

Reading

After learning about China's strides in wildlife conservation, we will now turn our attention to the nation's efforts concerning eco-restoration, pollution control, and green industry development. The following text introduces these efforts and initiatives (with various charts), demonstrating China's commitment to promoting ecological progress and building a beautiful China.



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¹ August 15 of the year 2023 is China's first National Ecology Day. This day was established to raise public awareness of environmental issues and bring about action to protect the planet.

² To meet the growing demand for a green environment and people's desire for a better life, China emphasizes that "A good ecological environment is the most accessible welfare for the people." Concerted efforts have been made to optimize green development through eco-environmental restoration, pollution prevention and control, as well as the development of the green energy industry.

Eco-environmental restoration

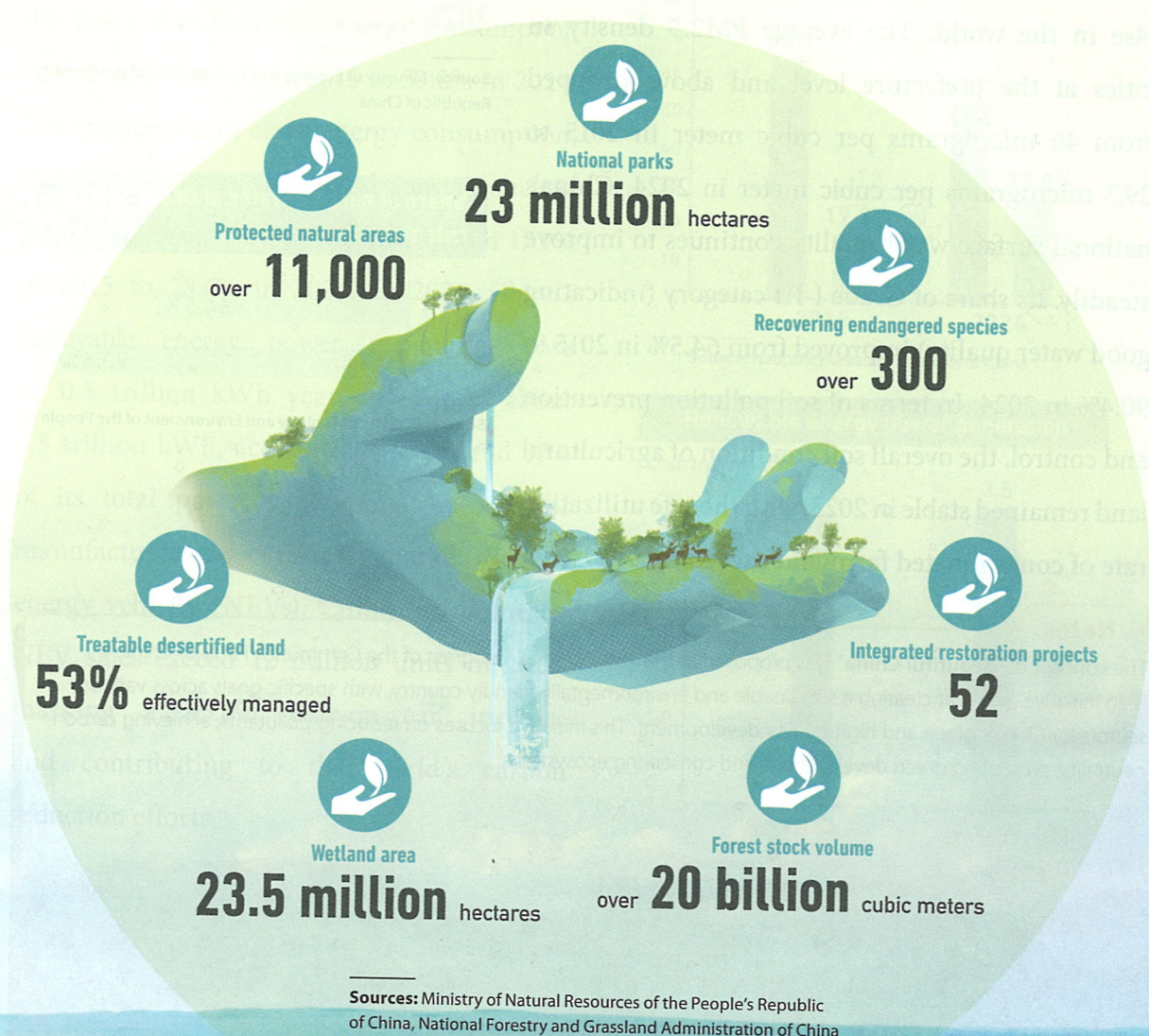
³ China has been consistently promoting natural conservation and restoration. It has created more than 11,000 protected natural areas, covering 18% of the country's landmass, with dedicated funding and management in place to conserve biodiversity. The first batch of national parks has been established, which spans a protected land area of 23 million hectares. Thanks to China's relentless efforts, over 300 endangered species are on the path to recovery. Significant progress has also been made in protecting and restoring ecosystems across mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, with 52 integrated restoration projects initiated and 6.7 million hectares of land restored as of 2023.

⁴ According to statistics released by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, by 2024, China's forest coverage rate had reached 25%, with a forest stock volume of over 20 billion cubic meters. China now has the largest area of planted forests in the world, and about



a quarter of the world's newly established green areas since the dawn of the 21st century are attributed to China. The wetland area now totals an impressive 23.5 million hectares, including 82 wetlands designated

as internationally important. Moreover, 53% of China's treatable desertified land has been effectively managed, demonstrating a steady effort to combat desertification and enhance land sustainability.

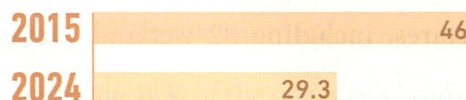


Pollution prevention and control

5 To create a pleasant living environment, China has launched a comprehensive campaign to protect blue skies, clear waters, and clean land. Its air quality has been improving at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world. The average PM2.5 density in cities at the prefecture level and above dropped from 46 micrograms per cubic meter in 2015 to 29.3 micrograms per cubic meter in 2024. China's national surface water quality continues to improve steadily. Its share of Grade I-III category (indicating good water quality) improved from 64.5% in 2015 to 90.4% in 2024. In terms of soil pollution prevention and control, the overall soil condition of agricultural land remained stable in 2023, with the safe utilization rate of contaminated farmland exceeding 91%.

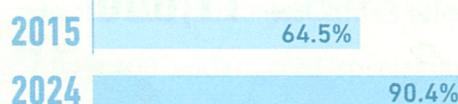
Average PM2.5 density in cities at the prefecture level and above

Unit: micrograms per cubic meter



Source: Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China

Share of surface water of Grade I-III category



Source: Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China

Notes

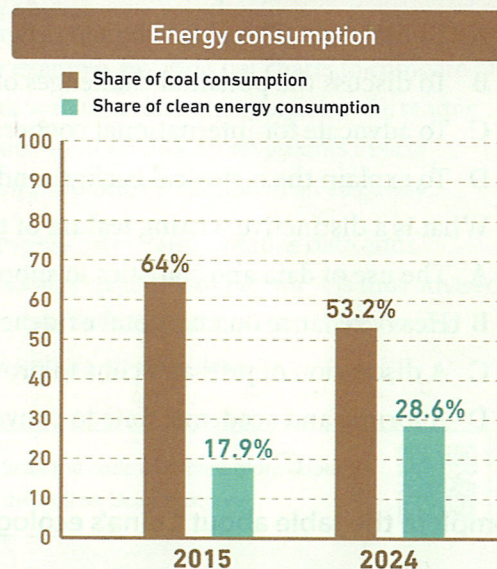
The concept of "Beautiful China" was proposed at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is an initiative aimed at creating a sustainable and environmentally friendly country, with specific goals across various sectors for China's green and high-quality development. This initiative focuses on reducing pollutants, achieving carbon neutrality, promoting green development, and conserving ecosystems.



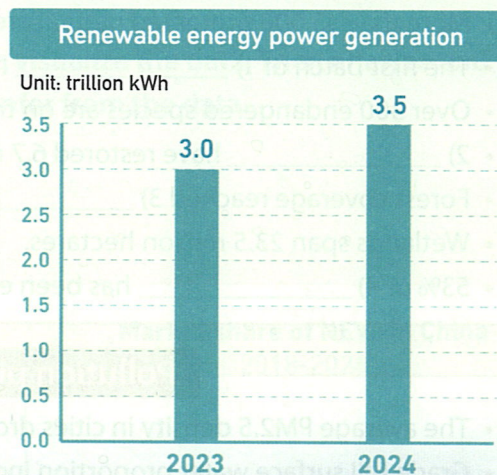
Tianchi Lake on Changbai Mountain, Jilin Province

Green industry development

- ⁶ Since 2012, China's energy structure has undergone a significant transformation, with the driving force shifting from traditional power sources to new energy. Specifically, the share of coal in total energy consumption decreased from 64% in 2015 to 53.2% in 2024. The proportion of clean energy consumption, including hydropower, wind power, nuclear power, and solar power, increased from 17.9% in 2015 to 28.6% in 2024. In 2024, China's renewable energy power generation rose by 0.5 trillion kWh year on year to about 3.5 trillion kWh, accounting for around 35% of its total power generation. As a major manufacturer and consumer market for new energy vehicles (NEVs), China saw domestic NEV sales exceed 12 million units in 2024, marking a 35.5% year-on-year increase and contributing to the world's carbon reduction efforts.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China



Source: National Energy Administration of China

- ⁷ China has made sustained efforts to advance its ecological civilization and enhance the quality of life for its people. Through the promotion of the Beautiful China Initiative, the nation is steadily moving toward a future where economic development and environmental protection coexist harmoniously, creating a greener and more sustainable home for all.