DISCUSSION DRAFT

China's 14th Five-Year Plan: Overview of Provisions Related to Climate Change; Non-CO_2 GHGs, Including SLCPs and Natural Carbon Sinks

On March 11, 2021, China adopted the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035, (hereinafter referred to as "14th Five-Year Plan" or "Plan"), at the annual session of China's top legislature, the National People's Congress. Not surprisingly, the 14th Five-Year Plan has drawn the attention of international media. The Plan is one of the Chinese government's most influential documents as it sets forth China's key social and economic targets and priorities for 2021-2025, as well as implementation strategies and related action items. Indeed, China has been using a five-year planning system to set out government objectives and priorities for every five-year period since 1953.

It is worth noting that the 14th Five-Year Plan is an "outline" that is supported by and implemented through a number of subsequently issued sectoral and ministerial work plans governing the same five-year period. These work plans are expected to be drafted and released by ministries and/or the State Council later in 2021.

A summary of climate change targets and related observations from the 14th Five-year Plan is provided in Section I below. Section II outlines references to non-CO_2 greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the Plan. An Appendix is also included which compares non-CO_2 and carbon-sink references in the 13th Five-year Plan and in the sectoral and ministerial work plans governing the same period, with those provided in the 14th Five-year Plan. This Appendix will be updated as sectoral and ministerial work plans are issued under the 14th Five-year Plan.

I. Climate change targets included in the 14th Five-Year Plan Outline could be strengthened through sectoral and ministerial plans governing the same five-year period of 2021-2025

The 14th Five-Year Plan Outline lays out, among other things, China's climate policy and actions through quantitative targets and description of policy activity. The key climate-related targets are as follows:

- Reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 13.5%;
- Reduce CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP by 18%; and
- Increase forest coverage to 24.1% (from 23.2% in 2020).

When compared to the targets included in the previous 13th Five-year Plan, such as reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by 15% and reducing the CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP of 18%, the above-listed 14th Five-year Plan targets appear less aggressive. Generally speaking, international commentary on the 14th Five-year Plan suggests that the Chinese government is capable of further raising its climate ambition and going beyond the targets provided in its 14th Five-Year Plan.[1] Notably, the omission of a quantitative target for GDP increase in the 14th Five-year Plan suggests the potential to strengthen China's climate performance. This is because the GDP increase target has been long been criticized for incentivizing local government officials to sacrifice environmental protection in exchange for unsustainable GDP growth.

[1] See, e.g., Climate Nexus, China's Five-year Plan 'Underwhelming' on Climate, 8 March 2021.

In addition to the quantitative targets, the 14th Five-Year Plan also describes a number of climate policy initiatives. These include:

- Implement the 2030 targets as provided in China's Nationally Determined Contributions;
- Formulate an action plan for carbon peaking before 2030;[2]
- Improve the dual control system of total energy consumption and intensity and focus on controlling fossil-fuel consumption;
- Implement a system focused on carbon intensity control, with total carbon emission control as a supplement, and support qualified localities, key industries, and key enterprises in taking the lead to achieve carbon peaking;
- Promote the clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient use of energy and deepen the low-carbon transformation of industry, construction, and transportation sectors;
- Promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement; and
- Actively carry out South-South cooperation on climate change.

II. The references to non-CO_2 GHGs and natural carbon sinks in the 14th Five-Year Plan provide the policy authority for including detailed SLCP and carbon-sink requirements in subsequently issued sectoral and ministerial work plans

The 14th Five-Year Plan includes a prominent mention of methane and HFCs. The Plan provides that China will "strengthen the control of other greenhouse gases such as methane, HFCs, and PFCs"). The Plan also indicates that China will "enhance the carbon sink capacity of the ecosystem."

These references provide the policy authority for inclusion of detailed requirements for SLCPs and nature-based climate solutions in environmental protection and GHG reduction plans that the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, for example, is currently drafting.

It is also worth noting that the provisions in the 14th Five-Year Plan on improving environmental infrastructure for waste treatment and strengthening environmental monitoring would also contribute to methane emission reductions from the waste sector. For example, the 14th Five-Year Plan provides that China will promote full coverage of urban sewage network, centralized incineration and harmless treatment of sludge and household waste classification system. The 14th Five-Year Plan also set the targets for reaching 90% of harmless disposal of urban sludge and over 25% of resource utilization of sewage in water-scarce cities at the prefecture level and above by 2025.

In addition, O_3, VOC and NOx emissions are addressed under policies to reduce air pollution. The 14th Five-Year Plan provides to promote the coordinated control of $PM_{2.5}$ and O_3, aiming for reducing the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in cities at the prefecture level and above by 10% and effectively curbing the increasing trend of O_3 concentration. The Plan also sets the target of reducing the emissions of VOCs and NOx by more than 10%.

However, China's current policies on $PM_{2.5}$ emission reductions have yet to fully recognize the combined air quality and climate benefits of reducing black carbon emissions. Further work on this front would

[2] China's action plan for carbon peaking is a very important document, as it is expected to provide further details on China's climate action in order to achieve its 2030 carbon peaking goal. This is in part because when President Xi announced the 2030 carbon peaking and 2060 carbon neutrality goals in September 2020, the ministries were caught by surprise. As a result, not much time was left for them to sort out the details before the 14th Five-Year Plan was released this March.

align very well with the current policy priorities of promoting strategies for coordinated reduction of air pollution and carbon emissions, as mentioned in the 14th Five-Year Plan and illustrated in the policy document issued by China Ministry of Ecology and Environment. Indeed, reduction of black carbon emissions should be promoted as an excellent example of an action that combats the dual threats of climate change and air pollution.

APPENDIX

Compilation of Provisions on SLCPs, N_2O and natural carbon sinks in the 13th and 14th Five-Year Plans, as well as Sectoral and Ministerial Work Plans Governing the 13th Five-Year Period		
Pollutant or Sink	**13th Five-Year Plan and Sectoral and Ministerial Work Plans Governing the 13th Five-Year Period**	**14th Five-Year Plans**
Non-CO_2 GHGs	*13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development* 《国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》（2016）("控制非二氧化碳温室气体排放 [control emissions of non-CO_2 greenhouse gases]"). State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("氢氟碳化物、甲烷、氧化亚氮、全氟化碳、六氟化硫等非二氧化碳温室气体控排力度进一步加大 [further strengthen emissions control for hydrocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride and other non-CO_2 greenhouse gases]").	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) ("加大甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳等其他温室气体控制力度 [strengthen the control of other greenhouse gases such as methane, HFCs, and PFCs].")
Methane	State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("氢氟碳化物、甲烷、氧化亚氮、全氟化碳、六氟化硫等非二氧化碳温室气体控排力度进一步加大 [further strengthen emissions control for hydrocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride and other non-CO_2 greenhouse gases]"). State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("控制农田甲烷排放……因地制宜建设畜禽养殖场大中型沼气工程。控制畜禽温室气体排放……开展垃圾填埋场、污水处理厂甲烷收集利用及与常规污染物协同处理工作 [Control methane emissions from farmland… Large- and medium-sized biogas projects for livestock and poultry farms should be constructed according to local conditions. Control greenhouse gas emissions from livestock and poultry… Carry out methane collection and	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) ("构建集污水、垃圾、固废、危废、医废处理处置设施和监测监管能力于一体的环境基础设施体系……推广污泥集中焚烧无害化处理，城市污泥无害化处置率达到 90%，地级及以上缺水城市污水资源化利用率超过 25%。建设分类投放、分类收集、分类运输、分类处理的生活垃圾处理系统……加大甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳等其他温室气体控制力度 [Build an environmental infrastructure

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	utilization work in landfills and sewage treatment plants and coordinate treatment with conventional pollutants]”). National Development and Reform Commission, *13th Five-Year Development Plan for Natural Gas* 《天然气发展“十三五”规划》(2016) (“大力推广油田伴生气和气田试采气回收技术、天然气开采节能技术等。采取严格的环境保护措施降低对环境敏感区的影响，优化储运工艺，加强天然气泄漏检测，减少温室气体逃逸排放。[Vigorously promote the recovery technologies of oilfield associated gas and gas field test gas, as well as energy-saving technologies for natural gas extraction, etc. Adopt strict environmental protection measures to reduce the impact on environmentally sensitive areas, optimize storage and transportation processes, strengthen natural gas leakage detection, and reduce fugitive emissions of greenhouse gases.]”). National Energy Administration, *13th Five-Year Plan for the Development and Utilization of Coalbed Methane (Coal Mine Gas)* 《煤层气（煤矿瓦斯）开发利用 “十三五”规划》(2016) (“十三五”期间，新增煤层气探明地质储量 4200 亿立方米，建成 2-3 个煤层气产业化基地。2020 年，煤层气（煤矿瓦斯）抽采量达到 240 亿立方米，其中地面煤层气产量 100 亿立方米，利用率 90%以上；煤矿瓦斯抽采 140 亿立方米，利用率 50%以上，煤矿瓦斯发电装机容量 280 万千瓦，民用超过 168 万户[During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, the new coalbed methane proven geological reserves shall reach 420 billion cubic meters, and 2-3 coalbed methane industrialization bases shall be built. By 2020, the coalbed methane (coal mine gas) extraction volume shall reach 24 billion cubic meters, within which the production of on-ground coalbed methane shall	system that integrates treatment and disposal facilities and monitoring and supervision capabilities for sewage, garbage, solid waste, hazardous waste, and medical waste…. Promote centralized sludge incineration for harmless treatment. The rate of harmless treatment of urban sludge shall reach 90%. The utilization rate of sewage in water-deficient cities at prefecture level and above shall exceed 25%. Build a domestic waste treatment system for classified release, classified collection, classified transportation, and classified treatment… Strengthen the control of other greenhouse gases such as methane, HFCs, and PFCs].”).

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	reach 10 billion cubic meters with a utilization rate of over 90%; the extraction of coal mine gas shall reach 14 billion cubic meters with a utilization rate of over 50%. [Additionally,] the installed capacity of coal mine gas power generation shall reach 2.8 million kilowatts, covering more than 1.68 million residential households]").	
HFCs/HFC-23	State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("氢氟碳化物、甲烷、氧化亚氮、全氟化碳、六氟化硫等非二氧化碳温室气体控排力度进一步加大 [further strengthen emissions control for hydrocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride and other non-CO_2 greenhouse gases]"). State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("有效控制三氟甲烷[HFC-23]，基本实现达标排放，"十三五"期间累计减排二氧化碳当量 11 亿吨以上 [Effectively control trifluoromethane [HFC-23], basically fulfill emission standard requirements, and reach a cumulative reduction of over 1.1 Gt CO_2-eq during the 13th five-year period]").	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) ("加大甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳等其他温室气体控制力度 [strengthen the control of other greenhouse gases such as methane, HFCs, and PFCs]").
O_3/VOCs	*13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development* 《国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》（2016）("在重点区域、重点行业推进挥发性有机物排放总量控制，全国排放总量下降 10%以上 [Promote VOC emissions control in key regions and key industries. National total emission should be reduced by over 10%]"). Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and National Energy Administration, *13th Five-Year VOCs Pollution*	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) ("推进细颗粒物（$PM_{2.5}$）和臭氧（O_3）协同控制，地级及以上城市 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度下降 10%，有效遏制 O_3 浓度增长趋势……加快挥发性有机物排放综合整治……挥发性有机物排放总量分别下降 10%以上

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	Prevention and Control Action Plan《"十三五"挥发性有机物污染防治工作方案》(2017) ("到2020年，建立健全以改善环境空气质量为核心的VOCs污染防治管理体系，实施重点地区、重点行业VOCs污染减排，排放总量下降10%以上。通过与NOx等污染物的协同控制，实现环境空气质量持续改善 [By 2020, establish and improve the VOC pollution prevention and management system centered on improving ambient air quality, carry out VOC pollution reduction in key regions and key industries, and reduce total [VOC] emissions by more than 10%. Achieve continuous improvement in ambient air quality through collaborative control with NO_x and other pollutants]"). State Council, *13th Five-Year Plan on Ecological and Environmental Protection*《"十三五"生态环境保护规划》(2016) ("控制重点地区重点行业挥发性有机物排放。全面加强石化、有机化工、表面涂装、包装印刷等重点行业挥发性有机物控制。细颗粒物和臭氧污染严重省份实施行业挥发性有机污染物总量控制，制定挥发性有机污染物总量控制目标和实施方案。强化挥发性有机物与氮氧化物的协同减排，建立固定源、移动源、面源排放清单，对芳香烃、烯烃、炔烃、醛类、酮类等挥发性有机物实施重点减排。开展石化行业"泄漏检测与修复"专项行动，对无组织排放开展治理。各地要明确时限，完成加油站、储油库、油罐车油气回收治理，油气回收率提高到90%以上，并加快推进原油成品油码头油气回收治理。涂装行业实施低挥发性有机物含量涂料替代、涂装工艺与设备改进，建设挥发性有机物收集与治理设施。印刷行业全面开展低挥发性有机物含量原辅料替代，改进生产工艺。京津冀及周边地区、长三角地区、珠三角地区，以及成渝、武汉及其周边、辽宁中部、陕西关中、长株潭等城市群	[Promote the coordinated control of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and ozone (O_3), reduce the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of cities at the prefectural level and above by 10%, and effectively curb the increasing trend of O_3 concentration... Accelerate the comprehensive control of volatile organic compounds emissions. Total emissions of … volatile organic compounds shall be reduced by more than 10%]"). [Further details awaiting development of ministry/sectoral work plans under the 14th Five-year Plan.]

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	全面加强挥发性有机物排放控制 [Control the emission of VOCs in key industries and key regions. Comprehensively strengthen the control of VOCs in key industries such as petrochemicals, organic chemicals, surface coating, and packaging and printing. The provinces with severe particulate matter and ozone pollution will implement industrial VOC total amount control and formulate targets and implementation plans for VOC total amount control. Strengthen the coordinated emission reduction of VOCs and nitrogen oxides, establish emissions inventory of stationary sources, mobile sources, and non-point sources, and implement prioritized emission reductions of VOCs such as aromatic hydrocarbons, olefins, alkynes, aldehydes, and ketones. Carry out a special campaign on "leak detection and repair" in the petrochemical industry and control fugitive emissions. All localities must set up the timeline to complete the oil and gas recovery management at gas stations, oil storages, and tank trucks, increase the oil and gas recovery rate to more than 90%, and accelerate the oil and gas recovery management of crude oil and refined oil ports. The coating industry shall work on low-VOC paint replacement, improve coating processes and equipment, and build VOCs collection and treatment facilities. The printing industry shall comprehensively carry out the replacement of raw materials and auxiliary materials with low VOCs and improve production processes. Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and its surrounding areas, the Yangtze River Delta region, the Pearl River Delta region, and Chengdu-Chongqing, Wuhan and its surroundings, central Liaoning, Shaanxi Guanzhong, and Chang-Zhu-Tan shall comprehensively strengthen the control of VOC emissions.]"). National Development and Reform Commission, *13th Five-Year Development Plan for Oil* 《石油发展"十三五"规划》(2016) ("强化源头控制，加大污染治理力度。实施工艺改进、生产环节和废水废液废渣系统封闭性改造、设备泄漏检	

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	测与修复（LDAR）、罐型和装卸方式改进等措施，对易泄漏环节制定针对性改进措施，从源头减少挥发性有机物的泄漏排放 [Strengthen source control and increase pollution control efforts. Implement the measures including to improve industrial processes, upgrade the sealing of production processes and wastewater, waste liquid and waste residue systems, equipment leak detection and repair (LDAR), and improve the tank type and loading and unloading methods. Develop targeted improvement measures for leak-prone processes to reduce the leakage of VOCs from the source]”). National Development and Reform Commission, *13th Five-Year Development Plan for Natural Gas* 《天然气发展“十三五”规划》(2016) (“加强对常规天然气开采及净化等过程大气污染治理，减少无组织排放和非正常排放，确保满足环境管理相关要求 [Strengthen the control of air pollution in the process of conventional natural gas extraction and purification, reduce fugitive emissions and abnormal emissions, and ensure that relevant requirements for environmental management are met]”).	
N_2O/NOx	State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《“十三五”控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) (“氢氟碳化物、甲烷、氧化亚氮、全氟化碳、六氟化硫等非二氧化碳温室气体控排力度进一步加大……减少农田氧化亚氮排放，到2020年实现农田氧化亚氮排放达到峰值 [Further strengthen emissions control for hydrocarbons, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride and other non-CO_2 greenhouse gases.. Reduce farmland N_2O emissions and peak farmland N_2O emissions by 2020]”). Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, *Industry Green Development Plan (2016-2020)*	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) (“氮氧化物……排放总量分别下降 10%以上[Total emissions of NOx… shall be reduced by more than 10%]).

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	《工业绿色发展规划（2016-2020 年）》(2016) ("改进化肥、己二酸、硝酸、己内酰胺等生产工艺，减少工业生产过程氧化亚氮的排放 [Improve the production processes of fertilizer, adipic acid, nitric acid, caprolactam and other industries, and reduce the emissions of N_2O in the industrial production process]").	
Natural Carbon Sinks	The *13th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development* 《国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》 doesn't explicitly mention carbon sinks. However, it did include one chapter on improving ecological protection and restoration, which could contribute to preserving and restoring the natural carbon sinks. State Council, *13th Five-Year Work Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Control* 《"十三五"控制温室气体排放工作方案》(2016) ("碳汇能力显著增强……增加生态系统碳汇。加快造林绿化步伐,推进国土绿化行动，继续实施天然林保护、退耕还林还草、三北及长江流域防护林体系建设、京津风沙源治理、石漠化综合治理等重点生态工程；全面加强森林经营，实施森林质量精准提升工程，着力增加森林碳汇。强化森林资源保护和灾害防控，减少森林碳排放。到 2020 年，森林覆盖率达到 23.04%，森林蓄积量达到 165 亿立方米。加强湿地保护与恢复，稳定并增强湿地固碳能力。推进退牧还草等草原生态保护建设工程，推行禁牧休牧轮牧和草畜平衡制度,加强草原灾害防治，积极增加草原碳汇,到 2020 年草原综合植被盖度达到 56%。探索开展海洋等生态系统碳汇试点 [To significantly enhance the carbon sinks… Increase the ecological carbon sink. Accelerate the pace of afforestation and greening, promote the greening of the country, continue to preserve natural forest, convert farmland back to forest and grassland, and construct the three-Northern and Yangtze River basin protective forest systems, control the source of blowing sand in Beijing and Tianjin,	*Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035* 《国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和 2035 年远景目标纲要》(2021) ("提升生态系统碳汇能力 [Enhance the carbon sink capacity of the ecosystem]"). This is also linked to the 14th Five-Year Plan chapter on ecosystem protection, which focuses on a number of areas, including improving the ecological safety system; building a system of nature reserves; and perfecting ecological protection compensation mechanisms.

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	comprehensively manage stone desertification and implement other key ecological projects; comprehensively strengthen forest management, implement precisive forest quality improvement projects, and strive to increase forest carbon sinks. Strengthen the protection of forest resources and disaster prevention and control, and reduce forest carbon emissions. By 2020, the forest coverage rate shall reach 23.04% and the forest stock shall reach 16.5 billion cubic meters. Strengthen wetland protection and restoration, and stabilize and enhance the carbon sequestration capacity of wetlands. Promote grassland ecological protection projects such as discontinuing grazing on some grasslands; implement the systems of grazing ban, grazing rotation and grass-animal balance; strengthen grassland disaster prevention and control, and actively increase grassland carbon sinks. By 2020, the comprehensive vegetation cover of grassland shall reach 56%. Develop pilot projects of ocean and other ecosystem carbon sinks]"). National Forestry Administration (now "National Forestry and Grassland Administration"), *13th Five-Year Action Points on Forestry Response to Climate Change*《林业应对气候变化"十三五"行动要点》(2016) present an overview of key targets and action items for China to increase its forest carbon sink during the 13th five-year period. This document provides "by 2020, forest land holdings shall reach 312.3 million hectares, forest area shall increase by 40 million hectares from the baseline in 2005, forest coverage shall reach more than 23%, forest stock shall reach more than 16.5 billion cubic meters, wetland area shall not be less than 800 million mu [亩], more than 50% of manageable sandy land shall be treated, total carbon stock of forest vegetation shall reach about 9.5 billion tonnes, and the carbon sequestration capacity of forest and wetland ecosystems shall be continuously improved."	

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	Key actions set forth in this document focus on areas including increasing forestry carbon sinks, reducing forestry emissions, enhancing forestry adaptation, strengthening science and technology support, strengthening carbon sink measurement and monitoring, exploring forestry carbon sink trading, and promoting international exchange and cooperation. National Development and Reform Commission and State Oceanic Administration, *13th Five-Year Plan on National Marine Economic Development* 《全国海洋经济发展"十三五"规划》(2017) ("充分发挥海洋碳汇作用,启动蓝色碳汇行动 [Fully exploit the role of ocean carbon sinks and launch the blue carbon sink action]"). National Forestry Administration (now "National Forestry and Grassland Administration"), National Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Finance, *13th Five-Year Implementation Plan on National Wetland Protection* 《全国湿地保护"十三五"实施规划》(2016) ("在当前工业排放仍然面临居高不下的情况下，必须通过国家层面的规划，进一步加强湿地保护与恢复，充分发挥湿地重要的"碳汇"功能，为我国应对气候变化、增汇减排和履行国际公约拓展新的空间 [In the current situation where industrial emissions are still high, it is necessary to further strengthen the protection and restoration of wetlands through national-level planning, and fully exploit the important "carbon sink" function of wetlands, in order to expand the new space for China to respond to climate change, increase carbon sinks, reduce emissions and contribute to international treaty compliance.]"). State Council, *13th Five-Year Plan on Poverty Alleviation* 《"十三五"脱贫攻坚规划》 (2016) ("探索碳汇交易、绿色产品标识等市场化补偿方式 [Explore market-based compensation	

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	methods such as carbon sink trading and green product labeling]").	