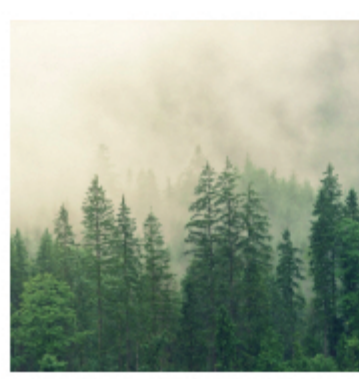


Global Governance and Ecological Civilization



Planting new forests is part of but not the whole solution to climate change

June 22nd, PHYS.org - The large-scale planting of new forests in previously tree-free areas, a practice known as afforestation, is hailed as an efficient way to remove excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere—a so-called natural climate solution. But a new study led by a Colorado State University biology researcher finds that the carbon-capture potential of afforestation may be overestimated. These results, based on over 11,000 soil samples taken across control and afforested plots in northern China, indicate that natural climate solutions alone are not enough to meet global climate mitigation goals. [FULLARTICLE](#)



More animals added to China's conservation list

June 24th, CGTN - China's top conservation authority recently proposed a new list of wild animals that are under State priority conservation — the first time the list has been overhauled since 1988 — and has started to collect public opinion on the issue. Released on Friday by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs, the list is part of China's efforts to enhance regulations on wildlife protection. [FULLARTICLE](#)

Green Urbanization and Environment Improvement



Tencent's 'smart city' seen as model for post-coronavirus China

June 24th, Reuters - Chinese tech giant Tencent is creating a "smart city" that utilises technology to put people and the environment first, a model that could be applied to other urban developments after the coronavirus. More than 500 smart cities are being built across China, according to government data, equipped with sensors, cameras, and other gadgets that can crunch data on everything from traffic and pollution, to public health and security. Smart cities are a part of China's plan to spur growth amidst a global economic downturn, authorities said in March. [FULLARTICLE](#)



China enhances efforts to restore biodiversity of Yangtze River

June 4th, China Daily - The Yangtze, which stretches over 6,300 km, boasts rich and complex terrains and climate along its basin and has one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world. Since 2016, protecting the environment of the Yangtze, rather than large-scale development, has become the focus of the country's river development plans. China in 2019 unveiled an action plan to protect and restore the Yangtze River with goals including eliminating more than 90 percent of "black and odorous" water bodies in cities at or above the prefectural level in the Yangtze River Economic Belt by the end of 2020. [FULLARTICLE](#)

Innovation, Sustainable Production and Consumption



China eases green rules for petrol-electric hybrids, giving makers space to manoeuvre

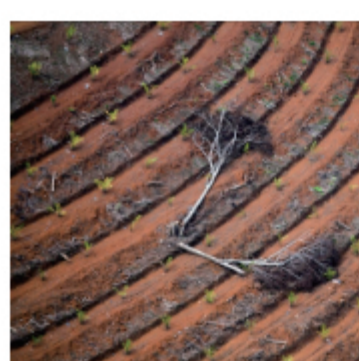
June 21st, Reuters - China has some of the world's strictest rules regarding the production of fossil-fuel vehicles, as it battles unhealthy levels of air pollution in its crowded cities. Those rules have pushed both domestic and international automakers including Tesla and Volkswagen to spend billions of dollars on the development and production of new energy vehicles (NEVs), such as all-electric, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. Plug-in hybrid technology differs from that of petrol-electric hybrid vehicles. [FULLARTICLE](#)

Green Energy, Investment and Trade



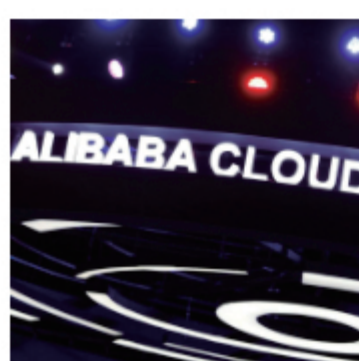
China's energy law could help address the Belt and Road's climate impact

June 22nd, chinadialogue - China's energy authority announced a public consultation for a draft energy law, setting the agenda for "green, low-carbon" production and a "safe and efficient" energy system. The draft law, which has been 13 years in the making, is an omnibus bill that seeks to unify China's diverse laws governing coal, renewables and energy conservation. A priority of the draft energy law is improving the regulation of energy exports and imports, including the management and import of "clean" and "advanced" energy technologies. [FULLARTICLE](#)



How to eliminate the deforestation risks of palm oil imported to China?

June 24th, chinadialogue - One of the main reasons forests are being cut down is to make way for the cultivation of commodity crops such as oil palm. The coronavirus outbreak may exacerbate the problem: a new policy briefing from the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation warns that the economic slump the pandemic is expected to cause may increase the felling of forests. Ranked by nation, China is the world's second-largest importer and third-largest consumer of palm oil, and relies entirely on imports for its supply. [FULLARTICLE](#)



Asian investors can green China's data power

July 2nd, Asia Times - Singaporean money has long been backing the rise of Chinese Internet giants. Temasek is investing in some of China's biggest tech companies, including Alibaba, Tencent, Meituan Dianping. While Singaporean money has played a significant role in propelling GDS into fame and profits, it now has a chance to help GDS become more climate friendly and shift toward 100% renewable energy. [FULLARTICLE](#)