

**ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation**  
**(2016-2020)**

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China  
Environmental Authorities of ASEAN Member States

## Table of Contents

1.	Background.....	1
	1.1 ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation & Regional Sustainable Development.....	1
	1.2 New Progress of Environmental Protection in China and ASEAN .....	1
2.	Review of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation.....	2
	2.1 Adoption of ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation (2009-2015) .....	3
	2.2 Adoption of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013) .....	3
	2.3 Adoption of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015) .....	3
	2.4 Establishment of the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center .....	4
	2.5 Organizing ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum .....	4
	2.6 Launching and Implementing ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program.....	5
	2.7 Promoting cooperation on Biodiversity and ecological conservation .....	6
	2.8 Advancing cooperation on environmentally sound technology and industry .....	6
	2.9 Conducting joint policy research .....	7
3.	Objectives and Principles of Cooperation.....	7
	3.1 Objectives of Cooperation .....	7
	3.2 Principles .....	8
4.	Areas of Cooperation .....	8
	4.1 Policy Dialogue and Exchange.....	8
	4.2 Cooperation on Environmental Data and Information Sharing .....	8
	4.3 Cooperation on Environmental Risk Assessment and Management .....	8
	4.4 Cooperation on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation.....	9
	4.5 Promoting Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development .....	9
	4.6 Cooperation on Environmentally Sustainable Cities .....	10
	4.7 Environmental Education and Public Awareness.....	10
	4.8 Institutional and Human Capability Building.....	11
	4.9 Joint research.....	11
5.	Implementation Arrangements.....	11
	5.1 Institutional arrangement.....	11
	5.2 Funding mechanism.....	12
	5.3 Forms of cooperation.....	12

## **1. Background**

### **1.1 ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation & Regional Sustainable Development**

1. In the context that environmental degradation becomes a big challenge to the economic and social development in the world, sustainable development is widely recognized as development strategy by the international community. Enhancing environmental cooperation at national, regional and international levels is vital for countries to achieve sustainable development goals.
2. Since the organization of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the international community has actively carried out cooperation on sustainable development and the cooperation witnessed remarkable progress. In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro (Rio + 20 Conference) adopted the outcome document entitled “The Future We Want”, which sets the direction and targets for the development and cooperation in the future. Given that the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will reach its end in 2015, consideration of a post 2015 development agenda is underway.
3. In the area of sustainable development cooperation, South-South cooperation among developing countries received increasing attention from the international community. As an important part of the efforts to promote global sustainable development, South-South cooperation for sustainable development presents great importance and faces unprecedented opportunities.
4. The developing countries face various challenges in the field of sustainable development, such as inequitable development both within and among countries, environmental pollution and ecological degradation, lack of funds and technologies, and insufficient institutional and human capacity to address the environmental problems. The international financial crisis, climate change, food and energy shortage and intensive natural disasters cause even more difficulties for developing countries to realize sustainable development.
5. As the most dynamic and diversified region in the world, Asia-Pacific region has witnessed rapid economic growth and partial achievement of MDGs over the past decades. However, the region is still home to a huge poor population. Their livelihood relies on the goods and service provided by sound environment and ecosystem. Pursuing sustainable development is particularly important for this region.
6. Strengthening ASEAN-China environmental cooperation will benefit developing countries in this region by enhancing environmental quality and conservation of natural ecosystem, thereby contributing to the improvement of economic development quality, people’s welfare, and the achievement of long-term development goals.

### **1.2 New Progress of Environmental Protection in China and ASEAN**

7. Both China and AMS are developing countries, facing similar problems such as environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation together with rapid growth of economy, growth of population, acceleration of industrialization and urbanization. To tackle the challenges, China and AMS have adopted a series of effective policies in combination with various measures, and made remarkable progress in promoting green and sustainable development.
8. In 2013, the Chinese government decided to comprehensively deepen the reform, by pushing forward the systemic and institutional reforms for environmental protection, promoting ecological civilization with the aim to build a “Beautiful China”. The initiatives include acceleration of the establishment of the ecological civilization system, improvement of the administration of territorial management, and resources conservation

and environmental protection.

9. In April 2014, the Revision of the Environmental Protection Law was ratified by the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of China. There are some critical breakthroughs in the revised "Environmental Protection Law", e.g. setting of the responsibilities of the governments at different levels for environmental protection, environment and economy related policies, classification of ecological function zones, delineation of ecological red lines, environmental supervision, monitoring and regulation, environmental information disclosure, encouragement of public participation, environmental public interests litigation, accountability, etc. It provides a solid legal safeguard to the environmental protection of China in the future.
10. The ASEAN Community building efforts have experienced important progress. In environment sector, progress has been made in the following 11 priority areas of cooperation as outlined in ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2009-2015:
  - (a) addressing global environmental issues;
  - (b) managing and preventing transboundary environmental pollution;
  - (c) promoting sustainable development through environmental education and public participation;
  - (d) promoting Environmentally Sound Technology (EST);
  - (e) promoting quality living standards in ASEAN cities/ urban areas;
  - (f) harmonizing environmental policies and databases;
  - (g) promoting the sustainable use of coastal and marine environment;
  - (h) promoting Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity;
  - (i) promoting the sustainability of freshwater resources;
  - (j) responding to Climate Change and addressing its impacts;
  - (k) promoting Forest Sustainable Management.
11. Key programmes include implementation of ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy including the five-year International Fund for Agricultural Development – Global Environment Facility (IFAD-GEF) project on rehabilitation of peatland forests in Southeast Asia, implementation of ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan, development of ASEAN Guidelines on Eco-schools, and implementation of ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme and ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City Award Programme.

## **2. Review of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation**

12. China and ASEAN are close neighbours with common boundaries of mountains and rivers, similar cultures and traditions. Since the establishment of China-ASEAN strategic partnership, notable progress has been recorded. The environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN supports regional social and economic cooperation and helps deepen the mutual understanding and friendship among China and AMS. Following economic and social development in China and ASEAN, environmental protection has become a priority area in the ASEAN-China cooperation.
13. Building a resource-conserving, environmentally friendly society is a common goal for China and AMS. Protecting the environment, reducing environmental pollution, and curbing ecological deterioration through strengthened cooperation serve the common interests of China and AMS. In 2003, China and ASEAN signed Joint Declaration of the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the People's Republic of China on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, which emphasized to strengthen

cooperation through “more exchanges in science and technology, environment, education, culture, personnel”, and enhance “mutual cooperation mechanism in these fields”.

14. In November 2007, at the 11<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-China Summit, then Chinese Premier Mr. Wen Jiabao proposed to set up the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and formulate cooperation strategy. In 2009, ASEAN and China formulated and adopted the “ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015”, setting the goal, principles and six cooperation priority areas. In 2010, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China established the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center. In 2011, ASEAN and China formulated and adopted “ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013)”, and in 2013 they formulated and adopted “ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015)”.
15. Under the framework of cooperation strategy and its action plan, ASEAN and China have implemented various cooperation activities including cooperation on high-level policy dialogues, ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program, biodiversity and ecological conservation, environmental industry and technology, and joint research, etc. The environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN contributes to the enhancement of South-South environmental cooperation.

### **2.1 Adoption of ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation (2009-2015)**

16. In 2009, the Minister of Environmental Protection of China and ASEAN Environment adopted “ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation (2009-2015)”. The overall objective of the Strategy is to strengthen ASEAN-China cooperation on agreed priority areas of environmental protection by taking a coordinated and step-by-step approach with a view to achieve environmental sustainability in the region.
17. During the period of the implementation of the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation (2009-2015), the environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN focused on six priority areas as follows :
  - (a) public awareness and environmental education
  - (b) environmentally sound technology, environmental labeling and cleaner production
  - (c) biodiversity conservation
  - (d) environmental management capacity building
  - (e) cooperation on environmental goods and services
  - (f) global environmental issues

### **2.2 Adoption of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013)**

18. In 2011, China and ASEAN developed and adopted the “ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013)”. The actions outlined in the Action Plan included conducting high level policy dialogue on environmental cooperation, launching and implementing the ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program, cooperation on biodiversity and ecological conservation, promotion of the environmental industry and technology exchange, and conducting joint research. National focal points were appointed for the implementation of the action plan. The China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and the Environmental Division of the ASEAN secretariat were responsible for coordination and implementation.

### **2.3 Adoption of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015)**

19. To further implement cooperation strategy and strengthen ASEAN-China environmental cooperation, after the

expiration of the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013) in 2013, China and ASEAN held the “Seminar on ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation: Review and Prospect” in April 2013, and agreed to formulate a new action plan. Consensus was reached on the content of the new action plan during the seminar.

20. In 2013, China and ASEAN jointly formulated and adopted “ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015)”. The content of the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015) included: strengthening policy dialogue on environmental cooperation by organizing ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum; continuing implementation of the ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program; strengthening cooperation on biodiversity and ecological conservation, environmental industries and technology; and developing ASEAN-China Environmental Outlook.

#### **2.4 Establishment of the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center**

21. With the approval of the Chinese Government, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China launched the establishment of the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center in March 2010. H. E. Mr. Zhou Shengxian, then Minister of Environmental Protection of China, H. E. Dato’ Misran Karmain, then Deputy Secretary General for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, and H. E. Mr. Hu Zhengyue, then Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of China inaugurated the establishment of the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center in May 2011.
22. As an open platform to promote environmental cooperation among China and AMS, the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center has the mandate to do the following:
  - (a) serving as a Focal Point for environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN;
  - (b) providing support to the government agencies both in China and in AMS for developing cooperation strategy/plan on environment;
  - (c) playing the key roles and providing technical support on coordination and implementation of the programs and projects;
  - (d) facilitating the dialogues on environment and development policy, including the proposed China - ASEAN environment ministerial level meeting and other high level environmental exchange activities;
  - (e) promoting of the cooperation on environmental technology, business community and the exchanges between public and private sectors;
  - (f) conducting joint policy study on selected key issues in the region, and providing the policy recommendations to the policy makers; and
  - (g) developing the partnership with all interested countries and international organizations and building up the network to support the programs and activities jointly developed by China and ASEAN.

#### **2.5 Organizing ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum**

23. ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum is an important platform for China and ASEAN to conduct high level policy dialogue, and promote pragmatic cooperation and exchanges. The forum is focused on ASEAN-China environmental issues of common concern, with the participation of policy makers, entrepreneurs, academicians and experts from China, AMS, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations, etc.
24. In October 2011, the first ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum was held in Nanning, China. Representatives from the ASEAN secretariat, environmental authorities of AMS, Minister of Environmental

Protection of China, local environmental departments, research institutions and enterprises, as well as international organizations and partners such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific, and the Asian Development Bank participated in the Forum. The Forum themed “Innovation and Green Development” was one of the events of the 8th China-ASEAN Expo.

25. In September 2012, the second ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum was held in Beijing, China, with the participants from China, AMS and their embassies in China, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, UNEP, Secretariat of United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Asian Development Bank, World Conservation Union, Fauna Flora International, World wildlife Fund, etc. The theme of the Forum was “Biodiversity and Regional Green Development”.
26. In September 2013, the third ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum was held in Guilin, Guangxi province, with participants from China, AMS, international organizations and partners such as UNEP, the United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank, etc. The theme of the Forum was “Building up Partnership for Regional Green Transformation”. It was one of the events for the 10th anniversary of China-ASEAN strategic partnership, and also an important activity of the 10th China-ASEAN Expo.
27. In September 2014, the fourth ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum themed “National Strategy and Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development: New Challenges and New Opportunities” was held in Nanning, Guangxi province, with the participants from China, AMS, international organizations and partners.

## **2.6 Launching and Implementing ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program**

28. The ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program, officially launched in October 2011, is one action identified in the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013), in the area of public awareness and education. The program has three components, namely Green Innovation (capability building for government decision makers), Green Pioneer (awareness and education for youth) and Green Entrepreneur (establishment of partnership among enterprises for green development).
29. In order to implement the cooperation strategy, under the framework of ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program, ASEAN and China implemented following activities:

- (a) Capacity building for policy makers

Green Envoys Program (GEP) has offered capacity building projects to decision makers from AMS via forums and workshops to meet the demands of green development and regional cooperation. Several projects have been conducted for this purpose, namely the Workshop on Environmental Enforcement in Beijing in April 2011, the Workshop on Green Economy and Environmental Management in Beijing in July 2012, the Workshop on Green Economy & Urban Environmental Management in Beijing in April 2013 and the Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment in May 2014. Participants came from relative governmental departments, academies and international organizations from both China and AMS.

- (b) Environmental education and public awareness for youth

GEP has attached great importance to the special role of the public awareness and participation by youth and has made a lot of efforts in this area, such as the Youth Seminar on Green Development in May 2012 in Beijing, the Youth Seminar on Green Economy and Ecological Innovation in September 2012 in Beijing, and the Youth Seminar on Green School in July 2013 in Beijing. GEP is also active in ASEAN+3 Youth

Environment Forum hosted by ASEAN. Participants from both China and ASEAN member countries have been involved in GEP. Moreover, GEP boosts the construction of the cooperation network among regional youth for more public participation and higher awareness.

(c) Platform and partnership building

Besides support from institutions like Asian Development Bank, Center for Environmental Education and Communications of Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, UNEP, GIZ, WWF, Science, Technology, and the Environment Partnership Centre (Ministry of Education, Brunei), Green Commuting Fund and Beijing Normal University, etc., GEP has developed a good relationship with environmental administrations both from China and AMS since its launch, as well as ASEAN Secretariat and other relevant institutes.

## **2.7 Promoting cooperation on Biodiversity and ecological conservation**

30. Biodiversity conservation is one of the priorities identified by the Strategy 2009-2015. Supported by Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and the ASEAN secretariat, China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity have developed the “ASEAN-China biodiversity and ecological protection cooperation plan”. The project aims to support China and AMS to increase capacity to develop and implement policies, plans and actions of biodiversity and ecological conservation. Under the project, ASEAN and China carried out the personnel exchanges, held the ASEAN-China seminar on biodiversity conservation cooperation, and developed "Case studies on China–ASEAN biodiversity and ecological conservation” which was published in 2013.
31. With the support of the UNEP and in collaboration with ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center organized the "Workshop on ASEAN-China implementation of biodiversity conservation strategy and Aichi target capacity building" and "Seminar on China - ASEAN biodiversity conservation practice " in Kunming, China in July 2013. Representatives from China, AMS, UNEP, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Secretariat of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Conservation, International Union for Conservation of Nature, and Fauna Flora International (FFI) attended the events.
32. With the support of UNEP, the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity together with international experts are developing the “ASEAN-China policy instruments and practices of cooperation on biodiversity conservation” which was completed in 2014.
33. With the recognition of the challenges of achieving Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Target, South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity should be enhanced to complement North-South and triangular cooperation. This cooperation and the Multi-Year Plan of Action represent vital tools for China and ASEAN countries to enhance effective implementation through technology support and capacity building.

## **2.8 Advancing cooperation on environmentally sound technology and industry**

34. Environmentally sound technology and industry is one of the priority areas identified in the “ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Cooperation Strategy”. Along with deepening regional economic integration and the emphasis on environmental problems, environmental technology and industry cooperation will play an important role in the future.
35. In 2012, with the support of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and the ASEAN Secretariat,



CAEC developed the "ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry" which aims to provide a roadmap for China and the ASEAN to strengthen cooperation in environmentally sound technology and industry. The actions outlined in the framework include setting up a network for environmentally sound technology and industrial cooperation, establishing a service platform, and establishing demonstration base, and developing pilot projects, etc.

36. In October 2013, Premier Li Keqiang proposed to establish a China-ASEAN Demonstration Base for Environmental Technology and Industry cooperation as an initiative for China-ASEAN environmental industry cooperation at the 16th China-ASEAN Summit. In May 2014, the Conference on China-ASEAN Environmental Industry Cooperation was held by the Ministry of Environmental Protection in Yixing, China, supported by ASEAN Secretariat and AMS. The ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry was launched and the China-ASEAN Demonstration Base for Environmental Technology and Industry Cooperation (Yixing) was inaugurated at the conference.

## **2.9 Conducting joint policy research**

37. China and ASEAN are working together to prepare the China-ASEAN Environment Outlook as required by the Action Plan. The ASEAN-China Environment Outlook is designed to analyze and assess the status and future development trend of cooperation on the environment and development between China and ASEAN from a regional perspective, to provide necessary knowledge, experience and tools for deepening environmental cooperation and further promoting regional sustainable development. The ASEAN-China Environment Outlook themed "Towards Green Development" emphasizes the evaluation of green development status in China and ASEAN, analyses major problems facing China and ASEAN in respect to environment and development, and summarises the main policies & measures and best practices for promoting green development by China and ASEAN, as well as provides policy recommendations on green development.
38. The application submitted by China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center for support from China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund was approved. In February 2014, the kick-off meeting for China-ASEAN Environment Outlook project was held in Beijing, attended by ASEAN Secretariat representatives, members of core panels (including ASEAN, Chinese and international experts), and representatives from relevant international institutions. This meeting agreed on the outline and framework of the report, and defined the overall orientation, division of tasks, and timeline. This ASEAN-China Environment Outlook is due to be completed in 2015.

## **3. Objectives and Principles of Cooperation**

### **3.1 Objectives of Cooperation**

39. The overall objective of the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation (2016-2020) is to strengthen ASEAN-China cooperation in priority areas of environmental protection by taking a coordinated and integrated approach with a view to achieving environmental sustainability in the region. The specific objectives of the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation (2016-2020) are as follows:
  - (a) enhancing high-level policy dialogue with focus on environmental issues of common concern to increase understanding, enhance cooperation and secure the harmonization of interests of ASEAN and China;
  - (b) Enhancing dialogue and cooperation on environmental protection;
  - (c) improving capacity for national and regional environmental management through sharing knowledge and

- experiences and implementing joint actions;
- (d) enhancing cooperation on priority areas, improving effectiveness and quality of cooperation, and developing good practices for regional and South-South<sup>1</sup> environmental cooperation; and
- (e) supporting ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision.

### **3.2 Principles**

- 40. The principles for guiding ASEAN-China environmental cooperation are as follows:
  - (a) taking coordinated and integrated steps to address global and regional environmental issues by taking into account obligations under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), as well as national circumstances and development status;
  - (b) conducting cooperation and dialogue on an equal position within the mandate and responsibilities of environmental authorities; and cooperation is based on the principles of mutual benefits, consultation and consensus.

## **4. Areas of Cooperation**

### **4.1 Policy Dialogue and Exchange**

- 41. Objective:

To provide various platforms for China and ASEAN environmental policy makers to exchange views on major regional environmental issues, to share environmental management experience, to improve cooperation by taking joint actions, and to carry out the consensus reached by China and ASEAN leaders.
- 42. Activities:
  - (a) organizing ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum; and
  - (b) organizing ASEAN-China Environment Ministers Meeting at an appropriate time.

### **4.2 Environmental Data and Information Management**

- 43. Objective:

To enhance ASEAN and China's capacity to collect, process and utilize environmental data and information.
- 44. Activities:
  - (a) developing ASEAN-China joint platform on environmental information sharing, a cooperation initiative made at the 17<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-China Summit;
  - (b) conducting knowledge and experience sharing on environmental information and data, by taking into account the possibility of harmonization of environmental standards; and
  - (c) conducting capacity building activities on collection, processing, and use of environmental information and data.

### **4.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

- 45. Objective:

To enhance ASEAN and China's capacity in the field of environmental impact assessment through knowledge and experience sharing.
- 46. Activities:
  - (a) conducting capacity building cooperation on EIA; and

---

<sup>1</sup> South-South Cooperation is a term generally used to describe the exchanges of resources, technology and knowledge between developing countries

(b) conducting joint research on environmental impact assessment and management.

#### **4.4 Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation**

47. Objective:

To further develop and implement the ASEAN-China Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation in collaboration with ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, so as to improve China and AMS capacity and consciousness in developing policies, strategies or action plans with regard to biodiversity conservation, implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international obligations, and promoting the conservation, management and sustainable use of biological resources.

48. Activities:

- (a) sharing experience on ecological protection in both urban and rural areas and carrying out cooperation on demonstration projects;
- (b) enhancing capacity for biodiversity protection to contribute to poverty alleviation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- (c) promoting cooperation on priority biodiversity conservation areas such as ASEAN Heritage Parks;
- (d) promoting cooperation on marine environmental protection areas such as mangrove reserve, coastal zone planning, coral reefs restoring and marine litter pollution control;
- (e) exploring the potential of biodiversity and strengthening monitoring of the current ecologic conservation and demonstration cooperation;
- (f) Promoting collaboration on scientific research in areas such as land-based pollution management and climate change research;
- (g) Conducting study on policy tools and practices of biodiversity and ecological conservation. Such studies would include but not limited to:
  - (i) The Economic of Ecosystem services and Biodiversity;
  - (ii) Fair and equitable sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
  - (iii) Management and eradication of invasive alien species;
  - (iv) Private sector engagement;
  - (v) Awareness raising for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its component; and
- (h) Enhancing capacity to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets

#### **4.5 Promoting Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development**

49. Objective:

To implement the ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry by building up a platform for information exchange, conducting demonstration projects and developing joint research on environmental technology, in support of the 10-Year Framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

50. Activities:

- (a) Implementing ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry;
- (b) Strengthening communication and cooperation among government agencies, entrepreneurs, research

institutes, researchers and associations in environmental protection industry between China and AMS by organizing conference on China-ASEAN environmental industry cooperation regularly and creating a platform for sharing experience and promoting technology transfer among enterprises in China and ASEAN;

- (c) Conducting collaborative research on environmental technology pollution prevention and treatment, and carrying out related training projects;
- (d) Continuing to promote demonstration bases and exploring appropriate equipment and cooperation methods for AMS by selecting specific cooperation projects and trying to conduct bilateral technological cooperation between China and specific AMS;
- (e) Enhancing knowledge sharing in environmental labeling products certification, organic certification, good agriculture practice attestation, and other mechanisms such as green supply chain to promote sustainable consumption and production; and
- (f) Promoting bilateral cooperation on environmental labeling to establish China-ASEAN Environmental Labeling Alliance for green trade development.

#### **4.6 Environmentally Sustainable Cities**

##### **51. Objective:**

Improving the capability in promoting environmentally sustainable cities in China and ASEAN including small and growing urban areas through knowledge and experience sharing as well as network and partnership building.

##### **52. Activities:**

- (a) conducting knowledge and experience sharing on urban ecological conservation to promote ecologically friendly urban development;
- (b) strengthening cooperation on sustainable production and consumption in the context of urbanization;
- (c) conducting cooperation on environmentally sound treatment and disposal of urban waste with linkage to the ASEAN Clean Air, Clean Water and Clean Land Initiative;
- (d) promoting cooperation on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and on environment-friendly and climate resilient cities, which supplement activities under the ASEAN Action Plan on Joint Response to Climate Change (AAP-JRCC) under the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC);
- (e) developing Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) model cities through public and multi-partner participation;
- (f) promoting cooperation with linkage to ASEAN ESC Model Cities programme;
- (g) Promoting the use of certificates and awards as incentive measures; and
- (h) Promoting a network to share knowledge and experiences on urban forestry/ forest management.

#### **4.7 Environmental Education and Public Awareness**

##### **53. Objective:**

Enhancing ASEAN-China public awareness of environmental protection through exchanges and cooperation between environmental education institutions as well as relevant government agencies and civil society of China and AMS, supporting the implementation of the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan (AEEAP) 2014-2018.

##### **54. Activities:**

- (a) continuously implementing Green Envoys Program (GEP) for more actions in personnel exchange, capacity building and policy dialogues;
- (b) setting up a platform for knowledge, know-how and good practices sharing for more public participation, through linkage with ASEAN Environmental Education Inventory Database;
- (c) supporting Eco-schools in AMS and developing the cooperation network among youth in China and AMS, encouraging discussion on emerging environmental issues and promoting linkage with other international youth network within the region for more knowledge sharing for joint efforts; and
- (d) mobilising resources among China and AMS for enhancing the implementation of environmental education and public awareness nationwide.

#### **4.8 Institutional and Human Capability Building**

##### 55. Objective:

To enhance capacity of environmental management in China and AMS through various means under GEP.

##### 56. Activities:

- (a) strengthening comprehensive training for environment management personnel and enhancing capacity for policy formulation on environmental economics and environment and health;
- (b) providing a platform for sharing experience on enforcement of environmental laws and relevant legislations; and
- (c) conducting mutual visits and personnel exchanges of environment management personnel to improve their capacity for environment management in China and AMS.

#### **4.9 Joint research**

##### 57. Objectives:

To promote communication and exchange and capacity building among scholars and think tanks in order to forge green think tanks in China and ASEAN.

##### 58. Activities:

- (a) developing and releasing the China-ASEAN Environment Outlook; and
- (b) carrying out studies on global and regional emerging environmental and development issues of common concern in China and ASEAN, and sharing the outcome of the studies through existing ASEAN-China cooperation mechanism in order to provide targeted, scientific and information-based policy recommendations for policymakers;

### **5. Implementation Arrangements**

#### **5.1 Institutional arrangement**

- 59. The Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and the environmental authorities of AMS will provide guidance and supports for implementation of the strategy.
- 60. The environmental authorities of China and AMS will keep each other informed of their respective focal points for the implementation of the strategy.
- 61. The China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and the Environment Division of ASEAN Secretariat shall take charge of coordination and communication for the implementation of the strategy.
- 62. The China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center shall serve as the main implementation agency of the strategy, in collaboration with its ASEAN counterpart institutions to develop plans of actions and milestones to

implement the activities identified in the strategy.

## **5.2 Funding mechanism**

63. The funding source and other support source for the implementation of the strategy include but are not limited within the following:
  - (a) ASEAN-China cooperation fund;
  - (b) other funds provided by the government of China;
  - (c) support in cash or in kind provided by China and AMS on voluntary basis;
  - (d) funds donated by international partners or third countries; and
  - (e) funds donated by private sector.
64. The fund will be used to support the implementation of the strategy or other cooperation activities agreed by the two sides.

## **5.3 Forms of cooperation**

65. The cooperation can be conducted in accordance with ASEAN and China's laws, rules, regulations, national policies and practices as well as the needs and funding availabilities.
66. The emphasis of the cooperation particularly the capability building activities should be placed on the lesser developed countries in accordance with Initiative for ASEAN Integration.
67. The cooperation will take various forms by taking a long term and programmatic approach.
68. AMS and China will encourage wider and deeper participation of local organizations into ASEAN-China environmental cooperation.

**ASEAN-CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION**  
**ACTION PLAN**  
**(2016-2020)**

Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China  
Environmental Authorities of ASEAN Member State

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. Background and Objective .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>II. Plan of Actions.....</b>	<b>14</b>
1. Policy Dialogue and Exchange .....	14
2. Environmental Data and Information Management .....	15
3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).....	15
4. Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation.....	16
5. Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development .....	17
6. Environmentally Sustainable Cities .....	17
7. Environmental Education and Public Awareness .....	18
8. Joint Research .....	19
<b>III. Implementation of the Action Plan.....</b>	<b>19</b>
1. Institutional Arrangement .....	19
2. Partnership .....	20
3. Resources and Funding Support.....	20
4. Review of the Implementation.....	20
<b>ANNEX I.....</b>	<b>21</b>



## **I. Background and Objective**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China have been paying great attention to the environmental protection, one of the priority areas under the ASEAN-China cooperation framework. With the leaders' support and under the joint efforts of environment authorities, environmental cooperation between ASEAN and China has witnessed steady and rapid development over the past decade.

The environmental cooperation between ASEAN and China taking the form of "South-South cooperation" constitutes an important mechanism to promote sustainable development through regional cooperation which is seen as an effective way to reach the goals set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2003, ASEAN and China signed the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, in which ASEAN and China committed to "further activate exchanges in science and technology, environment, education and culture as well as personnel exchanges and improve cooperation mechanisms in these areas".

At the 11th China-ASEAN Summit in Singapore in 2007, ASEAN and China agreed to develop a strategy on environmental cooperation. In 2009, ASEAN and China adopted the "China-ASEAN Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015" (herein after referred to as the Strategy 2009-2015). In 2010, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China established the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center (CAEC). In 2011, ASEAN and China adopted "ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2011-2013)" (Action Plan I), followed by "ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2014-2015)" (Action Plan II) adopted in 2013.

Under the framework of cooperation strategy 2009-2015 and its action plans, ASEAN and China have implemented the following cooperation activities:

- Organization of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum. The Forum was organized annually from 2011 to 2015, respectively with the theme of "Innovation for Green Development", "Biodiversity and Regional Green Development", "Building up Partnership for Regional Green Transformation", "National Strategy and Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Development: New Challenges and New Opportunities" and "Policy Dialogue and Workshop on Environmentally Sustainable Development".
- Launch and implementation of the China-ASEAN Green Envoys Program. The Program was launched in 2011. Under the framework of this program, seminars and workshops on green development and environmental management were organized.
- Cooperation on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation. CAEC and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) jointly developed the Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation. The Phase I and II have been successfully implemented. In addition, in collaboration with ACB and UNEP, CAEC implemented the project on "Strengthening the Capacity of South East Asian Countries for the Development and Implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 & Aichi Targets" with the support of the China Trust Fund in UNEP.
- Cooperation on environmental industry and technologies. ASEAN and China developed and launched the "ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry". The

“China-ASEAN Demonstration Base for Environmental Technology and Industry Cooperation (Yixing)” was inaugurated in 2014.

- Joint research activities. China and ASEAN are working together to prepare the China-ASEAN Environment Outlook themed “Towards Green Development”.

In May 2016, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and ASEAN Environmental Authorities adopted “ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation (2016-2020)” (herein after referred to as the Strategy 2016-2020). The overall objective of the Strategy 2016-2020 is to strengthen ASEAN-China cooperation in priority areas of environmental protection by taking a coordinated and integrated approach with a view to achieving environmental sustainability in the region. During the period of the implementation of the Strategy 2016-2020, the environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN will be focused on nine priority areas as follows:

- (a) Policy Dialogue and Exchange
- (b) Environmental Data and Information Management
- (c) Environmental Impact Assessment
- (d) Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation
- (e) Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development
- (f) Environmentally Sustainable Cities
- (g) Environmental Education and Public Awareness
- (h) Institutional and Human Capability Building
- (i) Joint research

To ensure the continuity of cooperation and implement of the Strategy 2016-2020, ASEAN and China agree to develop this "ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2016-2020)" (herein after referred to as the Action Plan III), with the aim to provide guidance to ASEAN and China to cooperate in the priority areas for the next five years.

The overall objective of this ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan 2016-2020 is to operationalize the ASEAN-China Strategy on Cooperation on Environmental Cooperation 2016-2020 in support of the ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment (ASPEN) and the national environmental strategies of China and ASEAN Member States (AMS).

## **II. Plan of Actions**

### **1. Policy Dialogue and Exchange**

The objective of policy dialogue and exchange is to provide various platforms for Chinese and ASEAN environmental policymakers to discuss major regional environmental issues, share environmental management experiences, promote cooperation through joint actions, and carry out the consensus reached by China and ASEAN leaders. The high-level policy dialogue will be conducted through the organization of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum and ASEAN-China Environment Ministerial Meeting.

#### **1.1 ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum**

The ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum will serve as an important platform for environmental policymakers exchange views on strategic and emerging global and regional environmental issues, with the aim of promoting pragmatic environmental cooperation between China and ASEAN and enhancing regional environmental governance and within China and AMS. The Forum aims to generate policy recommendations on environmental protection and cooperation to support efforts by China, individual AMS and the ASEAN region as a whole. These recommendations will be reported to ASEAN Plus Three.

The Forum will focus on specific areas in the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Cooperation and is planned to involve government officials, entrepreneurs, experts and other stakeholders from China, AMS, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The senior-officials Forum will be organized biennially during the period from 2016 to 2020, with workshops/seminars to be held at the interval of the Forum.

## **1.2 ASEAN-China Environment Ministerial Meeting**

ASEAN-China Environment Ministers Meeting (EMM) is to be a high-level dialogue mechanism for ASEAN-China environmental cooperation, to be attended by environmental ministers of AMS and China, the Secretary-General of ASEAN, and their senior officials.

China and ASEAN may explore the possibility to convene the 1st ASEAN-China EMM by 2020 at an appropriate time, probably back-to-back with ASEAN Plus Three EMM to discuss environmental issues of common concern.

## **2. Environmental Data and Information Management**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to enhance ASEAN and China's capacity to collect, process and utilize environmental data and information to support the achieving of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by taking advantage of existing environmental data and information networks/platforms in this region.

### **2.1 ASEAN-China Joint Platform on Environmental Information Sharing**

ASEAN and China will jointly develop an implementation plan and establish the ASEAN-China Joint Platform on Environmental Information Sharing, which is targeted to enter into operation in 2017.

China and ASEAN will work together to develop and maintain the Joint Platform, share environmental information and data and conduct capacity building, knowledge and experience sharing activities on the collection, processing, and the use of environmental information and data. Relevant activities will be organized to discuss issues such as information and data management and the use of the information and data for the ASEAN-China Environment Outlook and progress reports for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to enhance ASEAN and China's capacity in the field of environmental impact assessment through knowledge and experience sharing. The cooperation on environmental impact assessment will be conducted through the Capacity Building Programme on Environmental Impact Assessment.

#### **3.1 Capacity Building Programme on Environmental Impact Assessment**

The capacity building programmes will be implemented for environmental officials, technicians and professionals from AMS and China with particular attention to the local needs, in order to enhance their capacity on strategic and project-based environmental impact assessment.

China and ASEAN will organize workshops and training courses, and conduct joint research and transfer of technology on environmental impact assessment and management in ASEAN and China.

### **4. Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to improve China's and AMS's capacities and consciousness in developing policies, strategies or action plans with regard to biodiversity conservation, promote the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international obligations, and promote the conservation, management and sustainable use of biological resources. The cooperation in this area will be conducted through the implementation of the ASEAN-China Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation in collaboration with ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and in support of ASPEN and the ASEAN Working Group on Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (AWGNBC).

#### **4.1 ASEAN-China Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation**

China and ASEAN will continue to jointly develop and implement the ASEAN- China Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation.

With the participation of ACB, the Cooperation Plan aims to enhance the capacity of China and ASEAN in addressing specific biodiversity and ecological conservation issues, such as: access and benefit sharing of genetic resources; ecological conservation and management for coastal wetlands; mangrove conservation; peatland management; economics of ecosystem services and biodiversity; land-based pollution management; management and eradication of invasive alien species; management of natural reserve areas including ASEAN Heritage Parks; and ecologically friendly urban development.

In this area, China and ASEAN will conduct cooperation activities such as workshops, seminars, personnel exchange, scientific research, field visits and pilot projects.

The cooperation plan should support the governments of AMS and China to develop and implement national strategies and action plans for achieving internationally agreed goals and targets, including Convention on

Biological Diversity, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and Nagoya Protocol, etc.

## **5. Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to accelerate the growth of green industry and green development by building up platforms for information exchange, conducting demonstration projects and developing joint research on environmental technology, in support of the 10-Year Framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10FYP). The cooperation in this area will be conducted through the implementation of the ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry.

### **5.1 ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry**

The Framework provides a road map for China and ASEAN to enhance cooperation on environmentally sound technology and industry in areas such as pollution prevention and treatment, wastewater treatment, environmentally sound treatment and disposal of urban waste, low-carbon and environmentally sound technologies and other areas that may be so agreed by China and AMS by building upon existing networks of cooperation, developing service platforms and pilot projects, organizing conferences on industry cooperation, and conducting joint research on environmental technologies.

Through the Framework, it is hoped that there will be greater exchange and cooperation on environmental industrial policies, technical standards and environmental products between China and ASEAN organizations and enterprises.

To further expand the ASEAN-China network of environmentally sound technology & industry cooperation, cooperation mechanisms such as website platform, E-magazines and match-making activities between suppliers and providers would be implemented.

To boost the development of environmental industries in China and AMS, existing cooperation platforms such as the China-ASEAN Demonstration Base for Environmental Technology and Industry Cooperation (Yixing) and other established platforms in China and AMS, and new platforms such as the China-ASEAN Demonstration Base for Environmental Technology and Industry Cooperation (Wuzhou) and “The Belt and Road” Environmental Technology Exchange & Transfer Center (Shenzhen), are possible platforms to conduct exhibitions on environmental products and technology, technical trainings and pilot projects.

China and ASEAN will conduct cooperation activities on areas such as green supply chain and environmental labelling products certification (also known as “eco-labelling”) to promote sustainable consumption and production.

## **6. Environmentally Sustainable Cities**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to improve the capability in promoting environmentally sustainable cities in China and ASEAN including small and growing urban areas through knowledge and experience sharing as

well as network and partnership building. The cooperation in this area will be conducted through the China-ASEAN Partnership for Ecologically Friendly Urban Development.

### **6.1 ASEAN-China Partnership for Ecologically Friendly Urban Development**

The ASEAN-China Partnership for Ecologically Friendly Urban Development (ACPEC) aims to promote ASEAN-China cooperation and exchange on ecologically friendly urban development, so as to enhance the capacity of local governments on urban ecological and biodiversity conservation, improve municipal environment quality, and promote regional green and sustainable development.

Good environmental governance, active private sector engagement and public participation are vital to ecologically friendly and sustainable urban development. Through the ACPEC, China and ASEAN will conduct policy dialogues, knowledge and experience sharing and other activities to strengthen cooperation in areas such as sustainable production and consumption, environmentally sound treatment and disposal of urban waste, low-carbon and environmentally sound technologies, urban water management, climate change adaptation and mitigation and environmental education and public awareness.

In order to promote city-to-city cooperation and unite various stakeholders around the issue of ecologically friendly and sustainable urban development, China and ASEAN will explore the establishment of the China-ASEAN Eco-city Alliance (CAECA) as the implementation body of the CAPEC. The CAECA aims to provide a platform for local governments, enterprises, research institutions, NGOs and international partners to improve urban eco-system and environment management through knowledge and experience sharing. It will also explore the use of certificates and awards as incentive measures to promote the Partnership.

The linkage with the programmes of the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC) and other relevant initiatives such as ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Model Cities programme, and ASEAN Clean Air, Clean Water and Clean Land Initiative will be considered.

## **7. Environmental Education and Public Awareness**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to enhance public awareness on environmental protection through exchanges and cooperation between environmental education institutions as well as relevant government agencies and NGOs of China and AMS, in support of the implementation of the ASPEN and ASEAN Working Group on Environmental Education (AWGEE) Action Plan 2016-2025. The cooperation in this area will be conducted through the implementation of the ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program.

### **7.1 ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program (GEP)**

GEP consists of three components, namely Green Innovation (capability building for government decision makers), Green Pioneer (awareness and education for youth) and Green Entrepreneur (establishment of partnership among enterprises for green development). An upgraded version of GEP (GEP of the Silk Road on the sea) will be

provided for government officials including local officials, experts and scholars and the young in ASEAN and China, to further strengthen the personnel exchanges, enhance regional public awareness of environment protection, and improve regional environmental capacity.

The cooperation in this field will take various forms such as capacity building/training workshops, as well as other knowledge and information sharing activities to address the environmental issues faced by ASEAN and China.

A platform for knowledge, know-how and good practices sharing for more public participation will be set up, through linkage with ASEAN Environmental Education Inventory Database. Linkage and cooperation with the existing initiatives in ASEAN and China, such as ASEAN Eco-school Programme and China Green School, as well as other international youth network within the region will be sought to have greater effectiveness.

The personnel exchange activities for environment management between ASEAN and China, such as study visits and joint research assignments will be regularly organized under the framework of GEP.

## **8. Joint Research**

The objective of cooperation in this area is to promote communication and exchange and capacity building among scholars and think tanks in order to forge green think tanks in China and ASEAN. The cooperation on joint research will focus on be conducted through the further development of ASEAN-China Environment Outlook with different themes.

### **8.1 ASEAN-China Environment Outlook**

The ASEAN-China Environment Outlook will study major environmental issues of common concern, status and progress of environmental protection in ASEAN and China, and provide targeted, scientific and information-based policy recommendations for policymakers in ASEAN and China.

Experts from AMS, China and other countries, as well as from international organizations will be invited to participate in the preparation of the Report.

The second ASEAN-China Environment Outlook will be jointly prepared and published by China and ASEAN by 2020.

## **III. Implementation of the Action Plan**

### **1. Institutional Arrangement**

1.1 The Action Plan III will be implemented after the approval by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and the environmental authorities of AMS respectively. Progress of this Action Plan III's implementation will be reported to the ASEAN Plus Three Environment Ministers Meeting.

1.2 The Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and the environmental authorities of AMS and will provide guidance and support for the implementation of the Action Plan III.

1.3 The National Focal Points (NFPs) for the ASEAN-China environmental cooperation will supervise the implementation of the Action Plan 2016-2020, and be responsible for the communication and coordination between governments of AMS, Environmental Division (ED) of ASEAN Secretariat and the CAEC.

1.4 The ED of the ASEAN Secretariat, CAEC and AMS are responsible for operationalizing Action Plan III, including the development and implementation of the cooperation activities.

1.5 Local governments, enterprises and NGOs in AMS and China are encouraged to join and support the implementation of this Action Plan.

## **2. Partnership**

2.1 The ASEAN-China environmental cooperation is open to other countries and international organizations. Therefore, regional and international development organizations, as well as governments and institutions of third countries are welcome to support and participate in the ASEAN-China environmental cooperation.

The participation of private sectors is also important for the implementation of the Action Plan. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) will be strengthened in the cooperation.

## **3. Resources and Funding Support**

3.1 Major funding resources to support the implementation of the Action Plan include but are not limited to:

ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund

Funding support from international partners and third countries

Funding and in kind support provided from Chinese government

Funding and in kind support provided from governments of AMS

Funding support by private sectors

## **4. Review of the Implementation**

4.1 If it deems necessary, the two parties will carry out the mid-term review on the implementation of this Action Plan III and the Strategy 2016-2020 in 2018, and make amendments to this Action Plan III based on the review result.

4.2 Final review on the implementation of this Action Plan III and the Strategy 2016-2020 will be carried out in 2020 to have an overall examination of the implementation of this Action Plan and the Strategy 2016-2020.



4.3 The reviews will be organized by the CAEC in collaboration with the ED of the ASEAN Secretariat and with the participation of NFPs of AMS and China.

## ANNEX I

### Timeframe for the Implementation of the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Action Plan (2016-2020)

Actions		Timeframe
Action 1: Policy Dialogue and Exchange	Action 1-1: ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum	2016, 2018, 2020
	Action 1-2: Seminars and workshops at the interval of the forums	2017, 2019
	Action 1-3: ASEAN-China Environment Ministers Meeting	By 2020
Action 2: Environmental Data and Information Management	Action 2-1: ASEAN-China Joint Platform on Environmental Information Sharing	
	Action 2-1-1: Establishment of the Joint Platform	2017
	Action 2-1-2: Maintain the operation of the Joint Platform and organization of cooperation activities	2017-2020
Action 3: Environmental Impact Assessment	Action 3-1: Capacity building on environmental impact assessment by organizing workshops and training courses, and conduct joint researches and transfer of technology	2017-2020
Action 4: Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation	Action 4-1: ASEAN-China Cooperation Plan on Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation	
	Action 4-1-1: Conduct workshops, seminars, personnel exchange, scientific research, field visits and pilot projects to address specific issues	2016-2020
Action 5: Environmental Industry and Technology for Green Development	Action 5-1: ASEAN-China Cooperation Framework for Environmentally Sound Technology and Industry	
	Action 5-1-1: Promote exchanges and cooperation on environmental industrial policies, technical standards and environmental products	2016-2020
	Action 5-1-2: Further expand the ASEAN-China network of environmentally sound technology & industry cooperation, through the website platform, E-magazine, and various match-making activities on environmentally sound technology	2016-2020
	Action 5-1-3: Conduct exhibition on environmental products and technology, technical trainings and pilot projects by taking advantage of existing and establishing new cooperation platforms	2016-2020

	Action 5-1-4: Conduct cooperation activities on areas such as green supply chain and environmental labelling products certification (also known as “eco-labelling”)	2016-2020
Action 6: Environmentally Sustainable Cities	Action 6-1: China-ASEAN Partnership for Ecologically Friendly Urban Development	
	Action 6-1-1: Conduct policy dialogues, knowledge and experience sharing and industrial cooperation activities on eco-friendly and sustainable urban development, sustainable production and consumption, environmentally sound treatment of urban waste, low-carbon and environmentally sound technologies, climate change adaptation and mitigation and environmental education and public awareness.	2016-2020
	Action 6-1-2: Explore the establishment of the China-ASEAN Eco-city Alliance (CAECA)	2017
Action 7: Environmental Education and Public Awareness	Action 7-1: ASEAN-China Green Envoys Program(GEP)	
	Action 7-1-1: Conduct capacity building/training workshops, exchange of experts, as well as related knowledge and information sharing	2016-2020
	Action 7-1-2: Set up a platform for knowledge, know-how and good practices sharing for more public participation	2017
	Action 7-1-3: Personnel Exchange activities	2017-2020
Action 8: Joint Research	Action 8-1: ASEAN-China Environment Outlook	By 2020