



中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

No. D. 136/2024

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests within United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and has the honour to submit China's updated voluntary national contributions announced on 6 May 2024, during the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF19), in accordance with paragraph 30 of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030. The simple format for members of the Forum to communicate voluntary national contributions to the secretariat is attached.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 7 May 2024

Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests within
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
New York



Simple format for members of the Forum to communicate voluntary national contributions to the secretariat¹

Member State: China

Date/Forum session that voluntary national contributions were announced: UNFF19, May 6, 2024

Date voluntary national contributions transmitted to secretariat through Permanent Mission to the United Nations:

List of voluntary national contributions²

Time frame ³	Concise description of each contribution and any associated activities	Supports the global forest goals and targets	Contribution included in nationally determined contributions ⁴	Contribution also contributes to:		
				Sustainable Development Goals targets (list)	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (list) ⁵	Other
By 2025	Contribution 1: increase forest cover to 24.1%, up by 1.14 percentage points compared to that of 2018, which was 22.96%.	1.1	Yes (Reflected in the new measures in implementing the NDC)	13.1 15.1	2 3 11	
By 2025	Contribution 2: increase Forest stock volume to 19 billion cubic meters.	1.2	Yes (ditto)	13.1 15.1	2 3 11	
By 2025	Contribution 3: The annual average proportion of forest loss caused by fire is controlled to be below 0.9%, and the proportion of the area affected by forest pest-induced disaster outbreaks is kept below 8.2%.	1.4	Yes (Reflected in the new achievements in implementation)	13.1 15.1 15.8	8	

¹ As contained in Annex III of the outcome of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests **E/RES/2020/14**

² Information listed is illustrative only.

³ 2030 or earlier.

⁴ Under the Paris Agreement.

⁵ Placeholder for the outcome of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

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				Sustainable Development Goals targets (list)	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (list) ⁵	Other
			ning the NDC)			
By 2025	Contribution 4: Optimize the distribution layout of national reserve forest bases by intensifying the cultivation of short and mid-rotation forest resources for industrial materials, as well as cultivating long-rotation forests of valuable species and those designated for large-diameter timber. It is expected that by 2025, a total area of national reserve forests to be cultivated and transformed will be over 2 million hectares.	2.4	Yes (ditto)	12.2 15.1	10 11	
By 2025	Contribution 5: Improve the cultivation of bamboo resources, accelerate the amelioration of low-yield and low-efficiency bamboo forests, and promote the manufacturing of finished bamboo products. The gross output value of the bamboo industry is expected to reach CNY 500 billion by 2025.	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	10	
By 2025	Contribution 6: "Promote ecosystem-based cultivation models, as well as wild tending and imitative wild planting methods for both woody and herbaceous medicinal materials. By 2025, the total area dedicated to ecosystem-based cultivation of these medicinal plants is projected to reach 333,300 hectares.	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	11	
By 2025	Contribution 7: Intensify the species-specific cultivation of	2.4		1.5 2.3 8.2 15.1		

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	conventional construction oriented tree species such as Chinese fir and Masson pine. Additionally, increase the utilization of potential tree species suitable for construction, including poplar and eucalyptus. By 2025, the output of wood-based panels is expected to be secured at around 300 million cubic meters, and the production of wooden flooring is projected to be about 700 million square meters.					
By 2025	<p>Contribution 8: Promote site-appropriate cultivation of energy crops, along with the construction of improved variety breeding bases and energy crop bases align with the geographical distribution of priority species as outlined in the Catalog of Tree Species for Forest Biomass-based Energy (First Batch). Intensify research on crucial technologies, including high-productivity energy crop cultivation, high-efficient conversion, and comprehensive utilization.</p> <p>Increase the utilization of residues from timber logging, lumbering, and processing, as well as discarded wooden materials, for energy purposes. By 2025, the newly added installed capacity for direct combustion power generation—inclusive of co-generation of heat and electricity—using forest and agricultural biomass</p>	2.4		7.2 13.1 15.1	8 10 11	

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	is projected to reach 5 million kilowatts. Additionally, the usage of biomass moulding fuel is expected to increase to 300 billion tons.					
By 2025	Contribution 9: increase gross output of forest and grassland-related industries to CNY 9 trillion and materialized value of forest ecosystem services up to CNY 18 trillion by 2025.	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	8	
By 2030	Contribution 10: an additional 940,000 hectares of land affected by soil and water erosion will be under controlled by 2030.	2.4		6.6 13.1 15.1	2 8	
By 2025	Contribution 11: During the 2021-2025 period, the mission to control 6.7952 million hectares of land affected by desertification and to enclose 2 million hectares of desertified land for protection will be completed, the forest and grassland vegetation in sandy area will be increased, the area of desertified land reduced, the severity of desertification weakened, and ecosystem quality improved continuously. Notable ecological improvements will be observed in key regions, including the four major sandy lands, desert oases, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Yellow River basin, and areas surrounding Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei. These efforts will further strengthen the ecological security of the northern region.	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 8 10 11	

Time frame ³	Concise description of each contribution and any associated activities	Supports the global forest goals and targets	Contribution included in nationally determined contributions ⁴	Contribution also contributes to:		
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By 2030	Contribution 12: the mission to control 12.3982 million hectares of land affected by desertification and to enclose 6 million hectares of desertified land for protection will be completed, 67% of manageable desertified land brought under control and determinant progress in desertification control and prevention will be achieved. Efforts to combat desertification will lead to a steady increase in vegetation growth in affected areas, a continuous reduction in the extent of land impacted, and a gradual weakening of desertification's severity. This will result in a radical improvement in the ecological environment, moving it towards a more optimal state. Significant ecological restoration will be observed in key regions, such as the four major sandy lands, desert oases, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Yellow River basin, and areas in close proximity to Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei. These achievements will bring us closer to the fundamental realization of the goal to strengthen the ecological security of the northern region.	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	1 3 8	
By 2025	Contribution 13: the national goal for wetland conservation will be generally achieved, with a focus on the wise and science-based restoration of degraded wetlands. There will be an	2.5	Yes (Reflected in the new measures in	13.1 14.2 14.5 15.1 15.2	2 3 8	

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	increase in both the quantity and quality of mangroves. Legislative frameworks for wetland conservation will be perfected, and capacities in wetland monitoring and supervision will be upgraded. The quality and stability of wetland ecosystems will be significantly enhanced. A total of 67000 hectares of wetlands will be restored, 9,000 hectares of mangroves will be newly established, and an additional 9,700 hectares of mangroves will be restored.		implementing the NDC)			
By 2025	Contribution 14: habitats of significant ecological value will be designated to be put under stringent protection. Efforts will be made to establish interconnected ecological corridors. By 2025, the area of these critical habitats is projected to increase by 10%. Additionally, the proportion of wild fauna and flora species under national priority protection is expected to rise to 75% and 80% respectively, up from the 2020 levels of 73% and 66%.	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 3 8	
By 2025	Contribution 15: China has established a three-tier classification system for protected natural areas, ranked by their ecological value and the intensity of their protection. This hierarchy, from highest to lowest in terms of significance, includes national parks, nature reserves, and nature parks.	3.1	Yes (Reflected in the new achievements in implementing the NDC)	13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	1 3 8 10 11	

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	Issues arising from overlapping jurisdictions in the management of protected areas by various ministries have been addressed through measures such as the establishment of a specialized governing body and the acceleration of a property registry for natural resources and assets. As a result, the protected natural area management system has been reformed. By 2025, the total area of protected natural area, with the majority within national parks, is expected to constitute approximately 18% of the country's total land territory.					
By 2025	Contribution 16: By 2025, an evidence-based and viable forest management planning system will be established. This will define the decision-making process for sustainable forest management, which is based on comprehensive forest management plans. Additionally, the stand composition of region-specific representative forest types will be further optimized. The positive succession of natural forests will be accelerated, and the functions of forest ecosystems, along with their carbon sequestration capacity, will be significantly enhanced.	3.2	Yes (ditto)	13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 10 11 14	

**附件：
论坛成员国向秘书处提交国家自主贡献的简化格式¹**

成员国: 中国 宣布国家自主贡献的日期/论坛届数: 2024 年 5 月 6 日 UNFF19 常驻联合国代表团向秘书处提交国家自主贡献的日期:
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国家自主贡献清单²

时间节点 ³	每项贡献和相关活动的简要说明	支持的全球森林目标和具体目标	是否列入 (巴黎协议) 国家自主贡献目标 (NDC) ⁴	对其他目标的贡献		
				可持续发展目标	昆明-蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架	其他
2025	到 2025 年, 森林覆盖率达到 24.1%, 比 2018 年的 22.96% 增加 1.14 个百分点。	1.1	是 (落实 NDC 新举措中体现)	13.1 15.1	2 3 11	
2025	到 2025 年, 森林蓄积量达到 190 亿立方米。	1.2	是 (同上)	13.1 15.1	2 3 11	
2025	到 2025 年, 年均森林火灾受害率控制在 0.9% 以下, 林业有害生物成灾率控制在 8.2% 以下。	1.4	是 (落实 NDC 新成效中体现)	13.1 15.1 15.8	8	

¹ 载于第十五届联合国森林论坛成果文件附件三(E/RES/2020/14)

² 所列信息仅供说明。

³ 2030 或更早

⁴ 根据《巴黎协议》

2025	优化国家储备林基地布局，强化中短周期工业原料林、长周期珍贵树种和大径级用材林培育。到 2025 年，培育和改造国家储备林 200 万公顷以上。	2.4	是（同上）	12.2 15.1	10 11	
2025	提升竹原料培育水平，推动低产低效竹林改造、竹产品精深加工。到 2025 年，竹产业总产值达 5000 亿元。	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	10	
2025	推动林草中药材生态种植、野生抚育和仿野生栽培。到 2025 年，林草中药材生态培育面积达到 33.33 万公顷。	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	11	
2025	加强杉木、马尾松等传统建筑用材树种定向培育，积极开发杨木、桉木等潜在建筑用材。到 2025 年，人造板产量稳定在 3 亿立方米左右，木地板产量稳定在 7 亿平方米左右。	2.4		1.5 2.3 8.2 15.1		
2025	按照《林业生物质能源树种目录（第一批）》主要树种分布区域，因地制宜开展能源林培育，建设良种繁育基地和能源林基地。开展高效能源林培育、高效转化和综合利用等关键技术研究。推进林业“三剩物”、废弃木质材料等资源化利用。到 2025 年，农林生物质直燃发电（含热电联产）新增装机 500 万千瓦，生物质成型燃料利用量达 3000 万吨。	2.4		7.2 13.1 15.1	8 10 11	
2025	到 2025 年，林草产业总产值达 9 万亿元，森林生态系统服务价值达 18 万亿元。	2.4		1.5 2.3 15.1	8	
2030	到 2030 年，新增治理水土流失面积 94 万平方千米。	2.4		6.6 13.1 15.1	2 8	
2025	2021—2025 年，完成沙化土地治理任务 679.52 万公顷，沙化土地封禁保护面积 200 万公顷。沙区林草植被持续增加，沙化土地面积持续减少，沙化程度持续减轻，生态系统质量持续改善，四大沙地、沙漠绿洲、青藏高原、黄河流域、京津冀周边等重点区域生态状况明显改善，北方生态安全屏障更加牢固。	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 8 10 11	
2030	到 2030 年，完成沙化土地治理任务 1239.82 万公顷，沙化土地封禁保护面积 600.00 万公顷，全国 67%的可治理沙化土地得到治理，防沙治沙取得决定性进展。沙区植被稳定增加，沙化土地持续减少，沙化程度持续减轻，生态环境根本好转，四大沙地、沙漠绿洲、青藏高原、黄河流域、京津冀周边等重点区域生态状况显著改善，筑牢北方生态安全屏障的目标基本实现。	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	1 3 8	

2025	到 2025 年，中国湿地保有量总体稳定，科学修复退化湿地，红树林规模增加、质量提升，健全湿地保护法规制度体系，提升湿地监测监管能力水平，提高湿地生态系统质量和稳定性，恢复湿地 6.7 万公顷，营造红树林 0.9 万公顷，修复红树林 0.97 万公顷。	2.5	是（落实 NDC 新举措中体现）	13.1 14.2 14.5 15.1 15.2	2 3 8	
2025	划定并严格保护重要栖息地，连通生态廊道，到 2025 年重要栖息地面积增长 10%，国家重点保护野生动植物种数保护率将分别从 2020 年的 73%和 66%提高到 75%和 80%。	2.5		13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 3 8	
2025	将自然保护地按生态价值和保护强度高低依次分为三类：国家公园、自然保护区和自然公园。通过建立统一的管理机构，开展自然资源资产确权登记等措施，解决多部门管理造成的各种问题，从而有序推动自然保护地管理体制改革。到 2025 年，以国家公园为主体的自然保护地面积占陆域国土面积比例 18%左右。	3.1	是（落实 NDC 新成效中体现）	13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	1 3 8 10 11	
2025	到 2025 年初步建立科学可行的森林经营方案制度，形成以森林经营方案为核心的森林可持续经营决策机制，区域性主要类型的林分结构更加优化，促进天然林正向演替，森林生态系统服务功能和固碳能力得以加强。	3.2	是（同上）	13.1 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5	2 10 11 14	