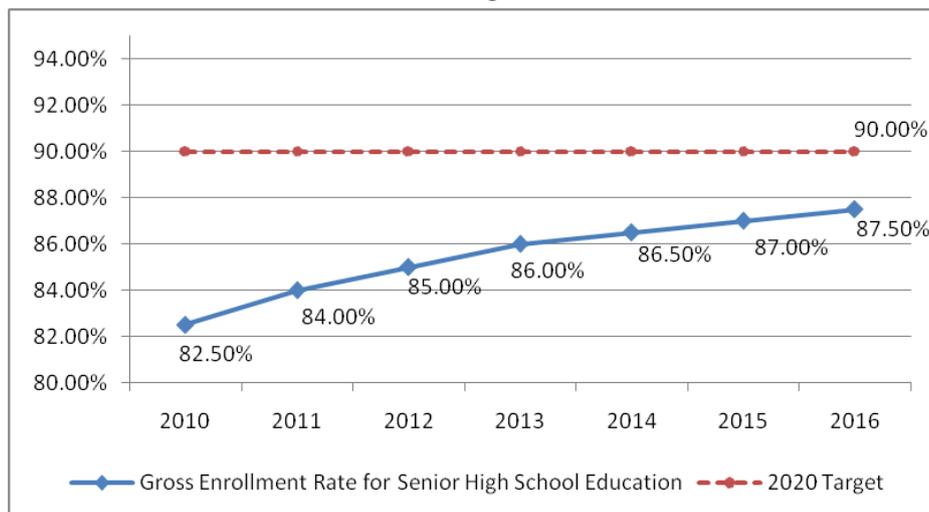
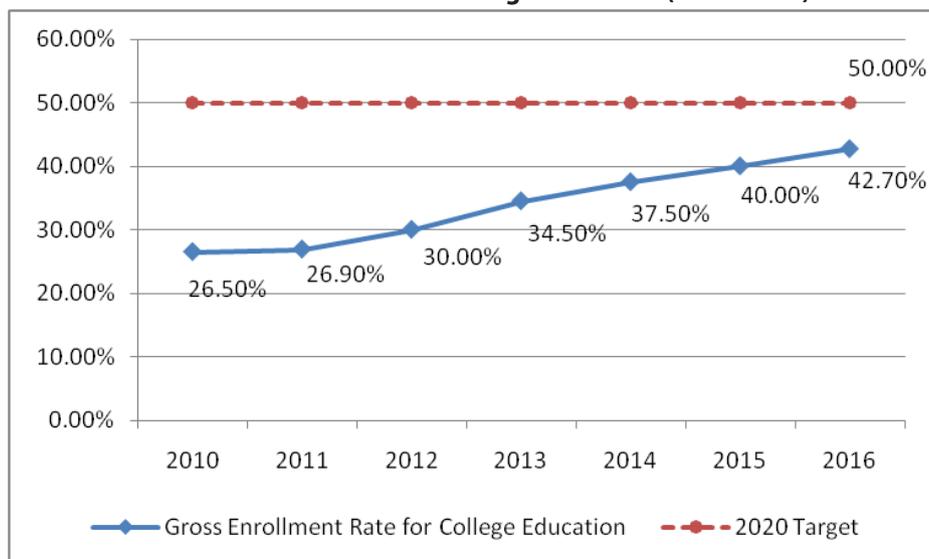
Early childhood education and home education have been strengthened, and penetration rate of early childhood education and the quality of home education have been further improved. Efforts have been made to implement the *Early Childhood Education Action Plan* and major national early childhood education projects. Support has been provided to the construction, renovation and expansion of public kindergartens and the development of inclusive private kindergartens. Financial assistance has been provided to children from poor families, orphans and children with disabilities to receive inclusive early childhood education. In 2016, the number of kindergartens in China reached 239,800, with 44.1386 million children enrolled, up by 16,100 and 1.4903 million respectively compared with 2015. Gross kindergarten attendance rate for 3-year pre-school education was 77.4%, up by 2.4% against 2015, while 98.4% of the newly-enrolled primary school students had received early childhood education. National training program for kindergarten teachers have been carried out, and as the priority of the program, 750 thousand rural kindergarten teachers and

principals in central and western China have received training. Service models for early childhood development have been explored by organizing national expert teams, setting up national demonstration bases and carrying out serial training programs. Guidance and services for early childhood home education have been enhanced via projects such as “community and family support for early childhood development”, “comprehensive early childhood development”, “Classroom on Air” and “Growing up Together”. By the end of 2016, 30 national demonstration bases had been established. A total of 146 early childhood development centers had been built in communities (villages) with scarce public service resources in 6 provinces, covering 92% of the targeted population. Relying on nearly 700,000 parent schools and home education guiding service centers at various levels in diverse forms, China has extensively provided guidance for home education, advocated science-based education concepts, knowledge and know-how and built up parents’ capability of teaching their children.

Gross Kindergarten Attendance Rate for Preschool Years (2010-2016)



State learning subsidies of various kinds have been provided, penetration of high-school education improved at a faster pace, and the level of higher education and vocational education has been substantially uplifted. A system to subsidize economically disadvantaged students for education of various kinds at different levels has been established. In 2016, 91.2614 million students received subsidy totaling 168.876 billion RMB yuan. Gross high school enrollment rate reached 87.5%, gross higher education enrollment rate 42.7%. 5.875 million students were enrolled to vocational middle schools. Higher education provided 10.05 million graduates to the society, including 55,000 doctoral graduates, 510,000 postgraduates, 7.04 million undergraduates, and 2.445 million adult-education diploma holders. 12,300 vocational schools nationwide enrolled 9.366 million students in 2016 with a total of 26.8 million students currently enrolled. Nearly a thousand majors and 100,000 specialized skill tracks have been set up, covering all sectors of the economy. At present, average education received by newly increased labor force has exceeded 13.3 years, equivalent to that of a college freshman.

Gross Enrollment Rate for Senior High School Education (2010-2016)**Gross Enrollment Rate for College Education (2010-2016)**

China has promoted the integration of education and production, and cooperation between educational institutions and enterprises for vocational education, and lifelong vocational education as well as the skills development system. Vocational education institutions have been encouraged to work with enterprises in bringing up students so that professional training will be more catered to technological progress and production needs. Mechanisms for cooperation between educational institutions and enterprises have been improved and the scope of cooperation expanded. Vocational education groups have been promoted, with about 30,000 enterprises attracted to get deeply involved in vocational education. The *Rules for the Implementation of Modern Apprenticeship Pilots* has been made and the first batch of pilot programs selected. The vocational training system facing all laborers as well as the vocational training kit system have been established, and the development of lifelong training and skills

development system gained speed. Policies regarding training subsidies and skills certification subsidies and the system of vocational training information management have been further improved. Innovative training activities and models have been adopted to further promote the implementation of vocational training and skills development programs focusing on young workers, and serving all groups including rural migrant workers, laid-off workers and workers with disabilities.

China has strengthened policy guidance and facility guarantee, and vulnerable groups including people with disabilities and left-behind children have been provided with a safe and inclusive education environment. China has implemented the *Plan on Enhancing Special Education*, further improved penetration of special education, upgraded facilities and education conditions and enhanced the quality of special education. In 2016, there were 2,080 special education schools with 492,000 students and 53,000 full-time teachers. In January 2017, the *Rules on Education for the Disabled* was amended. The *Rules on Participation of the Disabled in College Entrance Exams*, the *Skills Enhancement Plan for the Disabled (2016-2020)* and other documents have been formulated and implemented to provide facilitation for the disabled in participating in the college entrance exams and developing vocational skills. Compulsory education curriculum for special education schools for the blind, deaf and retarded and the *Guidance on the Construction of Special Education Classrooms in Regular Schools* have been released. The quality and professionalism of special education teaching staff have been further improved. By providing guidance for home education and parental care, and carrying out “happy homes” program and thematic activities, China has provided care and enhanced education services to left-behind children in rural areas. Project Safety and Health has been carried out to create an enabling social environment for children to grow up, under which 79 safety experience classrooms, 30 libraries and 1 safety experience center have been built.

China has intensified international education cooperation to help promote education in other developing countries. The *Action Plan on Promoting Education along the Belt and Road* has been implemented, under which 10,000 new government scholarships are provided annually to countries along the Belt and Road. By the end of 2016, China had set up 30 culture centers worldwide, including 11 in countries along the Belt and Road. More Confucius Institutes have been established. As of May 2017, China had signed agreements on higher education degree and diploma mutual recognition with 47 countries and regions, including 25 countries along the Belt and Road. In 2016, the number of students from other developing countries studying in China with scholarships provided by the Chinese government reached 37,202, up by nearly 20% compared with 2015. China has also provided diploma education, intensified training on vocational skills, information and communication technology, engineering and science, and offered short-term educational training of various kinds, thus making positive contribution to education capacity building in other developing countries.

II. Next Steps

The gap in education between rural and urban areas and among regions remains in China. Quality educational resources are generally insufficient. The types, levels and knowledge structure of students are not totally responsive to the demands of the society. Input in education needs to be further increased and ways of education updated in some regions.

Going forward, China will endeavor to raise the retention rate for compulsory education to 95%, gross kindergarten attendance rate for 3-year preschool education to 85%, gross high school enrollment rate to 90% and gross enrollment rate for higher education to 50%, average education received by newly added labor force to 13.5 years, and average education received by the working population to 10.8 years by 2030. To this end, efforts will be focused on the following areas.

First, efforts will be made to promote reform of integrated compulsory education in rural and urban areas, so that compulsory education will develop in a more balanced manner to help promote equality in the provision of essential public services and coordinated educational development among regions.

Second, local governments will be encouraged to increase resources for inclusive early childhood education, improve the quality of kindergarten teachers, and make reasonable plans for the allocation of early childhood education resources.

Third, the *Plan for Popularizing High School Education (2017-2020)* will be implemented to increase the coverage of high school education.

Fourth, sustainable development of special education will be promoted, focusing on the implementation of the *Plan for Enhancing Special Education II (2017-2020)*, to comprehensively expand coverage, improve educational facilities and conditions, and enhance education quality.

Fifth, continued effort will be made to promote a modern vocational education system. Vocational courses, curriculum and textbooks will be further improved, cooperation between schools and enterprises encouraged, and information technology more applied in education.

Sixth, plans for promoting employment and entrepreneurship of college graduates will be carried out, including by improving services and putting in place a precision service system to help graduates find jobs.

Last but not least, effort will be made to develop a full-fledged evaluation system for higher education quality to improve institutional guarantee in this regard.



Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese government has taken gender equality as a basic national policy. Continued efforts have been made to promote gender equality and harmonious development of men and women, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and girls. The 13th Five-Year Plan has one separate chapter dedicated to plans for all-round women's development and healthy development of minors. Women's rights in political, economic, cultural and social lives have been effectively realized, and children's rights to healthy development, education and protection have been effectively guaranteed, thus providing useful references for other countries in attaining the relevant goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China has worked to improve legal and policy frameworks and protection of the rights of women and children has been further strengthened. The *Anti-domestic Violence Law* has been enacted and legal knowledge has been publicized. The "12338 hotline" for the protection of women's rights has covered more counties, and the services of women's associations at grassroots levels have been enhanced in defending the women's rights. Protection of women and girls has extended from the society to families. Copulation with underage women has been made a crime of rape subject to severe penalty, and buying abducted women and children criminally liable according to

law. Certain cases of children maltreatment and abuse will be dealt as cases for public prosecution. China has conducted mid-term review on the implementation of the *Outline for the Development of Chinese Women (2011-2020)* and the *Outline for the Development of Children (2011-2020)*, which showed early harvest in the attainment of some goals for equal development of men and women. The Ministry of Public Security has established a platform for urgent information release concerning missing children, and using modern information technology to crack down on abducting and selling of children. In 2016, the *Opinions on Strengthening Social Care for and Protection of Left-Behind Children in Rural Areas*, and the *Opinions on Strengthening Guarantee for Children in Difficulty* were issued to further solidify support and safeguard for left-behind children in rural areas and children in predicament. The Volunteer Action for Dream Fulfilling Girls was carried out to provide group assistance and individual long-term paired assistance to girls in need. 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China have been put in place evaluation mechanisms for gender equality for their regulations and policies to provide concrete guarantee for equal rights between men and women.

China has set store by the well-being of girls and mothers, and girls' rights to survival and development as well as women's reproductive health have been further guaranteed. The amendment to the *Population and Family Planning Law* has been released, and the rights of women to extended maternity leave and other lawful welfare and treatment have been guaranteed. The *Rules of Prohibiting Fetus Sex Screening Except for Medical Purposes and Selective Termination of Pregnancy* was amended to ensure the right to survival of girls. Basic medical care insurance coverage for women has been further expanded. Solid progress has been made for free cervical cancer and mammary cancer screening. By the end of 2016, over 60 million rural women had received free tests for cervical cancer, and over 8 million for mammary cancer. The special fund for helping poor mothers suffering from cervical and mammary cancers has been established and provided help to 71,396 women. The Chunlei (meaning spring buds) Program has continued to be implemented. In 2016, the Program has provided financial help to 150,000 girls, built 87 Chunlei schools, offered training to 139 outstanding Chunlei teachers, and helped 768 bigger girls attend skills training courses. 500,000 copies of Hulei (meaning protecting buds) Manual have been issued. The living and development conditions of girls have been effectively improved. In 2016, girls receiving undergraduate and post-graduate education accounted for 52.4% and 49.7% of the total enrollment respectively.

China has taken multiple measures and the ratios of women entrepreneurship and employment have been significantly increased. The *Provisional Rules of Consultation by Women's Associations for Promotion of Fair Employment of Women* has been introduced to ensure employment equality for women. Programs including

Women Entrepreneurship and Innovation Actions and Poverty Reduction Actions by Women have been carried out in the context of implementation of the strategy of promoting business startups and innovation by the general public. Support in terms of funds, training and projects has been provided for women in these endeavors. In 2016, guaranteed loans for women entrepreneurship reached 50.221 billion RMB yuan, befitting 607,700 women, with central and local government budgets subsidizing 4.147 billion RMB yuan of interests. Four million women received training in the whole year, 960,000 women receiving tutoring on innovation and entrepreneurship, over 2,800 competitions were held, and 5,000 entrepreneurship experimental bases for female college graduates were established. Women's associations at various levels organized training for over 2.6 million women in poverty, and supported the building of over 4,000 women's poverty eradication bases at various levels, helping 610,000 poor women get jobs or start their own businesses. 40.86 billion RMB yuan of small loans have been issued in helping 568,000 poor women promote production and increase income. More than 160,000 skill training sessions were held for 8 million women farmers to turn them into professionals and promote their employment and entrepreneurship. Women have been more capable of applying information and communication technologies. According to the statistics of China Internet Information Center, female internet users had accounted for 47.6% of the total by the end of December 2016, largely consistent with China's gender ratio.

China has intensified effort to uphold women's political rights, and women's participation in decision-making and public administration has been constantly increased. Woman delegates account for 23.4% of the total delegates of the 12th the National People's Congress (NPC), 2.07 percentage points higher than the previous session, and woman representatives account for 17.8% of the total representatives of the 12th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, 0.1 percentage points higher than the previous session. On 15 March 2017, the 5th Session of the 12th NPC clearly set forth the goal of further increasing the percentage of women delegates to the 13th NPC.

II. Next Steps

The awareness of gender equality needs to be further enhanced in China. The traditional idea of preferring boys over girls remains an important factor hindering the elevation of status of women and girls and the protection of their rights. At the same time, development of women and children is unbalanced between rural and urban areas and between regions. Resources for protection and services for women and children in poverty-stricken areas are relatively scarce, and health, education and legal services for migrant and left-behind women and girls still need further improvement. The overall participation of women in decision-making and public administration needs further enhancement. Going forward, the Chinese government will continue to improve legal and policy frameworks, increase provision of public services, foster an environment

in which women are respected and children are protected, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Efforts will be further made in the following areas.

First, laws and regulations on protection of women and children will be implemented in greater depth, including the *Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests*, the *Law on Protection of Minors*, the *Law on Maternal and Child Health*, and the *Anti-Domestic Violence Law*. Meanwhile, review mechanisms for gender equality in laws and regulations will be improved to constantly improve the legal and policy frameworks.

Second, efforts will be made to strengthen law enforcement and supervision over implementation of policies, severely punish offenses and crimes of violation of women and children's rights, establish a children's protection mechanism that includes monitoring and prevention, mandatory reporting, emergency response, support evaluation as well as guardianship intervention, and ensure women and children access to legal assistance and judicial aid.

Third, China will continue to improve basic public services system, strengthen health, education and legal protection of migrant and left-behind women and girls, and give a bigger play to the role of communities and families in ensuring girls' lawful rights and interests and raising their status.

Fourth, China will intensify the efforts to train and bring up woman professionals and officials, strengthen education and training, increase the opportunities and capacity of women in participating in social and economic administration.

Last but not least, China will step up education and publicity on laws and regulations so that women will be better aware of and equipped with legal weapons to defend their own rights and interests and the whole society will show more respect for and provide more protection to the rights and interests of women and children.



Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

I. Implementation Progress

China has comprehensively enforced the strictest water resources management system, advanced the building of a water-saving society, launched dual control over water consumption total volume and intensity, carried out the action plan on water conservation among the whole population and actively implemented the *Water Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan*. Access to safe drinking water has been provided by and large to all rural population. Water quality and utilization efficiency has been further improved with the innocent treatment rate of urban garbage reaching 95% and urban sewage treatment rate 92.4%. Water-related ecosystems have been further restored.

China has stepped up government input and guidance and rural drinking water safety and sanitation has been further improved. In 2016, China launched the project of consolidating and improving rural drinking water safety with a total fulfilled investment of 24 billion RMB yuan. Guidance has been provided to localities to take comprehensive measures to build supporting facilities, revamp and upgrade existing ones and promote facility networks. Preferential tax policies concerning electricity and land use have been offered to the construction and operation of drinking water projects. The building of rural sanitary toilets has been accelerated. By the end of 2016, 39 million people had benefited from the Project and sanitary toilets coverage had reached 80.4% among the 260 million rural households.

China has strengthened management and supervision systems and water quality across the country has been further improved. The *Plan for Water Resource Protection* has been introduced, which puts in place a water resource management system that combines tiered management at central and local levels and management based on river valley and administrative division. The *Measures for Supervision of Functional Water Zones* has been circulated, which sets clear requirements for tiered and categorized supervision over water function zones and puts rigorous limits on the total amount of sewage discharge. The assessment on water function zones of major rivers and lakes against national standards has been completed and the monitoring coverage for major water function zones has reached 95%. Efforts have been made to tighten supervision over sewage discharge outlets, enhance protection and management of drinking water sources, strengthen ground water pollution prevention and put in place an evaluation mechanism for coastal water quality. Among the monitored drinking water sources in cities at and above prefecture-level, 93.6% of surface water sources and 85% of ground water sources have met the standards. The water quality in the first phase of the east and middle lines of South-North Water Transfer Project has maintained up to standard.

China has comprehensively promoted the building of a water-saving society in an all-round way and water efficiency has substantially increased. The *Action Plan for Dual Control of Total Volume and Intensity of Water Resource Consumption in the 13th Five-Year Plan Period*, the *Action Plan for Water-conservation among the Whole Population*, the *13th Five Year Plan for Water-saving Society*, the *Guidelines for Urban Water Conservation* and other documents have been issued, which put forth a host of indicators for water consumption volume control, lay out specific actions to conserve water in agricultural and industrial production as well as in cities, and put forward the goals and tasks for building a water-saving society. Altogether 29 national standards for water consumption quota have been issued, covering 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Mechanisms for whole-process involvement of water users have been promoted and technology, processes and models suited to citizens' needs and local conditions have been employed. In 2016, water consumption per 10,000 RMB yuan of GDP dropped by 5.6%.

China has undertaken comprehensive management and treatment and water-related ecosystems have been further restored. China has intensified comprehensive ground water management against overuse and designated and published prohibited and restricted areas for ground water mining in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Intensified efforts have been made to build ground water monitoring sites to improve the monitoring network. While developing pilot cities for water eco-systems, projects have been carried out to connect river and lake systems. Besides, China has also worked to implement plans for soil and water conservation, uphold the ecological red line, provide more support for poor regions and promote monitoring and IT application

in soil and water conservation. In 2016, China completed comprehensive treatment to 54,400 km² of areas affected by soil erosion, revamped 4 million *mu* of slope farmland, built over 300 eco-clean small watersheds and carried out preventive protection to 16,000 km² of land. 29,157 production and construction projects have reported soil and water conservation plans as required by law, covering 11,592 km² of land, effectively curbing soil erosion caused by human activities. In addition, China has made mid-to long-term plans to further expand the scope of returning farmlands to forests and promote afforestation. In 2016, commercial logging of natural forests were fully stopped nationwide and the management and protection area of natural forest protection projects reached 1.732 billion *mu*.

China has conducted South-South cooperation on water and sanitation to strengthen other developing countries' capability for sustainable management.

Through complete foreign aid projects, technical assistance, provision of supplies, training programs for officials and technicians, China has helped other developing countries achieve the water and sanitation goals, involving such areas as use and management of water resources, soil and water conservation, low-carbon demonstration, desalination, desertification and environmental monitoring. Under the framework of China South-South Cooperation Green Envoys Program and China-ASEAN Green Envoys Program, China has provided environmental management and technology training including on water and sanitation management by using foreign assistance, special fund for Asian regional cooperation and other funding. China has also actively promoted Lancang-Mekong River Basin cooperation on water resources, including by hosting a seminar on water quality monitoring capacity building for Lancang-Mekong Basin countries. The largest water conservation project in Sri Lanka - the Moragahakanda Reservoir Project funded by China has completed phased construction, which will provide clean drinking water for millions of people beside irrigation.

II. Next Steps

With the deepening of industrialization and urbanization and growing impact of climate change, such problems as floods, droughts, water shortage and pollution as well as soil erosion will become more salient. China still faces serious challenges in sustainable management and use of water resources.

By 2020, China will strive to increase rural centralized water supply rate to over 85%, rural tap water coverage rate to over 80%, and the coefficient of nationwide effective use of irrigation water to over 0.55. China will have reduced the water consumption per 10,000 RMB yuan of GDP and per 10,000 RMB yuan of industrial added value by 23 percent and 20 percent respectively. Another 270,000 km² of land affected by soil erosion will have been comprehensively treated, 1.067 million hectares of slope farmland revamped and 64,000 km² of land put under preventive protection. In order to

achieve these targets, China will speed up transformation from traditional to modern and sustainable water conservancy, set more store by conservation and protection of water resources, put equal emphasis on construction and management, and pay more attention to institutional innovation. Focused efforts will be made in the following areas.

First, China will hold local governments primarily accountable for rural drinking water safety, raise funds for project construction through multiple channels and further shore up drinking water safety in rural areas.

Second, China will improve the top-level policy design, strengthen tiered and categorized supervision over water function zones and move forward the work on water quality improvement and water resources conservation.

Third, China will break down “dual control” indicators for provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, step up performance evaluation of water resources management systems and intensify restraints of targets. Efforts will be made to build a batch of national water-conserving cities in water-stressed regions at and above prefecture level and promote water conservation in all sectors. In 2017, China will put in place assessment criteria for water-saving enterprises.

Fourth, China will press ahead with comprehensive management of water resources based on river basin, give full play to the functions and role of river basin management authorities in accordance with law and establish the River Chief System across the country.

Last but not least, China will speed up legislation on ground water, manage ground water in strict accordance with law and push forward pilot programs for comprehensive management of overuse of ground water. In the meantime, China will fully implement the *National Plan for Water and Soil Conservation (2015-2030)* and press ahead with comprehensive management. In 2017, China will have completed comprehensive treatment to 54,000 km² of areas affected by soil erosion, revamped 267,000 hectares of slope farmland, put 18,000 km² of land under preventive protection and built over 300 eco-clean small watersheds.



Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese Government has formulated the *Energy Production and Consumption Revolution Strategy (2016-2030)*, which lays down clear overall objectives and tasks to be achieved by the Chinese energy sector by 2030 that are highly compatible with energy-related sustainable development goals set forth by the the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Paces of energy mix adjustment and clean energy development have been accelerated. Notable results have been achieved in energy conservation and emissions reduction. International energy cooperation has been further intensified. China has consistently increased its capability in securing energy supply, ranking first in the world in terms of total energy production, installed power generating capacity and power output.

China has carried out power engineering projects in areas without power supply and the entire population has had access to electricity. Ensuring power supply in areas without access and eradicating power poverty has always been an important task for China's power construction and an essential condition for building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects. With the implementation of rural electricity development strategy which focuses on a new-type countryside, new electricity supply and new services, China has worked to improve power grids, and enhance power supply capacity, quality

and equipment of distribution networks. Power supply conditions in rural areas have been improved significantly. The goal of ensuring access to electricity for all has been attained.

China has adopted multiple measures and energy mix has been further improved.

China has formulated and implemented the *Energy Production and Consumption Revolution Strategy (2016-2030)*, the *13th Five-Year Plan on the Development of Marine Renewable Energy*, the *13th Five-Year Plan on the Development of Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Industries* and the *13th Five Year Plan on Development of Rural Marsh Gas*. Efforts have been made to promote the development of renewable energy and clean energy and rural marsh gas, roll out the application of straw utilization technology, clean stoves and solar power technology and optimize energy consumption mix in the rural area. With the promotion of new-energy automobiles, China has kept the position of the world's largest new-energy car producer and consumer. As of the end of 2016, renewable energy consumption in the whole year had reached 520 million tons of standard coal equivalent, the share of Non-fossil energy consumption in total primary energy consumption increased by 1.3 percentage points to 13.3%, the share of coal consumption dropped to 62%, and the share of renewable energy in the energy mix increased substantially. Installed capacity of renewable electricity generation had reached 570 GW, accounting for 35% of total installed capacity of power generation.

China has intensified dual control over total energy consumption and energy intensity, and energy efficiency has been steadily improved.

To implement the “dual control” policy put forward by the 13th Five-Year Plan, China has carried out pilot projects on paid use and trading of energy utilization rights in Zhejiang, Fujian, Henan and Sichuan provinces. The project to promote 100 energy efficiency standards has been carried out, and energy efficiency standards and labeling have been improved in China. Energy-saving products as well as energy saving and emissions-reduction technologies have been promoted, and program of green buildings has been further implemented. In 2016, energy consumption per unit of GDP declined by 5.2%.

China has stepped up international energy cooperation and contributed to energy development of other countries, developing countries in particular.

China has increased assistance in the energy field for other developing countries, the least developed countries, small island developing countries and landlocked developing countries in particular. China has helped other developing countries increase the penetration rate of modern and clean energy by building energy infrastructure, providing clean energy equipment and other means, and improve provision of sustainable modern energy services through best practice sharing, technical exchanges and matching project.

As the G20 presidency in 2016, China promoted the adoption of the *G20 Energy Ministerial Meeting Beijing Communiqué, Enhancing Energy Access in Asia and the Pacific: Key Challenges and G20 Voluntary Collaboration Action Plan, G20 Voluntary*

Action Plan on Renewable Energy, and G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme at the G20 Hangzhou Summit, adding new impetus to the global effort to realize energy-related sustainable development goals.

Under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, the Great Mekong River Sub-regional Cooperation and cooperation mechanisms have been further improved. Cooperation on oil, gas, electricity and renewable energy has made substantive progress. The China-Russia oil pipeline and China-Central Asia natural gas pipelines A/B/C have maintained steady operation. The construction of the east section of China-Russia natural gas pipeline and the eleven priority energy projects under the framework of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor have begun. Such projects as the Datka-Keming power transmission and transformation project in Kyrgyzstan, Nam Ou hydro-power station phase II in the Laos, and Sahiwal coal-fired power station and Karot hydro-power station in Pakistan will help ease power shortage for local communities.

China hosted the 8th Ministerial Conference on Clean Energy and the 2nd BRICS Energy Ministerial Meeting in June 2017, which focused on promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency and encouraging the application of advanced, cleaner fossil-fuel technologies to promote the transformation into a clean-energy powered global economy.

II. Next Steps

China faces the challenge of structural over-capacity in conventional energy production such as coal, and the development of renewable energy is constrained by multiple bottlenecks. The task of clean energy substitution remains daunting, and in certain regions, energy production and consumption is approaching the limit of the carrying capacity of the environment.

China will strive to realize full coverage of electric power by and large in rural areas by 2020, and raise total installed renewable energy power generation capacity to 680 GW and power output to 1.9 trillion KWH, or 27% of total electricity generation. Heating and household fuels provided by various forms of renewable energy will replace fossil fuels equivalent to 150 million tons of standard coal. To achieve the energy-related sustainable development goals, China will deepen the energy revolution and transform the way that energy is produced and consumed, optimize energy supply structure, enhance energy efficiency, and put in place a modern energy system that is clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient. Efforts will be made in the following priority areas.

First, China will improve and upgrade the energy mix, balance hydro-power development and ecological protection, continue to put the ecological environment first, promote wind and solar power, support concentrated solar power generation, build

nuclear power and maritime power pilot projects, promote efficient use of clean coal and step up development and use of biomass energy.

Second, China will accelerate the development of a safe, reliable and well-connected modern energy storage and transportation network that provides complementarity of various forms of energy. Efforts will be made to promote integrated development of transportation systems for multiple forms of energy including coal, electricity, oil and natural gas, and strengthen the facilities for energy storage and peak load adjustment.

Last but not least, China will work actively to put in place a smart energy system, speed up industry-wide, all-process smart development of energy, improve demand-side management, accelerate the construction of smart grids and promote deep integration of new technologies in such fields as energy and information.



Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

I. Implementation Progress

Focusing on supply-side structural reform, China has worked to expand aggregate demand as appropriate and maintained a medium-high rate of growth, with accelerated paces in economic transformation and upgrading and improved quality and returns of economic development. The Chinese government has put employment among the top priorities in economic and social development, regarding it as the biggest issue in ensuring people's livelihood. The strategy of promoting entrepreneurship and innovation by the general public has been carried out and the employment first strategy has been upheld. More proactive employment policies have been adopted and notable results have been produced in creating jobs and stimulating entrepreneurship. At the same time, production safety has been promoted and the safety red line upheld. Workplace safety has been steadily improved and the safety of people's lives and property effectively guaranteed.

China has stepped up macroeconomic regulation and economic performance has enjoyed a stable and healthy momentum of growth. China has worked to maintain steady economic growth through reform and innovation, promoted structural adjustments, guarded against risks and exercised targeted and well-timed regulation on the basis of range-based regulation. In 2016, China's GDP

reached 74.4 trillion RMB yuan, up by 6.7% and contributing more than 30% of global growth. CPI rose by 2%. Energy consumption per unit of GDP fell by 5%. Quality and returns of economic development improved markedly. The contribution of consumption toward economic growth reached 64.6% and value-added of the service sector accounted for 51.6% of GDP, marking further improvement in the economic structure.

China has accelerated economic transformation and upgrading, and new drivers for economic growth have been fostered. Persistent efforts have been made to push forward the five priority tasks: cutting overcapacity, reducing excess inventory, deleveraging, lowering costs, and strengthening areas of weakness. In 2016, steel production capacity was cut by more than 65 million metric tons and that of coal by over 290 million metric tons. Through technological upgrading and innovation, deeper cuts in taxes and fees, lowering the share paid by enterprises for contributions to social security and cutting electricity prices, China has reduced the costs of enterprises and injected fresh vitality to their development. The Made in China 2025 initiative has been fully implemented and the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing sector steadily advanced. The five major projects of national manufacturing innovation centers, smart manufacturing, consolidating industrial foundation, green manufacturing and high-end equipment innovation have been carried out. Progress has been made in realizing breakthroughs and commercialization of key technologies in priority areas. Acquisition and reorganization of enterprises have been encouraged, direct financing was promoted, and market- and law-based debt-to-equity swaps carried out, lowering the debt-to-equity ratio of industrial enterprises. Emerging industries have enjoyed robust growth. Integration of traditional industries with new technologies, new forms of business, and new models has sped up. New development dynamism has been added with existing growth drivers being activated and growth quality improved.

The general public has been encouraged to start up businesses and make innovations, and notable achievements have been registered in promoting employment and entrepreneurship. Better environment has been fostered for employment promotion and entrepreneurship. Support has been given to the development of the 'Maker in China' Platform. Over 4000 innovation and entrepreneurial bases have been set up for micro and small enterprises. Small and medium-sized enterprises have been playing a more prominent role in the industrial and innovation chains, creating over 60% of GDP, over 70% of inventions and patents and over 80% of urban jobs. In 2016, a total of 13.14 million new urban jobs were added and the annual employment target of 10 million jobs was overfulfilled. More college students found jobs or started businesses upon graduation. Registered urban unemployment rate dropped to 4.02 percent, the lowest level in years. By the end of 2016, there had been 25.96 million small and medium-sized enterprises and 59.30 million self-employed traders across the country. The number of new businesses registered nationwide was 5.53 million, up by 24.5% year on year. Nearly 15,000 new companies were launched daily, 70% of which have stayed active.

Public employment service system has been improved and employment of key groups has been pushed forward steadily. China has formulated the *Medium and Long-Term Youth Development Program (2016-2025)*, expanding areas of employment for young people and fully leveraging fiscal, financial, tax, subsidy and other policy tools to support them in finding various forms of employment through multiple channels or starting their own businesses. Vocational training has been intensified for the youth. In 2016, 1.14 million vocational training opportunities were provided to new college graduates and 750,000 vocational training opportunities were provided to new urban and rural graduates of junior and senior middle schools who chose not to continue their studies. Employment channels have been expanded and employment services and training have been enhanced. Employment assistance and services for women and people with disabilities have been improved, and “employment assistance month” carried out to help more people with disabilities find productive employment. In 2016, 605,000 people with disabilities received training and 312,000 people with disabilities found new jobs in urban and rural areas.

Labor protection law enforcement has been strengthened and workers' lawful rights and interests have been further promoted. Grid and network management of labor security supervision has been conducted and a monitoring network on labor security covering both urban and rural areas has taken shape. Employment procedures have been more standardized. A provincial-level joint response mechanism has been established for reports and complaints on labor security. The systems of disclosing major violations of the labor law and the rating mechanism for corporate labor protection credibility have been introduced. Dynamic and categorized supervision over employers has been conducted. Dedicated inspections on the payment of wages to migrant workers, regulation of human resources market, and legal compliance of employers with labor laws and social security regulations have been carried out. Intensified efforts have been made to crack down on violators. In 2016, cases related to wage payments dropped by 14.8% year on year, and the number of laborers involved by 22.7%.

Workplace safety has been enhanced to create a safe and healthy work environment for laborers. China has formulated the *Opinions on Promoting Reform of Safe Production*, intensified supervision and law enforcement, intensified efforts to identify and address hidden perils and conducted dedicated campaigns in key industries and put in place a joint punishment mechanism. Enterprises have taken on the primary responsibility for ensuring workplace safety. All types of safety accidents have been seriously investigated and penalized. Workplace safety has been enhanced according to law, by leveraging scientific and technological advances, and through capacity building. The total incidence of accidents and the number of major accidents with severe consequences have declined continuously, down by 5.8% and 15.8% respectively in 2016.

China has vigorously promoted rural tourism, and the role of tourism in boosting employment and development has been enhanced. The *Action Plan on Poverty Reduction through Rural Tourism* has been formulated. 22,600 villages have been designated key villages for poverty alleviation through tourism and a national monitoring center for poverty reduction through rural tourism has been set up. Rural tourism has been incorporated into the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation endeavors. 60 tourist demonstration bases have been set up for rural tourism startups. E-commerce has been encouraged and branding enhanced in promoting rural tourism. Tourism development models including village development relying on scenic spots, family business development led by pioneering individuals, the business plus household model, as well as the cooperatives plus household model. A batch of demonstration projects have been carried out for precision poverty reduction through tourism.

Financial inclusion has been further promoted, and people have been provided with greater access to financial services. China implemented the *Inclusive Finance Development Plan (2016-2020)* to provide small and micro enterprises, farmers, low-income groups, people living under the poverty line, people with disabilities, the elderly and other key groups with access to affordable, convenient and safe financial services. Innovation has been encouraged in financial products and services. Efforts has been made to promote accounts receivable financing for small and micro enterprises, improve guarantee loan products and policies for entrepreneurship and support the development of financing for eligible small and micro enterprises. Financing channels for SMEs have been further broadened. In October 2016, the *Guidance on Information Disclosure of Asset-backed Securities of Small and Micro Businesses* was issued by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors, which directs more credit resources to small and micro businesses.

International cooperation has been further enhanced to help other developing countries better integrate into the multilateral trading system. China has carried out trade promotion assistance projects in other developing countries, especially LDCs in such fields as transportation and port facilities, customs inspection equipment, technical assistance, and trade professional training, and provided capacity building support for relevant countries to join the WTO.

II. Next Steps

China still faces multiple problems and challenges in its economic development, including structural imbalance between demand and supply in the real economy, the insufficient production capacity compared to the growing public consumption demand, the imbalance between the financial sector and the real economy, the financing difficulties in the real economy, especially for the manufacturing sector, the imbalance between the property market and the real economy, and the soaring property prices that

have pushed up the costs for the real economy. As China's economy enters the new normal, China will continue to feel the employment pressure and structural problems will become ever more prominent.

Centering on improving the quality and returns of development, China will continue its effort to ensure steady growth, promote reforms, make structural adjustments, enhance people's well-being, and control risks so as to ensure stable and healthy economic development and promote full productive employment. To this end, China will redouble its efforts in the following areas.

First, China will improve macroeconomic control through innovative ideas and maintain stable and healthy economic development. Efforts will be made to promote supply-side structural reform, pursue substantive progress in cutting overcapacity, reducing excess inventory, deleveraging, lowering costs, and strengthening areas of weakness and improve the quality and core competitiveness of the manufacturing sector. China will press ahead with the implementation of the strategy of innovation-driven development, revitalize the real economy, accelerate key reforms and stimulate new drivers and market vitality.

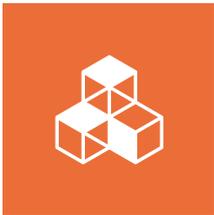
Second, China will further improve the environment for entrepreneurship and innovation, deliver on and improve policies to provide fiscal, tax and financial support for the development of SMEs, improve the services and financing environment for SMEs and promote innovation-driven development and transformation of the SMEs and the non-public sector.

Third, China will continue to implement the employment first strategy and proactive employment policies. Priority will be given to promoting the employment and entrepreneurship of college graduates and other young people, while integrated measures will be taken to promote the employment of vulnerable groups such as poor women in urban and rural areas and people with disabilities, so as to keep overall employment at a stable level. Continued efforts will be made to intensify law enforcement and improve labor employment supervision system to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of all kinds of laborers.

Fourth, China will continue to step up inspection, supervision and law enforcement on workplace safety, with an emphasis on key sectors. Illegal production activities will be penalized in accordance with law. Enterprises will be urged to take up the primary responsibility for ensuring workplace safety. Production and professional health conditions in workplaces will be further improved and workers' rights to safety and health ensured.

Fifth, China will promote green tourism and increase the role of tourism in fostering a conservation culture. Efforts will be made to promote green tourism consumption, develop eco-friendly tourism, strengthen environmental protection, set up innovative tourism promotion mechanisms and enhance publicity for green tourism.

Last but not least, China will deepen international cooperation and provide help for trade and economic development of other developing countries, LDCs in particular. The system of work permits for foreigners will be further improved and service and administrative capabilities enhanced so as to contribute to the implementation of the Global Employment Compact and promotion of decent work worldwide.



Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

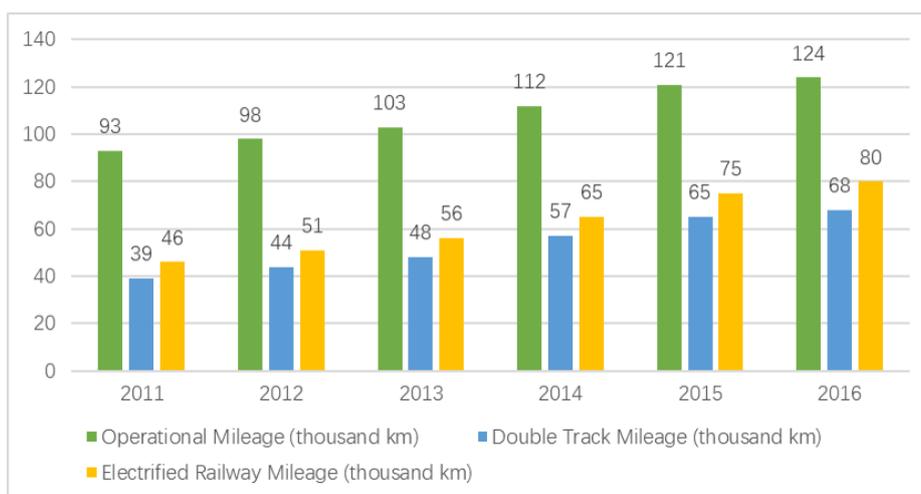
I. Implementation Progress

China has worked to accelerate the development of safe, efficient, smart and green infrastructure, improve infrastructure connectivity, advance the application of information technology in the industrialization process, foster a financial environment conducive to the development of industrial enterprises, and cultivate new drivers of economic growth through science, technology and innovation. Infrastructure in China has been further improved. The level of comprehensive use of industrial resources has been uplifted by a large margin. Initial results have been shown in the supply-side structural reform supported by innovation. The continuous implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative has promoted international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing, and helped energize informatization and industrialization of countries along the route.

China has intensified the effort to promote infrastructure development, and national infrastructure networks have been notable improved. China has sped up the development of a modern integrated transport network, with the total mileage exceeding 5 million kilometers. Major infrastructure projects have been carried out to promote multimodal transport, general aviation and the integration of transport and logistics. Fiber-optic networks have been up and running in all prefecture-level cities. The new generation of information

infrastructure has been improved. The world's largest 4G network has emerged in China. By the end of 2016, the mileage of railways in operation had amounted to 124,000 km, including over 22,000km high-speed railways; railway density had reached 129.2 km/10,000 km²; total highway mileage 4.6963 million kilometers, including 130,000km expressways; 96.69% roads in 633,000 incorporated villages had been paved with asphalt or cement; national highway intensity had reached 48.92 km/100 km²; the total mileage of urban rail lines in operation had surpassed 3,800 km; and the total length of optical cables had reached 30.41 million kilometers. In 2016, 926,000 new mobile base stations was added, including 861,000 4G base stations.

National Railway Operative Mileage (2011-2016)³

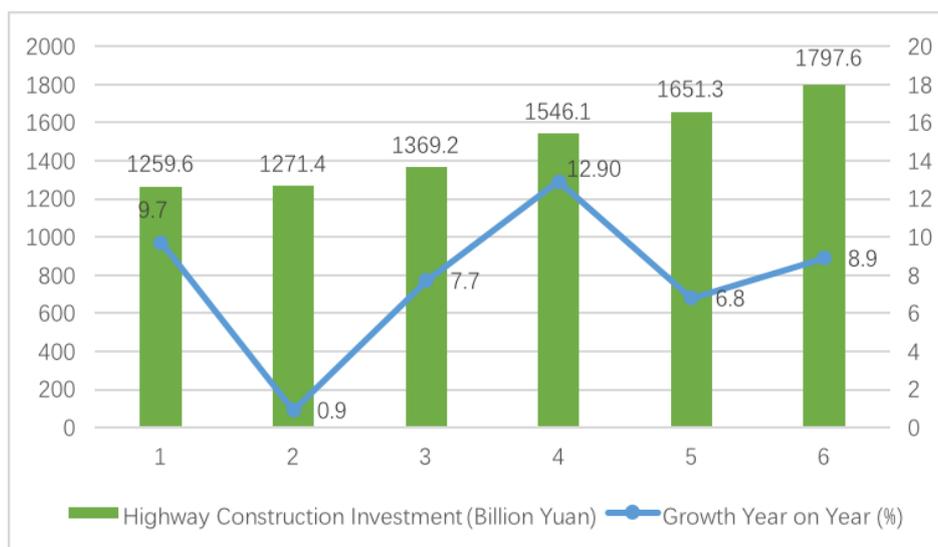


National Highway Mileage and Density (2011-2016)⁴



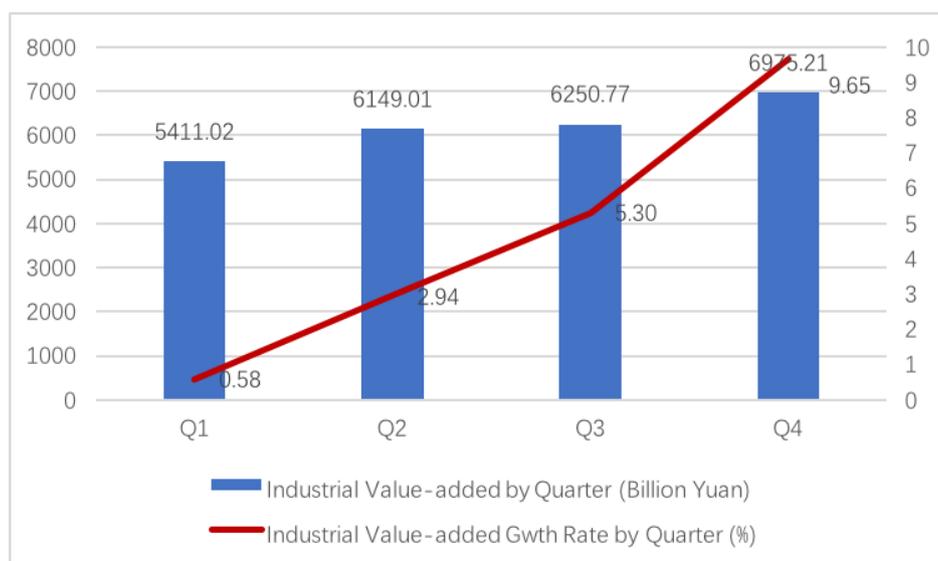
3. Source: 2016 transport statistics communiqué, Ministry of Transport http://zizhan.mot.gov.cn/zfxcgk/bnssj/zghgs/201704/t20170417_2191106.html.

4. Ibid.

Highway Construction Investment and Growth Rate (2011-2016)⁵

China has pressed ahead with industrial upgrading, and industrial value-added and sustainability have kept growing. To deeply integrate information technology into industrialization, China introduced new policies and plans such as *Made in China 2025* and *Plan for Integrated Development of Informatization and Industrialization (2016-2020)*, and promoted the supply-side structural reform, the upgrading of traditional industries, and smart manufacturing. Targeted programs have been carried out to improve varieties, quality and branding of consumer goods, so as to move up the consumer goods industry to the medium-high end. The *Guideline for the Standard-setting System of Green Manufacturing* was formulated and a project carried out to improve standardization of green manufacturing. The campaign of clean and efficient use of coals was launched to promote the deployment of advanced, energy conserving and environmentally friendly technologies and equipment. Demonstration programs for integrated use of industrial resources and pilot programs for extended responsibility of appliance and electronic product manufacturers were carried out. Energy and water efficiency in industrial production have been improved, the level of integrated use of industrial resources enhanced, and green industrial development accelerated. According to the initial statistics of the National Statistics Bureau in January 2017, the value-added of industrial enterprises above designated size reached 24.786 trillion RMB yuan in 2016, up by 6%.

5. *Ibid.*

China's Quarterly Industrial Value-added Growth in 2016

China has improved the financing environment for SMEs and the threshold for SMEs to access financial services and credit has been lowered. A cross-border matchmaking platform has been set up for SMEs. The authorities for the promotion of SME development has been encouraged to establish cooperation mechanisms with financial institutions. The national SME Development Fund has been set up. The policy for pre-enterprise income tax deduction of the risk reserves for credit guarantee agencies serving SMEs has been improved. Support of financial institutions for micro businesses has been enhanced. Small and medium-sized commercial banks have been encouraged to set up micro branches and community branches with simple functions and service flexibility. Access procedures have been further optimized. By the end of 2016, over 7,500 micro and community branches had been set up, issuing 71.9 billion RMB yuan of credit in 2016 and effectively expanding the coverage of micro financing.

China has implemented the innovation-driven development strategy and comprehensive capabilities for sustained innovation have been fostered. The *Outline on National Innovation-driven Development Strategy* and the *Opinions on Deepening Institutional Reform and Accelerating Implementation of Innovation-driven Development Strategy* have been formulated. Focusing on addressing the key bottlenecks hampering sustainable development, China has accelerated the building of demonstration zones for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Efforts have been made to develop green technology banks to commercialize research findings. Platforms for green technologies, commercialization, and finance have been put in place by and large. Leading enterprises in technological innovation have been encouraged to combine advanced technologies and modern management models with the corporate efforts on technological innovation, and give full play to their role in leading innovation and disseminating technologies to provide strong support for sustainable development of the manufacturing industry. The implementation of the “Internet Plus” and National

Big Data Strategy have gone to greater depth. The contribution rate of scientific and technological advances to economic growth has increased to 56.2%. In 2016, China's R&D expenses stood at 1.5440 trillion RMB yuan, up by 8.9% year on year and accounting for 2.1% of the GDP, among which over 78% was made by enterprises. Technology contracts signed nationwide reached a value of 1.1407 trillion RMB yuan. 295,000 patents were granted domestically, making the total valid domestic patent ownership exceeding one million. Technology transaction surpassed 1 trillion RMB yuan.

China has advanced the Belt and Road Initiative and international cooperation on production capacity and infrastructure has been further expanded. Efforts have been made to help countries along the Belt and Road to develop more full-fledged industrial systems and improve manufacturing capacity. China has conducted international production capacity cooperation, and signed several agreements concerning practical cooperation in transport and infrastructure connectivity. Efforts have been made to promote IT application along the Belt and Road by jointly planning for the construction of submarine optical cable and cross-border land cable, and through such projects as China-Central Asia information platform, China-ASEAN information harbor, and China-Arab States online silk road. By the end of 2016, Chinese companies had built 56 cooperation zones in Belt and Road countries, with over 1000 resident companies, over 50 billion dollars of production value, over 1.1 billion dollars of tax contribution to host countries, and over 180,000 local jobs created. At the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in May 2017, President Xi Jinping announced RMB 100 billion replenishment for the Silk Road Fund, as well as RMB 250 billion and RMB 130 billion designated loans respectively for National Development Bank and China Exim Bank, in order to support infrastructure, production capacity and financial cooperation along the Belt and Road.

China has endeavored to deepen South-South cooperation and provided support to other developing countries in terms of infrastructure, industrialization and informatization. Through bilateral and trilateral cooperation, China has provided disaster prevention and relief supplies as well as technical training to other developing countries, and helped improve disaster resilient infrastructure in recipient countries. China has provided training in industrial technology R&D, equipment manufacturing, and public administration for related countries, so as to uplift their level of industrial development and help foster sound policy environment. China has also built telecommunication facilities and provided technical training for LDCs to improve their application of information technology.

II. Next Steps

China faces notable challenges including infrastructural gap between urban and rural areas. Urban infrastructure is inadequate in total supply, low in standards, and inefficient in operation and management. Infrastructure in poverty-stricken areas remains in

urgent need of improvement. Industrial development faces increased resource and environmental constraints and rising factor costs. The provision of inclusive financial services is still unbalanced. Science and technology remain on a weak foundation. Scientific and technological innovation, especially in terms of originality remains sluggish, and the contribution rate of science and technology to economic growth needs further improvement.

Going forward, China will focus on the following aspects.

First, China will further strengthen infrastructure development, press ahead with the work on rural transportation and strive to realize full coverage of asphalt or cement roads in incorporated villages with required conditions by 2020. China will build a comprehensive transport system featuring interconnection of domestic and foreign pathways, broad urban and rural coverage, well-functioning hubs, and integrated, efficient transport services. Efforts will also be made to improve broadband coverage and take-up, so that family fixed broadband take-up will reach 70%, and mobile broadband take-up 85% by 2020.

Second, China will implement *Made in China 2025* in greater depth. Efforts will be made to promote transformation and upgrading of traditional industries focusing on boosting innovation and basic capacities. China will roll out green manufacturing, increase industrial energy efficiency, promote comprehensive use of industrial resources and encourage clean production.

Third, China will foster a more enabling environment for entrepreneurship and innovation, enforce fiscal and tax policies and promote financial support for SME development and improve services and financing for SMEs.

Fourth, China will accelerate the implementation of the *Outline for the National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy*, and accelerate the development of demonstration zones for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and green technology banks. Efforts will be made to enhance the role of science and technology innovation as a key driver, strengthen basic research and improve independent innovation capabilities, so as to provide lasting driving forces for economic and social development.

Last but not least, China will continue implementing the Belt and Road Initiative, step up international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing and continuously provide technical support and assistance for industrialization and informatization in other developing countries. China will strive to build joint laboratories (joint research centers), technology transfer centers, technology promotion centers and technology demonstration and dissemination parks, science and technology parks, and other platforms for international science, technology and innovation cooperation in the next three to five years.



Goal 10 Reduce inequalities within and among countries

I. Implementation Progress

China's urban and rural residents have seen steady income growth and better lives. The disposable income of rural residents has grown faster than that of urban citizens, and the urban-rural gap has been further narrowed. The social safety net has been strengthened, and equal access to basic public services provided at a faster pace. China has worked to promote fair and reasonable international political and economic order, advance the reform of the international economic governance, and reduce inequalities among countries.

China has enhanced policy support to narrow rural-urban income gap. China formulated the *State Council Guideline on Energizing Key Groups to Increase Urban and Rural Income*. This is a plan to support vulnerable groups with working capabilities and conditions in joining the workforce and increase their incomes through their own efforts. China has built community-level employment and social security facilities as well as public training centers at a faster pace, and launched more pilot projects to support migrant workers starting up businesses in their hometowns. China has offered subsidies to herdsman where animal husbandry is prohibited and rewards to those for balancing husbandry and protection of grasslands, so as to increase their incomes. In 2016, per capita rural disposable income was 12,363 RMB yuan, and that for poverty-stricken areas 8,452 RMB yuan. Average monthly

income for migrant workers reached 3,275 RMB yuan. The urban-rural income gap was narrowed. In 2016 urban income was down to 2.72 times of rural income, and rural income grew faster than urban income. A downward trend in China's gini coefficient could be expected⁶.

China has enhanced legislation and policies to ensure equal access to basic public services. China has introduced the *13th Five-Year Plan for Equal Access to Basic Public Services*, and worked to narrow the gaps between urban and rural areas, different regions and different groups of people by improving the national basic public service system and making a list of basic public services. China formulated the *Regulations on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation*, which outlined the duties of the government and specific supportive measures to ensure equal and full engagement of the persons with disabilities in social lives. China revised the Education Law and the *Regulations on Education for the Disabled* to promote education equality. China built a safety net for basic social security and expanded its coverage. China increased the fiscal support for education, public health and housing as well as for low-income and poor families. China improved the new household registration system and formulated the *Provisional Regulations on Residence Permit*. The police had registered over 10 million people who were without household registration nationwide so that they could have access to basic public services.

China has improved regulation and monitoring of the financial market and effectively uplifted the level of risk monitoring and prevention. China has advanced the development of a central information platform and a central monitoring system for securities and futures, and set up by and large a monitoring and early-warning indicator system for systemic risks in the capital market. "One code for one account" and associated account reporting requirements have been made to closely guard against risks in the futures market. Implications of global financial market fluctuations for the domestic market was regularly analyzed to prevent cross-border spread of risks. Financial sector assessment program was conducted to objectively assess and analyze financial vulnerability. China has taken an active part in setting international financial regulation standards and promoted their implementation in China to more effectively ward off risks.

China has worked to promote global economic governance and helped increase the representation and say of developing countries. China has promoted the quota and governance reform of IMF, supported the voting power reform of the World Bank, and facilitated the operation and development of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank, thus increasing the representation and say of

6. *Statistics Communiqué on National Economic and Social Development in 2016* by National Bureau of Statistics

developing countries in global economic governance. China was re-elected Executive Board Member of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and for the first time served as the convener of developing countries, actively safeguarding the interests of developing countries in the rules-making and governance reform of IFAD. As the host of G20 Hangzhou Summit, China promoted the adoption of the G20 Agenda towards a More Stable and Resilient International Financial Architecture. China actively engaged in the work of the Bank for International Settlements, Financial Stability Board, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Organization of Securities Commissions to reflect the demands of emerging markets. Efforts were also made by China to promote the establishment of an inclusive framework for base erosion and profit shifting to uphold tax interests of developing countries.

China has promoted South-South cooperation and helped other developing countries enhance capability of independent development. China has provided assistance of various kinds to the other developing countries, especially the LDCs, African countries, small island countries and landlocked countries in response to their needs, and helped them realize the 2030 Agenda. Enterprises were encouraged to conduct production capacity cooperation in developing countries with appropriate conditions, to help the host countries improve the industrial chains and foster full-fledged industrial systems. In the first 11 months of 2016, China's non-financial direct investment to LDCs had reached 2.85 billion dollars. China granted special and differential treatment to developing countries, especially LDCs. According to bilateral exchange of letters, China has gradually granted zero tariff treatment to LDCs that have diplomatic ties with China. Up to now, zero tariff treatment has been extended to 97% of the products from 35 LDCs that have exchanged letters with China, to 95% of the products from three LDCs, and to 60% of the products from one LDC.

II. Next Steps

Both urban and rural population face the challenges of downward economic pressure, sluggish income growth, growing uncertainties for continued growth, and limited channels and space to increase their incomes. The incentives of income distribution policies are yet to fully take effect on different groups of people. Income gap remains large, resulting in lack of social dynamism and vitality. Facing these challenges, the Chinese government will continue to pursue shared development and implement the three major strategies⁷ as well as the overall strategy for regional development and differential regional policies, so as to accelerate urbanization, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, between different regions and between different groups of people

7. The three major strategies include the Belt and Road Initiative, the strategy of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei, and the strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

in terms of income, access to public services and development opportunities. Efforts will be made in the following priority areas.

First, China will speed up implementation of key poverty alleviation programs and support the development of infrastructure, culture, education, public health, as well as social security in poverty-stricken areas. China will speed up the implementation of plans to revive old revolutionary base areas and improve basic public services in the less developed regions. China will increase effective supply of public goods and services, so as to weave a tight social safety net.

Second, China will implement both short-term and long-term policies of different types, and take targeted, operable, and practical policy measures to create more jobs for low-income groups and improve employment quality.

Third, China will improve the primary distribution and redistribution systems and advance the reform of individual income tax, taking into account both comprehensive and classified taxes. China will formulate and implement wage policies focusing on low-income people and make good use of tax policies for poverty reduction, so as to markedly increase wages for low-income groups.

Fourth, China will improve legal and policy frameworks to let women, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers better take part in the social, political and economic life, offer them equal opportunities and eliminate discrimination in all forms and manifestations.

Last but not least, China will promote the reform of global economic governance to increase the say and representation of developing countries. China will implement the Belt and Road Initiative, deepen south-south cooperation, and help other developing countries, especially LDCs achieve economic and social development. China will urge developed countries to fulfill their obligations and promote a fair and reasonable international political and economic order.



Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

I. Implementation Progress

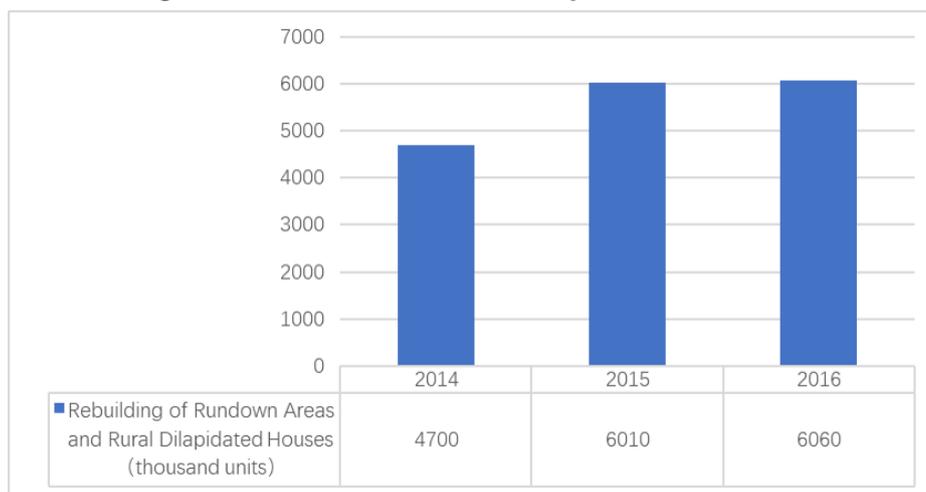
The Chinese government regards safeguarding citizen's right of habitation as a priority in building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects, with the Government acting as the major provider of basic housing. At the same time, a new type of urbanization, urban and rural landscaping and gardening as well as the building of climate resilient cities have been promoted. Housing conditions for low and middle income groups have been further improved, adverse per capita environmental impact further reduced and cities' sustainable development capability and disaster resilience further enhanced.

China has vigorously promoted government-subsidized housing projects and housing conditions for urban and rural residents have kept improving.

Through policy improvement, China has increased central government subsidies and development-oriented, policy-based financial support to rebuild rundown areas and develop supporting infrastructure for government-subsidized housing in cities, state-owned mining areas, forest zones and reclamation areas, as well as to revamp rural dilapidated houses. Efforts has been made to speed up the construction, distribution and monetization of public rental housing and to strengthen its access and exit mechanism. In 2016, 6.06 million housing units in all sorts of rundown areas started rebuilding, among which 5.26 million units were completed. By the end of 2016, 11.26

million families had moved into public rental houses and 2.69 million families enjoyed rental subsidies. From 2015 to 2016, the central government allocated 63.19 billion RMB yuan in subsidies and supported the renovation of dilapidated houses for 7.46 million poor rural households.

Rebuilding of Rundown Areas and Rural Dilapidated Houses (2014-2016)⁸



China has implemented strategy to prioritize public transport development and the sustainable urban transport system has been further strengthened. Efforts have been made to improve the top-level design of urban public transport development and build metropolis advanced in public transport. New energy-powered buses have been actively promoted and the standards for barrier-free transport environment improved. By the end of 2016, there had been 608,000 buses including 7,689 BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) buses, 2,468 rail transit stations, 23,791 railcars in operation, 1.4040 million taxis, 52,789 bus lines with a total operative length of 981,200 kilometers⁹. In addition, barrier-free buses have been running on the roads of some Chinese cities.

China has put people first and the new-type urbanization has made gratifying progress. In 2016, urbanization rate in China reached 57.35%. More convenience has been provided for rural migrants to become urban residents. The household registration system under a urban-rural binary structure has been revoked and conditions for becoming urban residents substantially relaxed. Provision of basic public services in cities has been constantly improved based on residential permits. About 16 million rural people have moved to cities, pushing up the registered urbanization rate to 41.2%. Efforts have been made to promote coordinated development of large, medium and

8. Source: Information and statistics offered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) and MOHURD website.

9. Ministry of Transportation: statistics of transportation, <http://www.mot.gov.cn>.

small cities as well as small townships. City cluster development plans have been drawn up and implemented, including for the Yangtze River Delta, Chengdu and Chongqing cluster, the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, Harbin and Changchun cluster, the Beibu Bay area and the central plain. Layout of national-level central cities has been studied. Emerging small and medium-sized cities have been fostered and the healthy development of “beautiful, unique towns” promoted. City construction and development has been further enhanced. Work has been comprehensively carried out to determine city development boundaries. Intensive urban development model has been promoted and pilot programs launched for rural planning.

China has stepped up management of urban and rural waste as well as air pollution control, and adverse per capita environmental impact in cities has been further mitigated. Efforts have been made to promote urban sewage treatment, rural wastewater management, urban and rural garbage classification, as well as recycling and reuse of kitchen and construction waste. An inter-agency meeting mechanism for garbage management has been established. Efforts have been made to identify and rectify sub-standard garbage disposal sites, improve city road sweeping and cleaning, and revise the standards for urban public toilets. The improvement in environmental and air quality has been listed as a mandatory target to be achieved during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, which has been further broken down into obligatory targets to be met by provincial governments. The *Implementation Plan of the Pollutant Discharge Permit System*, the *Law of People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution* and the GB 5 automobile emission standard have been implemented. Consultation mechanisms have been set up at the national and local levels for air quality control, and forecast accuracy of air quality and heavily polluted air conditions have been enhanced. By the end of 2016, up to 65% of administrative villages had been able to dispose household waste and 20.3% of them to treat domestic sewage; the urban sewage treatment capacity had reached 148 million cubic meters per day and the total volume 444.19 billion cubic meters. Mechanized road sweeping rate in cities had reached 58%. In cities at or above the prefecture level, the number of days with good or excellent air quality had increased by 2.1% year on year; and annual average concentration of fine particles (PM_{2.5}) in 74 major cities had dropped by 9.1%.

China has employed multiple measures, and cities' sustainable development capability and disaster resilience have been further enhanced. Efforts have been made to promote landscaping, greening and ecological garden construction in urban and rural areas, and push for coordinated urban ecological restoration. Sponge city pilot programs have been launched in 30 cities to alleviate water-logging and improve ecological environment and human settlement in urban areas. Energy efficiency standards and seismic fortification for new construction projects have been improved and mandatory energy-efficiency standards thoroughly applied. The construction of ultra-low and zero energy consumption buildings and the technology of seismic

mitigation and isolation has been promoted. The development of prefabrication building has been sped up through such measures as improving top-level design and enhancing standards and regulation. An inter-agency mechanism has been set up to evaluate and label green building materials. Pilot projects for climate resilient city development have been carried out with redoubled efforts on climate-resilient infrastructure. In 2016, the total floor area of energy-efficient building exceeded 15 billion square meters, including 480 million square meters of new green buildings and 114 million square meters of prefabricated building projects. By the end of 2016, the green space in urban built-up areas had amounted to 197,000 hectares, or 36.44% of the total area and the green area in parks reached 64,000 hectares, with a per capita area of 13.45 square meters.

China has strengthened the planning of scenic spots and protection of cultural heritage, making important contribution to world heritage protection. Scenic spots are important carriers of world heritage sites in China. China has actively implemented the *World Heritage Convention*, formulated the 13th Five Year Plan for World Heritage and Scenic Spot Protection and stepped up protection and monitoring over natural heritage sites. China has introduced the *Management Measures on Application for and Protection of World Natural Heritage and World Mixed Heritage (Provisional)* to intensify protection planning and monitoring and promote capacity building of protection professionals. Publicity activities have been held on China's Cultural and Natural Heritage Day, traditional festivals and other important occasions to raise public awareness of heritage protection. The Great Wall protection project and "Archaeological China" Project with the focus on the Yin Ruins have been carried out to address problems in protecting large scale ruins and heritage sites. By the end of July 2017, China had had 52 world heritage sites, 39 projects on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, 21 national cultural and ecological protection experimental zones and 100 national demonstration bases for intangible cultural heritage protection. 57 colleges and universities have held more than 180 seminars, workshops and training courses for nearly 10,000 people (on person-time basis). Moreover, China has actively participated in relevant international cooperation, including implementing cultural heritage projects for the Ta Keo Temple ruins in Cambodia's Angkor Wat, and the Khiva ancient city in Xorazm region of Uzbekistan, and assisted in the post-earthquake heritage recovery in Nepal and Myanmar, making its own contribution to world heritage protection.

China has enhanced South-South cooperation to help other developing countries build disaster resilient buildings. By building complete projects, providing materials and conducting technical cooperation, China has carried out disaster prevention and reduction as well as post-disaster reconstruction projects in relevant countries and helped improve disaster resilience of their urban and rural areas.

II. Next Steps

At the present, many Chinese cities face such problems as water-logging, traffic congestion and unsafe “old, broken and small” building complex. Housing needs of the low-income urban and rural people are not fully met. The housing guarantee system needs further improvement. Technological innovation, technical standards and human resources in such areas as green building materials and prefabrication need to be further promoted. The experience and capabilities of cities in climate adaptation remain insufficient.

In 2017, 6 million units will be rebuilt in rundown areas and 2 million units of public rental housing added for distribution. By 2020, China will strive to complete the rebuilding and revamping of all shanty towns, villages-in-the-city and dilapidated houses, ensure planning and management for all villages, increase the percentage of administrative villages with household sewage treatment to 40% and that with household waste disposal to 90%, build 1,000 characteristic towns, reduce the number of heavily polluted days in cities at and above the prefecture level by 25%, and raise the greening rate in urban built-up areas to 38.9% and per capita green area in parks to 14.6 square meters. In order to achieve these targets, efforts will be made in the following priority areas.

First, China will accelerate the effort to rebuild and revamp rundown areas and rural dilapidated houses, improve utility and facilities including water, electricity, gas and heating supplies, roads, education and medical services, and ensure the completion of the rebuilding of the 6 million newly-launched units in rundown areas in 2017. A three-year plan (2018-2020) to tackle difficult issues in the rebuilding of rundown areas will be implemented, and another 15 million units rebuilt. The basic housing needs of the poorest rural families will be guaranteed by using idle agricultural houses and through collectively-owned housing swap.

Second, China will speed up building and distribution of public rental housing and step up management. More support will be given to utility and infrastructure projects serving such housing, and the way in which public rental housing is guaranteed will be improved including by providing actual housing or rental subsidies based on local circumstances.

Third, China will accelerate the integration of rural migrants into city life. Efforts will be made to deepen the reform of the household registration system, make local governments primarily responsible, comprehensively relax restrictions on eligibility for urban residency for key groups and implement the residential permit system across the board. Priority will be given to ensuring equal treatment of rural migrants. The policy of making both the transfer payments and the land designated for urban development granted to the government of a local jurisdiction conditional upon the number of people

with rural household registration who are granted permanent urban residency in that jurisdiction will be rolled out. Efforts will be sped up to put in place a mechanism to uphold rural people's rights to housing land, household contractual farmland and land use and ensure voluntarily exit with compensation.

Fourth, China will comprehensively develop metropolis advanced in public transport, build bus lane networks in cities with permanent resident population of 3 million or more, actively promote supply-side reform of bus services and continue fostering a barrier-free transport environment.

Fifth, China will improve urban and rural planning, promote green development of cities and the countryside, comprehensively move forward urban ecological rehabilitation and uplift the comprehensive service function of urban green space focusing on improving quantity and quality. Persistent efforts will be made to improve air quality, focusing on heavy pollution in winter, through such measures as staggering production by industrial enterprises, comprehensive treatment of industrial pollution, clean-energy powered heating and control over automobile pollution. In addition, environmental improvement in rural areas will be further pursued to provide better habitat for urban and rural residents and reduce adverse per capita environmental impact of cities.

Last but not least, China will promote urban green building, prefabrication building, and green building materials. Efforts will be made to improve energy conservation standards and energy efficiency of buildings, enhance of resilience of building against earthquakes and other disasters, press ahead with the building of sponge cities, small characteristic towns, climate resilient cities and foster safe and sustainable human settlements.



Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese government has comprehensively promoted green development focusing on scientific and technological innovation and sustainable consumption and production patterns. Concrete measures have been adopted to conserve energy and promote energy-efficiency. The concepts of intensive use of energy and resources as well as environmental protection have been infused into the processes of new industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization. In 2016, the Chinese government put in place a ‘dual control’ system to control the aggregate consumption volume and intensity of energy and water consumption for the 13th Five-Year Plan period, continued to carry out the work to reduce food waste and production losses, improved the management of chemicals and waste, promoted green public procurement and raised public awareness on green development and environmental protection.

China has strengthened the formulation and implementation of plans and green production has been further improved. The Chinese government has formulated and implemented the *Plan for the Development of Energy-conserving and Environmentally Friendly Industries During the 13th Five-Year Plan Period*, the *Action Plan on Energy Conservation by All During the 13th Five-Year Plan Period*, and the strategy of revolutionizing energy production

and consumption so that energy conservation would be incorporated into the whole process of economic and social development on all fronts. Efforts have been made to implement the strategy of “Made in China 2025”, improve standardization of green manufacturing, promote efficient and clean use of coal and expand the application of advanced energy-saving technologies and equipment. The *Plans for the Promotion of the Extended Producer Responsibility System* has been introduced, according to which the extended produce responsibility system has been first implemented in such areas as appliance and electronic products, automobiles, lead reserve batteries and paper-based beverage packaging. By June 2017, the government had established 49 national demonstration centers for “urban minerals” and supported recycle operations within 129 industrial parks, focusing on upgrading the cluster processing capacity of renewable resources, lifting resources output rate, and promoting integrated use of industrial solid waste and industrial water. In 2016, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP fell by 5% and 6.6% respectively; chemical oxygen demand, emissions of ammonia nitrogen, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dropped by 2.6%, 2.9%, 5.6%, and 4.0% respectively. Progress has been made in the field of green production.

China has strengthened guidance through legislation and pricing mechanisms and progress has been made in sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. The *Land Management Law* has been amended with more provisions on sustainable, efficient and intensive use of land resources. Through implementing pilot programs, the ownership of natural resources such as water flows, forests, mountains, grasslands, uncultivated land, tidal flats and mineral reserves has been registered in a unified system, and management in this regard has been strengthened. The *Guidance on Promoting Green Consumption* has been promulgated, setting forth clear objectives and measures. The pricing mechanism of refined oil products has been further improved, and the producer price of liquefied petroleum gas has been liberalized. The natural gas pricing reform has made further steps and about 90% of cities have adopted a tiered pricing system for household water, electricity, and natural gas consumption, which has contributed greatly to energy conservation and environmental protection. Efforts have been made to reform the policy of agricultural subsidies, protect fertility of cultivated land and encourage appropriately scaled-up agricultural operations. China has completed peer reviews with the US on fossil fuel subsidies under the G20 framework, and worked to gradually standardize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage waste.

Food waste and losses in various links have been continuously decreased. The *Outline of the Development of Food Industry during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period* has been issued with specific reduction targets for food waste and losses. Through policy guidance, operation standardization, technological development and upgrading, as well as publicity and education, measures have been taken to reduce losses in all links of food production including harvest, warehousing, logistics and food processing, as

well as prevent production reduction due to natural disasters. By the end of 2016, 8.34 billion RMB yuan had been earmarked to provide nearly 10 million sets of standardized and science-based food storage equipment and tools for farmers in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, bringing down the loss rate in food storage by an average of 6%. Under the Food Security Program, new storage capacity of 79.1 billion kilograms has been created and 'dilapidated food storage buildings' with a storage capacity of 123 billion kilograms renovated or rebuilt, substantially increasing grain storage capabilities. By shipping unprocessed grain in bulk during its storage, transportation, packaging and unloading, or the so-called "shipping in bulk during 4 steps", food loss rate during transportation has been decreased by 2% on average. By building up standardized primary processing facilities for agricultural products in places of origin, the average post-harvest food loss rate has been cut to less than 6%. With all forms of publicity campaigns on cherishing and saving food, public awareness has been widely enhanced.

China has strengthened domestic laws and regulations and fulfilled international obligations in reducing waste and enhancing management of chemicals and waste for environmental protection. In 2016, China promulgated and issued the *National Action Plan to Contain Antimicrobial Resistance (2016-2020)* and the *Catalog of "Encouraged Substitutes to Toxic and Hazardous Raw Materials (2016)"*, ratified the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* and the *Amendment on the Addition of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) to the Stockholm Convention*, and actively implemented the *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*, the *Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal* and other related international instruments. The Chinese government has reinforced oversight on pollutants emission during the whole life-cycle of chemical products, including their production, use and disposal; intensified the assessment of their environmental and health risks; and improved emission standards of hazardous and noxious pollutants. A series of documents such as the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste* have been revised, and some new documents such as the *National Demonstration List of Advanced Pollution Prevention Technology (VOCs prevention)* and the *List of Recommended Proven Technologies for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction (Second Group)* have been issued, so as to reduce waste and promote prevention and control of air, water and soil pollution.

China has conducted green education through various channels and public awareness of environmental prevention has been substantially raised. The *Measures on Public Participation in Environmental Protection* has been implemented. Demonstration centers have been established across the country to exemplify public involvement. The *Provisional Measures on Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment* has been amended, which specifies the responsibilities of investors, and provides for the

optimization of procedures and methods for public participation as well as the release of environmental impact report and public participation report. Publicity and education for environmental protection has been strengthened with the release of the *Outline for the Publicity and Education of Environmental Protection Nationwide (2016-2020)*. Proactive efforts have been made to leverage media, in particular new media, to disclose information on air and water quality, and inform the public of environmental protection-related information, government measures and progress. The government has provided guidance for healthy and orderly involvement of enterprises and NGOs in environmental protection to maximize synergy.

II. Next Steps

China's green consumption market is still being fostered, and consumers' willingness to buy green products needs to be further strengthened. Meanwhile, extensive production patterns are still prevalent. Resource utilization efficiency in manufacturing needs to be improved to catch up with the international advanced level. Green design capabilities for key industrial products are still weak and the level of manufacturing techniques and equipment is not high. The reuse rate of industrial waste is relatively low, and laws, regulations, standards and norms regarding green manufacturing still need further improvement. To achieve the goals related to sustainable consumption and production, intensified efforts will be made in the following priority areas.

First, China will promote green manufacturing across the board with a focus on developing a green manufacturing architecture, transformation of the traditional manufacturing industry, institutional innovation for energy conservation and green development, green manufacturing pilots and demonstration as well as improvement of industrial energy efficiency.

Second, China will take measures to advocate circular economy including developing a circular economy action plan on 'Internet Plus Resources', issuing a guiding catalog for green industries, supporting the establishment of demonstration bases for resource recycling and reuse as well as for integrated use of waste, improving resource recycling facilities and practices in industrial parks, launching pilots for the circular agricultural economy and advancing agricultural clean production. Efforts will also be made to improve the green government procurement policy, with the aim to develop a set of green government procurement standards and regulations regarding environmental protection, energy efficiency, water conservancy, as well as recycling, low carbon and renewable development by 2020.

Third, China will further implement the extended producer responsibility system, formulate administrative measures on the collection of lead-acid reserve batteries and establish a traceability system covering the full lifecycle of products. Pilots will be launched for the national targeted recycling system by introducing plans for the

establishment of collection alliance for paper-based compound packaging and lead-acid reserve batteries, which will be focus of the pilot program. China will also set up and improve mechanisms for statistics, inspection, assessment, supervision and target adjustment in this regard.

Fourth, China will continue with the work to reduce food waste and losses, set up a post-harvest services system, reinforce the construction of grain storage and logistics, promote the campaign to reduce waste and losses during grain and cooking oil processing, strengthen technological support, and improve the overall returns on resources.

Fifth, China will continue to implement domestic laws such as the *Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste*, the *Law on Promotion of Cleaner Production* and the *Circular Economy Promotion Law*, as well as international conventions such as the *Basel Convention*, the *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants* and the *Minamata Convention on Mercury*, to promote the whole-process management of hazardous waste, reduce hazardous waste at its source and encourage their reuse while ensuing effectively control over environmental risks.

Last but not least, China will promote education on environmental protection for the general public through thematic activities, publicity booklets, demonstration centers and enhanced information disclosure on the environment and other channels to raise public awareness of sustainable development and a green way of life.



Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

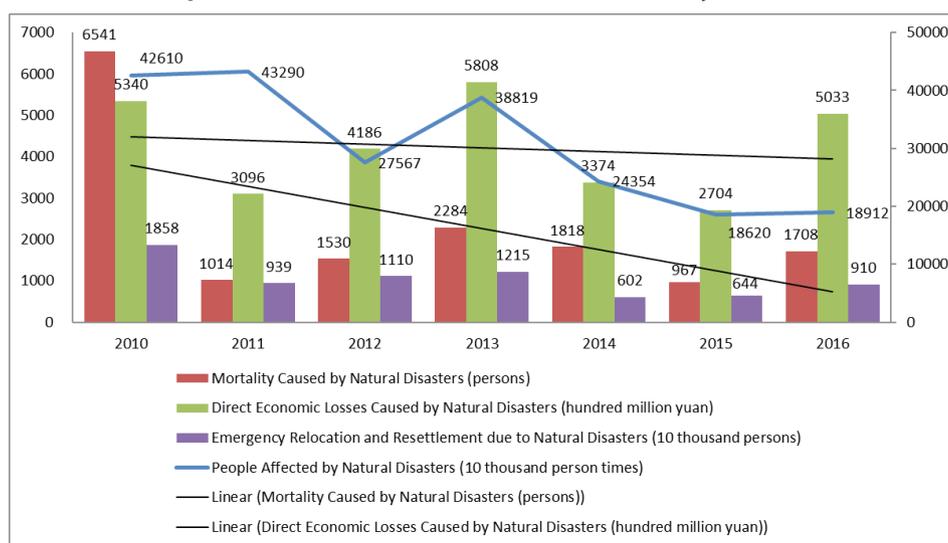
I. Implementation Progress

China has attached importance to both mitigation and adaptation, proactively controlled carbon emissions, honored its commitment to combating climate change, and enhanced adaptation capabilities. The *Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period* and the *Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in Cities* have been formulated and implemented. Pilot projects have been carried out in building low-carbon provinces, cities, towns, industrial parks and communities, and the development of a national market for the trading of carbon emission rights has been moving ahead. China has been deeply engaged in global climate governance and worked to promote South-South cooperation on climate change, making significant contributions to global response to climate change.

China has improved the management system for disaster prevention, reduction and relief, and the resilience and adaptation capabilities to climate-related hazards and natural disasters have been further strengthened. In 2016, China released the *Opinions on Promoting Reform of Institutions and Mechanisms for Disaster Prevention, Reduction and Relief* and the *National Plan for Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction (2016-2020)*, further improving the coordination and localized management systems, better mobilizing social and market resources and building up the comprehensive capacity for disaster reduction. The newly formulated *Action Plan for*

Adaptation to Climate Change in Cities has laid out plans and arrangements for the work on adaptation to climate change by provincial and municipal governments. A series of engineering projects have been carried out to tackle climate-related hazards, including the flood-prevention work in seven big river basins, the national project for prevention and control of flash flood disasters, the reserve system for natural disaster relief materials and the platform for comprehensive assessment of natural disasters. China has actively promoted the development of natural disaster monitoring and early warning system, notably enhancing the timeliness and accuracy of the release of disaster early-warnings. Efforts have been made on flash flood prevention and control, flood risk mapping, emergency water supply projects for drought relief and the national command system for flood control and drought relief. A total of 2,058 flash flood monitoring and warning systems and mass monitoring and prevention systems at the county level have been developed. The number of flood report points rose to 97,000. Community-level disaster relief has made progress, with 2,845 disaster relief demonstration communities built nationwide. Science and technology have provided better support for disaster reduction, with remote sensing, drones, geospatial information systems, Internet of Things, big data and other high technologies more widely applied in disaster reduction and relief.

Number of People Affected and Economic Losses Caused by Disasters Since 2010



China has strengthened top-level design and improved policies and institutions for low-carbon development to put greenhouse gas emissions well under control. The *Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period* has been formulated, setting forth eight key areas for controlling greenhouse gas emissions, including low-carbon-driven energy revolution, shaping the low-carbon industry system, promoting low-carbon urbanization, accelerating low-carbon regional development, development and operation of the national market for the trading of carbon emission rights, innovations on low carbon technologies, strengthening basic capabilities, and

carrying out extensive international cooperation. China has continued to implement important policy documents, including the *National Plan on Climate Change (2014-2020)* and the *National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation*, putting in place a new modernization pattern featuring harmony between man and nature through innovation in both technology and institutions. In 2015, the Chinese government submitted to the UN the *Enhanced Actions on Climate Change: China's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions*, which put forth such goals as to achieve the peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030 and making best efforts to peak early and to lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level, charting the course for China's effort to cope with climate change in the medium and long run.

China has vigorously carried out education, training and publicity, and public awareness of the importance of combating climate change and promoting low-carbon development has been further raised. The momentum of low-carbon development with the whole society paying attention to and taking part in relevant endeavors has been fostered thanks to the guidance of government, extensive publicity via diverse media, and mobilization in the business community and the general public. Various activities such as the National Low Carbon Day, themed exhibitions and events in communities and schools have been organized. Major Chinese media outlets and online media platforms have given full coverage to big events in the area of responding to climate change. Enterprises have vigorously acted on the concept of green and low-carbon development and explored new technologies for low-carbon transformation. The Chinese general public have been more willing to choose a low-carbon lifestyle in their travels, diet, housing and purchases.

China has taken an active part in global climate governance and enhanced South-South cooperation, making important contributions to the global response to the climate challenge. China has actively contributed the Chinese wisdom and solutions for global climate governance and worked with other countries for the adoption of the *Paris Agreement*. China was among the first countries to sign and ratify the Agreement. The Presidents of China and the US both attended the ceremony for depositing their national instruments of ratification, making a historic contribution to the early entry into force of the *Paris Agreement*. China participated in the Marrakesh COP 22 in a constructive manner and pushed for its success. Vigorous efforts have been made to intensify South-South cooperation on climate change, accelerate the establishment of the South-South Cooperation Fund for Climate Change and implement the South-South cooperation “10-100-1000 projects”,¹⁰ so as to help other developing countries improve their capabilities

10. When attending the Summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN in September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that China would establish a 20 billion-yuan South-South Cooperation Fund for Climate Change. In November 2015, President Xi announced at the Paris Conference on Climate Change that China would launch cooperation projects in developing countries including building 10 low carbon demonstration zones, carrying out 100 mitigation and adaptation projects and providing 1,000 training opportunities on climate change.

of combating climate change. China has provided materials and equipment for small island states, the least developed countries, African countries and other developing countries, and offered strong support for their participation in international negotiations, policy planning and personnel training. In 2016, China held over 40 training courses on climate change for more than 2,000 government officials and experts from developing countries.

II. Next Steps

As one of the countries most prone to natural disasters, China is confronted with the challenges brought about by a large variety of natural disasters that could affect vast regions, occur in high frequency and inflict heavy losses. At the same time, despite rapid economic and social development, China's energy mix remains unreasonable, the awareness of climate change needs to be enhanced, and institutions and basic capabilities requires further improvement.

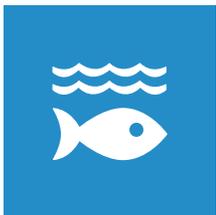
In order to achieve the related sustainable development goals, China will make every effort to combat climate change, particularly in the following areas.

First, China will effectively curb carbon emissions in key industries such as power, steel, construction materials and chemicals, and press ahead with low-carbon development in priority areas including industry, energy, construction and transportation. China will push forward the low-carbon pilot projects of all sorts, implement near-zero carbon emission demonstration projects and put non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions under control.

Second, China will proactively adapt to climate change and take climate change into account in urban and rural planning, infrastructure development, design of production layout and other economic and social activities. Efforts will be made to improve forecast and warning systems, formulate and adjust technical standards and norms when appropriate and further strengthen the capability of responding to extreme weather and climate events.

Third, China will further strengthen institutions and mechanisms, enhance financial and legal guarantee, improve the professional capacity building of people working on climate change and put in place a legal framework suited to the needs of combating climate change.

Last but not least, China will extensively carry out international cooperation, actively participate in multilateral negotiations on climate change and push for a fair and reasonable global climate governance system featuring win-win cooperation. China will continue to help other developing countries improve their capabilities to cope with climate change by giving full play to the role of the South-South Cooperation Fund for Climate Change.



Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

I. Implementation Progress

In 2016, China revised the *Marine Environment Protection Law*, put in place an ecosystem-based integrated marine management system, set redlines for conservation of the marine ecosystem, set out an model of ecosystem plus marine management, and put forward the task to establish and improve the marine ecological protection and compensation mechanism. It required that the development and utilization of marine resources should be properly planned according to marine function zones without any damages to the marine ecological environment, any illegal activities should be cracked down upon and the capacity of developing marine resources and protecting marine ecosystem should be enhanced. China has gradually reduced ocean fishing capacity, strengthened law-based fishing administration, developed deep-sea fishing in a regulated and orderly way, and made positive progress in the protection of the marine ecosystem and sustainable use of marine resources. Meanwhile, China has actively carried out international cooperation and contributed to the global efforts in implementing relevant SDGs.

China has drawn redlines for conservation of the marine ecosystem and the ecosystem-based integrated marine management system has been effectively implemented. In 2016, China promulgated the *Administrative Measures on the Protection and Utilization of Coastlines*, the *Measures for the Management*

and Control of Land Reclamation and the Marine Accountability Inspection Plan. Eleven coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have completed drawing the redlines for marine ecological protection, putting over 30% of China's sea areas and over 35% of the coastlines under red-line management. China formulated the *13th Five-Year Plan for National Fishery Development*, the *13th Five-Year Plan for National Sea Water Utilization*, and the *13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Marine Renewable Energy*, setting out specific measures for the sustainable use of marine resources. China has improved the system for paid use of marine resources and explored the establishment of a marine ecological compensation mechanism. The management model for the use of oceans and seas has been transformed, with eco-friendly use taken as an important element in project planing, and related measures designed and executed in parallel with land reclamation projects. The planned quota for land reclamation in 2016 was reduced by nearly 15% from 2015.

China has worked proactively to prevent and control offshore pollution, and the prevention and reduction of marine pollution of all kinds has been strengthened. China has advanced structural adjustment and pollution treatment of industrial enterprises in coastal regions, imposing stricter conditions for access to marine-related industries and more stringent standards for discharging pollutants into the sea. The pollution treatment facilities and sewage pipe networks in coastal regions have been improved, ensuring full coverage and stable operation of urban sewage treatment facilities. Treatment and regulation on domestic sewage pollution and pollution from livestock breeding in rural areas has been strengthened. Integrated treatment has been conducted on rivers going into the seas to improve water quality. China has intensified estuarine environmental supervision and ensured that all discharge standards are met. Focusing on pollution control at closed and semi-closed bays, China has stepped up the control over the total volume of nitrogen and phosphorous pollutants discharged into the sea, carried out pilot programs in such key areas as the Bohai Rim, Xiangshan Bay, Port of Xiamen and Daya Bay, and established a permit system for stationary source pollutant discharge.

China has enhanced its capabilities in marine protection and marine resources development. The ability of China's ocean shipbuilding industry to independently make technological innovations has been enhanced and the high-end ocean engineering has been vigorously developed to raise the self-sufficiency rate of both sophisticated maritime equipment and general technological products. China has sped up development and application of innovative marine bio-medicine, functional foods and marine bio-products and promoted scaled production of marine industrial materials and bio-materials. Efforts have been made to raise the self-sufficiency rate of key equipment and materials for desalination and integrated use of sea water, and promote direct use of sea water. China has conducted studies on the formation of marine ecological disasters and their monitoring and forecasting, and enhanced the capacity of predicting and responding to ecological disasters such as water pollution, red tide and invasive

alien species. China has also vigorously promoted marine scientific and technological innovation, application and technology dissemination and transfer.

China has stepped up the construction and management of marine reserves, and the total area of reserves has been further expanded. Redoubled efforts have been made to build marine reserves, and 16 special marine reserves and national marine parks were established in 2016, expanding the total area under protection by 42.7%. Coastal governments at all levels have formulated policies for the protection and reasonable science-based use of the seas according to the national and local marine function zoning plans. China has stepped up management of marine reserves, by improving their internal management, improving standardization and management of the national-level marine reserves, and intensifying law enforcement and accountability inspection. National and regional marine reserve management training has been carried out regularly to improve the management capabilities of reserve administrators at various levels.

China has promoted transformation of growth model and structural adjustment of the fisheries industry, and positive progress has been made in its transformation and upgrading. China has reformed and improved the fishing vessel management system, banned illegal fishing boats, reinforced graded and zoning management, redoubled the efforts to reduce ships and transfer fishermen to new industries, increased subsidies for reduction of fishing boat, provided dismantlement subsidies for scrapped fishing vessels, and gradually reduced the number and total capacity of marine fishing boats. Pilot programs for fishing quota have been carried out, and equipment upgrading, energy conservation, emissions reduction and standardization of fishing vessels promoted. China has reinforced fishery law enforcement, made fishery administrative law enforcement more compatible with the criminal law system, and stepped up efforts to crack down on illegal and unregulated behaviors such as impairing fishing resources and environment, and illegal fishing activities concerning foreign parties. To promote the orderly development of deep-sea fishing, China has improved the management system and intensified dynamic supervision. Through such measures as promoting coordinated development of fish breeding, catching, processing and logistics, cultivating new types of fishery business entities, and establishing multiple forms of joint interests mechanisms, China has improved the organization of fishing activities as well market access and job opportunities for fishermen.

China has actively carried out international maritime exchange and cooperation, and the level of practical cooperation as well as capacity building has been enhanced. The *China-US Framework Plan for Marine and Fishery Science and Technology Cooperation (2016-2020)* has been signed. China has pushed forward the development of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, signed a memorandum of understanding for marine cooperation with Cambodia, and conducted high-level dialogues and cooperation on maritime affairs with countries including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand

and Malaysia. China has provided assistance to build aquaculture facilities and carried out demonstration on aquaculture technologies in countries along the Belt and Road. Under the framework of South-South cooperation, China has conducted capacity building cooperation with other developing countries including small island developing states and least developed countries, in maritime disaster prevention and reduction, fishery, aquaculture, tourism, seawater desalination, and other areas. China has actively participated in international maritime consultations and global maritime governance and fulfilled international responsibilities and obligations. China has built offices and platforms for eight international organizations in the country and provided government scholarships and training for many technical and management personnel in relevant fields for other developing countries.

II. Next Steps

The potential environmental risks for China's marine development remain relatively high, and disastrous ecological abnormalities occur frequently which are hard to prevent and control. China is committed to increase by 2020 the area of marine reserves to more than 5% of the sea areas under China's jurisdiction, the retention rate of natural coastlines to at least 35%, and the proportion of quality water (first-grade and second-grade) to around 70% of the total coastal sea areas. In order to realize SDG14, China will further promote the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of marine resources, focusing on the following areas.

First, strengthen the red-line management and control for marine ecological system. By 2018, China will complete the national one-map information system for the marine ecological red-line management, formulate the *Measures for the Red-line Supervision and Management of the Marine Ecological System*, and ensure that the red-line areas will not decrease and the marine ecological system will not deteriorate. China will conduct rigorous environmental impact assessment on marine engineering and construction projects, establish a zone-based limited approval system for marine engineering, establish marine ecological compensation and indemnity mechanisms, and improve supporting systems and standards.

Second, promote the development of marine reserves. China will speed up the designation and building of marine reserves, especially in the exclusive economic zones, formulate regulations for standardized development and management of marine reserves, and strengthen supervision and inspection of management in national marine natural reserves and marine special reserves to improve the level of management and conservation.

Third, strengthen the prevention and control of marine pollution. Efforts will be made to formulate the *Discharge Standard for Pollutants from Ships*, and advance the prevention and control of pollution from ships and ports. China will draw up performance

evaluation plans for coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on coastal water quality, continue to clean up pollution outlets and conduct comprehensive treatment of rivers flowing into the seas. China will put in place and improve a long-term monitoring and early warning mechanism on the carrying capacity of the marine environment, and pilot a discharge permit system in such fields as offshore oil exploration and development.

Fourth, intensify real-time online monitoring on the marine environment. With rivers flowing into the seas as the focus, China will monitor the outlets that discharge large amount of sewage or toxic and hazardous substances severely above the standards, with attention paid to key bays. Efforts will be made to set up a national real-time online marine environment monitoring system, a real-time marine environment data communication network and a national comprehensive service platform for the real-time online monitoring, to promote the development of the management system and standards system.

Fifth, promote sustainable use of marine resources. Efforts will be made to accelerate the transformation of development model and structural adjustment of the fishery industry to promote sustainable development of fishery resources. The application of desalination technologies will be spread so as to provide water for cities and islands in need. China will strengthen policy guidance and studies on standards for the development and use of marine energy and biological resources, and encourage the development of marine renewable energy.

Sixth, step up marine acidification monitoring and research. Efforts will be made to enhance monitoring of the factors causing ocean acidification, intensify scientific research to know more about the implications on economy, society and the environment, and strengthen international partnership and cooperation to respond to global marine acidification caused by climate change, eutrophication and other factors and propose solutions to mitigate and prevent marine acidification.

Last but not least, China will deepen international maritime cooperation. Continued efforts will be made to strengthen South-South Cooperation and help other developing countries enhance their capacity for the protection and sustainable use of marine resources. China's cooperation with other countries will be intensified in such areas as sea waste management, marine observation, marine reserves, desalination, marine renewable energy, response to climate change and maritime disaster prevention and reduction. China will also promote sharing and joint development of marine standards and metrology, enhance cooperation with relevant international organizations, participate in global marine governance plans and projects, and jointly push for the realization of SDG 14.



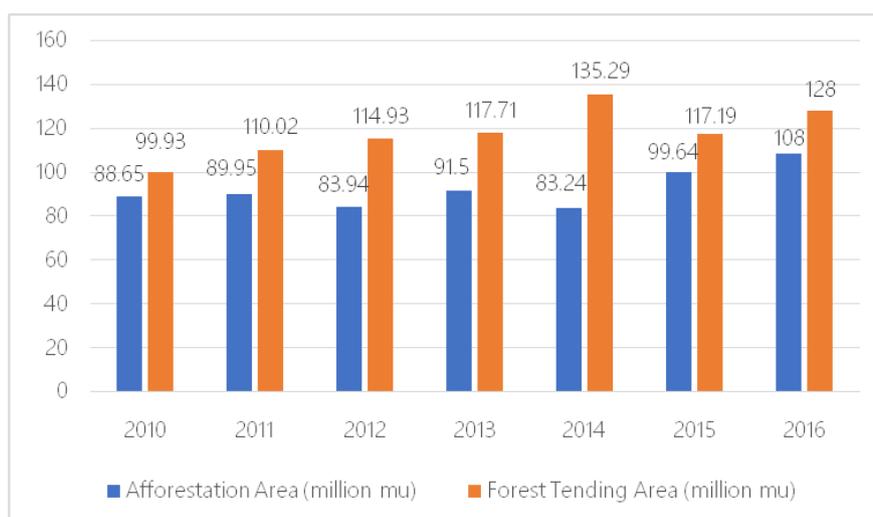
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

I. Implementation Progress

Ecological management is an important part of China's overall plan for promoting all-round economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress. Prioritizing conservation and focusing mainly on natural restoration, China has promoted the protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem, built ecological corridors and biodiversity protection networks, and comprehensively improved stability and ecological service functions of all kinds of natural ecosystems, consolidating ecological security. China has established by and large a wetland protection system, and accelerated the implementation of a new round of protection projects including returning degraded farmland into forests and grassland, developing key shelter forests, comprehensive treatment of stony desertification, source control of sandstorms affecting Beijing and Tianjin, the comprehensive treatment of soil erosion, returning grazing land to grassland, cultivated grassland treatment in the ecotone between agriculture and animal husbandry. China has strengthened the protection of endangered wildlife and effectively protected biodiversity. Meanwhile, China has proactively carried out international cooperation and steadily contributed to the security of cross-border and global ecosystems.

China has established a protection system for wetlands and a protection and restoration mechanism for degraded wetland, and wetland protection has shown notable results. The *Implementation Plan for Wetlands Protection during the 13th Five Year Plan Period*, the *Implementation Plan for Conversion of Degraded Farmland into Wetland (2016-2020)* and the *Plan for Wetland Protection and Restoration System* have been released, prioritizing the restoration of key national and local wetlands with severe ecological degradation through such measures as returning degraded farmland to wetland, returning aquaculture area to ecological beach, restoring degraded wetland and rehabilitating salinized land. The target amount for wetland to be returned from degraded farmland by 2020 has been defined and specific targets assigned to provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. A reward and punishment system has been set up to ensure better protection of wetland. In 2016, China conducted 31 projects to conserve and restore wetland, converted 200,000 *mu* of degraded farmland to wetland, restored 300,000 *mu* of degraded wetland and built 134 national wetland parks.

China has advanced the returning of degraded farmland into forests and grassland, prohibited all commercial logging of natural forests, and the forest ecological system has been further restored. Phased plans have been drawn up to convert 37 million *mu* of eligible slope farmland into non-basic farmland. The central government subsidies for farmland-forest conversion have been raised. Starting from 2017, converted ecological forests would be incorporated into the national and local ecological compensation scheme upon expiration of the last round of subsidy policy. Policies for basic grassland protection, seasonal and long-term grazing prohibition, and forage-livestock balance have been adopted, as well as the the policy of subsidizing and rewarding ecological protection of grassland. Monitoring on grassland disasters and law enforcement for the protection of grassland has been strengthened. In 2016, China built fences for 34.27 million *mu* of converted grassland, improved 2.59 million *mu* of degraded grassland and cultivated 2.25 million *mu* of grassland in the ecotone between agriculture and animal husbandry. Central government subsidies have been provided for the complete halt of commercial logging of natural forests and the *Regulations for the Protection of Natural Forests* has been formulated. The reform of state-owned forest areas (ranches) has been deepened, and pilot programs for sustainable forest operation launched. Scientific nurturing of young and middle-aged artificial forests has been promoted to improve forest quality and the ecological functions of defective forests. In 2016, China completed 108 million *mu* of afforestation and 128 million *mu* of forest tending, established various types of demonstration and model forests in more than 40 sites, and successfully achieved a comprehensive halt in commercial logging of natural forest.

Afforestation Area and Forest Tending Area (2010-2016)

China has worked to strengthen prevention and management of desertification, and the scale and returns have been further increased. China has participated in the demonstration projects of zero growth in land deterioration under the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* and actively implemented the *National Plan for Desertification Prevention and Management (2011-2020)*. To tackle soil erosion, China has employed biological measures such as keeping forests by water and promoting afforestation in dry areas. China has carried out performance assessment on provincial governments on the attainment of anti-desertification targets during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, started a new round of comprehensive management projects and the third round of monitoring for rocky desertification. In key degraded areas, pilot programs on the cultivation of shrubbery have been rolled out and another ten counties have been added for pilot programs on desertification protection.

China has improved the management system for national forestry nature reserves and forest parks, and the mountain ecosystem has been further enhanced. A series of priority programs have been carried out for precision enhancement of forest quality in the context of the development of national main function areas and implementation of forestry development plans. The national forestry nature reserves network has been improved and its capacity for managing the nature reserves enhanced. The *Development Plan of Suburban Forest Parks (2016-2025)* has been formulated, pushing for legislation on forest parks, improving protection and management standards, and strengthening park infrastructure. China has promulgated the *Measures for Management of National Forest Germplasm Resources*, and launched the construction of the main and branch preservation facilities for forest germplasm resources. China has ratified the *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing*, formulated the *Regulations on Access and Benefits Sharing of Genetic Resources*, established the International Training Center for Forest Genetic Resources and promoted

fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources. In 2016, China established 16 new national forestry protection areas, 22 national forest parks and designated 86 national forest germplasm preservation facilities.

China has strengthened habitat restoration and protection-related law enforcement, and positive outcomes have been yielded in wildlife protection including that for endangered animals and plants. Major projects such as biodiversity protection, grassland ecosystem management and nature reserves construction have been carried out to restore wildlife habitats and increase the number of species. China has revised the *Wild Animal Conservation Law* and is formulating corresponding rules and regulations. Currently, China has put in place a comprehensive and complete wildlife protection network, which effectively protects 90% of terrestrial ecosystem, 85% of wildlife species and 65% of higher plants communities. China has created a new batch of habitat protection zones for agricultural wild plants and strengthened routine monitoring and management of established habitat protection zones. An investigative mechanism and inspection system for wildlife plants resources have been set up, and the prevention and control system of epidemic disease of wild animals improved, which has been formally incorporated into the national bio-safety safeguard system. China has improved import and export administration for endangered species, and established an inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism for combating illegal trade in wild animals and plants to crack down upon illegal transactions.

China has enhanced the capacity of preventing and control of bio-invasion, and the damage by invasive foreign species has been significantly reduced. The *Directory of Key Invasive Species (the First Batch)* has been issued, listing 52 invasive species that could inflict major damages to the ecosystem and agriculture. China has carried out investigation, monitoring, early warning, comprehensive control and concentrated elimination of invasive species in key areas. The *List of Invasive Alien Species in China's Natural Ecosystem (the Fourth Batch)* has been released, and investigation into invasive foreign species carried out in 60 national nature reserves. Efforts have been made to intensify research on prevention and control of typical invasive foreign species and preventive measures have been tightened against major invasive forestry species in key areas. A multi-agency risk-evaluation system has been introduced. The research and development for an online information system for domestic forestry plant quarantine has been completed, achieving online approval and comprehensive management for quarantine of imported seeds and domestic plants, and providing a platform for the prevention of cross-region and trans-border spread of invasive species via tree saplings.

China has stepped up international cooperation and the security of cross-border and global ecosystem has been effectively promoted. To promote the sustainable development of forestry industry and effectively protect forest resources, China has signed 35 forestry cooperation agreements with countries along the route of

the Belt and Road Initiative and established forestry cooperation mechanisms with ASEAN and Central and Eastern European Countries. Through the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, China has conducted a series of pilot and demonstration programs including sustainable management of forests in northern Laos, planning and demonstration of integrated management of forest ecosystem in the Lancang River-Mekong River basin, pilot forest restoration project in greater Central Asia region, and capacity building of Pacific island states on sustainable forest management. The concept of green development has been promoted in the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. China has collaborated with Russia on protecting and utilizing forest resources, preventing forest fires along the borders, and protecting tigers and migrant birds. China has worked together with Mongolia on wildlife protection and desertification prevention and control. China has also conducted cooperation with Egypt, Israel, Iran, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar and other countries in various fields including desertification prevention and control, sustainable use of forests, wildlife protection, ecosystem management, wetland protection and response to climate change in the field of forestry.

II. Next Steps

With the shortage of ecological resources and serious degradation of the ecosystem, China is facing a daunting task in maintaining the stock while expanding the increment of ecological resources. The quality of China's ecosystem remains relatively low. Clashes between ecological conservation and economic development still exist. There is a yawning gap between ecological supply and social demand. The trend of decreasing biodiversity is yet to be effectively curbed.

By 2020, China is committed to raising the forest coverage rate to 23.04%, forest stock to 16.5 billion cubic meter, the forest coverage rate surrounding major water sources to over 60% and put all natural forests under effective protection. We will strive to raise the wetland area to no less than 53.42 million hectares and the coverage rate of grassland forestation to 56%. To realize SDG 15, China will continue to strengthen protection of the ecosystem as well as fauna and flora resources in the following aspects.

First, China will comprehensively strengthen national ecological security by promoting afforestation, developing key forestry projects, improving the natural forest protection system, cultivating forest ecosystem and strengthening protection of grassland ecosystem. China will carry out a new round of projects to return farmland and ranches into forests and grassland.

Second, while prioritizing source protection, systematic restoration and comprehensive measures, China will advance comprehensive management of desertification, stony desertification and soil erosion, strengthen wetland protection and restoration, and press ahead with eco-restoration in key areas.

Third, China will strengthen construction and management of natural protection reserves, enhance protection of typical ecosystems, species, genes and landscape diversity, and conduct rescue of endangered wildlife to uphold biodiversity.

Fourth, China will push forward planning of main function zones, promote research on the establishment of long-term monitoring and warning mechanisms on the carrying capacity of resources and the environment, and draw up a master plan for the establishment of a national park system.

Last but not least, China will continue to expand international cooperation. We will intensify cooperation with the countries along the route of the Belt and Road initiative on protecting ecosystems and biodiversity. Under the framework of South-South Cooperation, China will provide other developing countries with ecological protection materials, conduct professional and technical training to enhance their capacities of sustainable management of ecosystem and biodiversity protection, thus contributing to global implementation of SDG15.



Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

I. Implementation Progress

The Chinese government has put forward the development of a system for “Safe China”. Continued efforts have been made to crack down on all kinds of crimes, fight against corruption, advance rule of law and cooperate with other countries to combat transnational crimes and terrorism, thus safeguarding national and public security. The safety of lives and property of the Chinese people has been effectively enhanced. The public legal aid system has fully covered the urban and rural areas. A strong momentum has been built in the anti-corruption campaign. Remarkable progress has been made in building a rule of law government.

China has vigorously cracked down on all kinds of crimes and people’s lives and property have been effectively protected. The ability of criminal investigation into murders and the quality of case handling have been both improved. Miscarriage of justice has been resolutely prevented. China is now leading the world in terms of murder case detection rate, overtaking many developed countries. Thanks to the fight against crimes of theft, robbery and fraud, the incidence of these crimes has fallen markedly. In 2016, the number

of theft, robbery and fraud cases (excluding ICT-enabled frauds) dropped by 12.9% year on year, with case detection rate increasing by 1.61% than the previous year. Cyber crimes and other ICT-enabled crimes have been dealt a heavy blow on, with 93,000 cases solved and 52,000 people investigated and penalized in 2016.

China has been persistently fighting child trafficking and other related crimes and the protection for children's rights and interests has been further improved. Anti-trafficking operations have been carried out nationwide, solidly advancing investigation of relevant cases, arresting human traffickers and rescuing abducted women and children. In 2016, public security authorities helped 392 missing/abducted children return home thanks to the national anti-trafficking DNA database. The Ministry of Public Security set up an emergency information release platform for missing children, which had issued 648 pieces of information and helped recover 611 children as of the end of 2016. Publicity activities on the law have been carried out. Nearly 125,000 events on enforcing the *Anti-domestic Violence Law* and strengthening child protection were held in 2016 with the participation of nearly 13 million people. Meanwhile, China has assisted other countries in investigating transnational child-related cybercrimes including child pornography and several cases have been successfully solved.

China has established a public legal service system covering both urban and rural areas and the provision of legal aid has been greatly enhanced. Efforts have been made to deepen judicial reforms, improve the legal aid system and strengthen the judicial relief system. Publicity activities about the law have been expanded and education about the law has been incorporated into the national education system. Law-based governance has been promoted in cities, counties (county-level cities and districts), grassroots organizations, departments and industries. The demonstration villages (communities) for democracy and the rule of law have been designated to further explore the rural (community) legal counseling system. The scope of legal aid has been expanded and access to legal services improved for people in need especially the elderly, the disabled and other vulnerable groups. The financial threshold for qualifying for legal aid has been further lowered. Progress has been made in legal aid on criminal cases with the promotion of the lawyer-on-duty system and the establishment of over 2000 legal aid stations in detention centers. Legal aid and counseling services have basically achieved full coverage including through the establishment of service windows, work stations and the hotline 12348.

China has stepped up cross-border judicial and law enforcement cooperation and transnational crimes have been effectively cracked down upon. By the end of 2016, China had signed 14 treaties on the transfer of convicted criminals, 11 of which had come into force, and 93 convicted foreigners has been handed over to more than 20 countries. In 2016, a convicted Chinese criminal was transferred back from a foreign country to China for the first time. As of February 2017, China had signed with

70 countries 135 treaties and agreements on judicial assistance, sharing and return of forfeited assets, extradition and fighting against terrorism, separatism and extremism, 108 out of which had come into force. China has actively promoted international cooperation on fugitive repatriation and illicit asset recovery under the framework of the G20 and APEC. The *G20 High-Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery* and the *2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan* were adopted at the G20 Hangzhou Summit and the G20 research center on anti-corruption, fugitive repatriation and asset recovery was established in China. China has carried out the Operation 'Skynet' in greater depth. With the cooperation from countries including the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, 1,032 fugitives and 2.408-billion-yuan illicit assets were recovered in 2016. Besides, China has also actively carried out extensive and effective anti-terrorism cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels. The *Counter Terrorism Law* that came into effect on 1 January 2016 includes a dedicated chapter on international cooperation in the areas of intelligence and information sharing, law enforcement, international capital supervision and judicial assistance on criminal matters, as well as dispatching Chinese officers to overseas counter-terrorism operations.

China has maintained high pressure on corruption and a strong momentum has been built in the campaign against corruption. China has persistently aligned the self-discipline of the Party with the rule of law and promoted full coverage of intra-Party supervision and state inspection. China has fought corruption with zero tolerance to leave no act of corruption and graft unpunished. In 2016, the *Accountability Regulations of the Communist Party of China* and the *Intra-Party Supervision Regulations of the Communist Party of China* were issued, strengthening regulations and discipline of the Party and clearly assigning the leading and supervisory responsibilities to Party and government officials at various levels. Resident discipline inspection units have been sent to all central-level Party and government organs to give full play to their supervisory role. Inspection tours have become a major means of intra-party supervision. In 2016, the Central Leading Group for Inspection Work carried out three rounds of inspection in 91 Party organizations at government agencies, completing the inspection work on all central Party and government departments. Thanks to the joint efforts of all Communist Party of China (CPC) members, a strong momentum has been fostered in the anti-corruption campaign, with discipline deterrence showing initial results, institutional checks improving and the aversion to corruption growing.

China has pressed ahead with law-based administration with fresh progress in the rule of law and social inclusiveness. China has implemented the *Outline on the Building of a Rule of Law Government (2015-2020)*, studied the drafting of the *Provisional Regulations on Major Administrative Decision-making Procedures*, and advanced the revision of the *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information*. Since

September 2015, China has published 13 administrative regulations, 308 departmental rules of the State Council and 710 local government rules through the government's legal information website while soliciting public views on the draft laws and regulations through the internet. In 2016, public opinions were consulted for 20 draft laws and administrative rules through the government's legal information website. People without household registration were given residence registration permit according to law. Initial results have shown in solving the legal identity of children born to unmarried parents, children born without birth permits and adopted children without going through proper procedures.

II. Next Steps

The international situation is undergoing complex and profound changes, with intertwined traditional and non-traditional security threats and rising instabilities and uncertainties. Meanwhile, standing at a critical juncture of reform and transformation, China is faced with more potential risks. The overall quality of the population and the level of civility in the society still need to be improved and the rule of law strengthened. China is committed to building a well-functioning, open and fair, clean and efficient, law-based government with integrity and a more peaceful, harmonious and inclusive society by 2020. To this end, China will focus its efforts on the following areas.

First, China will work to ensure public security, maintain high pressure on all forms of organized and violent crimes, step up protection and legal aid for children, and ensure the safety of people's lives and property.

Second, China will comprehensively enhance the rule of law, deepen law-based administration, accelerate the building of a rule of law government, promote judicial justice, push forward the law-based governance at different levels and in multiple areas, enhance the rule of law in social management and improve the judicial relief system. The *Provisional Regulations on Major Administrative Decision-making Procedures* will be formulated to deliver science-based, democratic and law-based administrative decision-making.

Third, China will improve the public legal service system in urban and rural areas to extend public legal services to urban communities and rural grassroots. Efforts will be made to improve financial support mechanisms, integrate resources, expand supply channels and service scope, uplift service quality and increase IT application in services.

Fourth, China will step up efforts to improve Party conduct and government integrity and fight against corruption. A robust accountability system will be created to prompt CPC organizations at all levels to fulfill the political responsibility of strengthening self-conduct. The reform of the inspection system will be advanced further and self-supervision of the CPC and the state enhanced.

Last but not least, China will strengthen international cooperation. The *International Judicial Assistance Law on Criminal Matters* will be formulated to deepen judicial assistance on criminal matters with other countries. Cooperation will be expanded through bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms and practical cooperation intensified in such areas as fighting transnational crimes, countering drug-related crimes, counter terrorism, fugitive repatriation and illicit asset recovery.



“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛 BELT AND ROAD FORUM FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

I. Implementation Progress

While pursuing its own development, China calls for a more equitable and balanced global development partnership, an international development cooperation pattern with the UN at its center, North-South cooperation as its main channel and South-South cooperation as an important supplement, an open world economy and stronger macroeconomic coordination among nations with a view to creating a favorable international environment for developing countries. China has pressed ahead with international cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative, implemented a series of major result-oriented measures for international cooperation and stepped up assistance to other developing countries, particularly the LDCs, making important contributions to regional and global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

China has promoted international cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative and boosted sustainable development of the countries along its route.

The Belt and Road Initiative is highly compatible with the 2030 Agenda in that they share the objective of cooperation and the mission of development. China has made vigorous efforts to promote Belt and Road cooperation, strengthen policy coordination, foster synergy with the development strategies of relevant countries and international organizations and deepen practical cooperation

in such priority areas as infrastructure connectivity, industrial investment, ecological and environmental protection, finance, culture and people-to-people exchanges. A host of early harvests have been achieved. By July 2017, more than 60 countries and international organizations had signed cooperation documents with China, economic corridors had made headway, a connectivity network had begun to take shape, industrial capacity cooperation had sped up, trade and investment had increased notably, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) had been officially put into operation, the Silk Road fund had accelerated investment in concrete projects, and an array of bilateral and multilateral projects had been moving forward steadily. In May 2017, China successfully held the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation and unveiled a series of result-oriented measures to support sustainable development in countries along the route, which injected a strong impetus into the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

China has implemented major practical measures to help other developing countries achieve common development. In September 2015, President Xi Jinping announced a series of important measures at the summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN, including establishing the China-UN Peace and Development Fund, the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, an international development knowledge center and an institute of south-south cooperation and development and exempting the debt of outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by relevant LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries. These measures have been well implemented. The Peace and Development Fund was put into operation in 2016. Among the first 13 projects, eight were aimed to support sustainable development of other developing countries in such areas as poverty reduction, infrastructure, scientific and technological innovation and social development. In the same year, the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund was launched with priority given to helping other developing countries grow the economy, improve people's well-being, respond to such challenges as food security and refugees and promote implementation of the 2030 Agenda. President Xi Jinping announced in May 2017 a replenishment of USD 1 billion to the Fund, giving fresh impetus to developing countries' efforts to achieve sustainable development. In April 2016, the Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development was launched in Peking University, aiming to strengthen the capacity of developing countries for implementing the 2030 Agenda through providing educational opportunities to obtain academic degrees and diploma and sharing development experiences. In August 2017, Center for International Knowledge on Development was established for research on development practices and theories that suit different countries and exchanges of research findings in the area of development. Moreover, the exemption of the debt of outstanding intergovernmental interest-free loans for countries with special difficulties is implemented effectively.

China has built extensive development partnerships to form synergy for sustainable development. Following the principles of “common but differentiated responsibility” and “North-South Cooperation as main channel, South-South Cooperation as supplement”, China has carried out international development cooperation in an open and proactive manner. China hosted the High-level Roundtable on South-South Cooperation and the Symposium on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to deepen global partnership for implementing the Agenda and pushed for the endorsement of the *G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* at the G20 Hangzhou Summit. China strengthened cooperation with other developing countries and emerging markets on the important platform of BRICS to deepen global partnership for the implementation of the agenda. China also carried out consultation with developed countries such as the US on development cooperation to expand consensus. Tripartite cooperation has been carried out with international organizations such as the UN and a number of developed donors to mobilize resources for global implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Meanwhile, China has established an inter-agency coordination mechanism made up of 43 government agencies to implement the 2030 Agenda, forming synergy in national implementation endeavors. China has moved ahead with establishment of innovation demonstration zones for the 2030 Agenda, providing useful and innovative development experience in implementing the Agenda for other parts of China and for other countries. China has explored the development of the public-private partnership (PPP) model, putting into good use the China PPP Financing Support Fund worth RMB 180 billion and building up a considerable momentum for the operation of PPP projects. By the end of 2016, 11,260 projects had been registered at the China PPP Center, with total investment reaching 13.5 trillion RMB yuan. Among them, 1,351 projects are in operation with total investment of 2.2 trillion RMB yuan. China has created a good model for national implementation endeavors featuring guidance by the government, participation by the society and contribution by all the people.

China has deepened practical international development cooperation and helped other developing countries achieve sustainable development. Under the South-South Cooperation and tripartite cooperation frameworks, China has provided to its best capacity financial, technological and capacity-building support for other developing countries to implement the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, China provided aid to nearly 250 engineering and material projects, trained 29,000 personnel, dispatched about 5,000 aid experts including administrative staff, technicians, medical teams and volunteers, delivering benefits to 156 countries and regional/international organizations. In 2016, China provided in total over 50 batches of emergency humanitarian assistance to nearly 30 countries and international organizations. China has helped other developing countries build taxation and statistics capacity within the UN, G20 and other frameworks and facilitated the Forum on Tax Administration (FTA) in implementing technical assistance to developing countries. In 2016, China provided training courses

for nearly 129 tax officials from 34 developing countries to strengthen their capacity for tax administration and taxpayer services. In collaboration with the OECD, China established the Multilateral Tax Center in 2016, which carried out training courses on hot issues of international tax and capacity building in tax departments for 77 tax officials from 13 countries. China has also helped other developing countries enhance application of environment-friendly technologies and information and communication technologies that suit their national conditions through infrastructure development, technical assistance and personnel training.

On top of that, China has provided funding support for projects in other developing countries through a range of measures, such as contributing and replenishing funds to organizations including the International Development Association of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, establishing special development funds in the UN and other relevant international organizations, advancing the development of the AIIB and the New Development Bank, and setting up the Sino-CEE Financial Holding Company Limited. By the end of 2016, the People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund had supported 85 programs, training and exchange activities in such areas as infrastructure, agriculture and energy in the Asia-Pacific region. China's World Bank Trust Fund had approved and implemented 17 projects in areas including energy, agriculture, education, water conservancy and health. The AIIB had provided USD 1.7 billion of loans to nine projects in seven developing countries in Asia. A total of USD 60 billion of funding support had been given to African countries for implementing the "ten cooperation plans" between China and Africa.

China has worked to promote trade and investment cooperation and international macroeconomic policy coordination to create an enabling international development environment for developing countries. China advocates an open world economy, opposes trade protectionism, fully engages itself in multilateral trade negotiations and promotes the establishment of a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open and inclusive multilateral trading system. China has pushed for the adoption of the *Decision on Preferential Rules of Origin for LDCs* at the 10th Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference, revised and enforced domestic rules accordingly and streamlined procedures with such measures as paperless customs clearance. China has earnestly observed WTO rules, adopted multiple measures to support import from the LDCs, given zero-tariff treatment to the LDCs with diplomatic relations with China, encouraged the LDCs to carry out business cooperation with China via exhibitions such as the China Import and Export Fair and worked to promote development of the LDCs through capacity building in infrastructure and other fields. Starting From 10 December 2016, China began providing zero-tariff treatment to 97 percent of the taxable items from Eritrea and Cambodia, raising the number of the LDCs enjoying the treatment to 35. China has continued to expand investment

cooperation with other countries. In 2016, non-financial FDI by investors from China in 7,961 foreign enterprises across 164 countries and regions (including the LDCs) totaled USD 170.11 billion in accumulative terms.

Moreover, China has called for stronger macroeconomic policy coordination among major economies within the frameworks of, among others, the G20, APEC and BRICS in order to prevent developing countries and emerging economies from being affected by negative spillovers. In the meantime, through leaders' summits, economic and financial dialogues, regular discussions and other bilateral channels, China has strengthened economic dialogue and policy coordination with major economies including the US, the EU, the UK, France, Germany, India, Japan and Russia with a view to facilitating steady growth of the world economy and improving the development environment for developing countries.

II. Next Steps

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has created a rare opportunity for global cooperation on development. Nevertheless, revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development faces major challenges including weak recovery of the world economy, sluggish growth in trade and investment, rising tides of protectionism and anti-globalization, setbacks to the multilateral trading system and waning interest and input from developed countries in international development cooperation. As a responsible major developing country, China will continue to strengthen international development cooperation in such areas as financing for development, technology, capacity building and trade in an effort to establish a more equitable and balanced global partnership for sustainable development.

First, China will vigorously advance international cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative and provide strong impetus for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Under the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, China will leverage the platform of the Belt and Road Forum to better align the policies and development strategies of different countries, improve infrastructure connectivity and enhance exchanges and cooperation in trade, investment, financing and culture. Joint efforts will be made to build a road of peace, prosperity, openness, innovation and civilization and create favorable soft and physical environments for sustainable development. China will harness investment and financing mechanisms such as the Silk Road Fund, create new investment and financing models, and tap the potential of policy-oriented and open financing, set up multilateral financing cooperation centers in cooperation with multilateral development banks, study multilateral development financing policies, explore the establishment of a stable, diverse and sustainable financing mechanism so as to provide financing support for Belt and Road cooperation across the board. China will further synergize its development plans with those of

APEC, ASEAN, the Eurasian Economic Union, the EU and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, promote inclusive and interconnected development, and jointly explore new ways and means for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The *Joint Communiqué of the Leaders' Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation* and the *List of Deliverables of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation* are attached as Annex of this report.

Second, China will continue to support other developing countries to the best of its capacity by further engaging itself in international development cooperation, especially in deepening South-South Cooperation. Fully leveraging such platforms as the China-UN Sub Fund for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and the South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change, China will carry out project-based cooperation in poverty reduction, infrastructure, agriculture, education, health, climate change and other areas that are of great concern to developing countries. China will make the most of, among others, the Center for International Knowledge on Development and the Institute for South-South Cooperation and Development to step up experience sharing on development concepts and practices, and encourage the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute to help developing countries gain know-how and build capacity with a focus on infrastructure connectivity and trade facilitation. China will establish an international research center on tax policy and provide developing countries with a platform of technical assistance and knowledge sharing. China will work actively for tax assistance to developing countries within the G20 and other frameworks and raise the voice of developing countries in international tax rules setting.

Third, China will work to improve the international development environment by strengthening trade and investment cooperation and macroeconomic policy coordination. China will encourage countries to enhance macroeconomic policy coordination, improve global economic governance, uphold the multilateral trading regime and promote strong, balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth of the world economy under the G20, the WTO and other multilateral mechanisms. China will continue to import more from the LDCs, and make the Preferential Rules of Origin simpler, more transparent and more conducive to greater market access. China will enable more LDCs with diplomatic relations with China to enjoy zero-tariff treatment to 97% of their taxable items and will continue to increase investment in the LDCs to USD 12 billion by 2030. On the basis of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, China will work for win-win economic and trade partnerships with countries along the Belt and Road to promote trade and investment facilitation with relevant countries.

Last but not least, China will deepen development partnerships and build a community of shared future for mankind. With North-South cooperation as the main channel, China will continue to urge developed countries to fulfill their ODA commitments. In the

meantime, China will scale up its foreign aid and investment as appropriate, steadily advance tripartite cooperation, promote public-private partnerships and contribute to the implementation of sustainable development goals worldwide. China will continue to advance the building of national innovation demonstration zones for the 2030 Agenda, establish around ten replicable and scalable demonstration zones during the 13th Five-Year Plan period in an effort to share experience in promoting sustainable development through scientific and technological innovation, and contribute systematic, mature and effective Chinese solutions in such areas as precision poverty alleviation, health, energy and ecological protection.

Annex I:

Joint Communiqué of the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

1. We, President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China, President Mauricio Macri of the Republic of Argentina, President Alexander Lukashenko of the Republic of Belarus, President Michelle Bachelet Jeria of the Republic of Chile, President Milos Zeman of the Czech Republic, President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President Uhuru Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya, President Almazbek Atambayev of the Kyrgyz Republic, President Bounnhang Vorachith of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte of the Republic of the Philippines, President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation, President Doris Leuthard of the Swiss Confederation, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan of the Republic of Turkey, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Tran Dai Quang of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Prime Minister Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama of the Republic of Fiji, Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras of the Hellenic Republic, Prime Minister Orbán Viktor of Hungary, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni of the Italian Republic, Prime Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia, Prime Minister Jargaltulgyn Erdenebat of Mongolia, State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Prime Minister Beata Szydło of the Republic of Poland, Prime Minister and President-elect Aleksandar Vučić of the Republic of Serbia, President of the Government Mariano Rajoy Brey of the Kingdom of Spain, and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, attended the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation on 15 May 2017 in Beijing. We also welcome the participation of Secretary General Antonio Guterres of the United Nations, President Jim Yong Kim of the World Bank Group, Managing Director Christine Lagarde of the International Monetary Fund. The Leaders Roundtable was chaired by President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China.

General Context

2. We are mindful that the world economy is undergoing profound changes, presenting both opportunities and challenges. This is an era of opportunity, where countries continue to aspire for peace, development and cooperation. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the set of Sustainable Development Goals at its core provides a new blueprint of international cooperation.

3. In this context, we welcome bilateral, triangular, regional and multilateral cooperation where countries place emphasis on eradicating poverty, creating jobs, addressing the consequences of international financial crises, promoting sustainable development, and advancing market-based industrial transformation and economic diversification. We note with appreciation that various development strategies and connectivity cooperation initiatives have been put forward, providing broad space for strengthening international cooperation.

4. We further recognize the challenges that the world economy faces. While it is currently experiencing modest recovery, downside risks remain. The growth of global trade and investment remains tempered, and the rules-based multilateral trading regime is yet to be strengthened. All countries, especially developing ones, still face common challenges of eradicating poverty, promoting inclusive and sustained economic growth, and achieving sustainable development.

5. Noting that the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (The Belt and Road Initiative) can create opportunities amidst challenges and changes, we welcome and support the Belt and Road Initiative to enhance connectivity between Asia and Europe, which is also open to other regions such as Africa and South America. By providing important opportunities for countries to deepen cooperation, it has achieved positive outcomes and has future potential to deliver more benefits as an important international initiative.

6. We also emphasize the opportunities which can be created by communication and coordination among other global, regional and national frameworks and initiatives for promoting cooperation in connectivity and sustainable development, such as 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, Ancient Civilizations Forum, APEC Connectivity Blueprint, ASEAN Community Vision 2025, Asia-Europe Meeting and its group on path-finder of connectivity, Caravanserai Customs Initiative, China and Central and Eastern European Countries Cooperation, China-Europe Land-Sea Express Route, East-West Middle Corridor Initiative, EU-China Connectivity Platform, EU Eastern Partnership, Eurasian partnership based on the principles of equality, openness and transparency, Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America, Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025, Main Directions for Economic Development of the Eurasian Economic Union until 2030, *Paris Agreement* on Climate Change, Trans-European Transport Networks, Western Balkans 6 Connectivity Agenda, WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

7. We reaffirm our shared commitment to build open economy, ensure free and inclusive trade, oppose all forms of protectionism including in the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. We endeavor to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with WTO at its core.

Cooperation Objectives

8. We stand for enhancing international cooperation including the Belt and Road Initiative and various development strategies, by building closer collaboration partnerships, which include advancing North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation.

9. We reiterate the importance of expanding economic growth, trade and investment based on level-playing field, on market rules and on universally recognized international norms. We welcome the promotion of industrial cooperation, scientific and technological innovation, and regional economic cooperation and integration so as to increase, inter alia, the integration and participation of micro, small and medium enterprises in global value chains. Attention should be paid to tax and fiscal policies, prioritizing growth and productive investment.

10. We stand for strengthening physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity among all countries. The least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and middle-income countries deserve special attention to remove bottlenecks of development and achieve effective connectivity.

11. We endeavor to expand people-to-people exchanges, promote peace, justice, social cohesion, inclusiveness, democracy, good governance, the rule of law, human rights, gender equality and women empowerment; work together to fight against corruption and bribery in all their forms; to be more responsive to all the needs of those in vulnerable situations such as, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and help improve global economic governance, and ensure equal access by all to development opportunities and benefits.

12. We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through taking urgent action on climate change and encouraging all parties which have ratified it to fully implement the Paris Agreement, managing the natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner, conserving and sustainably using oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands, protecting biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife, combating desertification and land degradation so as to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions in a balanced and integrated manner.

13. We encourage the involvement of governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and citizens in fostering and promoting friendship, mutual understanding and trust.

Cooperation Principles

14. We uphold the spirit of peace, cooperation, openness, transparency, inclusiveness, equality, mutual learning, mutual benefit and mutual respect by strengthening cooperation on the basis of extensive consultation and the rule of law, joint efforts, shared benefits and equal opportunities for all. In this context we highlight the following principles guiding our cooperation, in accordance with our respective national laws and policies:

- a) Consultation on an equal footing: Honoring the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law including respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries; formulating cooperation plans and advancing cooperation projects through consultation.
- b) Mutual benefit: Seeking convergence of interests and the broadest common ground for cooperation, taking into account the perspectives of different stakeholders.
- c) Harmony and inclusiveness: Acknowledging the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognizing that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.
- d) Market-based operation: Recognizing the role of the market and that of business as key players, while ensuring that the government performs its proper role and highlighting the importance of open, transparent, and non-discriminatory procurement procedures.
- e) Balance and sustainability: Emphasizing the importance of economic, social, fiscal, financial and environmental sustainability of projects, and of promoting high environmental standards, while striking a good balance among economic growth, social progress and environmental protection.

Cooperation Measures

15. We affirm the need to prioritize policy consultation, trade promotion, infrastructure connectivity, financial cooperation and people-to-people exchanges, and we highlight concrete actions, in accordance with our national laws and regulations and international obligations where applicable, such as:

- a) Pursuing dialogue and consultation in order to build synergies in development strategies among participating countries, noting the efforts to strengthen cooperation in coordinating development of the Belt and Road Initiative with other plans and initiatives as mentioned in Paragraph 6 and to promote partnerships among Europe, Asia, South America, Africa and other regions.

- b) Conducting in-depth consultation on macroeconomic issues by optimizing the existing multilateral and bilateral cooperation and dialogue mechanisms, so as to provide robust policy support for practical cooperation and the implementation of major projects.
- c) Strengthening cooperation on innovation, by supporting innovation action plans for e-commerce, digital economy, smart cities and science and technology parks, and by encouraging greater exchanges on innovation and business startup models in the Internet age in respect of intellectual property rights.
- d) Promoting practical cooperation on roads, railways, ports, maritime and inland water transport, aviation, energy pipelines, electricity, fiber optic including trans-oceanic cable, telecommunications and information and communication technology, and welcoming the development of interconnected multimodal corridors, such as a new Eurasian Land Bridge, Northern Sea Route, the East-West Middle Corridor etc., and major trunk lines to put in place an international infrastructure network over time.
- e) Maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development by taking into account international standards where applicable, and by aiming at harmonizing rules and technological standards when necessary; fostering a favorable environment and predictability for infrastructure investment by private capital; promoting public-private partnership in areas that create more jobs and generate greater efficiency; welcoming international financial institutions to increase support and investment for infrastructure development.
- f) Deepening economic and trade cooperation; upholding the authority and effectiveness of the multilateral trading system, and working together to achieve positive outcomes at the 11th WTO ministerial conference; promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation; enabling the general public to benefit from trade.
- g) Expanding trade by nurturing new areas of trade growth, promoting trade balance and promoting e-commerce and digital economy, welcoming the development of free trade areas and signing of free trade agreements by interested countries.
- h) Advancing global value chains development and supply chain connectivity, while ensuring safer work places and strengthening social protection systems; increasing two-way investment, and enhancing cooperation in emerging industries, trade and industrial parks and cross-border economic zones.
- i) Enhancing cooperation in ensuring the protection of the environment, of bio-diversity and of natural resources, in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, in promoting resilience and disaster-risk reduction and management, and in advancing renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- j) Regarding the process of customs clearance, strengthening cooperation on information exchange and on developing mutual recognition of control, mutual assistance of enforcement, and mutual sharing of information; enhancing customs cooperation with a view to facilitating trade including by harmonizing procedures and reducing costs, and in this regard, strengthening cooperation in protecting intellectual property rights.
- k) Jointly working on a long-term, stable and sustainable financing system; enhancing financial infrastructure connectivity, by exploring new models and platforms of investment and financing and improving financial services; assessing the opportunity to better serve local financial market; and encouraging development-oriented financial institutions to play an active role and strengthen cooperation with multilateral development institutions.
- l) Contributing to a stable and equitable international financial system; promoting openness and connectivity among financial markets, including through mutual cooperation on payment systems and the promotion of financial inclusion; encouraging financial institutions to establish commercial presence in relevant countries and regions; promoting bilateral local currency settlement and cooperation agreements, and facilitating the development of local currency bonds and stock markets; encouraging dialogues to enhance financial cooperation and fend off financial risks.
- m) Promoting people-to-people exchanges and bonds by deepening practical cooperation on education, science, technology, sport, health, think-tank, media, capacity building including through internships.
- n) Encouraging dialogues among civilizations, cultural exchanges, promoting tourism and protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Our Vision for the Future

16. Our joint endeavor on the Belt and Road Initiative and seeking complementarities with other connectivity initiatives provide new opportunities and impetus for international cooperation. It helps to work for a globalization that is open, inclusive and beneficial to all.

17. We reiterate that promoting peace, mutually-beneficial cooperation, and honoring the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law are our shared responsibilities; achieving inclusive and sustainable growth and development, and improving people's quality of life are our common goals; creating a prosperous and peaceful community with shared future for mankind is our common aspiration.

18. We congratulate China on successfully hosting the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

Annex II:

List of Deliverables of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping launched the important cooperation initiative of building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. To date, steady progress and fruitful results have been achieved in the implementation of the Initiative. The international community has welcomed the Initiative and its positive impact. China hosted the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF) in Beijing on May 14-15, 2017. The BRF is a major international event for countries and parties concerned to engage in consultation on building the Belt and Road and sharing the benefits. It is also an important platform for the participating parties to strengthen cooperation and synergize their development strategies. Before and during the BRF, national governments, local authorities and enterprises reached a number of cooperation agreements, policy measures and practical results. The Chinese side has put together a list of major deliverables of the BRF, which includes 76 items comprising more than 270 concrete results in five key areas, namely policy, infrastructure, trade, financial and people-to-people connectivity.

I. Synergize Connectivity of Development Policies and Strategies

1. The Chinese government signed memoranda of understanding on Belt and Road cooperation with the governments of Mongolia, Pakistan, Nepal, Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Timor-Leste, Singapore, Myanmar and Malaysia.
2. The Chinese government signed Belt and Road cooperation documents with the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Human Settlements Program, the United Nations International Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization.
3. The Chinese government signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Formulating China-Hungary Cooperation Plan with the government of Hungary, and signed bilateral cooperation plans to jointly build the Belt and Road with the governments of the Lao PDR and Cambodia.
4. The relevant departments of the Chinese government signed Belt and Road cooperation documents with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the World Economic Forum, the International Road Transport Union, the International Trade Center, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the International

Development Law Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Maritime Organization.

5. The National Development and Reform Commission of China signed the 2017-19 Plan on Key Areas of Cooperation Between China and Greece with the Ministry of Economic Development of Greece.

6. The National Development and Reform Commission of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding to Jointly Coordinate and Promote Cooperation and Project Implementation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic.

7. The Ministry of Finance of China endorsed the Guiding Principles on Financing the Development of the Belt and Road with the ministries of finance of relevant countries.

8. The relevant departments of the Chinese government issued the following documents: Building the Belt and Road: Concept, Practice and China's Contribution, Vision and Actions on Promoting Energy Cooperation on the Belt and Road, Vision and Actions on Jointly Promoting Agricultural Cooperation on the Belt and Road, Guidance on Promoting Green Belt and Road and Vision for Maritime Cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative.

9. The Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation will be held regularly, and an Advisory Council and a Liaison Office will be set up.

10. The National Development and Reform Commission of China will establish the Facilitating Center for Building the Belt and Road. The National Development and Reform Commission of China has launched the official Belt and Road portal on the internet and the Marine Silk Road Trade Index.

II. Deepen Project Cooperation for Infrastructure Connectivity

1. The Chinese government signed the agreements on international transportation and strategy coordination with the governments of Uzbekistan, Turkey and Belarus.

2. The Chinese government signed the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy with the government of Thailand.

3. The Chinese government signed the Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Water Resources with the government of Malaysia.

4. The National Development and Reform Commission of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Implementation of Upgradation of ML-1 and Establishment of Havelian Dry Port under CPEC with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform of Pakistan. The National Railway Administration of China signed the Framework Agreement on Implementation of Upgradation of ML-1 and

Establishment of Havelian Dry Port in Pakistan with the Ministry of Railways of Pakistan.

5. The Ministry of Commerce of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Cooperation in the Field of Infrastructure with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Cambodia.

6. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Information Technology with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology of Afghanistan.

7. The Ministry of Transport of China signed the memoranda of understanding on transport cooperation with the relevant government departments of Cambodia, Pakistan and Myanmar.

8. The Ministry of Water Resources of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Water with the Ministry of the Environment of Poland.

9. The National Energy Administration of China signed the Energy Cooperation Roadmap with the Swiss Federal Office of Energy of the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication of Switzerland, the Memorandum of Understanding on Roadmap for Studies of Diamer Basha Dam Project and the Hydropower Planning in North Pakistan and the Agreement on the Adjustment of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Energy Project List with the Ministry of Water and Power of Pakistan.

10. The State Oceanic Administration of China signed the Protocol on Establishment of Joint Ocean Observation Station with the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia.

11. China Railway signed the Agreement for Further Cooperation on China-Europe Container Block Trains among Railways of China, Belarus, Germany, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Poland and Russia with railway companies of relevant countries.

12. The China Development Bank signed the Key Financing Documents on the Indonesian Jakarta to Bandung High-Speed Railway Project with PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia, and financing cooperation agreements on port, electricity and industrial park with relevant institutions of Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Lao PDR and Egypt.

13. The Export-Import Bank of China signed the loan agreements on the modernization and reconstruction of the Hungarian-Serbian Railway Line for Belgrade Center-Stara Pazova Section with the Ministry of Finance of Serbia, on road projects with the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia, the Ministry of Finance of Ethiopia and JSC "KazAutoZhol" of Kazakhstan, on an urban railway line project with the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam, on telecommunication project with Telekom Srbija of Serbia, on a bridge project with the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia, on airport development

project with Yangon Aerodrome Company of Myanmar, and on an inland container depot project with the National Treasury of Kenya.

14. The Global Energy Internet Development Cooperation Organization signed the memoranda of understanding on energy cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations, the League of Arab States, AU and the Interconnection Power Grid Authority of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

III. Expand Industrial Investment, Enhance Trade Connectivity

1. The Chinese government signed the economic and trade cooperation agreements with the governments of 30 countries, namely, Pakistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, the Philippines, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Mongolia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Fiji, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Maldives, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Afghanistan, Albania, Iraq, Palestine, Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Syria, Tajikistan, Nepal and Serbia.

2. The Chinese government signed the China-Georgia Free Trade Agreement with the government of Georgia.

3. The Chinese government signed the Framework Agreement for the Promoting of Investment and Economic Cooperation with the government of Sri Lanka.

4. The Chinese government signed the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters with the government of Afghanistan.

5. The Ministry of Commerce of China and the relevant agencies of more than 60 countries and international organizations jointly issued the Initiative on Promoting Unimpeded Trade Cooperation along the Belt and Road.

6. The Ministry of Commerce of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Concluding the Joint Feasibility Study of the China-Moldova Free Trade Agreement with the Ministry of Economy of Moldova and the Memorandum of Understanding on Launching the Joint Feasibility Study of China-Mongolia Free Trade Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia.

7. The Ministry of Commerce of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Construction of Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zones with the Ministry of Industry of Nepal, and signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of China-Myanmar Border Economic Cooperation Zone with the Ministry of Commerce of Myanmar.

8. The Ministry of Commerce of China signed the Outline of the Medium- and Long-Term Development Plan for Investment, Economic and Technological Cooperation

with the Ministry of Development Strategy and International Trade of Sri Lanka, the Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, the Cooperation Plan on Promoting SME Development with the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan, the memoranda of understanding concerning SME cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on Electronic Commerce with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam.

9. The National Development and Reform Commission of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Promoting the Major Projects under Industrial Capacity and Investment Cooperation with the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan, and signed the Framework Agreement on Enhancing Industrial Capacity and Investment Cooperation with the Ministry of Economy of the UAE.

10. The Ministry of Agriculture of China signed the Memorandum on Determining the Action Plan on Agricultural Trade and Investment with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Serbia, the Strategic Action Plan on Agricultural Cooperation with the Ministry of Agro-Industry of Argentina, the Five-Year Plan on Improving the Level of Agricultural Cooperation (2017-21) with the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile and the Three-Year Action Plan on Agricultural Cooperation (2018-20) with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Egypt.

11. The General Administration of Customs of China signed customs cooperation documents with the customs authorities of Kazakhstan, the Netherlands and Poland to deepen cooperation on mutual exchange of information, mutual recognition of inspection results and mutual assistance in law enforcement.

12. The General Administration of Customs of China signed a cooperation document with the International Road Transport Union to promote construction of international logistics corridors and implementation of the Convention on International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets.

13. The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China signed cooperation agreements on inspection and quarantine with the relevant departments of Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Norway, Ireland, Serbia, the Netherlands, Argentina, Chile, and Tanzania, signed cooperation agreements in the field of NQI (National Quality Infrastructure, including standard, metrology, certification and accreditation) with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the relevant government departments of Ukraine and Azerbaijan, and signed the Joint Initiative on Strengthening Standards Cooperation and Building the Belt and Road with the relevant agencies of Russia, Belarus, Serbia, Mongolia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey and other countries.

14. The Export-Import Bank of China signed loan agreements on industrial park projects, projects of power transmission and distribution, wind power project, water projects, dam project, satellite project, hydraulic factory projects with the relevant government departments of Belarus, Cambodia, Ethiopia, the Lao PDR, Kenya, Mongolia and Pakistan, loan agreements on power grid upgrading project, thermal power project, coal mine modernization project, tire factory project, with relevant companies of Egypt, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia, and signed the Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement regarding Lines of Credit with the Philippine Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company.

15. The China Development Bank signed financing cooperation agreements on the chemical, metallurgical and petrochemical industries with relevant institutions of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and Malaysia.

16. The China International Import Expo will be held from 2018.

IV. Enhance Financial Cooperation, Promote Financial Connectivity

1. The Silk Road Fund will expand by 100 billion yuan.

2. China encourages financial institutions to conduct Overseas Fund Business in renminbi with the estimated amount of about 300 billion yuan, providing financing support for the Belt and Road Initiative.

3. The National Development and Reform Commission of China will set up the China-Russia Regional Cooperation Development Investment Fund, with a total scale of 100 billion yuan and the initial scale of 10 billion yuan to promote cooperation between China's Northeast and Russia's Far East.

4. The Ministry of Finance of China signed the memoranda of understanding on collaboration on matters of common interest under the Belt and Road Initiative with the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the New Development Bank and the World Bank Group.

5. The Ministry of Finance of China will establish the Multilateral Development Finance Cooperation Center together with the multilateral development banks.

6. The China-Kazakhstan Production Capacity Cooperation Fund came into operation, and the framework agreement of cooperation was signed regarding full support of Chinese telecom companies' participation in the "Digital Kazakhstan 2020" Program.

7. The Silk Road Fund and the Interbank Association of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization agreed on the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Basis of Partnership. The Silk Road Fund and the National Bank for Foreign Economic

Activity of Uzbekistan signed the cooperation agreement.

8. The China Development Bank will set up the Belt and Road Multi-currency Special Lending Scheme for Infrastructure Development (100 billion yuan equivalent), the Belt and Road Multi-currency Special Lending Scheme for Industrial Cooperation (100 billion yuan equivalent), and the Belt and Road Multi-currency Special Credit Lines for Overseas Financial Institutions (50 billion yuan equivalent).

9. The Export-Import Bank of China will set up the Belt and Road Multi-currency Special Lending Scheme (100 billion yuan equivalent) and the Belt and Road Multi-currency Special Lending Scheme for Infrastructure Development (30 billion yuan equivalent).

10. The China Development Bank signed a Subscription Agreement for the Sino-French SME Fund II with Bpifrance, and signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the Sino-Italian Co-Investment Fund with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, and conducts financing and bond underwriting cooperation with the Tejarat Bank of Iran, Banque Misr of Egypt, Hungarian Development Bank, Metrobank of the Philippines, Ziraat Bank of Turkey, Raiffeisen Bank International of Austria, Canadia Bank of Cambodia, and Maybank of Malaysia.

11. The Export-Import Bank of China signed framework agreements regarding lines of credit with Export-Import Bank of Malaysia, Export-Import Bank of Thailand and other Asian EXIM Bank Forum members, and will conduct practical cooperation in areas of on-lending and trade finance.

12. China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation signed cooperation agreements with the export credit agencies in Belarus, Serbia, Poland, Sri Lanka and Egypt, signed framework agreements with the relevant government departments, including the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation of Egypt, the Ministry of Finance of the Lao PDR, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia, the Investment Coordinating Board of Indonesia, Polish Investment and Trade Agency, National Treasury of Kenya, the Central Bank of Iran and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Iran, and signed framework agreements with financial institutions, including the Saudi Fund for Development, Isbank and Garanti Bank in Turkey, and the United Bank in Pakistan.

13. The People's Bank of China and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will jointly set up "the IMF-China Capacity Building Center" to provide training to the countries along the Belt and Road.

14. The Export-Import Bank of China and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization signed a joint declaration on enhancing cooperation on sustainable industrial development in the countries along the Belt and Road.

15. The Asian Financial Cooperation Association has been officially established.

16. The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and major commercial banks in Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Austria and other countries along the Belt and Road will jointly launch the Belt and Road Action Plan for Banking Cooperation, and establish a regular cooperation and exchange mechanism for banks along the Belt and Road.

V. Invest More in People's Livelihood, Deepen People-to-People Exchange

1. The Chinese government will increase its assistance to the developing countries along the Belt and Road. The total assistance over the next three years will be no less than 60 billion yuan.

2. The Chinese government will provide 2 billion yuan in emergency food aid to the countries along the Belt and Road. China will provide replenishment of \$1 billion to the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to initiate the "China and United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Cooperation Initiative", and to support the implementation of 100 Happy Home Projects, 100 Anti-Poverty Projects, 100 Health Recovery Projects and other projects in the relevant countries. China will provide relevant international organizations with \$1 billion to jointly promote the implementation of international cooperation projects benefiting the countries on the Belt and Road, including 100 Refugee Assistance Projects covering food, tents, portable houses, etc, setting up "Refugee Scholarships", providing 500 refugee youngsters with education opportunities and financial support to 100 refugee athletes to participate in regional or international games.

3. The Chinese government signed the Executive Program of Cultural Agreement for the Years 2017-20 with the government of Lebanon, and the Agreement on the Reciprocal Establishment of Cultural Centers with the government of Tunisia, and the Agreement on the Reciprocal Establishment of Cultural Centers with the government of Turkey.

4. The Chinese government signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation (2017-20) with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

5. The Chinese government signed the Governmental Tourism Cooperation Agreement with the government of Poland.

6. The Chinese government proposes to launch the Belt and Road Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation Action Plan, including the Science and Technology People-to-People Exchange Initiative, the Joint Laboratory Initiative, the Science Park Cooperation Initiative and the Technology Transfer Initiative.

7. The Chinese government signed assistance agreements with the United Nations

World Food Program, the United Nations International Organization for Migration, the United Nations International Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the World Health Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Center, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

8. The Ministry of Education of China signed agreements on education cooperation with the relevant departments of Russia, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia and Laos, signed the Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications and Degrees with Cyprus and established a music education alliance with the countries along the Belt and Road.

9. The Ministry of Science and Technology of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Young Scientist Exchange with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport of Mongolia, the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Establishment of Science Park and Innovation Infrastructure Development in Mongolia with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport of Mongolia, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Funding to Research and Development Projects with the National Research, Development and Innovation Office of Hungary.

10. The Ministry of Environmental Protection of China issued the Belt and Road Ecological and Environmental Cooperation Plan, established the Big Data Service Platform on Ecological and Environmental Protection, and announced the Joint Initiative to Establish the International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road with the United Nations Environment Program.

11. The Ministry of Finance of China will establish the Research Center for the Belt and Road Financial and Economic Development.

12. The National Health and Family Planning Commission of China signed health cooperation agreements with the health authorities of the Czech Republic and Norway.

13. The National Tourism Administration of China signed tourism cooperation agreement with the National Tourism Development Committee of Uzbekistan, signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Furthering Tourism Cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism of Chile, and signed the Implementation Plan for Memorandum of Understanding on Tourism Cooperation with Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia.

14. The State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of China signed cooperation documents with the Radio and Television Supreme Council

of Turkey and the General Commission of Audiovisual Media of Saudi Arabia. China Central Television will set up the “Belt and Road News Alliance” with mainstream media of relevant countries.

15. The State Council Information Office of China signed the memoranda of understanding on media cooperation exchanges with the Ministry of Information of Cambodia, the Department of Information of Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam, the National Media Council of the UAE, the Ministry of Information of Palestine and the Department of Communication and Relations with Citizens in the Council of Ministers of Albania.

16. The State Council Information Office of China signed the memoranda of understanding on plans to promote think tank cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia, the Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Palestine and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania.

17. The China Development Bank will set up the Experience Sharing and Capacity Building Cooperation Program for Belt and Road Partners, and the Belt and Road Scholarship.

18. China NGO Network for International Exchanges and over 80 Chinese NGOs jointly launched the Chinese Social Organizations' Action Plan for Stronger People-to-People Connectivity along the Belt and Road (2017-20). China NGO Network for International Exchanges and over 150 civil organizations jointly set up the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network. The Silk Road Think Tank Association (SRTA) launched the International Think Tank Cooperation Program on Enhancing People-to-People Connectivity along the Belt and Road.

19. The Development Research Center of the State Council of China signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Jointly Building the Belt and Road Initiative with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The Silk Road Think Tank Network (SiLKS), with over 50 international members and partners, released the Silk Road Think Tank Network Declaration on Joint Action.

20. The China International Cities Development Alliance signed Letter of Intent on Urban Development Cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the World Health Organization and United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific.

