



# BRI GREEN REVIEW

Secretariat of BRI International Green Development Coalition



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### Opinions on Jointly Promoting Green Development of the Belt and Road

Promoting green development of the Belt and Road is an inherent requirement for practicing the concept of green development and promoting the building of an ecological civilization. It is a major measure to actively address climate change and safeguard global ecological security, and an important vehicle for boosting high-quality development of the Belt and Road and building a community of life for man and nature. Since jointly building the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was put forward, especially in the past five years since President Xi Jinping proposed to build a Green Silk Road, positive progress has been made in the green development of BRI: the guiding role of green development concept has been enhanced, communication mechanisms have improved, and practical cooperation has deepened. China has become an important participant, contributor, and leading power in the development of a global ecological civilization. At the same time, the risks and challenges faced by the green development of BRI remain prominent, international cooperation on ecological and environmental protection needs enhancing, and we are seeing tightening regulation over climate change. In order to further promote the green development of BRI and make green the underlying theme of BRI, with the consent of the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative, the following opinions are hereby brought forth.

#### I. Overall Requirements

**(I) Guiding Thought.** Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we will fully implement the guiding principles of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and all plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee, and thoroughly implement Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization and the guiding principles in Xi Jinping's series of important speeches on the joint pursuit of the BRI. We will adhere to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, and implement the new development philosophy in the new development stage in full, in the right way, and in all fields of endeavor. We will build a new development paradigm, with stability as the top priority and pursuing progress while ensuring stability. We will follow the instructions of the Third Belt and Road Construction Symposium and practice the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. We will aim for high-standard, sustainable and people-centered progress, stay true to the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, preserve harmonious co-existence between humanity and nature, build a closer partnership for green development, and speed up the progress of building a community of life for man and nature.

**(II) Basic Principles.** Highlight the leading role of green development and guarantee mutual benefits and win-win cooperation. Guided by the concept of green development, we will focus on the coordination between social-economic development and ecological and environmental protection, and constantly enrich and improve the philosophical understanding and conceptual system of the Green Silk Road. We will adhere to multilateralism, adhere to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and fully respect the realities and conditions of BRI participating countries. China and BRI participating countries will learn from each other, work together to promote the coordination between social-economic development and ecological and environmental protection, and share the fruits of green development.

With the government's guidance, let enterprises play the principal role. The government will actively play the guiding role in improving policies to support green development, establish a platform for communication and cooperation on green development, and build an environmental risk prevention and control mechanism. We will enable enterprises to take the principal role, articulate and reinforce enterprises' responsibility for ecological and environmental protection. We will improve market mechanisms to motivate enterprises to join in the BRI green development, and encourage engagement of the whole society.

Promoting coordinated efforts and lead by demonstration projects. By adhering to a systematic and holistic approach, we will consolidate the cooperation and coordinated action among government departments, local governments and enterprises, further improve the top-level design and standard system for the green development

of BRI, and facilitate cooperation among sectors such as green infrastructure, green energy, green transport, and green finance in a coordinated manner. We will improve the cooperation platform for green development and carry out key green projects with a practical and effective approach to exemplify and drive green development.

Observing laws and regulations for risk prevention. We will urge the businesses to strictly abide by the laws, regulations, rules, and standards of the host countries on environmental protection and prioritize the local communities' concern over green development and environmental protection. Enterprises shall restrain themselves from places of danger or unrest, and take strict precautions against unregulated competition overseas. We will step up efforts in strengthening environmental risk prevention and control of overseas projects, and help enterprises build corresponding capacities, so as to guarantee ecological security.

**(III) Major Objectives.** By 2025, international exchanges and cooperation on environmental protection and climate change in building the BRI will be deepened. The concept of Green Silk Road will be acknowledged by all parties. Solid progress will be witnessed in promoting the practical cooperation in fields including inter alia green infrastructure, green energy, green transport, and green finance. Green demonstration projects will play a greater role in leading green development. There will be a significant improvement of capacity for environmental risk prevention in overseas projects. Notable results will be produced in the green development of BRI.

By 2030, the concept of BRI green development will be more widely recognized by the public, and green development partnerships will become closer. The green development capacity of businesses "going global" will be substantially enhanced. The environmental risk prevention and control framework for overseas projects will be further improved. Overall, a BRI green development pattern will have basically taken shape.

## II. Promote Cooperation in Key Areas of Green Development with a Holistic Approach

**(IV) Improving the connectivity of green infrastructure.** We will guide enterprises to promote green norms, environmental protection standards, and best practices for infrastructure, to select suitable sites and routes at the design stage to reduce impact on nature reserves and environmentally sensitive and vulnerable areas, and to make effective efforts in environmental impact assessment. During the construction and operation period of projects, we will guide enterprises to implement feasible and practical measures on environmental protection to constantly pursue green and low-carbon development in the operation, management and maintenance processes. We will guide enterprises to adopt energy-saving and water conservation standards in the construction of overseas projects to reduce material, energy and water waste. In doing so, enterprises will improve resource use efficiency, reduce waste discharges, and better waste disposal performance.

**(V) Bolstering green energy cooperation.** We will deepen cooperation on green and clean energy, and promote the green and low-carbon transition in international energy cooperation. We will encourage solar and wind power businesses to "go global" and build a number of 'best practice' green energy projects. We will expand cooperation in energy technology and equipment, and carry out joint research, exchanges and training with a focus on areas including inter alia high-efficiency and low-cost renewable energy power generation, advanced nuclear power, smart grids, hydrogen, energy storage, carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS).

**(VI) Enhancing green transport cooperation.** We will consolidate international cooperation to help BRI participating countries develop green transport. We will actively facilitate low-carbon development in the international shipping and aviation sectors. We will promote new energy and clean energy vehicles and vessels and other energy-saving and low-carbon transport, and share China's smart transport experience. We will encourage enterprises to participate in overseas projects on the electrification and upgrading of railways, consolidate the sound development of China Railway Express, and develop multimodal transport and green logistics.

**(VII) Reinforcing green industry cooperation.** We will encourage enterprises to carry out investment and cooperation in areas such as renewable energy industries and new energy automobile manufacturing, and facilitate the green and low-carbon development of businesses "going global". We will encourage enterprises to set up overseas equity investment funds with focus on green and low-carbon sectors and carry out investment and cooperation in green industries in a flexible manner and by multiple approaches.

**(VIII) Promoting green trade cooperation.** We will continuously optimize the trade structure and fully develop trade in high quality, high technology and high value-added green products. We will expand the import and export of energy-saving and environmentally-friendly products and services.

**(IX) Strengthening cooperation in green finance.** Under frameworks of multilateral cooperation such as the United Nations and the G20, we will promote voluntary guidelines and best practices related to green investment and financing, and boost capacity building in the field of green finance. We will make good use of loans from international

financial institutions, leverage private green investment, and encourage financial institutions to implement the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road (GIP).

**(X) Reinforcing cooperation in green science and technology.** We will strengthen the scientific and technological research, promotion and application of green technologies, promote basic research and the layout of frontier technologies, accelerate the development and dissemination of advanced and applicable technologies, and encourage enterprises to prioritize the use of low-carbon, energy-saving, water-saving and environmentally-friendly materials and technical processes. Give full play to mechanisms such as the Belt and Road Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation Action Plan to support people-to-people exchanges, joint research and building cooperation platforms in the field of green technology. We will carry out special initiatives on technology transfer for sustainable development, establish the BRI green technology reserve, and boost the construction of green technology cooperation networks and bases.

**(XI) Strengthening cooperation on green standards.** We will actively participate in the development of international green standards, enhance the alignment of green standards in China with those in BRI participating countries, and encourage industry associations and other organizations to formulate and publish green industry standards, codes and guidelines that are in line with international ones.

**(XII) Enhancing cooperation in addressing climate change.** China will facilitate the full implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement among all parties, actively build the greatest common ground in addressing climate change with BRI participating countries, strengthen dialogues, exchanges and cooperation with relevant countries, and promote the establishment of a fair and reasonable global climate governance system with win-win cooperation. We will continue to implement the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change, push forward the construction of low-carbon demonstration zones and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, provide assistance and green, low-carbon, energy-saving and environmentally-friendly supplies to tackle climate change and help BRI participating countries enhance their capacity to cope with climate change.

### III. Promote Green Development of Overseas Projects in a Coordinated Manner

**(XIII) Regulating the overseas environmental behavior of enterprises.** We will reinforce enterprises' responsibility over their overseas environmental behavior, guide businesses to strictly comply with the laws, regulations, standards, and norms of the host countries on environmental protection, and encourage them to carry out environmental protection efforts with reference to the generally accepted international rules and standards or higher Chinese standards. We will strengthen capacity building for enterprises to ensure they operate in compliance with legislations and encourage enterprises to publish environmental reports on a regular basis. We will guide relevant industry associations and chambers of commerce to establish codes of conduct for environmental performance in overseas investments by enterprises, so as to lead the enterprises to regulate their environmental behavior via industry-wide self-discipline.

**(XIV) Promoting the green and low-carbon development of coal power and other projects.** China will stop building new coal-fired power projects abroad and prudently proceed with existing ones that are under construction. We will push forward the green and low-carbon development of overseas coal-fired power plants that have already been built. Relevant enterprises are encouraged to strengthen clean and efficient coal utilization, adopt advanced technologies such as efficient desulphurization, denitrification, dust removal, as well as carbon capture, utilization and storage, and upgrade energy-saving and environmental protection facilities. We will study and promote international cooperation on green and low-carbon development in steel and other industries.

### IV. Improve the Support and Safeguard System for Green Development in a Coordinated Manner

**(XV) Improving financial support and safeguards.** We will promote the two-way opening of the green finance market in an orderly manner, encourage financial institutions and relevant enterprises to carry out green financing in international markets, and support international financial organizations and multinational companies to issue green bonds and carry out green investments in China.

**(XVI) Improving support and safeguards for cooperation platforms on green development.** We will further improve the BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) to actively build a platform for policy dialogue and communication on the green development of BRI and constantly expand its international outreach. We will improve the development of the BRI Environmental Big Data Platform, strengthen cooperation on information sharing and technology exchange for eco-environment and climate change related issues, and enhance studies on laws,

regulations and generally accepted international rules pertinent to eco-environmental protection. We will give full play to the cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road Energy Partnership (BREP) and the Belt and Road Sustainable Cities Alliance to create diversified platforms for exchange and cooperation.

**(XVII) Improving support and safeguards for capacity building on green development.** We will support the development of platforms including environmental technology exchange and transfer bases, environmental technology demonstration and promotion bases, and green science and technology parks, strengthen capabilities for scientific and technological innovation, and enhance the demonstrative role of the Belt and Road Environmental Technology Exchange and Transfer Center (Shenzhen). We will implement the Green Silk Road Envoys Programme and strengthen communication and exchange among environmental management personnel and technical personnel to improve the environmental protection capacity and status in BRI participating countries. We will carry out thematic training programs on the green development of BRI to reinforce support to human resources in participating countries. We will build new types of think tanks for Green Silk Road and establish an intellectual supporting system for the green development of BRI.

**(XVIII) Improving support and safeguards for environmental risk prevention and control in overseas projects.** We will guide enterprises to raise the awareness of environmental risks, to strengthen environmental management of overseas projects, to fully implement environmental impact assessments before the investment and construction of overseas projects, to identify and prevent environmental risks in a timely manner, and to take effective measures for ecological and environmental protection. We will organize the compilation of green and sustainable development guidelines for key industries, and guide enterprises to effectively manage the environmental impact of overseas projects. We will reinforce environmental guidance and services during project construction and operation through various measures such as positive guidance and follow-up services.

## V. Overall Implementation of the Opinions

**(XIX) Enhancing guiding role.** The Communist Party of China will enhance its guiding role in promoting the green development of BRI. The Office of the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative shall strengthen the overall coordination and promotion of BRI green development with a systematic approach. Local governments and relevant departments shall put BRI green development high on the agenda, strengthen their guidance, and make coherent arrangements to ensure effective implementation of key tasks in a timely manner and with solid progress.

**(XX) Strengthening publicity and guidance.** We will enhance and improve international dissemination of the Belt and Road, promptly clarify and refute misinformation and false messages, and guide the establishment of a sound foundation for positive public opinions to tell compelling Chinese stories of BRI green development.

**(XXI) Strengthening monitoring and evaluation.** The Office of the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative shall enhance its guidance and roll out norms for various tasks related to the green development of BRI, keep track of the progress in a timely manner, and organize assessment when appropriate. Local governments and relevant departments shall timely update their implementation progress to the Office of the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative.

National Development and Reform Commission  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of Ecology and Environment  
Ministry of Commerce  
16 March 2022  
Translated by BRIGC



## Guidelines for Ecological and Environmental Protection in Overseas Investment and Cooperation Construction Projects

Article 1 These Guidelines are hereby formulated in order to direct enterprises to implement the philosophy of ecological civilization, further regularize their environmental protection behaviors in overseas investment and cooperation construction projects, and promote green and high-quality development of these projects.

Article 2 Enterprises shall perform their responsibilities of environmental protection with a sense of ownership and coordinate economic, social and environmental benefits to facilitate harmonious development in respective areas and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.

Article 3 For implementing overseas investment and cooperation construction projects, enterprises shall comply with the laws, regulations, policies, and standards of the host countries (regions) on environmental protection and file application for required permits with respect to ecological and environmental protection. Based on the awarded ecological and environmental protection permits, enterprises are encouraged to follow generally accepted international rules and standards or higher Chinese standards where local laws and regulations are non-existent or insufficient.

Article 4 Enterprises shall include ecological and environmental protection into their own development strategies, establish corresponding rules and regulations for ecological and environmental protection in accordance with international practices, and improve enterprise's environmental management system. In addition, enterprises are advocated to enhance training, study and capacity-building for ecological and environmental protection, and designate specialized personnel for ecological and environmental protection, so as to constantly improve their environmental management capacity.

Article 5 Before any overseas merger and acquisition activities, enterprises are advocated to take approaches such as environmental due diligence on the target company to assess the ecological damages, environmental pollution, environmental penalties, environmental lawsuits, the operation of environmental protection facilities, and other related ecological and environmental risks in the target company's historical operations and activities, with special focus on the disposal of hazardous wastes, and the impacts on land and soil, underground water, greenhouse gas emissions and atmospheric environment, and so on.

Based on their business needs, enterprises are encouraged to choose eco-environmental consulting institutions with strong capabilities, credibility, and familiarity with domestic and foreign environmental laws, regulations and policies, which can provide market-oriented and international eco-environment consulting services for enterprises' overseas investment and cooperation.

Article 6 Enterprises are encouraged to, prior to construction of the project, collect relevant information, conduct biodiversity investigation, environmental monitoring and evaluation for the proposed construction area to obtain understanding of the environmental background of the place where the project is located and its surrounding areas, and put the results of environmental investigation, monitoring and evaluation on record.

When the background value exceeds local standards, international norms or China's domestic quality standards, enterprises are suggested fully examining the environmental soundness of the selected site(s) and considering re-location if necessary.

Article 7 Enterprises shall, in accordance with requirements of laws and regulations of the host countries (regions), conduct environmental impact assessment (EIA), and take reasonable measures to reduce and eliminate possible adverse impacts. In the absence of EIA requirements in the host countries (regions), assessment can be conducted according to the generally accepted international rules and standards or Chinese standards.

Article 8 Enterprises shall strengthen ecological and environmental protection throughout the construction period of the project. Adhering to the principle of "putting ecology first and guaranteeing green construction", enterprises will improve ecological protection and pollution control of air, water, noise, vibration, radiation and solid waste, to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and prevent and reduce the adverse impact of construction on the environment through standardized management.

Enterprises will take effective ecological restoration measures and set up suitable and specific restoration plans based on the surrounding resource endowment and natural ecological conditions.

Article 9 Enterprises shall, in accordance with the construction project's industrial status, scale, technique, pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, ecological impact and surrounding ecological and environmental condition, construct and operate pollution prevention installations, and ensure that the emission of exhaust gas, waste water, or other pollutants

and the disposal of solid wastes meet the corresponding standards. Effective measures are expected for controlling greenhouse gas emissions. The environmental monitoring and management will be carried out during the construction.

Article 10 In the implementation of energy projects, enterprises need to give priority to clean and green renewable energy projects. When carrying out water conservancy and hydropower projects, enterprises will endeavor to avoid nature reserves and important habitats, and make reasonable layout within watershed. The project design and engineering arrangement need to be optimized and reasonable measures to be taken, including protecting aquatic habitats, developing corridors for aquatic organisms, and stock enhancement and releasing. For projects affecting wildlife and their habitats, measures will be taken actively, including engineering protection, transplanting, environmental assistance and habitat restoration. In addition, measures such as release of ecological flow are expected, so as to meet the water needs of people in the lower reach for domestic, ecological, and production purposes. Ecological and environmental management need to be done well concerning wind power, photovoltaic power and other renewable energy projects.

Article 11 In the implementation of petrochemical projects, enterprises need to strengthen the construction, operation, and maintenance of pollution treatment facilities to reduce the emission of pollutants and greenhouse gases. The prevention and control of environmental risks will be enhanced by improving related measures.

Article 12 In the implementation of mining projects, enterprises need to take effective pollution treatment measures to control the discharge of pollutants, especially heavy metals pollutants. The comprehensive recycling of solid waste is expected to reduce the amount of waste generation and storage. The solid waste storage sites such as tailings pond and gangue yard will be reinforced and leak-proof to prevent the pollution of underground water. Enhanced environmental protection practices are recommended in the project design to reduce ecological damage and land occupation, and to step up ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation.

Article 13 In the implementation of transportation infrastructure projects, enterprises shall follow the principle of green, low-carbon and sustainable development to select reasonable routes and sites, and endeavor to avoid occupying or crossing nature reserves and important wildlife habitats. If unavoidable, mitigation or compensation measures such as harmless crossing of transportation infrastructure and constructing of wildlife passageways shall be taken. Enterprises shall strengthen environmental management during the construction period by arranging construction work reasonably. The excavation of soil and rock and the temporary occupation of sites will be reduced to mitigate the impacts such as noise and dust on wildlife and neighboring residents. Ecological and environmental restoration shall be carried out in time after construction.

Article 14 Enterprises need to carry out pollutant emission monitoring based on the featured environmental impacts of the project, keep tracking the emission status, and put the monitoring results on records. For those with ecological and environmental impacts, related investigations will be well organized.

Article 15 Enterprises shall take measures to reduce the volume of project-generated solid wastes, improve the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes, abate the hazard brought by solid wastes, and strictly follow the requirements for storing, transporting, utilizing and disposing solid wastes including hazardous wastes.

Article 16 Enterprises shall formulate contingency plans for environmental emergencies based on the nature and features of environmental risks and possible environmental hazards by the project. In the event of such emergencies, enterprises will follow relevant rules to report to their domestic investors, Chinese embassies and consulates and local administrative authorities in time, and the domestic investors shall timely report to the relevant administrative authorities.

Contingency plans normally include the organizational system for emergency management and the corresponding responsibilities, prevention and early warning mechanisms, handling procedures, emergency guarantees, and post-emergency recovery and reconstruction. Enterprises are encouraged to organize emergency drills and make timely adjustments to the plans.

Article 17 Enterprises shall pay attention to the international laws, regulations and policies and those of the host countries (regions) on addressing climate change and actively participate in low-carbon and carbon sink projects based on their own conditions, so as to support the green and low-carbon energy development of developing countries, and make positive contribution to the climate change response of these places.

Article 18 Enterprises shall follow the biodiversity conservation strategies and action plans of host countries (regions) and fully consider the ecological functions of the area where the project is located, to reduce adverse impacts on local biodiversity and promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Article 19 Enterprises shall follow the principle of clean production, promote green design and recycling, reduce pollution from the source, improve the material and resource efficiency, and reduce generation and emission of pollutants in the course of production, service and product use.

Article 20 Enterprises need to roll out the innovation and practice of green value chain to build up green supply chain management system, implement green purchasing, promote green production, and give preference to the procurement of environmentally friendly products.

Article 21 Enterprises are encouraged to apply for relevant environment management system certification, energy management system certification, and such green certification as environmental labeling and certification of energy efficiency, water conservation, low carbon and environmentally-friendly features for relevant products.

Article 22 Enterprises shall report compliance information on ecological and environmental protection in light of relevant regulations.

Article 23 Enterprises need to strengthen their contacts and communications with local competent authorities for environmental management, exchange ecological and environmental protection information of the projects, and actively seek for their opinions and suggestions. Enterprises will take the initiative to strengthen their contacts and communications with potentially affected communities and relevant social groups, and listen to opinions and suggestions with respect to environmental impacts of the construction projects and operation activities through forums and hearings.

Article 24 Enterprises shall improve information disclosure and experience sharing, and regularly publish the results of implementing the host country's (region's) ecological and environmental laws and regulations, measures taken to protect the environment, and environmental performance achieved. They are encouraged to share ideas and best practices on eco-environmental protection of the projects.

Article 25 Enterprises shall, in accordance with laws or international practices, protect the environment during the decommissioning, demolishing and closing period of overseas investment and cooperation construction projects.

Ministry of Ecology and Environment  
Ministry of Commerce  
6 January 2022  
Translated by BRIGC

## MEE & SINOSURE Signed Strategic Cooperation Agreement

On 20 January 2022, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation (hereinafter referred to as SINOSURE) signed the Strategic Cooperation Agreement on the Collaborative Promotion of Green Silk Road Construction (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement) in Beijing. Mr. Zhao Yingmin, Vice Minister of MEE, and Mr. Cai Xiliang, President of SINOSURE, held a working meeting and signed the agreement on behalf of both sides.

The Green Silk Road is an important vehicle for promoting the high-quality development of BRI and building a community of life for man and nature. Both sides will take the signing of the Agreement as an opportunity and make full use of their respective strengths to promote cooperation focusing on key areas of the BRI green development, with support from such initiatives as BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) and BRI Environmental Big Data Platform, and provide green solutions for BRI participating countries and "going global" enterprises.



According to the Agreement, both sides will carry out in-depth cooperation on the ecological and environmental management of BRI projects, information sharing and capacity building to promote green and low-carbon development, etc.

(Source: MEE)  
Translated by BRIGC



## World Economic Forum: Green Infrastructure Development Key to Boost Recovery Along the Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) presents a significant opportunity to build out low-carbon infrastructure in emerging and developing economies throughout the world. A new insight report from the World Economic Forum, “Advancing the Green Development of the Belt and Road Initiative: Harnessing Finance and Technology to Scale Up Low-Carbon Infrastructure,” illustrates the green potential of this new development paradigm. It also highlights the ‘Vision 2023’ action plan of the Green Investment Principles of the Belt and Road, jointly developed within the World Economic Forum’s Climate Action Platform. Emerging and developing economies face rising demand for energy and mobility as they grow, industrialise and urbanise. Today’s infrastructure investment decisions will lock in emissions trajectories for decades and could make or break the world’s ability to achieve the Paris Agreement objective of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C.

“The Belt and Road Initiative offers a new development paradigm through investment in green infrastructure that avoids the irreversible carbon lock-in effect on global climate change,” said Antonia Gawel, Head of the Climate Action Platform, World Economic Forum. “Collaborative action from public and private stakeholders will be needed to facilitate bankable green infrastructure projects, supported by international standards and forward-looking climate policies. The private sector is especially important for infrastructure construction, bridging the investment gap and scaling up promising green technologies.” “By accelerating the buildout of low-carbon infrastructure, the Belt and Road Initiative can play a leading role in decoupling economic development from emissions growth for emerging and developing economies,” said Raymund Chao, Asia Pacific Chairman, China Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PwC. “To capitalise on the increasing global appetite for green assets, the financial sector will play a vital role in channelling investment flows towards green energy and transportation projects.”

The Green Investment Principles (GIP) for the Belt and Road was launched in 2018 to accelerate green BRI investments. Membership has recently expanded to 41 signatories and 12 supporters from 15 countries and regions, holding or managing combined assets in excess of \$49 trillion and providing significant funding to BRI projects.

“This insight report uses a number of vivid cases on low-carbon technologies, financial instruments, and policy measures to showcase how the effective combination of such approaches can facilitate the green development of the Belt and Road Initiative. Multilateral cooperation platforms such as Belt and Road Initiative International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) and the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road play an important role in sharing best practices and fostering international cooperation on green development with countries that benefit from the Belt and Road Initiative,” Li Yonghong, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, People’s Republic of China.

“This insight report offers an important contribution to low-carbon development in diverse countries along the Belt and Road. It signals that financial institutions and enterprises are taking action now to incorporate environment and climate risks into their investment portfolios to avoid transition risks and improve outcomes for sustainable economies and societies.” said Rebecca Ivey, Chief Representative Officer, Greater China, World Economic Forum

“Since the launch of the GIP, our member institutions have invested extensively in green projects in emerging market economies. However, greater efforts are needed to help these economies achieve their climate goals. This report provides a fresh perspective of how green and sustainable finance can facilitate the wide application of low-carbon technologies in emerging markets and developing economies. The GIP will continue to expand its reach and actively support the climate transition activities of the EMDEs,” said Dr. Ma Jun, Chairman of Green Finance Committee of the China Society for Finance and Banking.

The report uses case studies to highlight the financial sector players, financial instruments, low-carbon technologies and conducive local policies and can and need to come together in advancing the green development of the Belt and Road Initiative.

(Source: World Economic Forum)

## COALITION UPDATES

### BRIGC and Partners Jointly Issued Report: Accelerating Green BRI Investments: Alignment and Implementation of the Green Development Guidance for BRI Projects (GDG) and the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road (GIP)

Post-pandemic recovery and low-carbon transition have become top priorities for BRI countries. Mobilizing investment for green projects will chart a course for green and low-carbon BRI development. Cooperation shall be strengthened in key areas such as green infrastructure, green energy, and green finance, and tap the potential of multilateral platforms such as the BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) and the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road Initiative (GIP) to advance the green development of the BRI.

The Green Development Guidance for BRI projects (GDG) research reports (published by the BRIGC) and the Green Investment Principles (GIP) are important outcomes of the attempt to create innovative financial instruments and the application of the green investment and financing framework for BRI projects. To understand the implementation status, prospect and coordination potential between the two, the BRIGC Secretariat, the GIP Secretariat, ClientEarth and the Green Finance & Development Center at FISF Fudan University, under the auspices of UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT), have jointly prepared a report entitled “Accelerating Green BRI Investments: Alignment and Implementation of the Green Development Guidance for BRI Projects (GDG) and the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road (GIP)”.



GDG and GIP are highly harmonized and complementary in terms of policy guidance, scope of application, and technical methods. Thus, a synergy can be forged between the two to promote green investment and financing in BRI countries, and support the green and low-carbon transition of developing countries.

GDG established a project classification system for BRI projects and compiled an application guide for enterprises and financial institutions, as well as a sectoral green development guidance. It has not only provided green solutions for the BRI participating countries and projects but also supported the decision-making of relevant authorities in guiding green overseas investment cooperation.

GIP has set up three working groups (WG) – WG 1 on “Environment and Climate Risk Assessment”, WG 2 on “Environment and Climate Information Disclosure” and WG 3 on “Green Financial Product Innovation” and developed green finance tools, methods and standards, and a database for green projects to provide reference for financial

institutions in green investment.

To further synergize the two frameworks, this newly released Report provides recommendations for cooperation on strengthening information sharing, promoting green finance mechanism, and enhancing capacity building, etc.

The report is built on the outcomes of the Training Workshop on BRI Green Finance and Environmental Management (Phase I, II) and the Symposium on Synergizing BRI Green Investment Principles (GIP) and Green Development Guidance (GDG) (Phase I, II), co-hosted by the report contributors in 2021. With wide participation from relevant authorities, financial institutions, enterprises and industry associations, the report contributes to the strengthened coordination between financial institutions and environmental authorities. It thoroughly discusses topics including aligning green investment and financing instruments and standards, and addressing environmental and climate challenges.

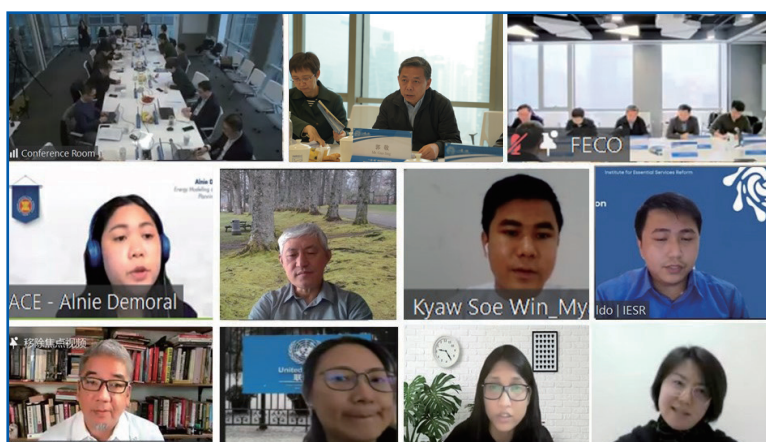
To learn more about the study or download the report, please scan the QR code below.



## Webinar on ASEAN's Green and Low-Carbon Transition and BRI: Potentials and Opportunities Held in Beijing

On March 24th, 2022, a BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC) hosted webinar themed 'ASEAN's Green and Low-Carbon Transition and BRI: Potentials and Opportunities' was held in Beijing. Mr. Guo Jing, President of the BRI Green Development Institute (BRIGDI), Ms. Zhang Jieqing, China Country Director of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and Mr. Zhang Xiaohua, China Country Director of the ClimateWorks Foundation (CWF) attended the webinar and delivered Keynote speeches. The opening session was moderated by Mr. Li Yonghong, Deputy Director General of Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), Ministry of Ecology and Environment of P. R. China (MEE).

The webinar was supported by a collaborative project between BRIGC and NRDC, with the participation of over 20 experts from more than 10 Chinese and international organizations including the United Nations Environment Programme, ASEAN Centre for Energy, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities of the Philippines, Institute for Essential Services Reform of Indonesia, Financial Futures Center of the Philippines, Australian National University, Energy Research Institute of China Academy of Macroeconomic Research, China Electric Power Planning and Engineering Institute, Institutes of Science and Development of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University, Sinasure, CICC Global Institute, Belt and Road Environmental Technology Exchange and Transfer Center (Shenzhen), China New Energy International Alliance, et al. Nearly 100 representatives from Chinese and international research institutions, enterprises and associations attended the webinar online.



During the webinar, key findings of the BRIGC-led report ASEAN's Green and Low-Carbon Transition and BRI — Potentials and Opportunities were introduced, followed by discussions on the opportunities, challenges and future pathways of cooperation between China and ASEAN Member States in renewable energy sector, as well as the role of green finance on regional green transition.

Participants spoke highly of BRIGC's work. They reached the consensus that continuous efforts are needed to carry out in-depth study on green transition

at the national level of BRI countries, to establish an expert network on BRI green and low-carbon transition, and to actively promote dialogue and cooperation related to the regional green and low-carbon energy transition.

## Roundtable on Green Development Guidance for BRI Projects Held in Beijing

On 13 April 2022, BRI International Green Development Coalition (BRIGC), World Resources Institute (WRI), Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and ClientEarth jointly organized a Roundtable on Green Development Guidance for BRI Projects (GDG Project) in Beijing. The meeting highlighted the research progress of the GDG Project and BRIGC 2022 work plan. The Roundtable also discussed the country practice of green investment and financing along the BRI, investment and financing support to the green and low-carbon energy along the BRI. .

Mr. Erik Solheim, Convener of the Advisory Committee of BRIGC, International President of the BRI Green Development Institute (BRIGDI), Senior Advisor at WRI, and Mr. Guo Jing, President of BRIGDI, attended the Roundtable and delivered speeches. Mr. Li Yonghong, Deputy Director General of Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) of P. R. China . Mr. Zhang Jianyu, International Coordinator of BRIGC Advisory Committee, Executive President of BRIGDI, and Ms. Fang Li, Chief Representative of WRI China, moderated the Roundtable. Over 80



experts from more than 40 domestic and international institutions attended the conference in a hybrid format, including the China Public Private Partnerships Center (CPPPC), Ministry of Finance, P. R. China, China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, BRI Research Institute of Export-Import Bank of China (Shanghai), Modern Finance Research Institute, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (Sinosure), PICC Reinsurance Company Ltd, Belt and Road Environmental Technology Exchange and Transfer Center (B&RETTTC) (Shenzhen), the Financial Future Centre, Philippines, the Pakistan-China Institute, the African Climate Foundation, and the Fanhai International School of Finance, Fudan University (FISF).

### PROGRESS OF THE THEMATIC PARTNERSHIPS

#### South-South Environmental Cooperation and SDGs Capacity Building

##### China-Pakistan South-South Cooperation Project on Climate Change Delivery Ceremony Successfully Held

China-Pakistan South-South Cooperation Project on Climate Change Delivery Ceremony was held in Beijing on 20 January 2022. H.E Mr. Zhao Yingmin, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment of China, and H.E Mr. Moin ul Haque, Pakistani Ambassador to China, attended and addressed the Ceremony.

China attaches great importance to addressing climate change. In recent years, while forging ahead on the path of green and low-carbon development, China has been engaging in South-South cooperation to help other developing countries to improve the capacity of addressing climate change. By now, China has signed 41 cooperation documents on climate change with 36 developing countries. The Pakistani side expressed gratitude to China for its support. This is the second phase of the China-Pakistan South-South Cooperation Project on Climate Change. The first batch of aid delivered to Pakistan in 2019 effectively addressed power shortage in the local area, bringing light to the people of





(Source: Thematic Partnership on South-South Environmental Cooperation and SDGs Capacity Building )

Gwadar. It is hoped that the new batch of aid could arrive at Pakistan soon. It is expected that the two sides, under the framework of BRI South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, could carry out further technological exchange and personnel training. Pakistan is willing to engage in in-depth cooperation with China under the BRI and elevate China-Pakistan friendship to a new level.

The Project, as part of the BRI South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and the “Ten-Hundred-Thousand” Program for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, is carried out by CECEP Latticelighting..

## New Energy Vehicle Training Program Successfully Held by China-Laos Vientiane Saysettha Cooperation Project on Low-carbon Demonstration Zone

A New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Training Program was successfully held by the China-Laos Vientiane Saysettha Cooperation Project on Low-carbon Demonstration Zone from 14 February to 4 March 2022, under the guidance of the Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), with the technical support and assistance of Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), MEE. During the training, 23 staff from the Vientiane Saysettha Low-carbon Demonstration Zone attended courses on the theory and practice of NEVs and acquired the technical skill for the operation, maintenance and troubleshooting of NEVs.



(Source: Thematic Partnership on South-South Environmental Cooperation and SDGs Capacity Building)

Vientiane Saysettha Low-carbon Demonstration Zone is part of the BRI South-South Cooperation on Climate Change and the “Ten-Hundred-Thousand” Program for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change. MEE of P.R. China and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic signed *MoU on Cooperation in Building Vientiane Saysettha Low-carbon Demonstration Zone* on 16 July 2020. Since then, China has delivered 28 new energy vehicles including buses, trucks and environmental law-enforcement vehicles, effectively supporting the development of low-carbon transportation and climate actions in the Demonstration Zone.



### Seminar on the Low-carbon Roadmap for Sewage Treatment Industry Successfully Held

Seminar on the Low-carbon Roadmap for Sewage Treatment Industry organized by Belt and Road Environmental Technology Exchange and Transfer Center (Shenzhen) (B&RETTTC) and co-organized by Shenzhen Cloud Park Property Company Limited (Cloud Park Property for short) was held on 11 March. With the support from Ecology Environment Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality, Water Authority of Shenzhen Municipality and Shenzhen Association of Environmental Protection Industry, over 100 representatives of more than 40 research institutions and businesses were invited to attend the online seminar to discuss the implementation pathways of low-carbon sewage treatment against the background of “carbon peaking and carbon neutrality”.

The event was positively responded. Representatives of businesses pointed out that event helped them to better understand the importance of low-carbon sewage treatment for the realization of the “dual carbon goals” and clarified the direction of low-carbon transition. To realize the low-carbon development of sewage treatment, it is needed to kick off top-level design as soon as possible, establish integrated platform and working mechanism, develop standard carbon emission accounting methods and implementation mechanisms, and carry out pilot demonstrations of low-carbon sewage



treatment plants with the application of selected technologies. Achievement of carbon peak, carbon neutral has been the shared goal for all sectors. As an industry vital to people’s livelihood, the sewage treatment industry needs to adopt green and low-carbon development models to realize low-carbon, zero-carbon and negative-carbon sewage treatment. As an international platform serving the implementation of national strategies, B&RETTTC hopes to gather advanced environmental protection, energy-saving and low-carbon technologies and solutions at home and abroad, to contribute to the low-carbon development of sewage treatment industry - “Shenzhen model”, in the context of “dual carbon goals”.

(Thematic Partnership on Improvement of Environmental Quality and Green Cities)

## Mr. Erik Solheim: China has Made Impressive Achievements



China has brought more people out of poverty at a higher speed than any other nation. Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics is an opportunity for China to showcase itself as a green leader by hosting the first ever “carbon-neutral” Winter Olympics. Now, the world’s attention has been brought to the “two sessions” that are currently held in Beijing. China has much to contribute in terms of maintaining regional stability, helping with the global fight against COVID-19 and driving post-pandemic global economic recovery. China has advanced environmental technologies and is already a global leader in this field. A series of major actions have been taken to protect the environment, including the fishing ban in the Yangtze River basin, afforestation in Western China, and panda conservation. The Belt and Road Initiative is a perfect opportunity for China to offer its environmental solutions for overseas investment and play a leading role in green

development and environmental protection.

—Mr. Erik Solheim, Convener of the BRIGC Advisory Committee and Advisor of World Resources Institute

(Source: China Daily)

## Mr. Renato Redentor Constantino & Ms. Sara Jane Ahmed: China, ASEAN Need Chopstick and Broom Spirit to Fight Climate Crisis

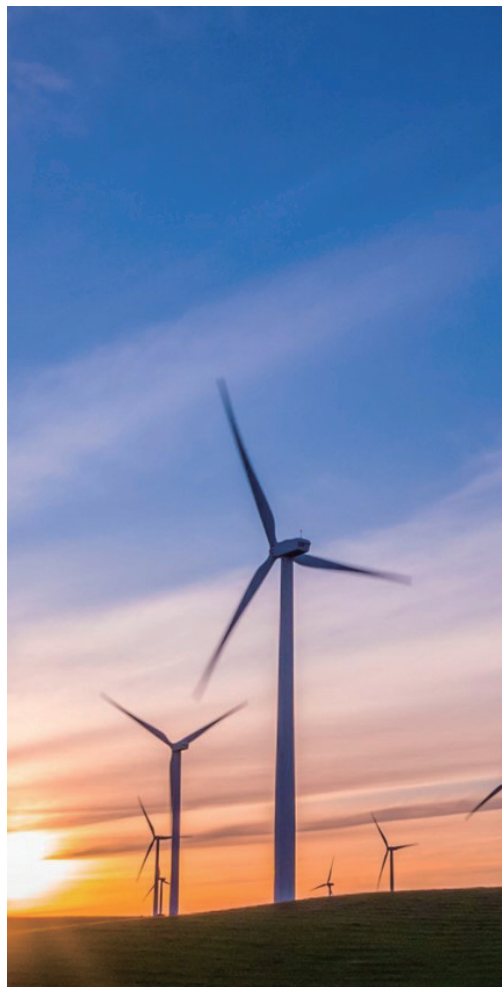
The ties and partnerships between China and ASEAN have always been strong. Since the adoption of the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation in 2009, the two sides have established mature policy dialogue mechanisms in the field of environment and climate. According to the latest Framework of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2025, the two sides will maintain closer ties in this field.

China and ASEAN are made to be partners in their green and low-carbon energy transition. They are also made to be stronger partners in their economic recovery with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) going into force this year. China, as the world’s largest renewable energy producer and investor, is a South-South partner of choice for these climate-vulnerable developing countries.

—Mr. Renato Redentor Constantino is the executive director of the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), and Ms. Sara Jane Ahmed is founder of the Financial Futures Center and finance adviser to the V20 (Climate Vulnerable Forum) Group of Ministers of Finance. The above excerpt is based on presentations made by the two speakers at the Webinar on ASEAN’s Green and Low-Carbon Transition and BRI: Potentials and Opportunities, organized by the BRIGC on 24 March 2022.



(Source: China Daily)



## About Us

The BRI International Green Development Coalition is jointly initiated by Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and international partners. The ever-growing needs on implementing UN 2030 SDGs and the need to make progress towards the Paris Agreement targets for the BRI participating countries require the cooperation among governments, local and international development agencies, think tanks, private sectors, civil societies and other stakeholders to maximize the concerted effort on green development.

The main goal is to promote international consensus, understanding, cooperation and concreted actions to realize green development on the Belt and Road, to integrate sustainable development into the BRI through joint efforts and to facilitate BRI participating countries to realize SDGs related to environment and development. Government departments, local and international organizations, think tanks, private sectors, civil society organizations and other related stakeholders that endorses the mission of BRIGC are welcome to join as Partners.

### For More Information

<http://en.brigc.net/>

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