



中国-东盟环境保护合作中心
China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center

生态环境部对外合作与交流中心
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Expert Views at ASEAN-China Roundtable Dialogue on Climate Investment and Finance: Climate Resilience & Green and Low-carbon Development (II)

From October 25 to 26, 2021, "ASEAN-China Roundtable Dialogue on Climate Investment and Finance: Climate Resilience & Green and Low-carbon Development" was held in Nanning City, Guangxi, as a parallel session of ASEAN-China High-level Forum on Green and Sustainable Development & ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Forum 2021. The dialogue was hosted by China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center / Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, and Department of Ecology and Environment of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, under the auspices of the ASEAN Secretariat and guidance from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China and the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Chen Liang, Head of Department of Ecology and Environment of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Li Yonghong, Deputy Director General of China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center / Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center, MEE, and Zhou Jun, Director of the Department of International Cooperation of MEE, attended the event and delivered remarks. The following is an excerpt from the presentations made by experts at dialogue.



XIONG Wei
Great China Corporate Coverage COO
Deutsche Bank

At least six conditions should be met in order to ensure a successful implementation of enterprises' ESG strategies: (1) High-level attention. The formulation and implementation of a sustainable development strategy from the overall perspective of the enterprise can ensure its execution, making a smoother process, achieving higher efficiency and less reinventing the wheel. (2) Linking to performance. Through performance evaluation, enterprises are expected to play a positive role in ESG. (3) Breaking-down of goals. Long-term ESG goals must be divided into short-term targets, and establish a corresponding periodic assessment mechanism. (4) Implementation of responsibilities. In order to deliver the ESG goals, enterprises must refine the objectives and assign specific responsibilities to individuals. (5) Giving full play to respective advantages. The setting of ESG goals needs to consider the advantages of enterprises, rather than blindly imitating those set by others. (6) In line with the mainstream. Enterprises' own ESG goals also need to be consistent with international mainstream systems, such as the United Nations 2030 SDGs and the specific targets of the Paris Agreement, so that the behavior of enterprises as micro-subjects can meet market expectations and realize the overall transformation of enterprise ESG.

Nabil Haque
Research Fellow and Platform Manager of Aid Atlas
Stockholm Environment Institute



Today I mainly want to share with you SEI's recently developed platform of Aid Atlas. It is an online platform that helps public and private sectors to explore how development finance is being provided, where it is going, and what it is being used for, which is a very useful tool for users and can improve the transparency and convenience of utilizing international development funds. At present, we have set up sections related to environmental protection and climate change on the platform, enabling an online access to and a timely update of all countries' development cooperation investment in environmental protection, energy, transportation infrastructure, etc. Meanwhile, hopefully through this platform, we can provide users with more knowledge sharing, to further understand the follow-up influence and focus of international development cooperation funds.



LI Yan
GREENPEACE China Chief Representative

Among the host countries that China participated in overseas energy investment, developing countries account for 80%. Most of them have relatively weak energy industrial foundations, low energy sustainability, and still in the process of urbanization and industrialization, facing outstanding problems of imbalance and insufficiency in "power access" and "per capita clean energy access". In speeding up their process of urbanization and industrialization, these host countries are faced with fast-grown energy demands. However, limited by the socioeconomic foundation and resource endowment, it's difficult for them to rely on their own strength to independently develop the renewable energy industry. In strengthening the cooperation in renewable energy, China and the host countries could optimize their resources, share opportunities and renewable energy development results across the globe, and accelerate the eradication of energy poverty. Meanwhile, the construction of a green and low-carbon global energy governance system would be stepped up to promote sustainable development.

As China announced no more overseas coal-fired power projects, and the global climate change process continued to intensify, renewable energy, such as wind and solar power, will inevitably become key areas in the overseas investment market in the future. China's investment in photovoltaic and wind power in the host countries can not only bring clean and green energy supply to local, but also additional benefits like environmental improvement, economic investment increase, and employment promotion, providing a strong support to advance the low-carbon transformation of economic and energy structure, promote a green and fair recovery and the realization of sustainable development goals such as fair access to energy.



LI Yanan
Program Manager
Belt and Road Environmental Technology Exchange
and Transfer Center (Shenzhen)

Cities carry more than half of the world's population, contributing to 80% of GDP and consuming 67% of the world's energy, as well as producing over 70% of greenhouse gas emissions. As of September 2019, a total of 102 cities around the world have pledged to achieve net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.

Shenzhen, as China's first member city of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, led the country in carbon emission level, and has basically formed its own low-carbon development model. Currently, it's also entering a period of peak carbon emissions, which have achieved a weak decoupling with GDP. Based on the comparison between Shenzhen and international mega-cities in reducing carbon emissions, Shenzhen mainly adopts measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by promoting industrial transformation and upgrading, improving the energy efficiency of the manufacturing industry, increasing financial support, and strengthening the management of key carbon emission units.

In analyzing the case of Shenzhen, it is not hard to find that the city's low-carbonization was displayed in an all-round way, from the system (guarantee), energy (base), economy (structure), society (methods) to technological development (support), each link playing its critical role in carbon dioxide emissions reduction. This is an effective path for China and ASEAN countries to learn from in reducing emissions and achieving carbon neutrality.

WANG Sudan
Senior Economist
China Machinery Engineering Corporation



China Machinery Engineering Corporation (CMEC) installed waste heat boilers and steam turbine generators for the three original cement production lines of Thailand's TPI Company from 2006 to 2010. Power was generated by absorbing the steam heat carried by the high-temperature flue gas extracted from the cement kiln. All power generation was used for its own use in power plants and cement plants. After the project was in completion and put into operation, it has greatly reduced the amount of electricity purchased by the owner from the grid and created large economic benefits. In January 2015, TPI Thailand signed the contract of the project with us, the TPIPP waste-to-energy plant, Phase II, Thailand, which is now completed and also enjoyed very good results.

Through the analysis of the two phases of the project, from the perspective of the enterprise, the sustainable development of the city is not just a duplicate of infrastructure, or an accumulation of tons of projects, but from dots to lines, more of a systematic integration and comprehensive management, involving big data and information sharing. Such a sustainable development requires a variety of systematic and dynamic supplies. To ultimately make a city's low-carbon transformation happen, it requires companies to adapt to urban development through systemic changes, to coordinatively solve the problems of garbage, sewage, and air pollution, and to comprehensively manage the city's landscapes, forests, fields, lakes and grasses, etc.

WANG Peng
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Climate change and air pollution are closely related. Only by “collaboration” can we solve both complex issues. Improving air quality and mitigating climate change have a duplicate effect. On November 3, 2019, Premier Li Keqiang attended the 22nd ASEAN-China Summit in Bangkok, Thailand. He said, the China-ASEAN Collaborative Action on Climate Change and Air Quality Improvement shall be launched. In the latest *Framework of ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2025*, climate change and air quality improvement are set as one of the most important priorities. In this context, some progress has been made, in policy dialogue, capacity building, cooperation demonstration, and joint research.

In terms of future work, first, after fully understanding that tackling climate change and improving air quality is a systematic project, we need to strengthen relevant strategic connections and regional top design; second, identification of key issues and cooperation in key areas should be enhanced. The root of climate change and air pollution lies in energy. In regards to development, we need to promote cooperation of low-carbon clean energy at the regional level; and third, we need to strengthen collaboration, innovation and cooperation in governance and development, such as reinforcing ties in the supply chain of green industries and green finance in the ASEAN region.

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China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center is committed to implementing China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Strategy and promoting China-ASEAN exchange and cooperation in the field of environment. It is an important platform of foreign environmental cooperation.