

# 2024 | 美丽中国在行动 Beautiful China in Action

当前，中国经济社会发展已进入加快绿色化、低碳化的高质量发展阶段，把建设美丽中国摆在强国建设、民族复兴的突出位置，加快推进人与自然和谐共生的现代化。一年来，全面推进美丽中国建设取得新的重要进展和明显成效。

At present, China's economy and society have entered a stage of high-quality development marked by faster progress in promoting green and low-carbon growth. In this context, the country has placed building a Beautiful China in a prominent position in building a great country and advancing national rejuvenation, and accelerated the advancement of modernization featuring harmony between human and nature. Over the past year, promoting the building of a Beautiful China in all respects has made new important progress and remarkable achievements.

## 全面推进美丽中国建设的战略部署

### Strategic plans for promoting the building of a Beautiful China in all respects

2024年1月11日，《中共中央 国务院关于全面推进美丽中国建设的意见》向社会发布，提出了持续深入推进污染防治攻坚、加快发展方式绿色转型、提升生态系统多样性稳定性持续性、守牢美丽中国建设安全底线、打造美丽中国建设示范样板、开展美丽中国建设全民行动、健全美丽中国建设保障体系等方面的具体任务。明确到2027年美丽中国建设成效显著，到2035年美丽中国目标基本实现，展望到本世纪中叶美丽中国全面建成等三个阶段的宏观目标。

On January 11, 2024, the *Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Promoting the Building of a Beautiful China in All Respects* were made public. The document outlines a range of specific tasks, including continuing and working harder to prevent and control pollution, accelerating the transition to green development, improving the diversity, stability and sustainability of ecosystems, ensuring safety in building a Beautiful China, setting good examples for building a Beautiful China, launching an all-nation effort to build a Beautiful China, and improving the guarantee system for building a Beautiful China. It also articulates the macro targets of three stages: building a Beautiful China will achieve notable results by 2027; the goals of the Beautiful China Initiative will be essentially met by 2035; and a Beautiful China will be built in all respects by the middle of the century.



## 美丽中国建设中长期目标

序号	重点领域	主要指标	2024 年进展情况	2027 年目标	2035 年目标
1	绿色低碳转型	大陆自然岸线保有率 (%)	—	—	不低于 35
2		生态保护红线	—	—	生态功能不降低、性质不改变
3		非化石能源占能源消费总量比重 (%)	—	—	进一步提高
4		碳市场	—	—	建成更加有效、更有活力、更具国际影响力
5		新增汽车中新能源汽车占比 (%)	40.9	45 左右	—
6		铁路货运周转量占总周转量比例 (%)	—	—	25 左右
7		能源和水资源利用效率	—	—	达到国际先进水平
8	污染防治攻坚	全国细颗粒物平均浓度 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	29.3	28 以下	25 以下
9		全国地表水水质优良比例 (%)	90.4	90 左右	—
10		近岸海域水质优良比例 (%)	83.7	83 左右	—
11		美丽河湖、美丽海湾建成率 (%)	—	40 左右	基本建成
12		受污染耕地安全利用率 (%)	—	94 以上	土壤环境风险得到全面管控
13		建设用地安全利用	—	得到有效保障	
14		地下水国控点位 I—IV 类水比例 (%)	77.9	—	80 以上
15		“无废城市”建设比例 (%)	—	60	实现全覆盖，东部省份率先全域建成“无废城市”，新污染物环境风险得到有效管控
16		固体废物产生强度	—	明显下降	—
17	生态系统和生物多样性保护	国家公园体系	—	—	基本建成
18		森林覆盖率 (%)	超过 25	—	26
19		水土保持率 (%)	72.83	—	75
20		自然保护地陆域面积占陆域国土面积的比例 (%)	—	—	不低于 18
21		典型生态系统、国家重点保护野生动植物及其栖息地	—	—	得到全面保护
22	应对气候变化	气候适应型社会	—	—	基本建成
23	美丽乡村建设	美丽乡村整县建成比例 (%)	—	40	基本建成

## Medium to Long-term Targets of Building a Beautiful China

S/N	Key Areas	Main Indicators	Progress in 2027	The 2027 Target	The 2035 Target
1	Green and low-carbon transition	Mainland natural coastline retention rate (%)	—	—	Not less than 35
2		Red lines for ecological conservation	—	—	Ensuring that ecological spaces do not lose ecological functions or change in character
3		Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption (%)	—	—	A further increase
4		Carbon market	—	—	Building a more efficient, dynamic and internationally influential carbon market
5		Proportion of new energy vehicles in new vehicles (%)	40.9	Around 45	—
6		Proportion of railway freight turnover in total turnover (%)	—	—	Around 25
7		Energy and water use efficiency	—	—	Reaching advanced international standards
8	Pollution prevention and control	National average concentration of fine particulate matters ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	29.3	Below 28	Below 25
9		Proportion of good-quality surface water nationwide (%)	90.4	Around 90	—
10		Proportion of offshore areas with good water quality (%)	83.7	Around 83	—
11		Proportion of beautiful rivers, lakes and bays built (%)	—	Around 40	Basically completed
12		Proportion of cropland that has been polluted used safely (%)	—	Above 94	Soil environmental risks will be fully controlled
13		Safe use of construction land	—	Effectively guaranteed	
14		Proportion of state-monitored water sections with groundwater quality meeting Grade I-IV standards (%)	77.9	—	Above 80
15		Proportion of zero-waste cities built (%)	—	60	100%: Eastern provinces will take the lead in building zero-waste cities across the region, and environmental risks of new pollutants will be effectively controlled
16		Intensity of solid waste generation	—	A significant decline	—
17	Ecosystem and biodiversity conservation	National park system	—	—	Basically completed
18		Forest coverage rate (%)	Exceeding 25	—	26
19		Water and soil conservation rate (%)	72.83	—	75
20		Proportion of land area of nature reserves in China's land area (%)	—	—	Not less than 18
21		Typical ecosystems, wild animals and plants under special state protection and their habitats	—	—	Fully protected
22	Climate change response	A climate-resilient society	—	—	Basically completed
23	Building a beautiful countryside	Proportion of cities completing the building of a beautiful countryside (%)	—	40	Basically completed

## 重点领域取得显著成效

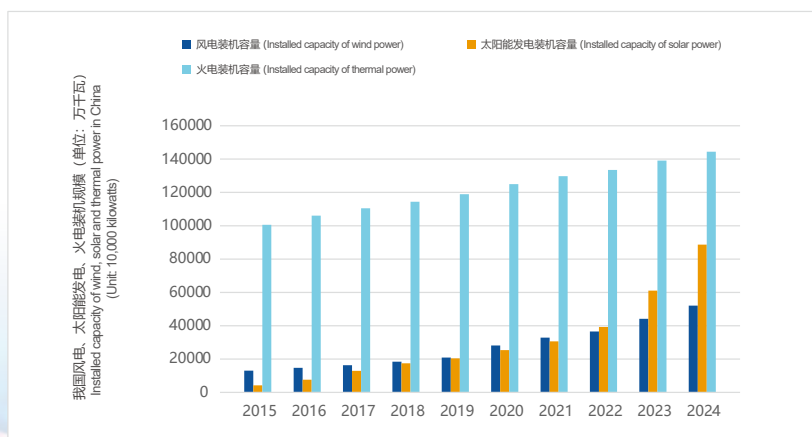
### Remarkable results in key areas

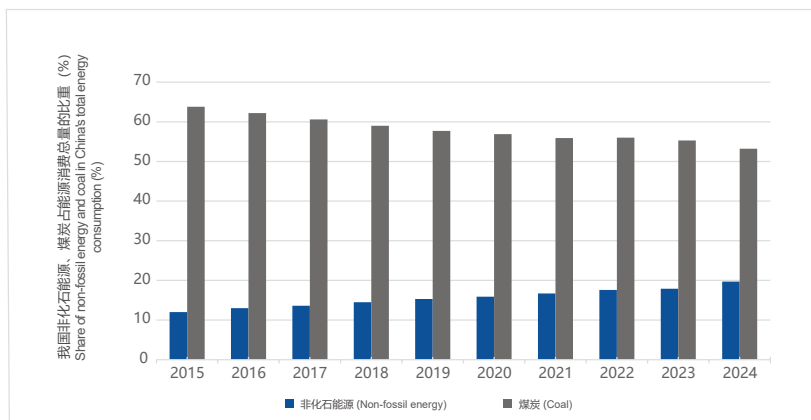
在习近平生态文明思想的科学指引下，中国各地区各部门扎实推进美丽中国建设各项任务，以高品质生态环境支撑高质量发展，人与自然和谐共生的现代化建设阔步向前。

Under the scientific guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization, China's various regions and sectors have been taking solid steps to advance the various tasks of building a Beautiful China, supporting high-quality development with a high-quality ecological environment, and marching forward toward modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature.

**绿色低碳转型扎实推进。**2024 年，中国绿色发展取得一系列新成绩，非化石能源占能源消费总量的比重比上年提高 1.8 个百分点，煤炭比重下降 1.6 个百分点，石油下降 0.5 个百分点，天然气上升 0.3 个百分点。新能源发电装机首次超过火电装机规模，风电、光伏装机合计超过 13 亿千瓦，提前 6 年完成在气候雄心峰会上承诺的“到 2030 年中国风电、太阳能发电总装机容量达到 12 亿千瓦以上”目标。

**Solid progress in green and low-carbon transition.** In 2024, China made a series of new achievements in green development, with the proportion of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption increasing 1.8% year-on-year, the proportion of coal consumption decreasing by 1.6%, the proportion of oil consumption declining by 0.5%, and the proportion of natural gas consumption rising by 0.3%. The installed capacity of new energy exceeded for the first time that of thermal power, and the combined installed capacity of wind and solar power exceeded 1.3 billion kilowatts, accomplishing the goals of "bringing its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts by 2030" as pledged at the Climate Ambition Summit six years ahead of schedule.

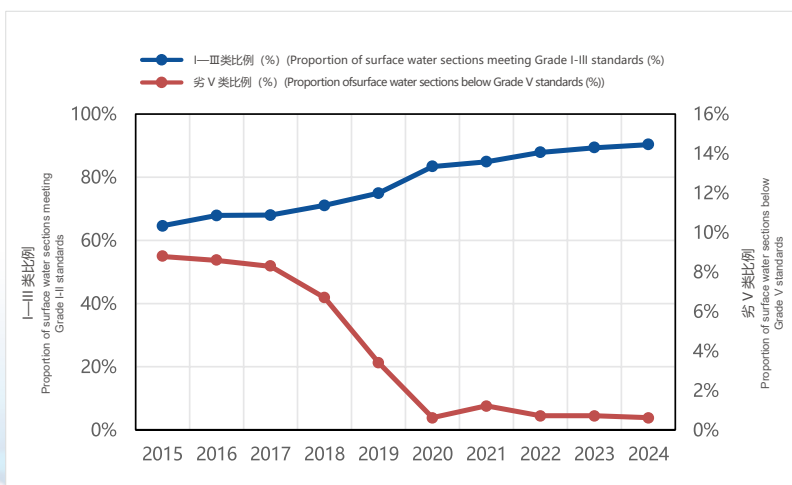
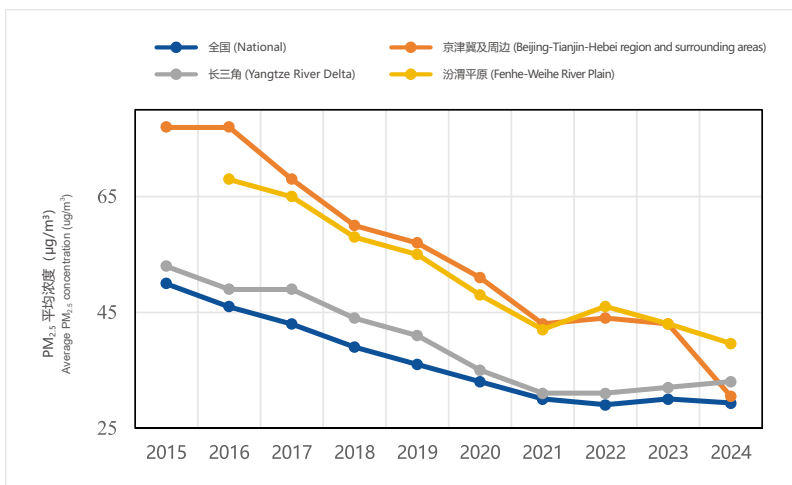
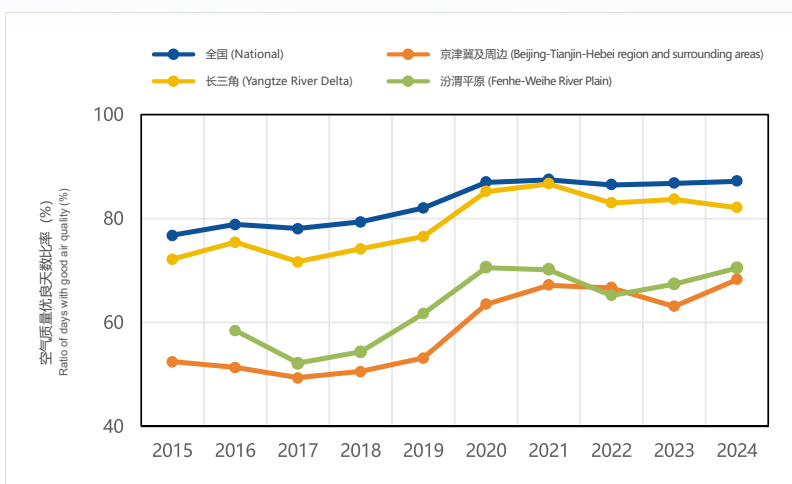


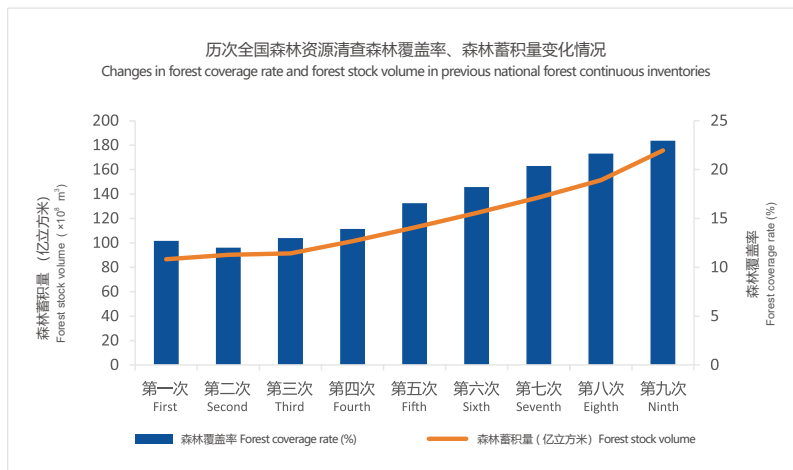


**生态环境质量持续改善。**2024 年，中国 PM<sub>2.5</sub> 浓度为 29.3 微克 / 立方米，同比下降 2.7%；重污染天数比例为 0.9%、同比下降 0.7 个百分点。地表水优良水质断面比例为 90.4%，同比上升 1.0 个百分点，首次超过 90%，长江干流连续 5 年、黄河干流连续 3 年全线水质稳定保持Ⅱ类。受污染耕地和重点建设用地安全利用得到有效保障。全国完成营造林 444.6 万公顷，种草改良 322.4 万公顷，治理沙化石漠化土地 278.3 万公顷，森林覆盖率超 25%，森林蓄积量超 200 亿立方米，成为全球增绿最快最多的国家，是新世纪全球“增绿”的主力军。

**Continued improvements in the environment.** In 2024, China's PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration was 29.3 μg/m<sup>3</sup>, down 2.7% year-on-year; the ratio of days with heavy pollution was 0.9%, a 0.7% reduction year-on-year. The proportion of water sections with good-quality surface water was 90.4%, a 1.0% increase year-on-year, above 90% for the first time. The water quality of the main stream of the Yangtze River remained at Grade II for five consecutive years, while that of the main stream of the Yellow River stood at Grade II for three consecutive years. The safe use of polluted cropland and land for key construction projects was effectively guaranteed. A total of 4.446 million hectares of afforestation has been completed nationwide, along with 3.224 million hectares of grassland improvement and 2.783 million hectares of desertification and rocky desertification control. With the forest coverage rate surpassing 25% and forest stock volume exceeding 20 billion cubic meters, China has become the fastest and largest contributor to greening worldwide, serving as the main driving force of green growth in the new century.







**现代环境治理体系逐步完善。**基本建立了全域覆盖的生态环境分区管控体系，实现了固定污染源排污许可全覆盖，推动监测数智化转型，建成全球规模最大的碳排放权交易市场，生态环境治理能力明显提升。中国展现出负责任大国的担当，为推动《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十九次缔约方大会取得最终积极成果提供了强大动能，推动达成“昆明—蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架”等一揽子里程碑意义成果，正式设立昆明生物多样性基金，牵头发起“昆蒙框架”实施倡议，成为全球环境治理和可持续发展的重要参与者、贡献者和引领者。

**Gradual improvement of the modern environmental governance system.** China has essentially established a nationwide system for region-specific environmental management, achieved full coverage of emission permits for stationary pollution sources, promoted the transition to intelligent monitoring, built the world's largest carbon trading market, and significantly enhanced its environmental governance capacity. China has fully played its part as a responsible major country by providing great momentum for securing positive outcomes from the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), promoting the conclusion of a package of milestone outcomes including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In addition, China has officially set up the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, and launched the implementation initiative for the GBF, thus becoming an important participant, contributor and leader in global environmental governance and sustainable development.

## 分级分类推进美丽中国建设走深走实

Measures covering different levels and categories to promote the building of a Beautiful China for in-depth and substantial results

全国上下全方位、多领域、多层次推动美丽中国建设实践与创新，形成了一批典型模式和示范样板，为开展“美丽系列”建设积累了丰富的实践经验。

All-round, multi-sector and multi-level measures have been taken across the country to promote the practice and innovation of building a Beautiful China, creating a group of typical models and good examples that provide rich hands-on experience for "Beautiful X" projects.

**美丽省域建设方面。**各省立足省域功能定位，发挥自身特色，加强设计，在“美丽系列”建设方面深入探索，打造各具特色的美丽中国建设样板。

**Beautiful Province projects.** Based on its functional positioning, each province has created a distinctive model for building a Beautiful China by giving rein to its own characteristics, strengthening design, and further exploring ways to implement the "Beautiful X" projects.



湖北神农架景区  
Shennongjia scenic spot in Hubei Province



湖北武汉东湖  
Donghu Lake in Wuhan, Hubei Province



河北崇礼草原天路<sup>1</sup>  
Grass Skyline in Chongli County, Hebei Province<sup>1</sup>



河北塞罕坝<sup>2</sup>  
Saihanba in Hebei Province<sup>2</sup>



黄河宁夏银川市贺兰段  
The Helan section of the Yellow River in  
Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region



宁夏贺兰山国家级自然保护区  
Ningxia Helan Mountain National Nature Reserve

<sup>1</sup> 图片来源 (Source): <https://finance.sina.com.cn/jjxw/2024-01-18/doc-inacxftk2007643.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> 图片来源 (Source): <https://finance.sina.com.cn/jjxw/2024-01-18/doc-inacxftk2007643.shtml>



**美丽城市建设方面。**福州市、吉林市等城市以自然生态为基础，融合推进城市治理、产业开发和生态保护，生动展示了绿水青山就是金山银山的实践创新，奋力打造人与自然和谐共生的中国式现代化城市范例。

**Beautiful City projects.** Cities such as Fuzhou and Jilin have been advancing the integrated development of urban governance, industrial development and ecological conservation based on natural ecosystems, vividly showcasing the innovative practice that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. These cities have set good examples of Chinese modernization featuring harmony between humanity and nature.



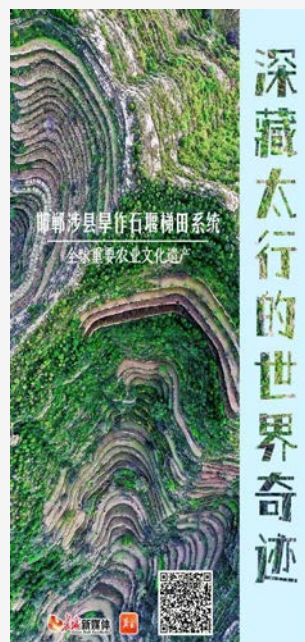
福建福州闽江之心<sup>3</sup>  
Heart of the Min River in Fuzhou, Fujian Province<sup>3</sup>



吉林北大湖滑雪度假区  
Beidahu Ski Resort in Jilin Province

**美丽乡村建设方面。**湖南常德鼎城区在推进农村人居环境整治过程中，充分保留乡村特色风貌，把广大农村建设成“无时不美景、无处不风光、人人皆幸福”的“和美”乡村。河北邯郸涉县因地制宜创新生产生活方式，推动旱作石堰梯田建设，为石灰岩山区的农业种植提供了很好的示范，彰显全球农业文化遗产独特价值。

**Beautiful countryside projects.** In Changde, Hunan Province, Dingcheng District has built the vast rural areas into a "harmonious and beautiful" countryside with "enchanted views at any time, fascinating scenery anywhere and happiness for all" by preserving the distinctive features of these areas in the process of promoting the improvement of rural living environments. In Handan, Hebei Province, Shexian County has innovated ways of production and life based on local conditions, and promoted the construction of a dryland stone terraced system, providing a good example for farming in limestone mountainous areas and demonstrating the unique value of the global agricultural heritage.



河北邯郸涉县旱作石堰梯田  
Dryland stone terraced system in Shexian County, Handan, Hebei Province

<sup>3</sup> 图片来源 (Source): <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/1KnCcrAW6zj5yoPysr84MA>



湖南谢家铺港中坪万亩粮食生产示范片  
The 10,000-mu grain production demonstration zone in  
Gangzhongping Village, Xiejiapu Town, Hunan Province



湖南草坪杜鹃湖幸福屋场  
Dujuan Lake Happy House Farm in Caoping Town, Hunan Province

**美丽河湖建设方面。**湖北省恩施土家族苗族自治州在着力推动生态保护、绿色发展、民生改善相统一，将带水河小流域打造成生态脆弱小流域治理样板、绿色低碳生产生活样板、统筹城乡融合发展样板。浙江省杭州市千岛湖打造全域“污水零直排区”，建成农业面源污染和水土流失防治综合示范区，建成全国首个湖库类水质水华预测预警系统，创新开发淳安全域智治平台“秀水卫士”，实现护一湖秀水，富一方百姓。

**Beautiful River/Lake projects.** In Hubei Province, Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is striving to integrate ecological conservation, green development and improvement of people's wellbeing, and building the small Daishui River watershed into a model of ecologically fragile small watershed management, a model of green and low-carbon production and lifestyles, and a model of integrated urban-rural development. In Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, Qiandao Lake (Thousand-Islet Lake) has evolved into a "non-direct sewage discharge area" and a comprehensive demonstration zone for the prevention and control of agricultural pollution from non-point sources and water and soil erosion. It has also established China's first water quality and bloom monitoring and warning system for lakes and reservoirs, and developed an intelligent water management platform across Chun'an County, which ensures lake protection while improving people's wellbeing.



湖北龙马风情小镇  
Longma Town in Hubei Province



浙江杭州千岛湖<sup>4</sup>  
Qiandao Lake in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 图片来源 (Source): [https://www.mee.gov.cn/home/ztbd/2023/mlhh2/yxal2/zj/202311/t20231113\\_1055786.shtml](https://www.mee.gov.cn/home/ztbd/2023/mlhh2/yxal2/zj/202311/t20231113_1055786.shtml)



**美丽海湾建设方面。**海南省三亚市蜈支洲岛坚持“在保护中开发、在开发中保护”和“蓝绿互动”可持续发展理念，在珊瑚礁生态系统健康发展、海洋生态修复、渔业资源养护和“无废细胞”建设方面取得了显著成效，为统筹生态保护和经济发展提供了一条值得借鉴的路径。福建省漳州市东山岛南门湾 - 马銮湾段，将优美自然风光与发展文旅产业有机结合，积极打造生态环境优美、生态系统健康、亲海空间充足的“公众亲海型”美丽海湾。

**Beautiful Bay projects.** In Sanya, Hainan, Wuzhizhou Island has achieved remarkable results in healthy development of coral reef ecosystems, marine ecological restoration, fishery resources conservation, and establishment of "zero-waste cells" in line with the sustainable development concepts of "placing equal emphasis on development and protection" and "interplay between green and blue space", providing a valuable path for integrating ecological conservation and economic development. In Zhangzhou, Fujian, the Nanmen Bay-Maluan Bay section of Dongshan Island has actively built a "publicly accessible" beautiful bay featuring scenic ecological environment, healthy ecosystems and easy access to the beach by organically integrating natural scenery into tourism development.



海南三亚蜈支洲岛<sup>5</sup>  
Wuzhizhou Island in Sanya, Hainan Province<sup>5</sup>



福建漳州东山湾<sup>6</sup>  
Dongshan Bay in Zhangzhou, Fujian Province<sup>6</sup>

**美丽细胞建设方面。**天津滨海新区探索“双碳”目标与乡村振兴有机融合路径，打造零碳小镇。上海徐汇区凌云街道梅陇三村积极探索基层环境治理新模式，打造零排放生态社区。山东省青岛港大力推进智慧、绿色港口建设，形成了一批适用于港口的的新能源应用技术与智慧港口管理方案，为未来港口绿色低碳发展提供新的参考方向。广东省广州市广汽埃安新能源汽车有限公司大力推进绿色低碳行动，打造业内领先零碳工厂。

**Beautiful Cell projects.** In Tianjin, Binhai New Area has explored ways to organically integrate carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals into rural revitalization, and built zero-carbon towns. In Shanghai, Meilongsan Village, a community in Lingyun Subdistrict, Xuhui District, has actively explored new models of grassroots environmental governance, and developed into a zero-emission eco-community. In Shandong Province, Qingdao Port has vigorously advanced the construction of a smart and green port, and developed a batch of new energy application technologies suitable for ports and smart port management solutions, providing a new reference for green and low-carbon development of ports in the future. In Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, GAC Aion New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd. has been energetically advancing green and low-carbon initiatives to build an industry-leading zero-carbon factory.

<sup>5</sup> 图片来源 (Photo credit): 蜈支洲岛旅游区 (Wuzhizhou Island Tourism Resort)

<sup>6</sup> 图片来源 (Source): [https://travel.sohu.com/a/589786806\\_121123843](https://travel.sohu.com/a/589786806_121123843)



天津滨海新区零碳小镇光伏项目

The PV project in a zero-carbon town in Tianjin Binhai New Area



天津滨海新区零碳小镇风电项目

The wind power project in a zero-carbon town in Tianjin Binhai New Area



山东青岛港自动化码头<sup>7</sup>

An automated terminal at Qingdao Port, Shandong Province<sup>7</sup>



广东广汽埃安新能源汽车有限公司高效光伏系统

Efficient PV system of GAC Aion New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.

中国不断探索、创新、总结美丽中国建设的新路径、新方法，协同推进降碳、减污、扩绿、增长，扎实有力推进污染防治攻坚战，加快发展方式绿色转型，不断厚植高质量发展的绿色底色，青山常在、绿水长流、空气常新渐成常态，为全球生态文明贡献东方智慧与绿色力量。

China continues to explore, innovate, and summarize new paths and new methods for building a Beautiful China, make concerted efforts to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution, pursue green development and boost economic growth, take concrete and vigorous measures to advance pollution prevention and control, and accelerate the transition to a model of green development, These efforts continue to lay a green foundation for high-quality development, allow green mountains, clear waters and fresh air to become the norm, and contribute Oriental Wisdom and green forces to global ecological civilization.

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<sup>7</sup> 图片来源 (Source): [https://www.cnr.cn/sd/tysd/20240515/t20240515\\_526705529.shtml](https://www.cnr.cn/sd/tysd/20240515/t20240515_526705529.shtml)