



For more information

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Shanghai Ecological Environment Status Bulletin

2025

Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment

In accordance with Article 54 of the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China: "The environmental protection departments of people's governments at or above the provincial level shall regularly publish bulletins on the environmental status" and Article 67 of the Shanghai Environmental Protection Regulations: "The municipal ecological environment department shall regularly publish bulletins on the environmental status," the Shanghai Ecological Environment Status Bulletin 2025 is hereby released.

Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment
June 2026



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01

Overview



In 2025, under the strong leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, Shanghai's eco-environmental departments resolutely followed the guidance of the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and thoroughly implemented the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress and all its plenary sessions as well as the 6th, 7th, and 8th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee. In accordance with the decisions and deployments made by the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, they leveraged the Three-Year Action Plan for Building a Beautiful Shanghai, and took reform and innovation as the driving force. They continued the city's in-depth battle against pollution, vigorously promoted its green transformation of economic and social development, and steadily improved its ecological and environmental governance system.

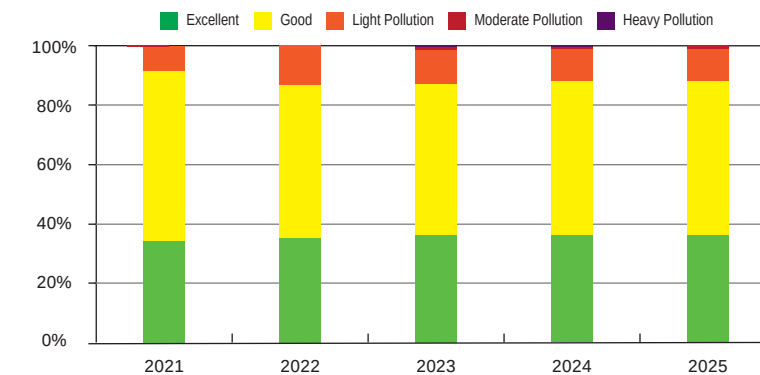
In 2025, Shanghai's ambient air quality index (AQI) registered an excellent/good rate of 88.5%, with the annual average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) at 26 micrograms per cubic meter. The proportion of major rivers and lakes meeting Grade III or better water quality standards reached 99.3%, with no sections classified as Grade V or worse. Groundwater environmental quality remained stable, while coastal water quality showed improvement. Soil conditions in agricultural and construction lands were generally stable, and acoustic environmental quality improved. Radiation levels stayed within normal ranges, and ecological quality remained stable. The city met or exceeded national targets for reducing key pollutants through major projects, and reported no significant or above environmental emergencies throughout the year.

02

Status of Ecological and Environmental Quality

01 Ambient Air Quality

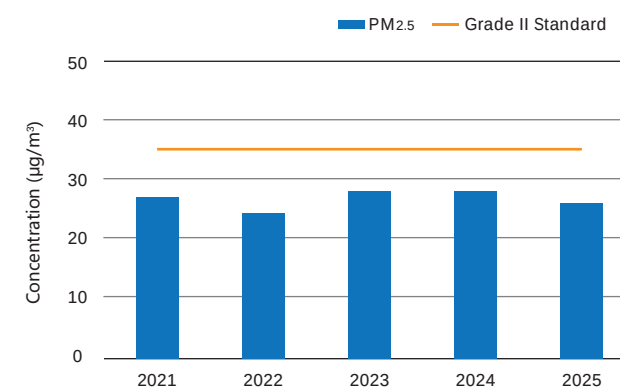
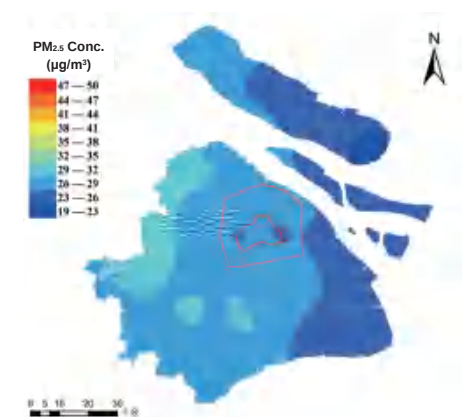
Evaluated according to the Ambient Air Quality Standards (GB 3095—2012), Shanghai's ratio of days with excellent/good ambient air quality reached 88.5% in 2025, being flat compared with 2024. Indicators of all the six pollutants reached or were better than China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade II Standard.



Distribution of Shanghai's Ambient Air Quality Levels (2021–2025)

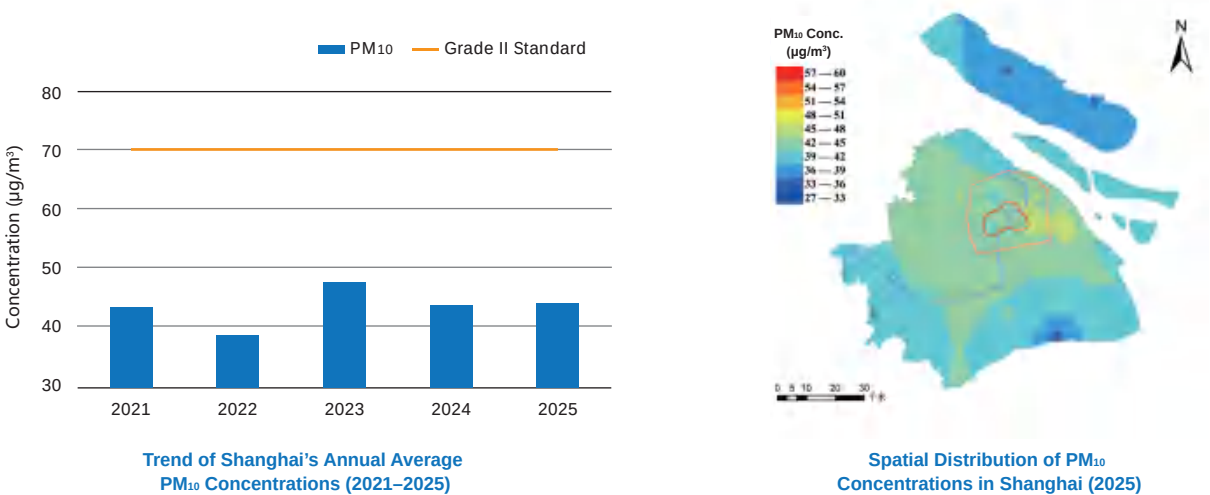
1. Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

The annual average PM_{2.5} concentration in Shanghai was 26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, meeting China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade II Standard and registering a decrease of 7.1% compared to 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years demonstrate that the city's annual PM_{2.5} levels have consistently outperformed the Grade II Standard.

Trend of Shanghai's Annual Average PM_{2.5} Concentrations (2021–2025)Spatial Distribution of PM_{2.5} Concentrations in Shanghai (2025)

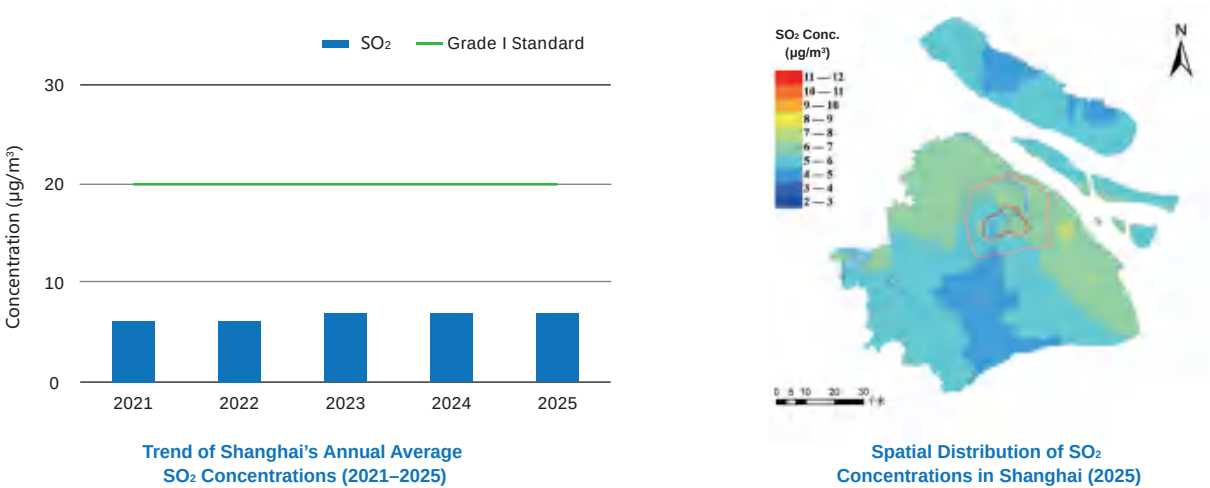
2. Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

The annual average PM₁₀ concentration in Shanghai was 43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, remaining flat compared with 2024 and meeting China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade II Standard. Monitoring data from the past five years indicate that the city's annual PM₁₀ levels have consistently and significantly outperformed the Grade II Standard.



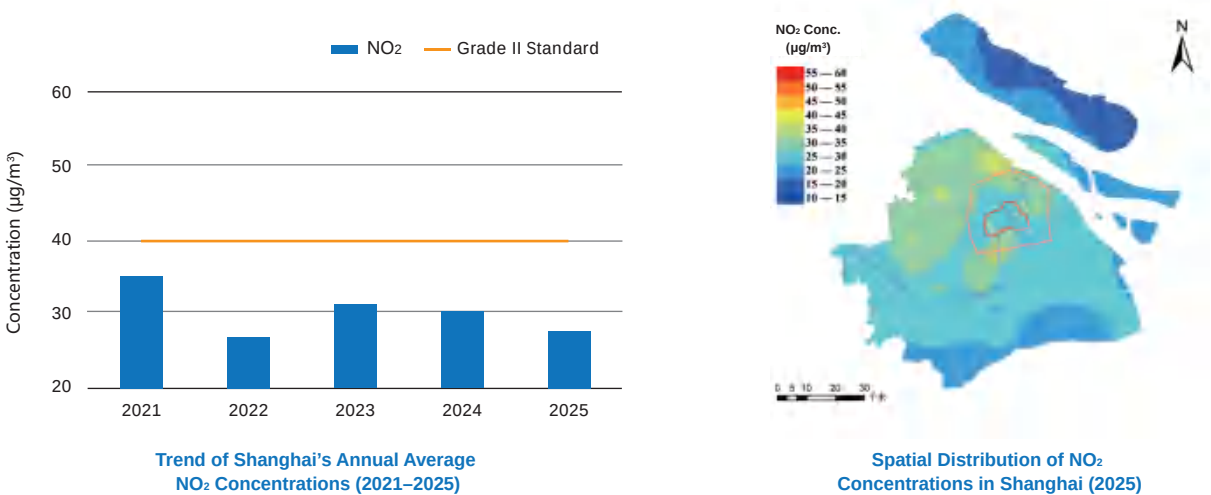
3. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

The annual average SO₂ concentration in Shanghai was 7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, meeting China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade I Standard and remaining flat compared with 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years demonstrate that the city's annual SO₂ levels have consistently and significantly exceeded the Grade I Standard.



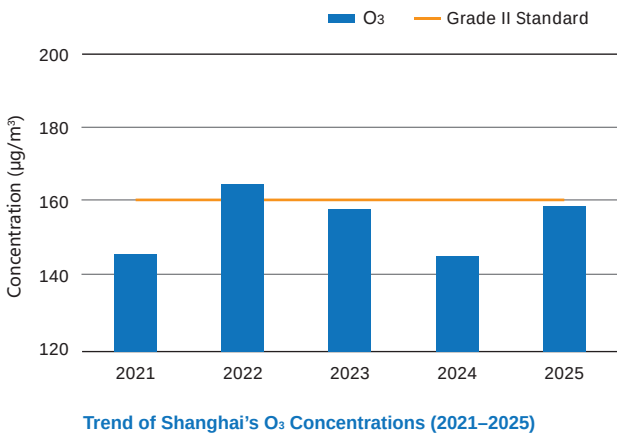
4. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

The annual average NO₂ concentration in Shanghai was 28 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, meeting China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade II Standard and representing a 6.7% decrease from 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years show that the city's annual NO₂ levels have consistently outperformed the Grade II Standard and shown an overall declining trend.



5. Ozone (O₃)

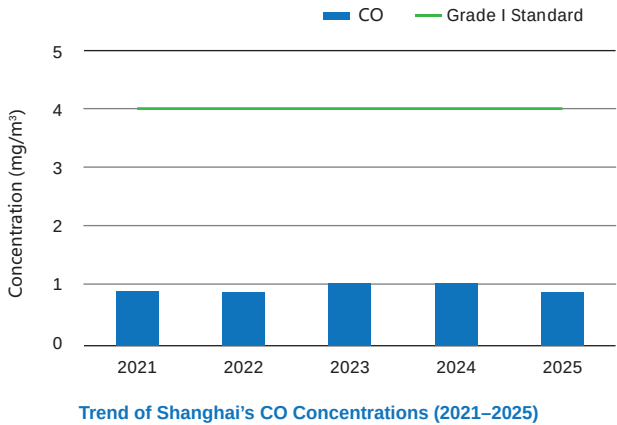
The 90th percentile^[1] of daily maximum 8-hour average O₃ concentrations in Shanghai was 159 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, meeting China's National Ambient Air Quality Grade II Standard and showing a 10.4% increase compared with 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years indicate fluctuating trends in the 90th percentile of daily maximum 8-hour average O₃ concentrations across the city.



[1] According to the Technical Regulation for Ambient Air Quality Assessment (On Trial) (HJ 663-2013), the annual assessment indicators for ozone (O₃) and carbon monoxide (CO) are the 90th percentile of daily maximum 8-hour average O₃ concentrations and the 95th percentile of 24-hour CO averages, respectively.

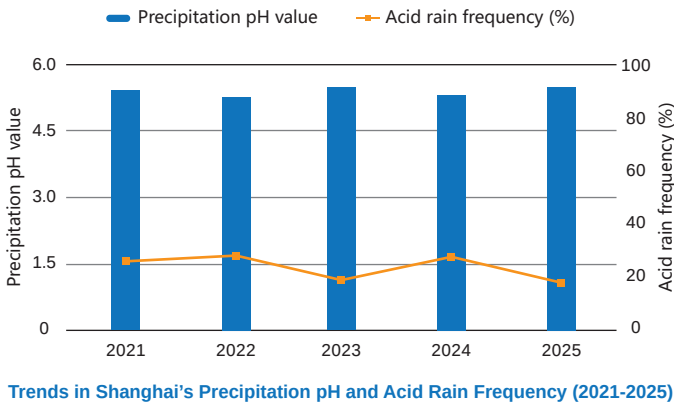
6. Carbon Monoxide (CO)

The 95th percentile of 24-hour CO averages in Shanghai was 0.9 mg/m³ in 2025, meeting China’s National Ambient Air Quality Grade I Standard and registering a 10.0% decrease compared with 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years demonstrate that the city’s 95th percentiles of 24-hour CO averages have consistently and significantly outperformed the Grade I Standard.



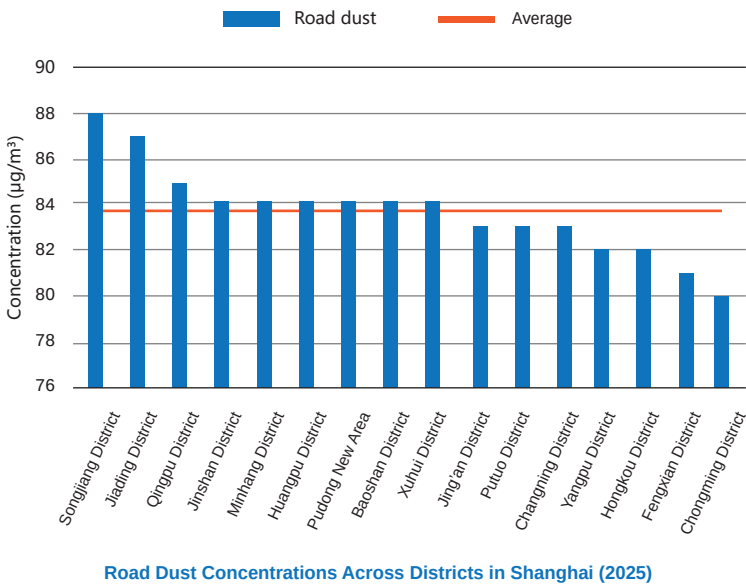
7. Acid Rain

The average pH value of precipitation in Shanghai was 5.62, registering a 0.16 percentage point increase compared with 2024, while the city’s acid rain frequency stood at 17.4%, representing a 9.5 percentage point decrease compared with 2024. Monitoring data from the past five years indicate an overall improving trend in acid rain pollution across the city.



8. Road Dust

The average road dust concentration across Shanghai’s districts ranged between 80–88 µg/m³ in mobile monitoring surveys, with a citywide average of 84 µg/m³, a 4.9% decrease compared with 2024.



02 Surface Water Environmental Quality

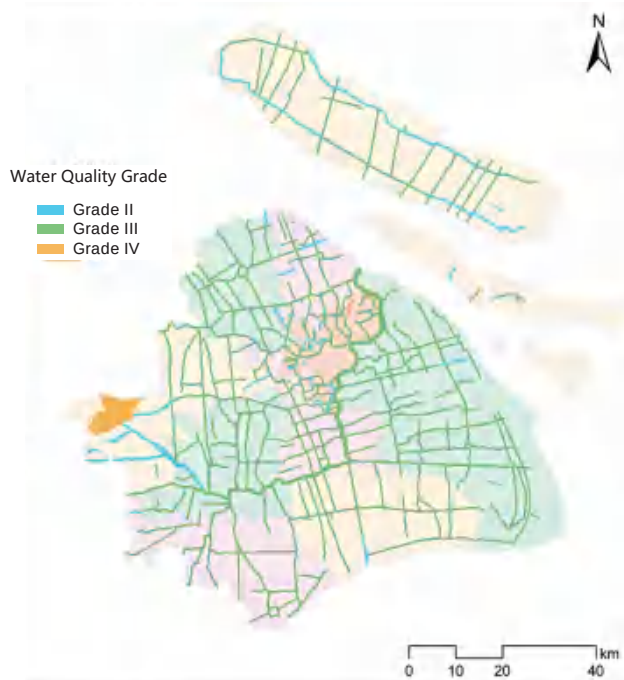
1. Water Quality of Centralized Drinking Water Sources

Evaluated in accordance with the Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water (GB 3838-2002), the monthly water quality of Shanghai's four major centralized drinking water sources—Yangtze River Qingcaosha, Dongfengxisha, Chenhang, and Jinze (Upper Huangpu River)—consistently met or exceeded Class III standards in 2025.

2. Water Quality of Major Rivers and Lakes

The water quality of Shanghai's major rivers and lakes was evaluated according to the Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water (GB 3838-2002). In 2025, 99.3% of monitored sections met Class II-III standards, and 0.7% of them met Class IV standards, with no sections rated Class V or below. As for key indicators, the average concentration of ammonia nitrogen stood at 0.30 mg/L, down 23.1% compared with 2024; that of total phosphorus was 0.124 mg/L, down 3.1% compared with 2024; and the mean value of permanganate index reached 3.6 mg/L, up 2.9% compared with 2024.

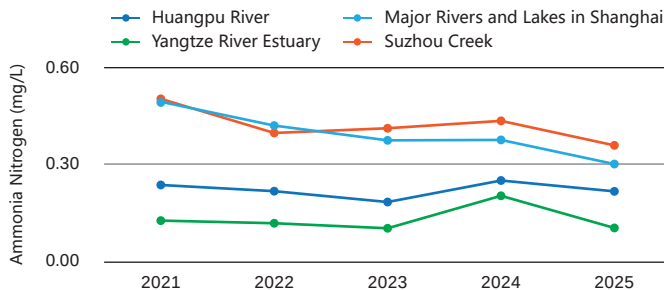
Dianshan Lake showed mild eutrophication, with a slight decrease in its comprehensive trophic state index.



Water Quality Spatial Distribution of Shanghai's Major Rivers and Lakes in 2025

Huangpu River

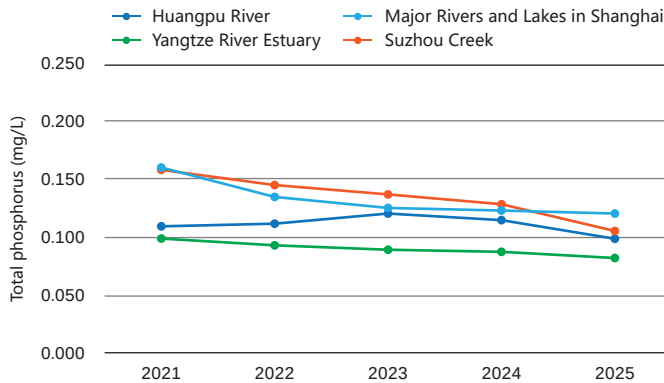
Among the 6 monitoring sections of the Huangpu River, the water quality of 2 sections met Class II standards, while that of 4 sections met Class III standards. Compared with 2024, the average concentrations of ammonia nitrogen and total phosphorus declined by 17.4% and 8.6%, respectively, and the mean value of permanganate index decreased by 8.3%.



Trends of Average Ammonia Nitrogen Concentrations in Shanghai's Major Rivers and Lakes (2021-2025)

Suzhou Creek

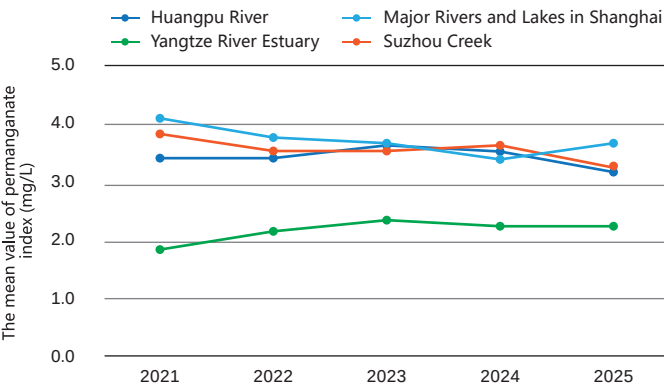
Among the 7 monitoring sections of the Suzhou Creek, the water quality of 2 sections met Class II standards, while that of 5 sections met Class III standards. Compared with 2024, the average concentrations of ammonia nitrogen and total phosphorus declined by 15.9% and 20.6%, respectively, and the mean value of permanganate index decreased by 8.1%.



Trends of Average Total Phosphorus Concentrations in Shanghai's Major Rivers and Lakes (2021-2025)

Yangtze River Estuary

All 7 monitoring sections at the Yangtze River Estuary met Class II water quality standards. Compared with 2024, the average ammonia nitrogen concentration maintained at a low level, the average total phosphorus concentration declined by 8.1% and the mean value of permanganate index basically remained flat.



Trends of the Mean Value of Permanganate Index in Shanghai's Major Rivers and Lakes (2021-2025)

03 Groundwater Environmental Quality

Altogether 43 national groundwater environmental quality assessment sites were assessed in Shanghai in 2025 according to the Quality Standard for Groundwater (GB/T 14848-2017). Specifically, 4 sites (9.3%) met Class III water quality standards, 19 sites (44.2%) met Class IV water quality standards and 20 sites (46.5%) met Class V water quality standards.

04 Marine Environmental Quality

According to the Sea Water Quality Standard (GB 3097-1997) and the Technical Specification for Assessment of Sea Water, Marine Sediment and Marine Biological Quality (HJ 1300-2023), an assessment was conducted on the nearshore water quality of Shanghai in 2025. The assessment results show that the city’s nearshore water quality showed improvement, with areas meeting Class I, II, III, and IV seawater quality standards accounting for 8.3%, 19.9%, 9.5%, and 8.1% respectively, while areas failing to meet Class IV standards accounted for 54.2%. As for key indicators, the average concentration of chemical oxygen demand was 1.45 mg/L, that of reactive phosphate was 0.0243 mg/L, and that of inorganic nitrogen was 0.629 mg/L, registering a decrease of 4.6%, 17.6% and 25.2% compared with 2024, respectively. The nominal indicator was inorganic nitrogen.

05 Soil Environmental Quality

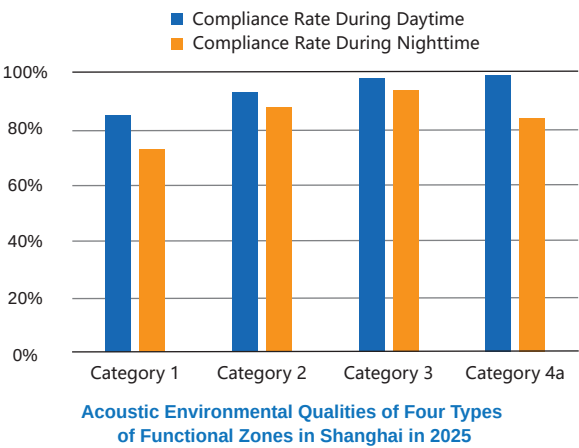
As shown by the 2025 assessment of Shanghai’s soil environmental quality according to the Soil Environmental Quality - Risk Control Standard for Soil Contamination of Agricultural Land (GB 15618-2018), 66.7% of the city’s 12 national key risk monitoring sites for soil contamination complied with relevant standards. The safe utilization rates of contaminated farmland and key construction land consistently remained at 100%.

06 Acoustic Environmental Quality

As shown by the 2025 assessment of Shanghai’s acoustic environmental quality according to the Technical Specifications for Environmental Noise Monitoring—Routine Monitoring of Urban Acoustic Environment (HJ 640-2012), the regional ambient noise across the city witnessed increase to some extent, while the road traffic noise remained stable on the whole.

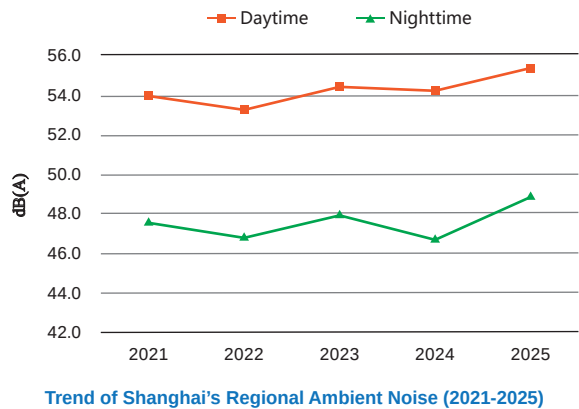
1. Acoustic Environmental Quality in Functional Zones

In 2025, the compliance rates of acoustic environmental qualities in functional zones during daytime and night-time periods across Shanghai reached 94.7% and 87.0%, respectively. Specifically, those of Category 1 Functional Zones amounted to 85.3% and 72.7%, respectively; those of Category 2 Functional Zones hit 93.8% and 88.6%, respectively; those of Category 3 Functional Zones stood at 98.1% and 94.0%, respectively; and those of Category 4a Functional Zones were 99.5% and 84.9%, respectively.



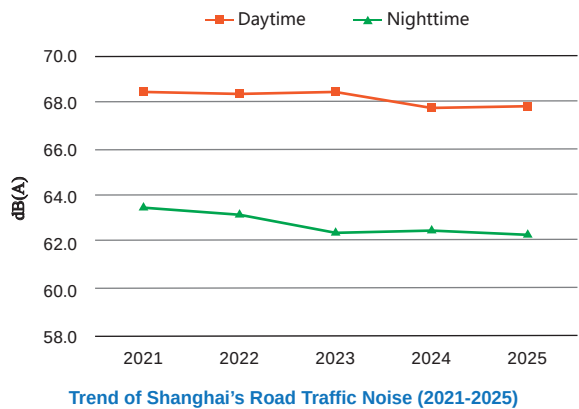
2. Regional Ambient Noise

The citywide average equivalent sound level of regional ambient noise of Shanghai during daytime was 55.3 dB (A), an increase of 1.1 dB(A) compared with 2024, while that during nighttime was 48.8 dB(A), a year-on-year increase of 1.4 dB(A). During daytime, 85.5% of monitoring sites met good, relatively good, or acceptable regional ambient noise. During nighttime, 72.3% of monitoring sites complied with these standards. Monitoring data from the past five years indicate that the city’s citywide average equivalent sound levels of regional ambient noise during daytime and nighttime both show fluctuating changes over the years.



3. Road Traffic Noise

The citywide average equivalent sound level of road traffic noise of Shanghai during daytime was 67.9 dB (A), an increase of 0.1 dB(A) compared with 2024, while that during nighttime was 62.2 dB(A), a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 dB(A). During daytime, 89.9% of monitored road sections met good, relatively good, or acceptable noise standards. During nighttime, 36.3% of monitored road sections complied with these standards. Monitoring data from the past five years indicate an overall declining trend in the city’s road traffic noise during both daytime and nighttime periods.

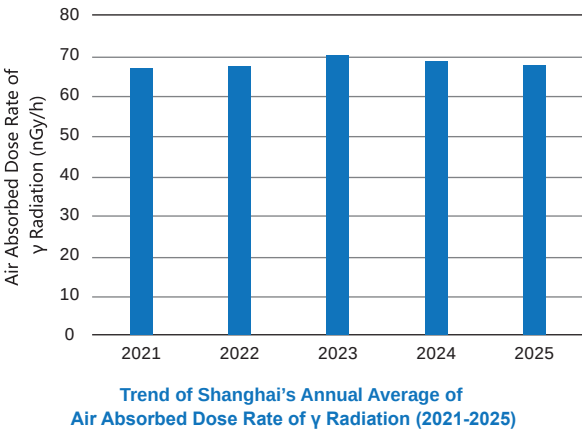


07 Radiation Environmental Quality

In 2025, the radiation environmental quality of Shanghai remained generally good.

1. Environmental Ionizing Radiation Quality

Evaluated according to the Sanitary Standard for Drinking Water (GB 5749-2022) and historical monitoring data, the activity concentrations of natural radionuclides in Shanghai’s water bodies, atmosphere, soil and other media maintained normal levels in 2025. The air absorbed dose rate of γ radiation was consistent with historical monitoring results. The annual cumulative radiation dose in the environment around nuclear technology utilization facilities complied with the limit requirements specified in the Basic Standards for Protection Against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources (GB 18871-2002).



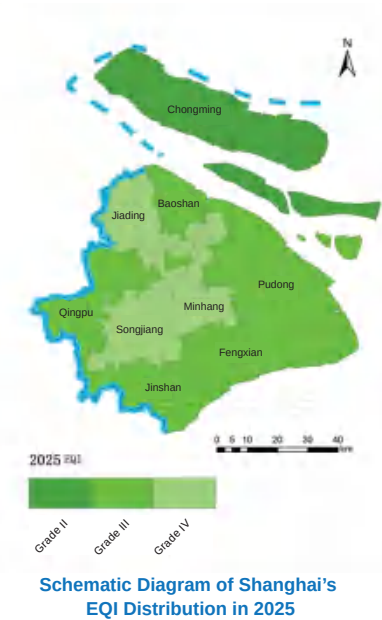
2. Radiation Environmental Quality

As shown by the 2025 assessment according to the Control Limits for Electromagnetic Environment (GB 8702-2014), the citywide power-frequency electric field strength at background points for electromagnetic radiation levels in Shanghai was 0.15-0.45 V/m, its power-frequency magnetic flux density 0.01-0.12 μ T, and composite electric field strength <0.20-1.55 V/m. The electromagnetic radiation levels around electromagnetic facilities complied with the public exposure control limits specified in the Control Limits for Electromagnetic Environment (GB 8702-2014).

08 Ecological Quality Index

Evaluated according to the Regional Ecological Quality Assessment Method (Trial), Shanghai’s ecological quality index (EQI) stood at 47.7 and was classified as Category III in 2025, edging up compared with 2024. The ecological quality remained generally stable across three dimensions: ecological pattern, biodiversity, and ecological stress, and ecological function improved moderately

In 2025, the EQI classification of Shanghai’s 16 districts ranged from Category II to Category IV. Specifically, the EQI of Chongming District was classified as Category II, that of six districts (Jinshan, Fengxian, Pudong, Changning, Baoshan and Qingpu) was classified as Category III and that of the remaining 9 districts was classified as Category IV. The EQI of Qingpu District was promoted from Category IV in 2024 to Category III in 2025, while that of all the other districts maintained the same classification as in 2024.



09 Progress in the Construction of a Zero-Waste City

In 2024, the citywide “Zero-Waste Index” of Shanghai reached 85.73, a steady improvement compared with 2023. The city’s achievements of the household waste classification initiative ranked first across the country. Zero landfilling of primary household waste was achieved, while the recovery and utilization rate of household waste reached 45.3%. The comprehensive utilization rate of general industrial solid waste across the city increased to 98.2%, and that of bulk industrial solid wastes such as fly ash and desulfurization gypsum remained above 99%, maintaining a leading position nationwide. The volume of standardized dismantling of waste electrical and electronic equipment reached 1.558 million units. The disposal capacity of demolition and decoration waste reached 12.24 million tons/year. The coverage rate of the “last kilometer” collection and transportation for small medical institutions reached 100%. The comprehensive utilization rate of crop straw remained stable above 98%. Incineration and harmless disposal of urban sewage treatment sludge achieved 100%.



03

Measures and Actions

01 Advancing the Construction of a Beautiful Shanghai

1. Improving the Mechanism of Building a Beautiful Shanghai

The Shanghai Municipal People's Congress released the Decision on Further Advancing Ecological Civilization Construction and Building a Shanghai Exemplar of Beautiful China, providing a solid legal guarantee and fundamental institutional compliance for the construction of a Beautiful Shanghai. The Working Rules of the Shanghai Municipal Leading Group for the Construction of Ecological Civilization was revised, and the detailed working rules for the office of the leading group were printed and issued, further elevating the operational effectiveness of the leading group for ecological civilization construction. Meetings of the Shanghai Municipal Leading Group for the Construction of Ecological Civilization were convened to advance the rectification of problems found during the central ecological and environmental protection inspections, comprehensively elevating the level of the city's ecological civilization construction.

2. Implementing the Three-Year Action Plan for Building a Beautiful Shanghai

The annual list of key projects was compiled at both municipal and district levels for 2025, specifying the responsible departments, timeframes and requirements. Continuous tracking and evaluation were carried out to ensure that all parties strictly fulfilled their responsibilities. Altogether 145 were completed out of the 253 key projects in the first round of the Three-Year Action Plan for Building a Beautiful Shanghai, with overall smooth progress. Coordinated efforts were made to advance the construction of the "Beautiful" series initiatives such as Beautiful Cities and Beautiful Villages, unveiled the Work Plan for the Construction of Beautiful Villages in Shanghai, and completed the construction of beautiful villages across four agriculture-related districts.

3. Scientifically Mapping Out a New Chapter for Building a Beautiful Shanghai

Actions were carried out to track and evaluate the 14th Five-Year Plan for Ecological and Environmental Protection, systematically summarize the effectiveness of work during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, analyze and assess the situations and problems faced by the city's ecological and environmental protection work, and map out with high standards the 15th Five-Year Plan for Building a Beautiful Shanghai. The draft plan was also developed for public comments in this regard.

02 Intensifying the Tough Battle Against Pollution

1. Forging Ahead with the Battle for Blue Skies

Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment (SMBEE) fully completed various tasks of the campaign to tackle air pollution, while continuously strengthening comprehensive treatment of VOCs. It fulfilled a total of 1,380 rectification tasks, organized 50 key VOCs-emitting enterprises to carry out in-depth treatment

featuring “plant-specific policies,” and completed the task of implementing pollution reduction at source at 200 enterprises. It promoted ultra-low emission retrofits in facilities such as Baosteel Corporation’s Phase III coke ovens and the Jinshan South Cement Plant, continuously advanced clean transformation of oil-fired boilers and industrial kilns and furnaces, and thoroughly carried out performance enhancement actions for air pollution prevention and control. In addition, 5 new Grade A/B enterprises were added. It expanded the traffic restriction area for National IV diesel cargo trucks to the Shanghai Suburban Ring Expressway. Meanwhile, it eliminated 46,000 National IV diesel vehicles and approximately 2,100 units of National II non-road mobile machinery ahead of schedule. It made efforts to push ahead with equipping video monitoring systems for construction site dust, establish a mechanism of “real-time identification, intelligent early warning, and precise pushing” for dust pollution, and investigate and handle a cumulative total of 53 related cases. Thanks to these efforts, the concentration of road dust across Shanghai decreased by 4.9% year-on-year.

2. Forging Ahead with the Battle for Clean Water

In accordance with laws and regulations, SMBEE scientifically and precisely delineated the drinking water source protection zones in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River; it submitted to the Shanghai Municipal People’s Government the Delineation of Drinking Water Source Protection Zones in the Upper Reaches of the Huangpu River (2025), which got approved; and it also developed a construction plan for marker boards in the drinking water source protection zones. It made continuous efforts to drive the category-based rectification as well as long-term management of sewage outlets into rivers and seas, and completed a cumulative total of 79.5% of the rectification tasks for problematic sewage outlets. It joined hands with Shanghai Water Authority to release the Management and Control Requirements for Rainstorm Overflows at Urban Sewage Treatment Plants in Downtown Shanghai (Trial) and the Management and Control Requirements for Rainy-Day Overflows at Combined Pumping Stations in Shanghai (Trial) to strengthen the city’s control of sewage overflows during the flood season. It continuously deepened efforts for special investigation and rectification of water pollution problems in industrial parks, and preliminarily completed the setup for a water quality “fingerprint library” for key enterprises discharging into the city’s pipe networks. It established an institutional framework for building beautiful and happy rivers and lakes as well as beautiful bays; the Huangpu River and the Yangtze River (Shanghai Section) were selected into the fourth batch of excellent cases of beautiful rivers and lakes by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment; and it made continuous efforts to drive the development of beautiful bays in Jinshan District, while compiling the “one bay, one policy” program for beautiful bays in Fengxian District. It inaugurated the “Shanghai Marine Alliance,” and organized and carried out multiple rounds of the “Shanghai Marine Action” for marine litter cleanup. It completed a total of 57 key tasks in the tough battle for comprehensive governance of the Yangtze River Estuary–Hangzhou Bay sea areas, while earnestly implementing the “one river, one policy” for rivers discharging into the sea that are included in China’s national surface water quality monitoring and assessment system. It made all-out efforts to promote the treatment and control of total nitrogen pollution, achieving the goal of negative growth in the concentration of total nitrogen in rivers discharging into the sea that are included in China’s national surface water quality monitoring and assessment system, compared to 2020.

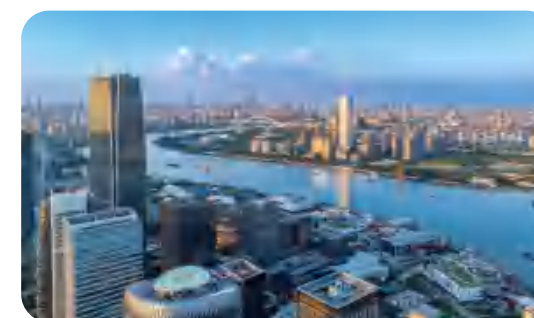
Special Column

The Huangpu River and the Yangtze River (Shanghai Section) were Selected as Excellent Cases in the Fourth Batch of “Beautiful Rivers and Lakes” by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment

The Huangpu River used to be a core area for Shanghai’s industrial development. The discharge of industrial wastewater along its banks led to the progressive deterioration of water quality, threatening the safety of citizens’ drinking water. Balancing high-quality development with high-level protection, the city has taken several measures, namely constructing centralized drinking water source areas in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River, implementing sewage treatment projects, and vigorously promoting industrial transformation, and successfully achieved a transformation from an “industrial rust belt” into a “living show belt” and a “development show belt.”

Situated in the ecologically sensitive estuary region at the lowermost reaches of the Yangtze River, the Shanghai Section faces numerous challenges such as safety risks of water sources, pressures on water pollution prevention and control, and ecosystem degradation. Shanghai has always prioritized the protection of the Yangtze River above all else. Through a series of comprehensive protection and restoration measures—e.g. completing the Interconnection Project of Reservoirs and Pipelines between the Yangtze and Huangpu River Water Sources, newly constructing and expanding 16 wastewater treatment plants (such as the Zhuyuan Phase IV and Taihe Phase II), finishing the remediation of sewage outfalls into the Yangtze River two years ahead of schedule, thoroughly implementing the “10-year fishing ban” on the Yangtze River, and strengthening the protection of the Dongtan and Jiuduansha wetlands—the city has successfully ensured that the magnificent river remains clean and clear until the very last mile.

Thanks to long-term treatment and protection, the water quality of the Huangpu River and the Yangtze River (Shanghai Section) has consistently maintained an excellent level in recent years. The water quality of centralized drinking water source areas has continuously met the required standards every month, while the conditions of the aquatic ecosystems have kept improving. In December 2025, these two watercourses were simultaneously recognized as excellent cases in the fourth batch of “Beautiful Rivers and Lakes” by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.



3. Forging Ahead with the Battle for Clean Soil

SMBEE strengthened source control for soil pollution, released the Shanghai Action Plan for Soil Contamination Prevention and Control at the Source, conducted follow-up inspections on hidden risks at 30 key soil pollution-regulated facilities, and completed soil pollution control measures on a cumulative total of 157 land parcels subject to priority regulation. It rolled out Several Opinions on Promoting Soil Contamination Risk Control and Green and Low-Carbon Remediation on Construction Land and Technical Guidelines for Carbon Emission Accounting of Typical Remediation Technologies for Construction Land in Shanghai (Trial), improved the soil pollution prevention and control system featuring planning linkage, greenness, and high efficiency, and facilitated the green and sustainable transformation of soil pollution prevention and control. It integrated the soil environmental quality data of construction land into the “One Map” for territorial spatial planning, achieved governance of data for 7,160 parcels of land and shared them with the planning department, and continuously maintained a 100% safe utilization rate of key construction land. Shanghai’s agriculture-related districts completed the tracing of heavy metal pollution sources in contaminated agricultural land units. SMBEE designated key zones for groundwater pollution prevention and control, and established a district-based and category-based supervision system for the groundwater environment. It released the Credit Indicators and Scoring Criteria for Entities Engaged in Soil Contamination Risk Control and Remediation on Construction Land in Shanghai, carried out the first credit evaluation of entities engaged in soil pollution prevention and control, and incorporated enterprise credit registration and professional competence into the scope of evaluation, guiding the healthy and orderly development of the industry.

Special
Column

Building a High-Standard Pilot Zone for Soil Contamination Prevention and Control

During the “14th Five-Year Plan” period, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment selected 13 regions across the country to build pilot zones for soil contamination prevention and control. Focusing on prominent problems, operational shortcomings, and key steps, these regions were expected to lead and drive the nationwide work on soil contamination prevention and control and play an exemplary role in improving the quality and efficiency of such work. As the country’s only pilot zone designed to “enhance the level of information-based supervision over soil contamination prevention and control,” Shanghai leveraged digital empowerment to elevate its supervision standards. The city launched the “Shanghai Comprehensive Supervision Platform for Soil Contamination Prevention and Control,” successfully achieving “Unified Network Management” for soil contamination prevention and control. By standardizing and optimizing operational workflows, the supervision platform has achieved the mutual recognition, shared utilization, and joint governance of data between national and local levels, as well as among various functional departments. Relying on full-process information-based construction, the platform has established a multi-department and multi-user collaborative office system, enabling full-course digital control over contaminated parcels of land throughout the stages of archiving, investigation, remediation, and safe utilization. The platform embeds functions such as the random selection of experts, verification of land parcel vector maps, and dual-department confirmation of evaluation results. These features further guarantee the fairness of land parcel evaluations, boost operational efficiency, strengthen inter-departmental synergy and linkage, and achieve refined and standardized management of construction land. By actively exploring practical applications and introducing real-time accounting of safe utilization rates and drone patrols, the city’s pilot zone for soil contamination prevention and control has provided replicable and scalable experience for work related to information-based supervision of soil contamination prevention and control across the country.

4. Advancing the Construction of a “Zero-Waste City” with High Criteria, and Strengthening the Comprehensive Treatment of Solid Waste

SMBEE nurtured 50 “Zero-Waste City Cells” across seven major sectors in Shanghai, including “Zero-Waste Government Departments,” “Zero-Waste Hospitals,” “Zero-Waste Factories,” “Zero-Waste Campuses,” “Zero-Waste Industrial Parks,” “Zero-Waste Office Buildings,” and “Zero-Waste Express Delivery Outlets.” It thoroughly cultivated the “Zero-Waste” culture and successfully hosted the “International Day of Zero Waste 2025” theme event. It published a special feature titled Advancing City-Wide Construction of a “Zero-Waste City” and Painting a New Scroll of Beautiful Shanghai in the special column of “Environmental Protection,” a journal under the auspices of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, comprehensively summarizing and publicizing corresponding achievements.

SMBEE implemented the work plan for near-zero landfilling of solid waste and concentrated resources on tackling bulk industrial solid waste by ordering six enterprises in key industries to control the total volume and intensity per unit of industrial solid waste generated by each of them. It completed and put into operation a rigid landfill facility for hazardous waste. It established a “landfill white list” system for hazardous waste and general industrial solid waste in the city, optimized the functions of the Shanghai Digital Comprehensive Supervision Platform for Solid Waste, and urged over 840 hazardous waste generating units to achieve the “Five Immediate Actions” standardization and “single-code traceability.”

SMBEE launched a special rectification campaign against the illegal dumping and disposal of solid waste and an investigation into potential environmental pollution hazards at household waste landfills. It issued the Working Regulations for the Transfer of Ecological and Environmental Violation Clues in the Field of Solid Waste within the Yangtze River Delta Region (Trial), and took the lead in achieving the interconnection and inter-provincial utilization of filing information for general solid waste within the Yangtze River Delta region. The ecological environment departments of the Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui provinces and Shanghai jointly carried out two rounds of the “Hundred-Day Action” special enforcement campaign against the illegal inter-provincial transfer of solid waste. They filed and investigated the illegal acts of 48 enterprises involved in unlawful inter-provincial transportation of solid waste, imposing total fines amounting to 6.441 million yuan. SMBEE urged Shanghai’s competent industry authorities to introduce the Shanghai Work Plan for Special Rectification of Construction Waste and the Three-Year Special Action Plan for Strengthening Construction Waste Governance and Cracking Down Severely on Violations of Laws and Regulations. It also carried out strict inspections and severe crack-downs against “illegal construction sites,” “unlicensed trucks,” “unlicensed vessels,” “unlicensed piers,” and “illegal dumping points,” handling and exposing a batch of typical illegal cases in a centralized manner.



Special
Column

Accelerating the Near-Zero Landfilling of Solid Waste

SMBEE was the first in the country to explore and apply the low-carbon collaborative reduction and harmless treatment technology (“FAST Technology”) to fly ash in household waste incinerators. It organized Tongji University and Shanghai Chengtou Group Corporation to carry out joint scientific and technological research, facilitating the establishment of the trial line at the Shanghai Laogang Ecological and Environmental Protection Base. It formulated after research the technical guidelines for pollution control technology targeting household waste incineration fly ash recycling and reduction. A total of 10 household waste incineration fly ash utilization projects in the city (with a total processing capacity of 700 tons/day) have completed their project approvals

SMBEE guided Baowu Group in constructing a “Zero-Waste Group” and establishing the China Baowu Solid Waste Utilization and Disposal Center (Shanghai Region), achieving source reduction and efficient utilization of solid waste in the steel industry, with 100% of iron-bearing dust and sludge returned to production lines for reuse. It formulated a hazardous waste facility sharing and utilization plan for Baowu Group. The group’s industrial furnaces and kilns, such as the sintering and rotary hearth furnaces of Baosteel Corporation, collaboratively utilized chromium-containing sludge, electric furnace dust, and emulsion, reached a hazardous waste operation capacity of 55,000 tons/year, achieved an utilization exemption of 60,000 tons/year on a “point-to-point” basis, and completed the research on metallurgical kilns’ collaborative disposal technology for hazardous waste incineration fly ash as well as a pilot test for the resource utilization of calcium fluoride sludge, which can be recycled into fluorite.

5. Making Strenuous Efforts to Address “Key and Minor Matters” Closely Affecting the Public

SMBEE released the Measures of Shanghai Municipality on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution from Catering Industry, constructed a full-process management system for catering oil fumes. It compiled a list of 78,000 locations banned from setting up catering businesses, integrated it into the “Government Online-Offline Shanghai” platform, and established an “online-and-offline” prior notification mechanism. It completed the investigation and rectification of over 2,800 catering enterprises selecting non-compliant locations, resulting in an 8.9% year-on-year decline in catering oil fume complaints throughout the year. It revised the Acoustic Environmental Function Zoning of Shanghai Municipality (2025), and coordinated relevant departments to strengthen the supervision of nighttime construction noise. It compiled and released to the public the Report on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution in Shanghai (2025). The nighttime compliance rate of the city’s acoustic function zones reached 87.0%, and noise complaints decreased by 1.5% year-on-year throughout the year.

Special
Column

Innovating Mechanisms to Address Difficulties in Governance of Domestic Pollution Sources

SMBEE released the Guidelines on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution from Catering Service Projects in Shanghai to guide catering enterprises in adopting effective pollution prevention and control measures. It pushed ahead with the “Reporting of Cleaning and Maintenance Ledger Records for Cooking Fume Purification Equipment of Catering Enterprises” initiative. By the end of 2025, over 28,000 catering enterprises across Shanghai had completed the filling of “one archive for one venue” and uploaded more than 30,000 cleaning ledgers. It made continuous efforts to ensure the closed-loop management of mediation and handling of public complaints regarding oil fume pollution prevention and control. It sorted and statistically analyzed on a monthly basis the catering oil fume complaints, and compiled monthly complaint information reports while tracking and supervising major public complaint cases. It took multiple measures to resolve catering oil fume public complaints. For instance, Jinyang Xincun Subdistrict in Pudong New Area established a co-governance platform involving multiple stakeholders. By means of measures such as installing high-altitude public flues and monitoring restaurant owners’ purification equipment in real time, the problem of oil fumes disturbing residents was radically cured, and relevant complaints dropped to zero, providing a replicable sample for the refined management of old residential areas with concentrated catering businesses. It carried out pilot research on the demarcation of areas concentrated with noise-sensitive buildings, and actively conducted research on and applied emerging technologies for noise control in pilot projects. For example, a park in Gumei Subdistrict of Minhang District became the first in the country to introduce the smart square-dancing system, utilizing directional sound transmission to effectively control the impact range of square-dancing music. The Fengqian District Urban Management and Law Enforcement Bureau utilized video cameras from the “Sharp Eyes Project” and “Smart Construction Sites” to carry out on-line inspections in key areas, thereby enhancing supervision efficiency of construction site noise.

6. Advancing Inspections on Ecological and Environmental Protection

SMBEE successfully implemented rectifications of problems identified during the third round of central ecological and environmental protection inspections. With the entire city strengthening its sense of responsibility and doubling down on implementation, the rectification work achieved staged outcomes. As of the end of 2025, all inspection-related rectification tasks were progressing on schedule. Continuous efforts were made to draw broader lessons from these cases, leveraging rectifications to drive an overall improvement in the city’s ecological civilization construction.

SMBEE conducted the second round of Shanghai municipal ecological and environmental protection inspections. It carried out the fourth and fifth batches of the second round of municipal inspections in Putuo, Jinshan, and Fengxian districts, as well as Huangpu, Yangpu, and Jiading districts, respectively. It received a total of 427 public complaints and transferred them for handling, effectively resolving a number of prominent environmental issues closely affecting the public, keeping improving local ecological environmental quality, and expediting green transformation and development.

03 Conducting Ecological Protection and Restoration

1. Improving Supervision Mechanisms for Ecological Protection

SMBEE issued the Notice on Further Strengthening the Supervision of Ecological Protection and Restoration, established ecological protection redlines as well as a working mechanism for handling anthropogenic activities within nature reserves, compiled positive and negative lists of common anthropogenic activities within different types of ecological protection redlines, and strictly enforced supervision over owners, developers, and even regulators. It strengthened digital supervision and promoted the sharing of ecological protection redline supervision data at the municipal level. It carried out the 2025 “Green Shield” campaign to intensify supervision on important ecological spaces. Five departments, including ecological environment, greenery and public sanitation, water and maritime affairs, agriculture and rural affairs, and planning and resources, jointly inspected 32 sites, identifying and rectifying 3 issues related to anthropogenic activities. It organized the fifth Investigation and Assessment of Ecological Status Changes in Shanghai, completing remote sensing interpretation and ground verification for 1,533 points, alongside field observations of ecological parameters for 43 sample parcels of land.

Special Column

Solidly Advancing the Development of Ecological Civilization Demonstrations

SMBEE deepened efforts on the establishment of ecological civilization demonstrations. It organized the selection and creation for the 2025 Ecological Civilization Construction Demonstration Zones and the “Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains are Invaluable Assets” Innovation and Practice Bases. Following review and evaluation by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Fengxian District of Shanghai was designated as a 2025 Ecological Civilization Construction Demonstration Zone; meanwhile, the Yangtze River Delta Eco-Green Integrated Development Demonstration Zone and Langxia Town in Jinshan District of the city were designated as 2025 “Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains are Invaluable Assets” Innovation and Practice Bases. The designation of these three zones provides replicable and scalable experience for all areas across the city, as well as useful reference for similar zones nationwide. Each of the three zones has something unique to offer. Fengxian District adhered to the principle of systematic policymaking, and coordinated efforts across four key dimensions: optimizing the ecological baseline, waging a tough battle against pollution, advancing green and low-carbon transformation, and improving the governance system, driving a simultaneous upgrade in eco-environmental quality and ecological governance efficiency, and laying a solid green foundation for high-quality regional development. Focusing on cross-provincial synergy, the Yangtze River Delta Eco-Green Integrated Development Demonstration Zone explored four paths for the transformation of ecological assets into economic value, namely “ecological institutions,” “ecological protection and restoration,” “ecological industries,” and “shared ecological prosperity,” and broke through administrative barriers via institutional innovation, filling the gap in China’s cross-provincial establishment of “Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains are Invaluable Assets” Innovation and Practice Bases. Based on its reality as an outer-suburban agricultural town, Langxia Town in Jinshan District made explorative efforts and established a modern eco-agricultural development model characterized by “ecology as the foundation, integration as the path, technology as the engine, and regional synergy,” vigorously promoted the coordinated development of eco-agriculture and green industry, and continuously translated ecological elements into development advantages.



2. Enhancing Biodiversity Protection

SMBEE continuously pushed ahead with biodiversity investigations and assessments, fully completed fieldwork tasks and the verification and consolidation of survey data. Preliminary statistics revealed 2 new species and 149 species recorded in Shanghai for the first time. The exhibition titled “Vibrant Megacity, Poetry and Distance — Phase I Achievement Exhibition of Shanghai’s First Biodiversity Survey” was held at the Shanghai Natural History Museum, presenting the phased results of the city’s inaugural biodiversity survey and building a platform for the public to closely connect with the city’s ecological assets. SMBEE formulated the layout plan for biodiversity positioning observation stations (points) across the city, and built the Shanghai Botanical Garden Biodiversity Comprehensive Observation Station. It organized a special autumn and winter inspection campaign for nutria (*Myocastor coypus*). Furthermore, it issued the Guidelines for the Construction of Community Habitat Gardens in Shanghai (Trial), guiding various districts to launch the construction of community habitat gardens.

3. Continuously Deepening the Prevention and Control of Agricultural and Rural Pollution

SMBEE made continuous efforts to improve the prevention and control system for livestock and poultry breeding pollution, formulated the delimitation plan for prohibited livestock and poultry breeding zones, and revised pollutant emission standards. It integrated aquaculture farms into the fixed pollution source management system, enhancing the linkage and synergy efficiency among supervision, monitoring, and law enforcement. It completed Shanghai’s farmland non-point source pollution monitoring network, including 4 municipal automatic monitoring stations and 9 district-level automatic sampling stations, laying a solid foundation for agricultural non-point source pollution governance. Ten municipal departments of the city jointly issued and promoted the implementation of the Work Plan for the Construction of Beautiful Villages in Shanghai, while four districts—Pudong, Minhang, Jinshan, and Chongming—completed the construction of beautiful villages across their entire districts. Rural environmental remediation continued to rank among the top in the country, with the rural domestic sewage treatment (control) rate reaching 98.8% and 91.8% of the administrative villages in the city completing environmental remediation. A total of 316 administrative villages that completed remediation were randomly selected to carry out remediation efficacy evaluations, promoting long-term local management. SMBEE, the Shanghai Water Authority, and the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Agricultural and Rural Affairs jointly issued the Technical Guidelines for Optimizing Rural Domestic Sewage Treatment Paths in Shanghai, guiding various districts to optimize governance, reduce costs, and increase efficiency. SMBEE also implemented sampling surveys and monitoring for rural medium, small, and micro water bodies, with 62.3% of the pilot samples reaching or performing better than Class IV water quality, and no rivers below Class V were identified.

Special
Column

Solving Ecological Problems with Ecological Methods:
Positive Progress Achieved in Pilot Work on Agricultural
Non-Point Source Pollution Treatment

Selecting areas such as Maogang in Songjiang, Jiading New City, and Jinze in Qingpu, SMBEE explored and implemented pilot work on the ecological treatment of agricultural non-point source pollution according to local conditions. The pilot area in Songjiang relied on water-conservation forests and forest-stream wetlands to build a composite ecological purification system, giving full play to the natural purification functions of ecological vegetation and wetland water bodies; the pilot area in Jiading linked up surrounding large-scale ecological wetlands, and utilized large-scale ecological carriers to strengthen the purification efficiency of tailwater; and the pilot area in Qingpu optimized the layout of field pits and ponds, and upgraded them into ecological purification ponds to achieve the on-site purification and utilization of field water bodies. According to the efficacy evaluation results of each pilot area, under the premise of following agricultural operation rules and not intervening natural hydraulic retention time, the reduction rate of total nitrogen and total phosphorus pollutants in farmland tailwater can reach 40% to 75%. This approach achieved excellent ecological benefits at a lower cost and enhanced biodiversity in farmland areas, accumulating valuable experience for further advancing the ecological treatment of agricultural non-point source pollution.

04 Consolidating the Ecological Security Foundation

1. Actively Responding to Climate Change

SMBEE comprehensively deepened the reform of the Shanghai carbon market. It revised and released the Measures of Shanghai Municipality for the Management of Carbon Emissions, reinforcing the full-process management of the Shanghai carbon market. It unveiled the Action Plan for Comprehensively Deepening the Reform of the Shanghai Carbon Market (2026-2030), implementing three major campaigns, namely improving the quality and efficiency of the carbon emissions trading market, guiding and incentivizing voluntary emission reductions of greenhouse gas, and collaboratively enhancing carbon market innovation capabilities. It revised and released the regulations on the registration and management of carbon emission allowances, the “1+6” trading rules and supporting implementation details, and further improved the supporting compliance systems of the carbon market. The city’s market trading volume in 2025 ranked first among all pilot regions across the country, making it the only pilot region to achieve a 100% compliance rate for twelve consecutive years.

SMBEE proceeded with synergistic innovation in pollution reduction and carbon reduction at multiple levels. It kept pushing forward the work concerning the Pudong Climate Investment and Financing Pilot, the Chongming District Climate-Adaptive City Construction Pilot, and 3 industrial park pilots for synergistic innovation in pollution and carbon reduction. Four cases, including the Shanghai Low-Carbon Experience Center and Thames Town, were selected into the 2025 typical cases of green and low-carbon development by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. SMBEE released the second batch of typical cases of synergistic efficiency enhancement in pollution and carbon reduction, providing “Shanghai Wisdom” for national green and low-carbon development through pioneering and pilot implementation.

2. Preventing and Mitigating Ecological and Environmental Risk Hazards

SMBEE introduced the Work Plan of Shanghai Municipality on Improving the Ecological and Environmental Emergency Command System, built a three-tier emergency command system covering the municipal, district, and subdistrict/township levels, and revised the Emergency Plan of Shanghai Municipality for Sudden Ecological and Environmental Incidents (2026). It organized the cross-regional emergency drill for sudden ecological and environmental incidents in the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park, which is located north of Hangzhou Bay. It drove ahead with the three-year action for fundamental improvement of work safety in Shanghai’s ecological and environmental sector. During the action, it uncovered 2,835 potential hazards, with 2,749 issues rectified and 86 issues subject to rectification within a prescribed time limit, achieving a closed-loop rectification rate of 97%. It completed the environmental emergency response plans of “one river (industrial park), one policy, one map” for key rivers including the Yangtze River, Huangpu River, and Taipu River (Shanghai section) as well as three industrial parks including the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park. It properly handled a total of 120 sudden incidents that could potentially trigger environmental pollution, and no ordinary or higher-level sudden environmental incidents occurred.

Special
Column

2025 Cross-regional Emergency Drill for Sudden Environmental
Incidents in the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park by Hangzhou Bay

SMBEE organized the “2025 Cross-regional Emergency Drill for Sudden Environmental Incidents in the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park by Hangzhou Bay.” The drill simulated two major incidents: secondary water pollution caused by a leakage and deflagration at one of Shanghai Petrochemical’s alkylation units, and an ethylene oxide leak from a tank truck at the Carbon Valley Green Bay Industrial Park. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with more than 10 departments from both Shanghai and Zhejiang provinces and Jinshan District, including environmental, emergency management, and fire rescue authorities, responded rapidly, collaborated efficiently, shared information, and pooled advantageous resources to form a combined force. Centered around the linkage among the emergency command hubs at the municipal, district, and industrial park levels, backed by the “air-space-ground-water” integrated monitoring network, and utilizing modernized equipment and methods, the drill achieved the closed-loop flow of commands, verified the operability of emergency response plans, and provided practical experience and a demonstrative model for bolstering ecological and environmental emergency response capabilities.



3. Reinforcing Radiation Safety Supervision and Management

SMBEE took the lead in establishing a classified and graded supervisory system for the utilization of nuclear technology. It issued the Measures of Shanghai Municipality for the Classified and Graded Supervision and Management of Nuclear Technology Utilization (Trial), built the classified and graded supervisory system for Shanghai, and advanced full-coverage supervision in key areas alongside differentiated supervision in low-risk areas. It intensified efforts to improve quality and increase efficiency in the management of mobile flaw detection. Departments including ecological environment, market regulation, health, and disease control jointly conducted a special safety campaign on the control of high-risk radioactive sources in the γ -ray flaw detection industry, urging the rectification of 48 risk hazards. SMBEE completed the upgrading and renovation of the online monitoring system for mobile high-risk radioactive sources. It further optimized the administrative examination and approval services in the radiation sector. It completed the evaluation and revision of the notification and commitment measures for radiation safety licensing and administrative approval, and launched a series of facilitation measures, such as online submission of annual evaluation reports, unified delivery for radiation safety licensing, and remote windows for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approvals. It furthered the whole-chain management of radioactive waste. It completed the evaluation and revision of exemption and clearance policies, issued the Notice on Further Strengthening the Management of Radioactive Waste from Nuclear Technology Utilization in Shanghai, implemented whole-chain supervision covering source control, temporary storage, and transportation through to ultimate disposal, while completing the clearing and maintenance of the municipal radioactive waste repository. It worked to reinforce its capabilities in radiation monitoring and emergency response. It completed the optimization and evaluation of automatic station layouts, developed rapid monitoring methods for Iodine-131 nuclides, and compiled technical regulations for open radioactive pollution disposal. It held a special emergency drill featuring on-site monitoring and disposal of open radioactive pollution based on scenes of radiopharmaceutical spillage. Furthermore, it signed with three social organizations emergency cooperation memoranda to continuously improve the city's "1+N" radiation emergency response system.

4. Intensifying Efforts in Synergistic Management of New Pollutants

To strengthen the synergistic control of multi-pollutants across multiple environmental media, SMBEE incorporated 76 enterprises and institutions that produce, process, or use key regulated new pollutants into the supervision of key pollutant-discharging units. It fully implemented the environmental management and registration system for new chemical substances. Focusing on key industries such as biomedicine, it intensified legal publicity and promoted the inclusion of matters related to new chemical substances into the Exempt-from-Punishment List for minor violations in the ecological and environmental sector. By enhancing cross-departmental supervisory coordination and facilitating collaboration and linkage between ecological environment and fire rescue departments, it successfully achieved environmentally sound disposal of over 70 tons of stockpiled PFOS-containing foam products, one of the first batch of new pollutant treatment pilot demonstration projects assigned by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. Meanwhile, ecological environment and agricultural/rural departments carried out joint supervision over new pollutant treatment in aquaculture. It further strengthened policy synergy by issuing the Implementation Scheme of Shanghai Municipality for Comprehensively Implementing the Pollutant Discharge Permitting System, and promoted the inclusion of key regulated new pollutants into pollutant discharge permit management. Furthermore, it ensured a seamless linkage between new pollutant treatment and the EIA system, and stepped up EIA management for construction projects involving new pollutants in key industries.

05 Advancing the Whole-Chain Reform of Region-Specific Environmental Management-EIA-Pollutant Discharge Permitting

1. Advancing the System Construction of Region-Specific Environmental Management in an Orderly Manner

The General Office of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government issued the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Region-Specific Environmental Management, clarifying specific tasks for building Shanghai's region-specific environmental management system. SMBEE established the regional spatial environmental assessment system, issued the Notice on Carrying Out the Environmental Assessment of Regional Space along with its supporting approval catalogs and technical guidelines, and launched a differentiated control model based on "sub-units + lists." It piloted the regional spatial environmental assessment in Qingpu New City and Zhangjiang Science City, implementing more precise environmental market access controls. Upon completion of the regional spatial environmental assessment, projects outside the approval catalogs will be exempted from environmental assessment.

2. Continuously Optimizing EIA Management

SMBEE expanded planning EIA and project EIA linkage from 67 industrial parks to 72 ones across Shanghai, allowing projects entering these parks to enjoy optimized and simplified EIA policies by category. It piloted the "one-stop approval" reform for pollutant discharge permitting in industrial parks with EIA linkage, exempting them from EIA. Projects requiring an Environmental Impact Report Form (EIR Form) in five industries were exempted from EIA as well as environmental protection acceptance procedures upon project completion; instead, they could directly apply for and receive pollutant discharge permits before the commencement of project construction. Consequently, 8 projects kickstarted rapidly through this "one-stop approval" and EIA exemption reform for pollutant discharge permitting. SMBEE completed the EIA review and approval for a series of major projects, including the Tesla Megafactory parts, JCET automotive chips, Fengxian #1 offshore photovoltaic project, and the inbound section of the S5 Hujia Expressway, substantially safeguarding the construction of major infrastructure and the development of leading industries in the city. Furthermore, a total of 55 projects across the city rapidly kicked off construction and went into production through the "Two-in-One Certificate" approval merging EIA and pollutant discharge permitting, and approximately one-third of the projects achieved "immediate processing upon arrival" through the notification and commitment system. In 2025, a total of 2,066 EIAs for construction projects were approved, including 136 Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) and 1,930 EIR Forms.

3. Improving the Supervision System for Fixed Pollution Sources with Pollutant Discharge Permitting at Its Core

SMBEE issued the Implementation Scheme of Shanghai Municipality for Comprehensively Implementing the Pollutant Discharge Permitting System, and, in alignment with national requirements, proposed 21 measures across five aspects, bringing into full play the effectiveness of the pollutant discharge permitting system. It com-

pleted the comprehensive inclusion of industrial solid waste and noise into pollutant discharge permit management. It strengthened the integration and supplementary role of pollutant discharge permitting. As for construction projects incorporated into permit management after being exempted from EIA, it shifted the nodes for pollutant discharge permit issuance and pollutant discharge registration forward to the pre-construction phase, explored incorporating environmental protection requirements during the construction period into pollutant discharge permits, and detailed pollutant emission contents in pollutant discharge registration. It organized routine audits of quality, inspections of execution reports, and checks on pollutant discharge registrations for pollutant discharge permits. Meanwhile, it piloted a debriefing system for pollutant discharge permit execution reports in Songjiang District and the Shanghai Chemical Industry Park to enforce the primary responsibilities of enterprises. In 2025, it completed over 2,700 approvals related to pollutant discharge permits, including 312 newly issued permits. As of the end of 2025, there were 4,987 entities holding pollutant discharge permits and approximately 42,000 entities registered for pollutant discharge across the city.

Special
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Qingpu New City Piloted Regional Spatial
Environmental Assessment

Qingpu District completed Shanghai’s first pilot project for regional spatial environmental assessment, finely delineating 43 ecological environmental assessment units across eight major categories, including industrial development, scientific and technological innovation R&D, and residential living. More refined spatial control is achieved within these units and remains aligned with planning functions. Ecological environmental management lists for the eight categories of units were formulated, and the ecological environmental market access requirements for construction projects were specified. Based on the pilot achievements, an approval catalog for key projects under the regional spatial environmental assessment was formulated to allow projects across 76 industrial categories to enjoy EIA exemption policies, raising the proportion of exempted industries from 21% to 54%. Qingpu District established a collaborative application mechanism connecting regional spatial environmental assessment with planning management and industrial access. All departments, sub-districts, towns, and industrial parks fully applied the pilot achievements of the regional spatial environmental assessment in links such as planning formulation and project access. Exploring a new model of whole-chain ecological environmental management, the district compiled industrial environmental protection guidelines to guide construction units and regulatory departments in implementing pollution prevention and environmental risk control during both construction and operation periods. It implemented a “single approval” for pollutant discharge permits for projects exempted from EIA, and ramped up the “one-permit” integrated supervision of pollutant discharge. Project site selection services were launched on the “Government Online-Offline Shanghai” portal. Relying on the pilot achievements of the regional spatial environmental assessment, an intelligent access analysis and judgment function was developed to empower enterprise access services through digitalization. During the pilot period, approximately 30 projects in Qingpu District benefited from the EIA exemption policy, with the beneficiary groups covering multiple leading industries such as high-end manufacturing, information technology, and biomedicine.

06 Further Modernizing Environmental Governance
Systems and Capabilities

1. Improving Laws, Regulations and Standards on Environment

The Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress issued the Decision of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress on Further Advancing Ecological Civilization Construction and Building a Shanghai Exemplar of Beautiful China, revised and released several government regulations, including Measures of Shanghai Municipality on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution from the Catering Industry, Measures of Shanghai Municipality for Carbon Emission Management, and Measures of Shanghai Municipality on the Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution from Social Life, and formulated or revised 5 local standards such as the Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants.

Category	Achievements
Local Regulations	Decision of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress on Further Advancing Ecological Civilization Construction and Building a Shanghai Exemplar of Beautiful China was adopted at the 23 rd Session of the Standing Committee of the 16 th Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress on July 31, 2025 and took effect on September 1, 2025.
Government Rules	Measures of Shanghai Municipality for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution from the Catering Industry was promulgated by Decree No.18 of Shanghai Municipal People’s Government on January 26, 2025, and became effective as of March 1, 2025; Measures of Shanghai Municipality for Prevention and Control of Noise Pollution of Social Activities was amended by Decree No. 19 of Shanghai Municipal People’s Government on January 26, 2025; and Management Measures of Shanghai Municipality for Carbon Emission was promulgated by Decree No. 20 of Shanghai Municipal People’s Government on February 21, 2025 and became effective as of April 1, 2025.
Local Standards	Standard for Leakage and Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds from Equipment and Pipeline Components in Industrial Enterprises (DB31/1640-2025) and Technical Specification for Hierarchical Classification, Collection, and Transportation of Medical Waste (DB31/T1641-2025) were formulated. Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Domestic Waste Incineration (DB31/768-2025), Integrated Emission Standard of Air Pollutants (DB31/933-2025) as well as Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Livestock and Poultry Breeding Industry (DB31/1098-2025) were revised.

2. Strengthening Policy Supply

SMBEE advanced the reform of the ecological environmental damage compensation system on a regular basis. In terms of rule of law guarantees, it incorporated the system of “coordinated advancement of ecological environmental damage compensation” into local regulations; in terms of institutional framework, nine departments—including SMBEE, the Shanghai Municipal People’s Procuratorate, and the Shanghai High People’s Court—jointly issued the Working Procedures on Strengthening the Linkage Between Ecological Environmental Damage Compensation and Prosecutorial Public Interest Litigation, standardizing clue transfer, supported consultation, and judicial confirmation, and improving the multi-departmental collaborative work mechanism; in terms of case practice, SMBEE released the city’s third batch of top ten typical cases of ecological environmental damage compensation, and two of them from Fengxian and Chongming districts were selected into the “Fourth Batch of Top Ten Typical Cases of Ecological Environmental Damage Compensation” jointly released by four ministries of the country, including the Ministry of Ecology and Environment; in terms of restoration base construction, 12 districts—including Jing’an, Hongkou, Putuo, Changning, Xuhui, Qingpu, Songjiang, Jiading, Jinshan, Fengxian, Chongming, and Pudong New Area—were urged to successively complete the construction of 16 bases for ecological environmental damage compensation and restoration.

SMBEE comprehensively built an environmental credit supervisory system. It formulated and revised detailed rules for credit evaluation for pollutant-discharging entities as well as third-party environmental service agencies/providers in sectors such as EIA, ecological environmental monitoring, and soil pollution treatment. It organized the city's first unified evaluation of ecological environmental credit and launched a unified public notice platform for evaluation results. It promoted the "credit + risk" graded and classified supervision, adopted differentiated supervision and law enforcement, and effectively enhanced supervisory efficiency.

3. Strengthening Green Finance Services

SMBEE stepped up the supporting role of green finance. It issued the Notice on Giving Full Play to the Hub Role of Green Finance to Support the Construction of a Beautiful Shanghai, and continuously developed the Shanghai Green Finance Service Platform; and 217 projects entered the Green Project Database, involving project financing of 18.99 billion yuan. It comprehensively promoted the environmental pollution liability insurance system, and altogether 634 enterprises across Shanghai completed insurance enrollment, with the total insured amount exceeding 3.3 billion yuan.

SMBEE improved the emission rights trading system. It unveiled the Implementation Scheme of Shanghai Municipality for the Paid Use and Trading of Pollutant Discharge Rights, the Measures of Shanghai Municipality for the Administration of the Paid Use and Trading of Pollutant Discharge Rights, as well as the collection standards for usage fees of emission rights, laying the institutional foundation for fully launching market-oriented trading of emission rights. It completed the second batch of cross-regional emission rights trading in the Yangtze River Delta, namely the cross-regional transaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) between Qingpu District of Shanghai and Jiashan County of Zhejiang Province. It pioneered the debriefing system for pollutant discharge permit execution reports to enforce the primary responsibilities of enterprises.

SMBEE operated the carbon inclusion mechanism on a regular basis. The Carbon Inclusion section was officially launched on the "Suishenban" app; emission reduction scenarios have covered 90% of green travel methods across Shanghai, attracting over 320,000 citizens to open accounts; over 600 distributed photovoltaic projects participated, and the cumulative issued emission reductions surpassed 120,000 tons. Carbon inclusion emission reductions are widely used through diversified consumption approaches, such as quota compliance and clearing for regulated enterprises, alternative restoration for ecological damage compensation, and carbon neutrality for large-scale events, effectively supporting multi-tiered emission reduction actions across the whole society. The city's Carbon Inclusion won the first prize in the 2025 "Data Element X" Shanghai Competition for the Green and Low-Carbon Track and the third prize in the National Finals.

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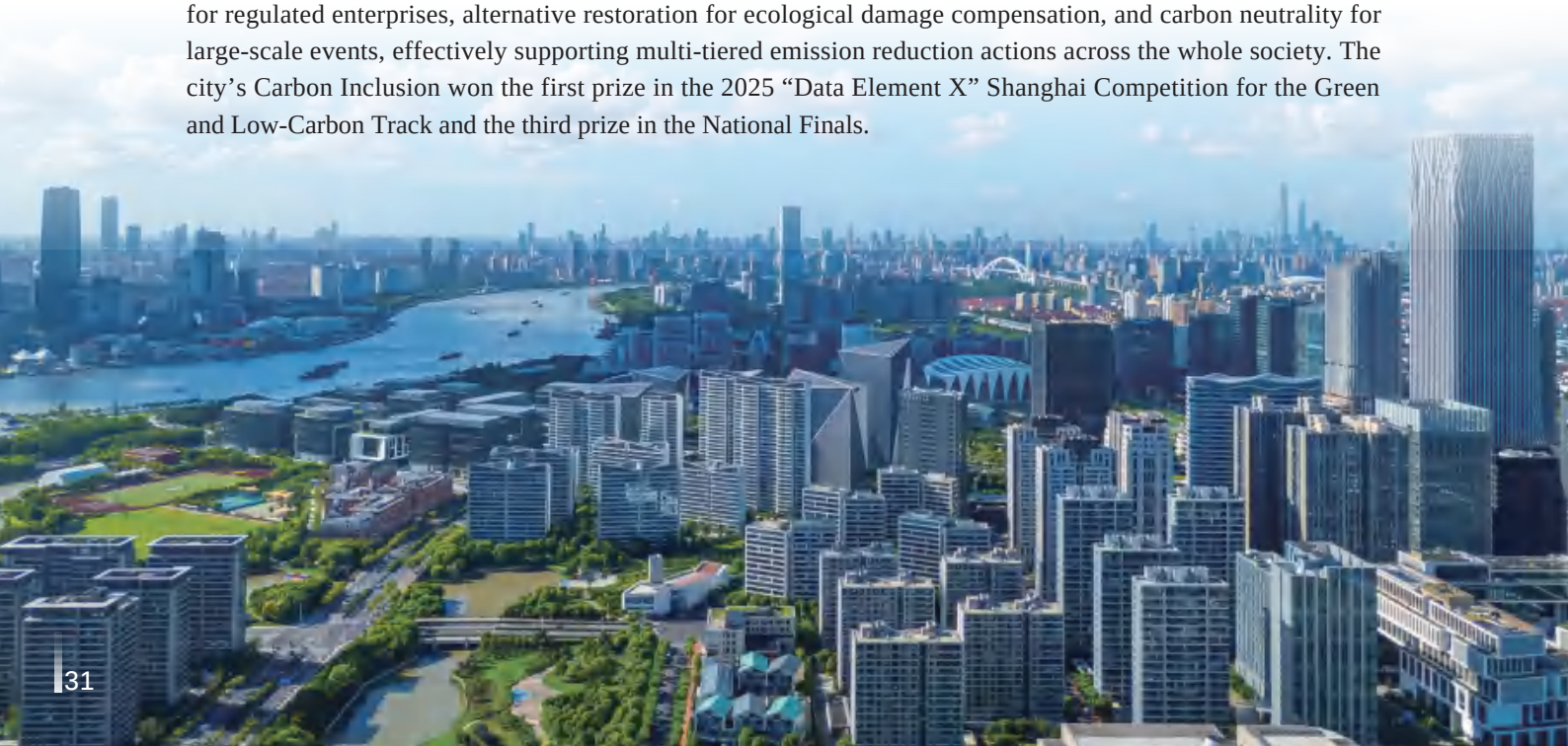
Shanghai's Carbon Inclusion Contributes to the Formation of Green Production and Lifestyles

In 2025, Shanghai's carbon inclusion entered a new phase featuring coordinated development of institutionalization, digitalization/intellectualization, and marketization, boosting the city's green and low-carbon development. Firstly, SMBEE kept improving the policy system for carbon inclusion. It revised and released the Measures of Shanghai Municipality for the Administration of Carbon-Inclusion together with supporting implementation rules, drove the full-scale upgrade of the carbon inclusion mechanism toward being "regularized, systematized, and long-term," and provided institutional guarantees for the sustainable operation of carbon inclusion. Secondly, it continuously upgraded the level of digitalization and intellectualization for carbon inclusion. On June 25, the Carbon Inclusion section was officially launched on the "Suishenban" app, becoming the country's first carbon management application scenario integrating decentralized digital identity (DID) authentication and blockchain technology. Thirdly, it sped up the construction of market-oriented incentive mechanisms. As of the end of 2025, the Carbon Points Mall introduced a total of 9 benefit providers and launched over 100 kinds of benefit commodities, with a cumulative exchange of 530,000 transactions of carbon points. The cumulative transaction volume of carbon inclusion emission reductions reached 51,700 tons, with 2 trading varieties launched and a cumulative transaction value exceeding 3.39 million yuan.



4. Building a Modernized Ecological Environmental Monitoring System

SMBEE issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment of a Modernized Ecological Environmental Monitoring System, and compiled construction plans for eight sub-fields. Based on Shanghai's actual conditions and demands, it completed the optimization and adjustment of national air monitoring sites, groundwater monitoring sites, and agricultural non-point source monitoring for the "15th Five-Year Plan" period, and preliminarily established a monitoring network framework featuring "sky-earth integration and land-sea coordination." Addressing problems such as VOCs monitoring in industrial parks, monitoring of water bodies prone to recurrent degradation, and early warnings for water source areas, it promoted the integration of micro-stations, buoy stations, and standard stations, enhanced the interaction and complementarity between mobile laboratory vehicle monitoring and manual monitoring, and continuously strengthened weak links in monitoring capabilities. It actively explored the application of new technologies such as unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) monitoring, environmental DNA (eDNA) biological monitoring, and AI recognition, and drove the digital and intelligent transformation of monitoring methods.



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Exploring a New Digital Model of Competition and Holding a Skills Competition for Ecological Environmental Monitoring Institutions

Leveraging the skills competition for ecological environmental monitoring institutions as an opportunity, SMBEE explored new paths for cultivating the digital capabilities of professionals in monitoring, achieving two major breakthroughs. One is the digital and intelligent transformation of the competition format. It adopted the “whole-process manual monitoring virtual simulation” model for the first time and built a safe, efficient, and intensive new competition carrier by means of digital empowerment, solving dilemmas of traditional hands-on competitions like high costs, low efficiency, and numerous safety hazards, and enhancing the practical effectiveness and forward-looking nature of the competition. The other is the full-domain coverage of competitors. The municipal monitoring system of Shanghai together with social monitoring institutions were both qualified for the competition. A total of 19 teams from the municipal monitoring system and 65 teams from social monitoring institutions signed up, with the number of contestants reaching 168, hitting a record high in scale. The competition provided a strong impetus to the industrial standard synergy and overall capability improvement, reinforcing the standardized management and integrated training of social monitoring forces.



5. Uplifting Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Supervision

Focusing on standardizing inspection behaviors, improving law enforcement quality and effectiveness, and optimizing the business environment, SMBEE drove the transformation of enterprise-related administrative inspections toward precision, intelligent technologies, and high efficiency. Firstly, it completed the construction of “Two Databases.” It sorted out and clarified 20 inspection points across 7 major categories, which resulted in a unified administrative inspection matter database of Shanghai. Secondly, it deepened digital and intelligent empowerment, constructed data analysis and interpretation scenarios in fields like automatic monitoring and hazardous waste. Relying on big data analysis to accurately “profile” enterprises, it successively carried out cross-departmental joint law enforcement campaigns such as the Qingfeng Action and the 100-Day Action on Solid Waste, forcefully cracking down on illegal behaviors. Throughout the year, it inspected enterprises and institutions for 22,785 times, including 4,296 off-site times. It identified a total of 11,165 environmental problems. The number of inspected enterprises decreased by 36.7% year-on-year, while the problem discovery rate rose to 30%. It imposed a total of 887 administrative penalties during the year, with penalties totaling 86.3476 million yuan and confiscation of illegal gains totaling 38.915 million yuan. Thirdly, remarkable results were achieved in autumn and winter air quality guarantees. It utilized mobile laboratory vehicle monitoring, big data analysis, and other means to realize precise source tracings and highly efficient investigations. Accumulatively, it inspected various sites over 12,000 times, identifying 1,337 environmental problems and filing cases for investigation against over 150 enterprises. Fourthly, it adhered to the orientation of “practical combat, actual effect, and pragmatism” and exerted the guiding role of law enforcement training campaigns. Specifically, it conducted 15 batches of training totaling 203 credit hours and 1,640 person-times; and 2 collectives and 9 individuals won the honorary title of outstanding performers in the National Ecological Environmental Protection Law Enforcement Practical Combat Training Campaign. Fifthly, it carried out legal publicity training to address the knotty problems of corporate environmental management, accumulatively training over 15,300 people and benefiting 6,190 enterprises. It handled a total of 300 cases exempted from punishment, with the exempted penalty amount reaching 21.82528 million yuan, demonstrating an organic combination of strict law enforcement and optimized services.

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Targeting Problems through Digital and Intelligent Technologies While Improving Quality and Efficiency by Collaborative Law Enforcement

In terms of supervising motor vehicle emission inspection institutions, SMBEE fully utilized profiling results of institutions to implement graded and differentiated supervision based on “black, gray, and white” lists, and adopted a dual-track mode of “online video backtracking + offline field inspection,” precisely cracking down on fraudulent behaviors. It carried out joint random inspections with market regulation departments, accumulatively pushing 3 batches of problem clues. Throughout the year, 17 new cases were filed for investigation, 48 penalty decisions were issued with fines totaling 9.186 million yuan, and serious violations committed by 6 institutions were transferred to market regulation departments with their business qualifications cancelled according to law, creating a powerful deterrent.

In terms of online dust monitoring, SMBEE relied on the “Three-Supervision Linkage” mechanism and applied the “big data + AI” dust calculation model to precisely screen abnormal data, profile enterprises, and proactively track down illegal clues. It capitalized on professional advantages such as police interrogation and data recovery to establish mechanisms linking administrative law enforcement with criminal justice, such as clue transfer and joint interrogation, which resulted in a collaborative crack-down model of “data analysis - joint action - professional support.” It investigated and cracked a fraud case of a certain enterprise, putting 4 people under criminal detention. Taking this case as a breakthrough point, it cooperated with public security departments to keep digging deeper into clues, striving to achieve an amplifying effect of “solving one case, uncovering a string of clues, and deterring an entire sector,” and effectively improving the living environment around construction sites.



6. Spurring Scientific and Technological Innovation in the Ecological Environment Field

SMBEE incentivized the ecological environmental field to engage in scientific and technological innovation. Centering on prominent current problems and long-term forward-looking scientific and technological needs in the municipality’s ecological environmental field, 54 scientific research projects were deployed and initialized, including “Research on Innovative Paths and Practical Models Focusing on the Major Strategic Region of the Yangtze River Delta and the Construction of a Beautiful Shanghai as a Megacity” and “Research on the Refined Construction of Emission Source Profiles for Aldehydes and Ketones Air Pollutants in the Petrochemical and Chemical Industry,” providing scientific and technological underpinnings for ecological environmental improvement as well as green, low-carbon development. It drove the hosting of the 3rd Shanghai Green and Low-Carbon Technology Innovation Competition, and successfully discovered and facilitated the implementation of a batch of green innovative technologies. The Shanghai International Green and Low-Carbon Proof-of-Concept Center operates in good condition, with 3 projects obtaining an intended total investment of 50 million yuan; 9 settled projects completed incorporation in the Environmental Protection Science and Technology Park of Yangpu District; and a cumulative innovation value-added of 688 million yuan was facilitated.

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Advancing Scientific and Technological Innovation in Shanghai's Ecological Environmental Field to Boost Industrial Development

SMBEE successively guided the hosting of three sessions of the Shanghai Green and Low-Carbon Technology Innovation Competition. It helped the competition attract over 300 enterprises, discovered 60 excellent projects, and facilitated the implementation of a batch of green innovative technologies. Excellent projects from the third competition landed in Lu'an, Anhui Province. Among them, one excellent case entered the List of Typical Cases of Scientific and Technological Achievement Transformation (2025) of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment; and 11 advanced technologies entered the Catalog and List of Demonstration Projects of Advanced Green and Low-Carbon Technologies of Shanghai (2025 Edition).



7. Upgrading Digital Governance of the Ecological Environment

SMBEE improved the work mechanism for digital infrastructure development. It built the “single chessboard” mechanism for municipal-district collaborative advancement of ecological environmental digitalization, and accelerated the development of the “ecological brain system” based fundamentally on “One Database, One Center, One Screen,” empowering the modernization of the ecological environmental governance system and governance capabilities through digitalization. “One Database” (the unified regulatory object database for the ecological environment) aggregates 130,000 environmental regulatory objects including pollutant discharge permits, hazardous waste operations, radiation permits, and catering oil fumes, realizing one archive for one source and dynamic updating and forging a solid data foundation for precise pollution control; “One Center” (the unified task dispatch center) serves as a cross-departmental and cross-hierarchical unified task collaborative handling mechanism as well as a whole-chain management mechanism of “intelligent problem discovery - unified task pushing - closed-loop tracking and handling - comprehensive effect evaluation”; “One Screen” (Digital Eco-Dashboard of Beautiful Shanghai) realized situational awareness, precise problem location, and highly efficient dispatching for all the elements of the ecological environment including the atmosphere, surface water, soil, radiation, and solid waste, enhancing coordinated ecological environmental control capabilities. It drove the applications of two major government blockchains, namely hazardous waste management and carbon inclusion management, established the Shanghai Green and Low-Carbon Data Innovation Laboratory, and carried out the Ecological and Environmental Smart Digitalization Scenario Competition. It uplifted the service effectiveness of the “Government Online-Offline Shanghai” portal. A total of 78 administrative licensing and public service matters achieved whole-process online processing, with cumulative processed cases exceeding 150,000, among which “enjoyment without application” exceeded 120,000 cases. The convenience of government services witnessed tangible improvement.

07 Carrying Out Ecological and Environmental Collaboration and Cooperation

1. Deepening Joint Protection and Coordinated Governance of the Ecological Environment in the Yangtze River Delta Region

SMBEE took the lead in compiling the Action Plan to Construct Pilot Zones for a Beautiful China in the Yangtze River Delta Region, specifying the main indicators as well as the three lists of tasks, reforms, and policies for the construction of pilot zones. It stepped up joint prevention and control of air pollution in the region, implemented a regular joint consultation mechanism, established a closed-loop management mechanism for responding to heavily polluted weather, fully completed the ultra-low emission transformation in the iron and steel industry, and achieved a comprehensive restriction on the transit of diesel cargo trucks at China III emission standards within the region. It invested more efforts in the joint protection and governance of cross-border water bodies, thoroughly advanced special joint actions for coordinated protection and governance in key cross-border water bodies, pushed forward the tough campaign for comprehensive treatment of the Yangtze River Estuary - Hangzhou Bay sea areas, basically completed the construction of the risk prevention and control information sharing platform for sudden water pollution incidents in the Taipu River, and joined hands with Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces to carry out practical emergency drills for sudden water pollution incidents. It systematically summarized the institutional innovation achievements of joint protection and governance of key cross-border water bodies in pilot zones, and promoted them across the entire Yangtze River Delta region. It improved the regulatory mechanism for cross-provincial transfer and utilization of solid waste, and severely cracked down on cross-regional illegal dumping of construction waste. It developed the Integration Demonstration Zone to high standards, furthered the “Two-in-One Permit Approval” reform merging EIA and pollutant discharge permits, and completed the tracking and evaluation of progress of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes campaign in Dianshan Lake and Yuandang Lake. Multiple stations co-built national comprehensive ecological quality monitoring stations, which were awarded the honorary title of 2025 “Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains Are Invaluable Assets” Practical Innovation Base.

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**Striving to Build Model Zones for Promoting High-Quality
Development through High-Standard Regional Protection
Contributing Yangtze River Delta Experience to Comprehensively
Advancing the Construction of a Beautiful China**

According to national requirements, the Yangtze River Delta region shall build pilot zones for a Beautiful China at a high level and drive the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta towards deeper levels and broader fields. Giving full play to its leading and driving role, Shanghai led the drafting and compilation of the Action Plan to Construct Pilot Zones for a Beautiful China in the Yangtze River Delta Region, which was jointly issued by 7 ministries including the Ministry of Ecology and Environment upon approval by the State Council. Focusing on the central tasks of constructing a Beautiful China, the Action Plan closely adhered to two key priorities of integration and high quality, pioneered and made breakthroughs in developing green productivity and joint ecological and environmental protection and governance, highlighted the unification of regional legal standards, region-specific environmental management, and smart governance, aiming to construct model zones for promoting high-quality development through high-standard regional protection. Adapting measures to local conditions, the Action Plan proposed 22 major tasks across 5 aspects including green development, collaborative governance, ecological protection, reform and innovation, and characteristic models. It also specified the main goals for the construction of pilot zones by 2027 with a vision looking ahead to 2030, and compiled the supporting Task Division Scheme for the Action Plan to Construct Pilot Zones for a Beautiful China in the Yangtze River Delta Region and a task list for key collaborative items.

2. Carrying Out Pair-Assistance Environmental Protection Cooperation

SMBEE established supply chain links for Qinghai's high-quality agricultural product resources in Shanghai. It organized 7 batches of training in Shanghai for over 300 people from various regions including Sanming in Fujian, Lu'an in Anhui, and Yunnan. It signed a cooperation framework agreement on ecological and environmental protection with Kashgar in Xinjiang, effectively upgrading the environment monitoring, radiation safety supervision and monitoring, and comprehensive environmental management capabilities of pair-assisted regions. It held the Shanghai-Sanming Cooperation Enterprise Matchmaking Meeting and the Shanghai-Lu'an Enterprise Matchmaking Meeting of the 3rd Shanghai Green and Low-Carbon Technology Innovation Competition. Resorting to the model of "Shanghai R&D + Off-site Manufacturing," it assisted the implementation of competing enterprises' projects, drove local green industrial development through scientific and technological innovation, and actively guided the participation of social organizations. Ant Forest Ecological Green Development Foundation under the guidance of SMBEE donated 122 million yuan for snub-nosed monkey protection in Yunnan, and launched wind-breaking and sand-fixing work in Markit County, Kashgar Prefecture.

3. Carrying Out International Cooperation and Exchanges

SMBEE successfully hosted the inauguration ceremony of the China Carbon Market Conference 2025. It unveiled the California-Shanghai Environmental Cooperation Shanghai Center, and deepened communication and cooperation between the two sides in key areas such as methane emission reduction from paddy fields. It stepped up cooperation and exchanges with countries cooperating under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) countries, co-hosting events such as the China-ASEAN Environmen-

tal Cooperation Week 2025 & Consultation on the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Strategy and Action Framework 2026-2030, and the 2025 Lancang-Mekong Week. It supported the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in holding the 2025 Global Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Shanghai. It received 33 batches of important foreign affairs delegations including the Speaker of the Parliament of Fiji, Singapore's Ambassador for Climate Action, and the Chairman of the Bangkok Metropolitan Council, and received Fudan University's international air quality management training class, carrying out exchanges on topics such as response to climate change and air quality forecasting. It supported environmental protection enterprises to participate in international technical exchanges and cooperation. It organized over 300 enterprises to participate in or visit renowned exhibitions such as the Macao International Environmental Co-operation Forum & Exhibition (MIECF) and Eco Expo Asia - International Trade Fair on Environmental Protection, with over ten enterprises reaching cooperation intentions.

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**China Carbon Market Conference 2025 — Comprehensively
Building a High-End Forum for the Global Carbon Market**

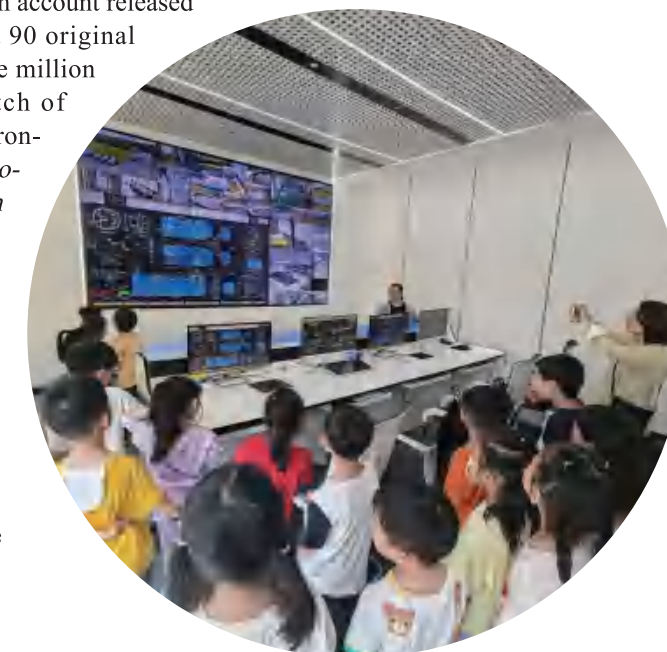
On September 24, the China Carbon Market Conference 2025 was successfully held in Shanghai. Jointly organized by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the Hubei Provincial People's Government, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the conference was under the theme of "Improving Carbon Pricing Mechanisms to Unleash New Momentum for Green and Low-Carbon Development," featuring a main forum and two sub-forums. Representatives from 26 countries and regions, as well as 10 international organizations, were invited to attend this year's conference. Covering nearly half of the world's operational carbon markets, participating countries and regions set a historical record in their total number for the conference. Chen Jining, Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. Sun Jinlong, Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and Li Dianxun, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Hubei Provincial Committee and Governor of Hubei Province, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony and jointly announced the beginning of the conference alongside Gong Zheng, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and Mayor of Shanghai. During the important release segment of the main forum, Li Gao, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, unveiled the *Progress Report of China's National Carbon Market (2025)*. The report pointed out that in 2024, the annual cumulative trading volume of the National Emission Trading System (National ETS) totaled 189 million tons, with the annual transaction value reaching 18.11 billion yuan, setting a new annual record since the market was launched. In 2024, China's national power sector carbon emission intensity (CO₂ emissions per unit of power generation) in 2024 decreased by 10.8% compared with 2018, and the proportion of power generation by large-scale units continued to rise, demonstrating the continuous influence of the market's incentive and constraint mechanisms. The National ETS expanded the coverage for the first time, newly incorporating a total of 1,334 key emission entities from three industries—iron and steel, cement, and aluminum smelting, with the total greenhouse gas emissions covered increasing by approximately 3 billion tons. Following this expansion, the proportion of CO₂ emissions the National ETS covers in the national total has risen to over 60%. During the conference, both domestic and foreign carbon market stakeholders, including carbon market authorities, relevant international organizations, industry associations, enterprises, and technical institutions, took bilateral or multilateral dialogues as an opportunity to jointly discuss China's ideas in innovating global carbon market mechanism.



04

Public Participation
and Supervision01 Proactively Promoting Ecological and
Environmental Awareness

SMBEE successfully hosted a series of thematic events including World Environment Day, National Low-Carbon Day, the Eco-Environmental Art Festival, International Nature Conservation Week, and Shanghai Drinking Water Source Protection, vigorously promoting the Shanghai's progress in ecological and environmental protection. It strengthened collaboration with *China Environment News*, which published over 100 articles related to Shanghai's ecological environment and released over 300 video, graphic, and text manuscripts. The new media matrix of the city's ecological and environmental protection system voiced in linkage; the WeChat official account of "Shanghai Environment" set up and updated over 40 columns and pushed over 1,100 articles; the Weibo account released over 5,200 pieces of information. The total number of followers across the WeChat and Weibo accounts exceeded one million, with total reads exceeding 20 million times; the Douyin account released over 100 videos, and the Xiaohongshu platform published 90 original notes, reaching over 2.5 million users and obtaining over one million topic views. SMBEE focused efforts on creating a batch of high-quality promotional products: inviting Ecological Environment Observer Hu Ge to shoot the short video *The Metamorphosis of Suzhou Creek*; co-producing with SMG *My Urban Neighbors*, the country's first urban biodiversity protection observational program, which garnered a comprehensive click-and-view count exceeding 10 million, and was selected as one of the Top Ten Feature Films at the 31st China Documentary Academy Awards Ceremony and the Best Video of the 2025 "Silver Dove Light"; and produced high-quality Chinese style promotional videos such as *Strategy & Algorithm*, which vividly tells stories of the city's progress of green and low-carbon development and was awarded the Outstanding Video of the 2025 "Silver Dove Light."

02 Continuously Deepening Ecological and
Environmental Education

SMBEE established the Shanghai Ecological Environmental Volunteer Service General Team and organized 25 branches. Over 5,000 volunteers were attracted to join, organizing extensive volunteer service activities such as ecological civilization lecturing, ecological environmental science popularization among the youth, "Shanghai Coastal Clean-up," and corporate legal publicity. It organized participation in activities such as the Shanghai preliminary and national finals of the "National Junior Water Prize and Technology Invention Competition for Secondary School Students." The submitted entry won the national grand prize and represented China in the Stockholm Junior Water Prize international competition. It hosted the 1st Shanghai Youth Nature Journaling Competition themed "Exploring Biodiversity, Jointly Painting Beautiful Shanghai." It guided 41 schools of the city to be selected into the 12th batch Eco-Schools Green Flag Award List, and collaborated with China Welfare Institute Children's Palace to

carry out activities of the creative art collection and exhibition on the theme of ocean conservation. It fully launched the opening of environmental protection facilities to the public in the “new four categories” of industries such as petrochemicals. It organized and carried out the summer intensive opening activity themed “Beautiful China, I’m a Pioneering Participant and Let’s Explore Environmental Protection Facilities.” The activity covered 96 units opening environmental protection facilities; approximately 750 online and offline opening activities were conducted with over 133,000 visits, and the opening times increased by approximately 10% year-on-year.

03 Effectively Safeguarding Citizens’ Environmental Rights and Interests

SMBEE standardized the work mechanism for handling environmental complaints, revised the Measures of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment for the Administration of Public Complaints and Proposals Work, and tangibly protected the legitimate rights and interests of petitioners. It carried out the activity of “Director General of SMBEE Answering the Hotlines,” and leaders of the municipal and district bureaus of ecology and environment took the lead in answering the 12345 Public Service Hotline, proactively listening to citizens’ suggestions and solving complaints on the spot. It held the Citizens’ Roundtable for Soliciting Public Suggestions on Special Plans from the “15th Five-Year Plan.” SMBEE and Shanghai Landscaping & City Appearance Administrative Bureau jointly carried out a solicitation activity under the theme of “My Idea for Habitat Gardens,” ensuring unimpeded channels for expressing public opinions and constructing a sound pattern of governance by all. In 2025, the municipal and district bureaus of ecology and environment handled 1,529 public complaints and proposals. These included 643 cases regarding air pollution, 294 regarding noise pollution, 214 regarding new construction projects, 91 regarding water pollution, and 287 regarding other types of pollution. In addition, they processed 10,770 work orders from the 12345 Public Service Hotline, which comprised 3,946 cases of air pollution, 3,370 of motor vehicles, 947 of noise pollution, 582 of construction projects, 418 of water pollution, and 1,507 of other types of pollution. Public satisfaction with the environment and the resolution rate of public complaints were on steady rise, continuously enhancing people’s well-being.

04 Efficiently Handling Proposals and Motions

In 2025, SMBEE received a total of 93 suggestions from deputies to the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress and proposals from members of the CPPCC Shanghai Municipal Committee, representing a decrease of 18 cases compared with 2024. This figure comprised 52 suggestions from deputies to the Shanghai Municipal People’s Congress (including 14 leading or joint-handling cases, and 38 co-handling cases) and 41 proposals from members of the CPPCC Shanghai Municipal Committee (including 12 leading or joint-handling cases, and 29 co-handling cases). These cases mainly involved continuously promoting green and low-carbon development such as carbon inclusion and carbon trading; optimizing supervisory and regulatory mechanisms for atmospheric and noise pollution prevention and control, including fireworks bans, ozone, and motor vehicles; optimizing supervisory and regulatory mechanisms for solid waste, including hazardous waste and decommissioned power batteries; and strengthening biodiversity conservation efforts such as the construction of “Habitat Gardens.” All suggestions and proposals were processed and replied to within the prescribed time limit, and the handling results were fully recognized and appreciated by the deputies and members.

05

Achievements in the Construction of a Beautiful Shanghai During the “14th Five-Year Plan” Period

During the “14th Five-Year Plan” period, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization, SMBEE persisted with in-depth and relentless efforts to advance the tough fight against pollution, accelerated the green transformation of economic and social development, and gained remarkable results in the construction of a Beautiful Shanghai.

01 Continuous Improvement in the Quality of the Ecological Environment

The average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) across the city decreased by 17.8% compared to 2020. The proportion of surface water sections with Class III excellent water quality increased to 99.3%, and the proportion of nearshore waters with excellent-to-good water quality rose by 18.2 percentage points compared to 2020. The safe utilization rate of contaminated land remained at 100%. The city-wide construction of a “Zero-Waste City” advanced steadily.

02 Steady Upgrade in the Quality of Ecosystems

Shanghai completed the eradication task of 19,000 hectares of *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass) in 2025. The total number of its wildlife habitats reached 22. Populations of endangered species, including the Yangtze finless porpoise, tundra swan, and *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (water fern), had gradually recovered, and wild animals such as raccoon dogs and crested goshawks had established stable breeding populations in urban areas. Moreover, 1,100 parks of various types had been built in the city, raising the per capita area of park green space to over 9.5 m². The city registered a net increase of 16,000 hectares of forest area, developed a batch of community habitat gardens, and built 1,000 kilometers of high-quality, public open waterfront spaces represented by the “One River and One Creek” initiative. Notably, the Chongming Dongtan migratory bird habitat was successfully included on the World Natural Heritage List.

03 Accelerated Progress in Green and Low-Carbon Transformation

Shanghai completed more than 2,400 projects of industrial structure adjustment. Local renewable energy power generation doubled compared to 2020, and the promotion scale of both new energy vehicles (NEVs) and green buildings ranked among the top in the nation. Shanghai’s carbon market achieved 100% compliance for twelve consecutive years, and positive progress was made in its construction of an international green finance hub.

04 Continuous Improvement of the Eco-Environmental Governance System

The city released the Decision on Further Advancing Ecological Civilization Construction and Building a Shanghai Exemplar of Beautiful China, formulated and revised a batch of local regulations concerning atmosphere, soil, and construction of a zero-waste city, and implemented region-specific environmental management. It pushed ahead with reforms regarding the EIA and pollutant discharge permit system, and persistently improved the “three-monitoring linkage” mechanism integrating monitoring, supervision, and law enforcement, leading to a steady upgrade in regulatory efficiency.



05 Continuous Deepening of Coordinated Ecological and Environmental Protection in the Yangtze River Delta

Cross-border pollution prevention and control, as well as environmental infrastructure construction in key fields such as atmosphere, water, and solid waste, were solidly advanced. Shanghai implemented the collaborative control of total pollutant emissions in the Yangtze River Delta region, and took the lead in launching a pilot program for cross-regional VOCs emission rights trading. Eleven institutional innovation achievements, including the “Three Unifications” (unified standards, unified monitoring, and unified law enforcement) for the ecological environment in the Integration Demonstration Zone, were widely promoted to neighboring areas.

