

# To-do Lists Set for Carbon Peaking Goal in Industrial Sectors

By LI Linxu

As the largest contributor to China's energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions, industrial sectors play a pivotal role in achieving the goals of carbon peaking and neutrality.

To speed up the sectors' green and low-carbon transition, an implementation plan was recently released by three government bodies including the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

Targeting the goal of carbon peaking, the plan laid out a detailed roadmap to cut emissions in industrial sectors.

By 2025, for industrial enterprises with an annual revenue of 20 million RMB or more, their energy consumption per unit of value-added is expected to drop by 13.5 percent from 2020.

Meanwhile, their carbon dioxide emissions per unit of value-added should decline faster than society as a whole.

Statistics show that the country's energy intensity, energy consumption per unit of GDP, decreased 28.7 percent from 2011 to 2020, one of the fastest reductions in the world.



A demonstration project of carbon dioxide capture and sequestration in Yulin city, Shaanxi province. (PHOTO: VCG)

By 2030, the energy consumption and carbon dioxide emission intensity will decrease further in industrial sectors.

By then, a modern industrial system characterized by high efficiency, green, circular and low-carbon will be basically established, according to the

plan.

It is a follow-up policy to an action plan for reaching carbon peaking released by the State Council last year.

The implementation plan set forth a series of key tasks such as adjusting industrial structure, advancing energy conservation and emission cut, promoting

green manufacture, developing a circular economy, accelerating green and low-carbon technological change, and pressing forward with digital upgrades.

It will strive to make innovations and breakthroughs in major low-carbon technologies, processes, and equipment. Great efforts will also be made to apply these advanced technologies.

Key industrial sectors, such as steel, construction materials, petrochemical, and nonferrous metals, are urged to apply green and low-carbon technologies, and develop a more sustainable green industrial and supply chain.

These sectors are expected to be gradually enrolled into the country's compliance emission trading scheme.

International cooperation is also highlighted in the plan, calling for actively taking part in global industrial green and low-carbon development, and deepening exchanges and cooperation in green technologies, equipment and trade.

Policy exchanges will be enhanced through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to promote industrial green and low-carbon development, said the plan.

## Case Study

# Hainan Aims to Spearhead Biomedical Industry Development

By Staff Reporters

As one of the four pillar industries of south China's Hainan province, the biomedical industry is encouraged to accelerate development. Relying on the key industrial parks of the Hainan Free Trade Port, the province is vigorously promoting integrated development of the industry, university, research institute, and medical organization.

Having been involved in the pharmaceutical industry for more than 30 years, Liu Wenmin, chairman of Qilu Pharmaceutical (Hainan) Co., LTD. witnessed the rapid development of the pharma industry in the New Drug Innovation Park of Haikou National High-tech Industrial Development Zone, also called Haikou Medical Valley.

Adhering to the strategy of "science and technology innovation plus internationalization," Liu's company is speeding up the construction of a high-end intelligent processing and manufacturing center. The company's research institute has attracted more than 120 high-end talents, and its annual R&D investment accounts for nearly 10 percent of the annual revenue.

The company's development cannot be achieved without the good policies of Hainan province.

The province's 14th Five-Year Plan for High-tech Industry has listed modern

biomedicine as a strategic emerging industry. In the *Opinions on Offering Special Measures to Relax Market Access to Support Development of Hainan Free Trade Port*, released by the National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry of Commerce, high-end medical institutions, medical equipment, and imported drugs are encouraged to be developed in the province.

In addition, Hainan has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Health Commission, to be a pilot area for the transfer of achievements of major new drug development projects.

To promote the pilot work, Hainan has taken targeted measures to promote the launch of a number of major projects. Focusing on the Haikou high-tech zone and Boao international medical tourism area, the province endeavors to perfect public infrastructure and service platforms.

"It is crucial to strengthen the weak points of innovation in the medical industry and establish efficient public infrastructure and service platforms, which benefits both the international competition and the self-improvement of the pharmaceutical industry chain," said Li Jinsong, deputy director of the Science and Technology Department of Hainan province.

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# Legal Framework to Ensure Fair Competition in Digital Economy

By ZHONG Jianli

The amendment to the *Antimonopoly Law of China* came into force on August 1, which highlighted the importance of encouraging innovation, and promoting fair competition in the digital economy.

The amendment, adopted by the 35th standing committee session of the 13th National People's Congress in June, states that China will create a unified, open, competitive and orderly market system, and foster a fair, transparent and predictable environment for market participants.

The amendment makes specific provisions on antitrust regulations in the digital economy.

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As the most important form of the digital economy, platform enterprises are closely related to economic and social development. It is necessary to accelerate the establishment of a fair competition review mechanism and drive the high-quality development of the digital economy.

The revised law stipulates that platform enterprises must not use data and algorithms, technology, capital advantages, and platform rules to conduct monopolistic behavior.

One revision of the law is to include "encouraging innovation" into the

legislative purpose.

China's high-quality development is indispensable to scientific and technological innovation. However, being innovative could sometimes have an impact on the existing competition mechanism and order.

Therefore, it is important to deal properly with the relationship between competition and innovation. To create a level playing field for innovation and motivate enterprises to innovate, efforts are needed to strengthen anti-monopoly and further promote the implementation of fair competition policies.

Another highlight of the amendment is that the country will employ the

amended law to build a higher-level open economy.

China is expected to accelerate the establishment of a sound competition policy system for bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements, strengthen anti-monopoly exchanges and cooperation with countries and regions along the Belt and Road Initiative, and build a high-level international exchange and cooperation platform for fair competition.

In addition, the country will actively participate in global competition governance, contribute to the formulation of international competition rules, and safeguard the legal rights and interests of Chinese enterprises that operate globally.

# China's High-speed Railway Standards Go International

By LI Linxu

Two more Chinese standards have become internationally recognized in the field of high-speed railways.

Based on global experience, the

standards introduced China's overall design concepts, key parameters and advanced technologies in the design and construction of high-speed railways.

The two documents, covering the topic of infrastructure and energy in the

design of a high-speed railway respectively, are the first international standards in their corresponding fields.

The infrastructure standard contains the design of the overall design, railway alignment, earthworks, bridges, tunnels, track, stations, rolling stock maintenance facilities, maintenance facilities for infrastructure, energy, communication and signalling, and environmental protection.

The energy standard includes the design of basic requirements, the traction power supply and traction substation, the overhead contact line system, the electric power system, and the supervisory control and data acquisition system.

These two standards have been published by the International Union of Railways (UIC) recently.

UIC, founded in 1922 in France and known by its French initials, is an international association with 210 members, aiming to promote railway transportation and cooperation globally.

International standards are an important technical foundation for international trade, said Huo Baoshi, chairman of UIC's Intercity and High-speed Committee, adding that China's involvement in setting international standards showcases its strengths in building high-speed railways that will help the country's railway to go abroad.

These two standards come after the first China-led standard which was published by UIC last November, dealing with the design of signalling and communication systems as well as their supporting equipment and facilities for high-speed railways.



CR400AF "Fuxinghao" High Speed EMU in Chongqing. (PHOTO: XINHUA)



Bird's eye view of Haikou National High-tech Industrial Development Zone. (PHOTO: VCG)

# 5G Empowers Int'l Communication Capacity in Multimedia Era

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*New requirements for international communication in 5G era*

"The 5G era has put forward new requirements for international media communication. Firstly we need to deepen the thinking of Internet of Things and strengthen the exploration and application of new platforms. Secondly, further improve the 'precision' of information services, especially the planning ability. Thirdly, accelerate the depth of integration with the technology industry, so as to better meet the needs of the audience," said Yu Yunquan, dean of Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies.

"The COVID-19 pandemic showed the crucial role which new technologies play in international communications and information exchange. Online formats of interaction are developing rapidly; virtual international events bring together thousands of participants from all over the world, and bilateral online meetings with partners have become something common," said Vasily Pushkov, director of International Cooperation, Sputnik News Agency and Radio.

"People working in the media industry are paying closer attention to data from the audience. The increase of

the number of views, shares, likes and videos played directly affects the entire industry," said Zhao Sha, China Media Development Director of PR Newswire.

*5G empowers the media industry of the future*

"The fast transmission and ultra-low latency of 5G technology will revolutionize the digital media industry, particularly in two aspects: how news is collected and how it is delivered. With the popularization of 5G technology, we will continue to optimize the delivery and experience of news in the digital era," said Emilio Saldaña, head of science and technology for TV channel 22 in Mexico.

Experts and professionals in international communications, media and 5G technology applications are gathering in Harbin, Heilongjiang province from August 10 to 12, to jointly discuss the in-depth integration of 5G technology and international communication from the perspective of globalization.

Director of Science and Technology Department of Heilongjiang province, Zhang Changbin and President of Heilongjiang Daily Press Group, Zhang Chunjiao attended the forum and gave specified viewpoints concerning local multimedia industry.

# Sci-tech Improves Qinghai-Xizang Plateau Ecosystem

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*Eco-system restored*

With China's efforts in scientific observation, artificial breeding and nature reserve construction, the plateau has witnessed development of a healthier eco-system and the repopulation of various wild species.

Sci-tech has played a strong supporting role in controlling the ecosystem degradation of the Sanjiangyuan region, known as the source of China's two largest rivers, the Yangtze River and Yellow River.

A technical system for restoring degraded alpine meadows has made big

breakthroughs in relevant research, winning a Class-II prize in the National Award for Scientific and Technological Progress. A technique for cultivating breeder seeds of forage grass has also provided high-quality seeds for controlling typical degraded pastures and artificial grass planting.

*Biodiversity progress*

There are 155 nature reserves established in the QXP, accounting for 57.56 percent of China's total land nature reserves, roughly covering all the unique and fragile ecosystem and rare species of the plateau.

Compared with that of the mid

1990s, the population of Tibetan antelopes has risen from 50,000-70,000 to more than 200,000, while the population of black-necked cranes has increased from 1,000-3,000 to about 7,000. The valley along the middle section of the Yarlung Zangbo River and the Zoergai Grassland have become the world's largest wintering ground for the world's only alpine crane species.

Tibetan red deer, which was deemed extinct internationally in the early 1990s, has been rediscovered by Chinese scientists during expedition. With nature reserve established, its pop-

ulation has increased to about 800.

The population of snow leopards, wild yaks, Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys and other animals is on the rebound. The existence of snow leopards, as the QXP ecosystem's flagship species, could indicate how healthy the local ecosystem is.

"Some local residents over 60 years old said they had heard of snow leopards, but no one had ever seen them," said Zhao Changhong, director of Beishan Forest Farm in Qinghai province, where snow leopards have been repeatedly captured by infrared cameras since September 30, 2020.