

支持中国实现净零碳排放的未来

2021 年 3 月

雀巢对中国发展高层论坛（CDF engagement initiative）的政策建议

摘要

未来几十年，全世界都在力争实现净零碳排放，并达到《巴黎气候变化协定》中设定的 1.5°C 目标。但遗憾的是，很多国家已落后于这项里程碑式的协定中确定的议程。如果现在再不采取强有力的行动，到本世纪末，全球气温则可能会再上升 2-5°C，并极有可能在未来几十年内给人类带来灾难性后果。

作为世界第二大经济体，中国将在支持全球迈向可持续发展的未来中发挥不可或缺的作用。去年秋天，习近平主席宣布了中国的宏伟目标，即：到 2030 年达到碳排放峰值，到 2060 年实现碳中和。随着为脱碳目标而设置的长期路径得以确立，中国的国家可持续发展转型动力及其加快建设“生态文明”的推动力将显著增强。

但考虑到中国经济及现有排放量的绝对规模，这将是一个具有挑战性的过渡。从碳移除和自然气候解决方案，到碳定价和环境主张，中国必须为那些致力于更绿色和更精益发展的行业制定明确的“游戏规则”。一些关键行业如农业、能源、物流和包装，不仅在中国，而且在全球范围内都面临紧迫的转型需求。

随着中国开始实施第十四个五年计划（2021-2025 年），雀巢致力于支持其实现净零碳排放的目标。气候变化是雀巢未来业务面临的重大风险之一，我们也在践行转型之路，走向更绿色、更健康的未来。2019 年 9 月，雀巢提出了在 2050 年实现温室气体净零碳排放的目标，并就如何实现这一目标制定了明确的路线图，且得到了科学碳目标倡议（SBTi）的批准。

基于雀巢的全球资源和行业专长，我们可以实现规模效应。在全球范围内，我们的气候行动主要集中在三个领域：

- 加快产品转型，使我们的产品更符合消费者的趋势和选择
- 扩大农业方面的举措，以减少碳排放，增加土壤碳含量，保护生物多样性
- 到 2025 年，在雀巢的工厂、仓库、物流和办公室中使用 100% 可再生电力

到 2050 年，我们实现温室气体净零碳排放的努力将不仅包括我们的工厂、车辆、我们使用的能源，还将包括农民、供应商和商业伙伴的活动，而雀巢全球 95% 以上的碳足迹都来源于此，这部分碳足迹从技术层面是我们自身无法控制的。正因为如此，我们能否成功实现净零碳排放这一共同目标，取决于政策的设计和 implementation，以保证价值链中所有参与者与这一目标保持一致。因此，我们希望与相关政府部门进行气候倡导，制定和执行那些对于实现关键行业的转变至关重要的政策，为中国的可持续发展转型做出贡献。

因此，雀巢建议中国政府制定相应政策，优先为急需转型的行业制定明确的规则 and 标准，其中包括：

- **碳定价：**制定明确和一致的长期碳定价政策，作为中国国家气候变化计划的一部分
- **碳奖励和碳税收：**向使用清洁能源或践行再生农业的相关实践提供有效的财政激励措施，同时取消对化石燃料行业的公共补贴
- **碳标签和声明：**推出采用独立公认方法的碳标签和声明机制，并以一贯和标准化的方式加以应用
- **自然气候解决方案：**推广相应的政策和标准，来更好地养护，恢复和改善森林、湿地以及景观的管理，从而消除或避免碳排放，增加生物多样性，保护水资源。

此外，雀巢还建议中国政府采取以下行动，以实现重点行业的必要转型：

- **农业：**出台公共政策，支持更快地向再生农业转型
- **能源：**为工厂和运输业设立使用可再生电力的远大目标，从而以市场需求倒逼电力部门实现自身转型

- **再生塑料：**鼓励发展功能良好的食品级再生塑料市场（特别是允许使用食品级 rPET 作为食品接触材料，例如饮料包装瓶），以减少对石油基原生塑料的依赖，并避免对海洋或垃圾填埋场的塑料污染。

雀巢认为，这些措施将对促进中国净零碳排放的进程，乃至对现代可持续发展的发展产生巨大影响。在即将召开的《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方大会第 26 次会议（UNFCCC COP26，以下简称 COP26）之前，我们提议中国政府将上述建议措施纳入即将提交给《联合国气候变化框架公约》（UNFCCC）的中国国家自主贡献（NDCs）。

1. 零排放竞赛及其对世界的重要意义

1.1 全球挑战

在未来的几十年中，世界将力争达到净零碳排放。为实现《巴黎气候变化协定》中设定的 1.5° C 目标（几乎每个国家都已加入），全球碳排放量必须在 2030 年之前减少一半，在 2050 年实现净零碳排放。但在“巴黎协定”签署五年后，各国均已落后于这项里程碑式协定所确定的议程。联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯（António Guterres）在 2020 年 12 月宣布：“2021 年必将是世界迈向净零碳排放未来的一年。”

如果没有强有力的行动，到本世纪末，全球温度可能还会再上升 2-5° C。在接下来的几十年中，这种情况的发展可能会带来灾难性的后果，它将颠覆经济、社会和自然，并给人民的福祉造成巨大的损失。从冰融化和海平面上升，再到极端天气和环境恶化，这些已在全球各地感受到的气候变化的影响预计还将会极具加剧。

令人振奋的是，有迹象表明，当前世界正朝着正确的方向加速前进，实现全球未来的可持续发展也许指日可待。中国计划到 2060 年之前实现碳中和，美国也已重新加入“巴黎协定”，而欧盟、日本、韩国和其他 110 多个国家和地区已承诺到 2050 年实现碳中和。

1.2 世界如何走向净零碳排放未来

尽管要实现 2050 年的净零碳排放并非易事，但只要政府和企业采取切合实际、务实的转型计划，并将其付诸实践，这是完全可行的。通过制定政策和法规来遏制碳排放，各国政府将成为主要推动力量；同时商业领域也将发挥举足轻重的作用，商业组织可利用其丰富的资源来应对气候变化。因此，在政府和商业界之间实现强大的集体动员至关重要，从而确保迈向净零碳排放的进程取得成功。

特别是，需要有明确的行业“游戏规则”：

- **碳移除和自然气候解决方案（NCS）**：碳移除是指从大气中去除温室气体排放（GHG），并将其持久地存储在地质、陆地或海洋储层或产品中的活动。当它们发生在公司价值链之外时，通常将它们称为“外部碳抵消”，而当发生在公司内部时，则称为“内部碳抵消”。自然气候解决方案是指在景观和湿地中落实保护、恢复和改善土地管理的措施，旨在消除温室气体或避免其排放。碳移除和自然气候解决方案是应对气候变化的关键所在。

- **碳定价：**碳定价是一种手段，它可以获取温室气体排放的外部成本，并通过价格将其与排放源关联。最常见的碳定价类型包括排放交易系统（ETS）、碳税收、碳信用、以及公司的内部碳定价。碳定价很重要，因为它为排放者提供了一个经济信号，允许组织自身决定其是否改变现有活动并降低碳排放，亦或继续排放并为其排放支付费用。
- **环境主张：**公司将环境主张用于公司路线图、特定类别或产品，以彰显其在减少或消除环境足迹方面所作出的努力。“净零碳排放”、“碳中和”、“气候正效”和“负碳排放”通常是对公司和品牌有价值的声明，但它们缺乏明确和广泛接受的定义，导致在消费者和利益相关方中间产生不信任以及混淆。

1.3 需要在全球范围内转型的关键部门

- **农业：**改变世界农业粮食体系对实现联合国可持续发展目标至关重要。联合国粮农组织（FAO）总干事屈冬玉近期在意大利发表主题演讲时称¹，“从就业、生计和对地球的影响来看，农业粮食体系是世界上最大的经济体系，”他指出：40 亿人直接或间接地在粮食体系

¹ 粮农组织-新闻文章：转变农业粮食体系是实现全球目标的有力杠杆

中就业。然而，根据粮农组织的数据，如今的农业食品体系并没有履行其职能：多达 6.9 亿人长期营养不良，预计 COVID-19 疫情在全世界范围的肆虐将使长期营养不良的人数增加 1 亿多；30 亿人买不起健康饮食；十分之一的人受到不安全食品供应的影响；全球粮食损失和浪费的规模巨大。到 2050 年之前，预计将有 100 亿人生活在地球上，当务之急是我们必须确保可持续的粮食供应，并构建农业食品体系的韧性，以应对诸如 COVID-19 疫情这样的危机。在政策、商业模式、融资和技术等方面，利用创新的力量²将是实现这一目标的关键。

- **能源：**据³联合国 (UN) 称，从全球来看，有积极迹象表明，能源正变得更可持续、更广泛可用。但要让 30 亿人获得清洁、安全的烹饪燃料和技术，并在电力行业之外逐步增加可再生能源的使用，还需要做更多的工作。遗憾的是，COVID-19 疫情正在影响可持续能源过渡，尽管其全面影响仍有待观察。今年 3 月，国际能源署 (IEA) 报告⁴称，受经济复苏和清洁能源政策缺失的影响，全球二氧化碳排放量在 2020 年初大幅下降后已经出现强劲反弹。现在许多经济体的排放量

² 粮农组织-新闻文章：联合国粮农组织负责人在世界经济论坛上称，改变农业粮食系统将决定未来

³ 能源——联合国可持续发展

⁴ 在 2020 年初大幅下降后，全球二氧化碳排放量强劲反弹-新闻-IEA

已经超过危机前水平。今年早些时候，国际能源署(IEA)宣布将为能源行业制定全球首个全面的路线图，以期在 2050 年之前实现净零碳排放，目的是明确政府、公司、投资者和公民需要做些什么才能使能源领域完全脱碳。

- **包装：**包装占全世界塑料总量的四分之一以上，塑料包装管理不善对全球环境，特别是海洋正产生着有害的影响。联合国环境规划署和艾伦·麦克阿瑟基金会（EMF）最近的一份报告⁵显示，尽管在将可回收成分纳入塑料包装和逐步淘汰诸如 PS 和 PVC 包装以及一次性塑料袋这些方面取得了重大进展，但在扩大塑料包装的可回收性以及减少一次性包装需求方面的进展仍然有限。EMF 发起的新塑料经济倡议（NPE）的负责人桑德·德弗鲁伊特（Sander Defruyt）称：“这份报告显示了在某些领域，特别是在使用再生塑料方面，塑料循环经济的愿景取得了令人鼓舞的进展。但是展望未来，重要的是在重新考虑将何种包装首先投放市场方面迈出的主要步骤。” 如果不采取行动并促进塑料向循环经济过渡，其结果可能是可怕的：EMF 早先的一项

⁵ 艾伦·麦克阿瑟基金会发表《2020 年全球承诺进展报告》

研究⁶预测称，到 2040 年之前，市场上的塑料量可能翻倍，每年进入海洋的塑料量可能增加近三倍，海洋塑料累积可能增加四倍。

- **物流：**供给侧的脱碳转变将在实现全球气候目标方面发挥关键作用。

去年秋天，由伦敦大学学院（UCL）和天津大学主导的一项研究⁷显示，跨国公司的供应链占二氧化碳排放量的五分之一，这表明跨国公司对气候变化的影响范围可观。最近，世界经济论坛（WEF）和波士顿咨询集团的一份报告⁸强调了一个巨大的机会，即：所有公司都必须采取行动，通过使其全球供应链脱碳，从而产生积极的气候影响。这对于占全球排放量超过 50% 的八个供应链（包括食品、建筑、时装、快速消费品、电子产品、汽车、专业服务和货运）而言尤为重要。

2. 中国的碳中和承诺

去年秋天，习近平主席在联合国大会上发表讲话，宣布了中国要到 2030 年碳排放达到峰值、2060 年实现碳中和的雄伟目标。如今随着为脱碳而设置

⁶ 研究证实迫切需要向塑料循环经济过渡（ellenmacarthurfoundation.org）

⁷ <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2020/sep/multinationals-supply-chains-account-fifth-global-emissions>

⁸ www.weforum.org

的长期路径得以确立，中国的可持续发展及“生态文明”建设进程将显著加快。

在去年 12 月的远程气候峰会上，习近平主席公布了中国针对 2030 年应对全球气候挑战的进一步承诺。它们包括：中国的单位国内生产总值碳排放量比 2005 年水平下降 65%以上，非化石燃料在一次能源消费中的占比提高到 25%左右，森林蓄积量较 2005 年的水平增加 60 亿立方米，风电和太阳能总装机容量达到 12 亿千瓦以上。

今年 2 月，国务院发布⁹了一项指导意见，旨在加快推动绿色低碳循环经济发展体系。根据该指导意见，到 2025 年之前，中国的绿色产业规模将显著增长，主要污染物持续减少，同时，碳排放强度大幅下降。到 2035 年之前，中国在关键行业 and 关键产品的能源和资源利用率有望达到国际先进水平，建设“美丽中国”的目标将基本得以实现。

3. 雀巢的观点和建议

⁹ 国务院呼吁绿色，低碳和循环发展 (www.gov.cn)

3.1 概述

近几十年，气候变化相关的媒体报道、高调宣传、消费者行动主义、公司和企业承诺日趋普遍，加之世界各地极端天气事件的推动，人们对气候变化所构成威胁的认识不断提高。大多数国家政府都致力于减少或至少遏制人类活动造成的碳（和其他温室气体）排放的增加。2021 年，各国政府将齐聚一堂参加国际气候对话（COP 26），旨在为未来五年的碳减排制定一条路径，进一步加强应对气候危机的行动举措，因此，我们正面临决定地球未来的关键时刻。

中国领导人宣称，气候变化的影响“对人类的生存和发展构成了巨大挑战”，中国是“最易受气候变化不利影响的国家之一”。中国政府制定了限制排放的中、短期目标，以及有助于实现这些目标的一系列广泛政策。

尽管如此，中国要在 2060 年之前实现碳中和仍旧面临巨大挑战，需要引入治理行业和协调各方努力的规则，并且在与气候问题最相关的行业推动深度、快速的转型。

3.2 制定“游戏规则”

为了在未来几年向着碳中和目标顺利推进，亟需在所有市场推动相关政策的制定——政策进展的优先事项包括：反映商业活动社会成本的机制，使企业能够最大程度地减少其碳足迹的各项规则，以及使消费者转向可持续消费的各种解决方案。因此，雀巢建议中国政府从下述各项规则和标准入手，制定相关政策：

- 1) **碳移除规则**（内部碳抵消、外部碳抵消以及自然气候解决方案）：确保碳移除规则明确而公平，这也会使企业更有信心制定碳移除计划并加大相关投入，最终帮助中国实现其在应对气候变化方面的抱负。具体而言，内部碳抵消和外部碳抵消的努力，以及自然气候解决方案（NCS）将在商业界的净零碳排放进程中起到重要作用：首先，将高质量的内部碳抵消、外部碳抵消作为有效的碳补偿工具得到官方认可，并且有清晰的标准予以支持；其次，自然气候解决方案（NCS）能够提高农业生产经济效率和韧性，提升作物产量、生物多样性和水质表现，政府应将其纳入主流并加以推广。
- 2) **碳定价**：引入适当的碳定价体系，以充分认识温室气体排放的外部成本，并将其关联到排放源头。重要的是：二氧化碳排放的真实成本应始

终反映在所有行业中，以加速向更可持续的未来过渡。**碳奖励**和**碳税收**如果设计和实施得当，例如从取消针对化石能源行业的补贴开始，可成为实现这一目的的有效工具之一。

- 3) **碳标签和环境主张**：基于企业为其产品提供的环境声称，确保消费者能够进行气候智慧型选择，这一过程需要良好的监管，以确保规则明确和公平。例如：随着碳标签计划/标准化声明的引入，公司和品牌以透明、可比（公平竞争环境）和真实的方式，就环境方面的努力进行沟通。这一做法也将赋能消费者对环保产品的选择。

3.3 有关产业转型的政策建议

除了明确的“游戏规则”之外，要想实现净零碳排放，还需要关键新技术、创新企业管理途径以及低碳基础设施的驱动，推动整体市场转型。这离不开立法层面的支持，通过立法可以有效减少可再生能源市场的障碍，鼓励农业和林业部门中的创新以捕获更多的碳，并帮助提升循环经济的能力。基于此，雀巢希望力促中国政府采取以下行动举措，以实现重点行业的必要转型：

- 1) **农业**：出台公共政策，支持更快地向再生农业转型

背景与挑战:

中国幅员辽阔，面积达到 960 万平方公里，用世界 9%的耕地养活了全球 18% 的人口（14 亿）。与此同时，它还面临着与粮食生产有关的巨大环境挑战，包括气候变化、耕地面积减少、地下水枯竭、水污染、土壤普遍退化和污染以及化肥和农药的过度使用。

自上而下和自下而上的措施相结合¹⁰，有助于在中国推广高效和再生农业。除了削减化肥补贴和推广使用有机肥的政策外，这些举措还包括增加作物残体的使用，促进作物轮作和休耕，以及在全国建立 40 个可持续农业示范点。与此同时，越来越多的新一代农民—其中许多是年轻人和受过大学教育的人士—正在建立生态农场，并为迅速增长的国内市场供应可持续生产的食品。

今年 2 月，中央一号文件再次为中国农业和农村发展给出了年度部署，将全面乡村振兴列为未来五年国家农业战略的核心。因此，为了继续支持中国的农村政策规划，并解决推进气候变化目标所需的各种关键问题，雀巢建议在补贴、认证和标准、教育以及研发投资等方面，引入与再生农业相关的政策措施，旨在加速向可持续农业实践的转变。

¹⁰ https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/China-Food_and_Land_Use.pdf

建议:

- A. 改革认证体系，使其更具透明度，并纳入更强有力的气候变化考虑因素，进而大规模地支持可持续和再生农业操作规范。
- B. 引入有针对性的公共补贴，以刺激再生农业方法以及活跃碳信用市场的开发，帮助最大限度地减少所需变革对农民的经济影响。
- C. 推广相关教育计划，旨在鼓励社会广泛了解土壤和生物多样性现状、组织对自然生态系统的依赖性以及再生农业价值。包括在年轻的农业企业家中开展关于再生农业生产的广泛培训，以鼓励更多的对再生农业生产规范的采用。
- D. 增加对低碳农业的研发投资，包括用于再生农业的种子，以及原材料可追溯性（到农场/种植园/渔船层面）（数字）解决方案。

2) 能源：在工厂生产和交通运输方面设立向可再生能源过渡的远大目标，
为电力部门创造转型需求

背景与挑战:

自 2006 年 1 月《可再生能源法》¹¹实施以来，随着可再生能源利用率的提高和相关技术的进步，中国的可再生能源行业规模已经发展成为世界最大。2018 年，中国 26.7%的发电量（1,867,000 兆千瓦小时）来自可再生能源，比 2005 年增加了 10.6 个百分点。国家能源局和科技部的数据显示，在“十二五”和“十三五”期间（2011-2020 年），中央政府在可再生能源技术研发方面的投资超过 30 亿元人民币（4.3466 亿美元）。

波士顿咨询集团¹²预测，未来 30 年，中国将需要在气候应对措施方面投资高达 100 万亿元人民币（合 15 万亿美元），并对其能源结构实施全面的技术变革，以达到 2060 年之前实现碳中和的目标。尽管报告中指出将中国仍需要突破，但它总结称，“考虑到中国在核电、太阳能、风能、新能源汽车等相关领域的现有能力，以及未来在规模扩大和技术改进方面的潜力，这条路径是现实的。” 国家能源局曾表示¹³，“十四五”期间，中国将扩大清洁能源的利用，同时推动非化石燃料和天然气成为帮助实现气候目标的主要经济增长动力。

建议：

¹¹ 中国在可再生能源领域处于领先地位-China.org.cn

¹² 中国的碳中和之路-Chinadaily.com.cn

¹³ 随着中国拥抱低碳，可持续发展，清洁能源正在逐渐淘汰煤炭-Chinadaily.com.cn

- A. 制定在提升和加速清洁能源使用方面的承诺（国家自主贡献）和政策，涵盖领域包括碳定价、最佳可用技术、能效标准以及基础设施激励措施等。
- B. 制定明确标准，更好的计算碳足迹、“可再生能源”来源及替代燃料/技术的影响。
- C. 针对可再生能源消费声明的公认/合格机制（如 REC 等）进行统一界定
- D. 投资基础设施：(i)增加可再生电力和可再生热能的使用；(ii) 制定能效提升方案；(iii)采用最佳可得技术；(iv)能源的可持续供应；(v)低碳投资
- E. 鼓励能源供应商和研究机构推动可持续能源和分布式可再生能源的利用，以及对可降低相关成本产生重大影响的各种新技术的应用

3) 鼓励发展一个正常运作的食品级再生塑料市场，尤其是允许使用食品级再生 PET（rPET）作为食品接触材料，如饮料包装瓶

背景与挑战：

在塑料包装需求持续激增的同时，一套系统的塑料垃圾处理机制尚未得到落实，这导致城市垃圾中塑料垃圾的数量大幅增加。此外，塑料生产大大增加了碳排放。根据美国环境保护署（U. S. EPA）的数据，每生产一盎司（约 28 克）PET（聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯），大约会排放一盎司（约 28 克）二氧化碳。PET 是最常用于饮料瓶的塑料。还有研究认为将近 1/5 的碳排放量都来源于塑料生产¹⁴。

美国化学委员会（ACC）和消费后塑料再生协会（APR）联合开展的一项研究¹⁵证实，再生塑料，特别是 PET 和 HDPE（高密度聚乙烯），可以显著地节约能源和减少温室气体排放。该研究采用生命周期清单（LCI）方法，对收集消费后 PET 和 HDPE 包装、分类和分离材料以及将其再加工成清洁再生树脂过程所需的能源、固体废物、大气和经水路排放进行了量化。根据 LCI 研究结果和美国 EPA 的数据，生成清洁再生树脂所需的能量比生产同等吨位原生 PET 和 HDPE 树脂所需的能量少 71 万亿 BTU（英国热量单位，约 75 万亿千焦）。

在全球范围内从立法或市场倡议的角度采取行动措施，以解决塑料污染和与塑料相关碳排放的呼吁已经存在了多年。然而，在大多数市场上仍然没有一

¹⁴ <https://stanfordmag.org/contents/the-link-between-plastic-use-and-climate-change-nitty-gritty>

¹⁵ <https://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/New-Study-Confirms-Recycling-Plastics-Significantly-Reduces-Energy-Use-and-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions.html>

个有效的塑料回收体系，同时还面临着诸多挑战。实际上，统计数据表明，全球只有 14% 的塑料包装进入循环再生工厂，而在刨除加工损失之后，只有 10% 的塑料得以有效循环再生。许多市场在垃圾分类和收集方面都面临着巨大的挑战。由于缺乏行业标准、仅有低端设备以及成本高昂，塑料回收有时会导致二次污染。此外，占绝大多数的中小型企业通常情况下并不具备专业的污染处理技术。

在中国，近年来的立法、政策和法规很大程度上聚焦循环经济、绿色包装和塑料回收，旨在推进 2035 年“美丽中国”建设目标。例如：中国出台了强制性的垃圾分类制度，要求到 2020 年底，全国范围内 46 个城市实现垃圾强制分类，且回收率达到 35% 以上。去年，政府还对不可生物降解塑料和一次性塑料等出台了一系列限制和禁止措施，这对某些行业，特别是电子商务快递和外卖服务行业产生了巨大影响。

尽管中国在政策和监管方面取得了重大突破，但再生塑料市场仍面临重大挑战，特别是回收塑料点资源化利用能力不足。目前的市场瓶颈在于，a) 垃圾有效分类困难，b) 能提供食品级 rPET 回收和生产技术解决方案的供应商相对缺乏，c) 出于食品安全考虑，限制在食品包装中使用再生塑料的监管障碍等。

由于目前全球食品级再生塑料供应有限，且包装中对再生成分的需求不断增加，品牌企业获得高质量食品级回收塑料的全球挑战是一个急需弥合的巨大鸿沟 - 通过引入以下建议，中国可以在解决这一问题上取得可观进展：

建议：

- A. 为食品包装中的再生塑料引入食品级监管框架，结合政府法规和标准，以确保食品接触材料的安全基线。这样，与食品直接接触的再生塑料可以得到进一步采用，并逐渐成为常态。
- B. 支持设计和实施可负担、有效的强制性生产者责任延伸计划。
- C. 将具有创新和监管认可技术的供应商与回收基础设施（包括轻型塑料包装）对接起来。

4. 结论

我们相信这些措施将对促进实现零净碳排放进程产生巨大影响，同时也相信这些措施将为中国人口和经济的可持续发展提供强有力的支持。

此外，雀巢希望通过提交这份文件，鼓励中国政府在即将召开的 COP26 之前，将上述内容纳入代表中国政府提交给《联合国气候变化框架公约》的最新国家自主贡献（NDC）中。

我们十分感激雀巢能有机会向中国政府提供政策建议。作为全球知名的食品企业，雀巢已经准备好和中国政府及所有的利益相关方携手，实现净零碳排放这一重要的共同目标。

Supporting China's Goal of Achieving a Net Zero Future

March 2021

Nestlé policy recommendations to CDF Engagement Initiative

Executive summary

The world is in a race to reach “net zero” emissions in the coming years and achieve the 1.5°C goal set in the Paris Agreement on climate change. Unfortunately, countries have fallen behind on the agenda set by the landmark accord. In the absence of strong action now, global temperatures could rise by an additional 2-5°C by the end of this century, with potentially catastrophic consequences for humanity in the coming decades.

As the world’s second-largest economy, China will play an indispensable role in supporting the global drive towards a sustainable future. Last fall, President Xi announced China’s bold new goals of having carbon emissions peak by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. With a long-term path set for decarbonization, the momentum behind China’s national sustainability drive and its push to build an “ecological civilization” looks set to pick up significantly.

But this will be a challenging transition given the sheer scale of the Chinese economy and its emissions. It is imperative that China have clear “rules of the game” for industries striving to become greener and leaner – from carbon removal and natural climate solutions to carbon pricing and environmental claims. Key

sectors requiring urgent transformations – not only in China but on a global scale – include agriculture, energy, logistics, and packaging.

As China embarks upon its 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025), Nestlé is committed to supporting its goal of achieving a net-zero future. Climate change is one of the greatest risks to future of Nestlé’s business, and, as a company, we are following the same path towards a greener and healthier future as China. In September 2019, Nestlé set out a bold ambition to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with a clear roadmap on how to get there approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Deploying Nestlé’s global resources and industry expertise, we know we can make a difference at scale. Globally, our climate actions focus on three main areas:

- Speeding up the transformation of our products in line with consumers trends and choices
- Scaling up initiatives in agriculture to reduce emissions and absorb carbon, safeguarding biodiversity
- Using 100% renewable electricity in Nestlé factories, warehouses, logistics, and offices by 2025

The efforts of our net-zero GHG commitment by 2050 will not only reach our factories and vehicles, and the energy we use, but also the activities of our farmers, suppliers and business partners. In fact, more than the 95% of Nestlé’s global carbon footprint occurs from these activities which is technically out of our control. This is the reason why the success of our common ambition to reach “net zero” is dependent of the design and implementation of policies to align all actors of the value chain behind this objective.

Nestlé aspires to engage in climate advocacy with authorities to set and execute those policies that are important to achieve the turnaround in key sectors and help contribute to China’s sustainable transition.

As such, Nestlé recommends that the Chinese government enacts policies which prioritize the establishment of clear rules and standards for industries requiring transformation, including:

- **Carbon pricing:** Develop clear and consistent long-term carbon pricing as part of China’s national climate-change plans

- **Carbon incentives & taxes:** Provide fiscal incentives for cleaner energies or regenerative agricultural practices as effective tools, alongside the elimination public subsidies to fossil fuel industries
- **Carbon labelling & claims:** Introduce carbon labelling and claims schemes that use independently recognized methodologies and are applied both consistently and in a standardized manner
- **Natural Climate Solutions.** Promote policies and standards to conserve, restore and improve the management of forests, wetlands and landscapes to remove or avoid emissions, increase biodiversity and protect water resources.

In addition, Nestlé also suggests that Chinese authorities take the following actions in order to achieve the necessary transformations of the highlighted sectors:

- **Agriculture:** Introduce public policies supporting a swifter transition to regenerative agriculture
- **Energy:** Set ambitious targets for shifting to renewable electricity for factories and transportation, so companies can likewise provide demand for the power sector to transform itself

- **Recycled plastics:** Encourage the development of a functioning food grade recycled plastics marketplace (in particular allowing the use of food grade rPET as food contact materials such as beverage container), to reduce dependency from oil-based virgin plastics, and to avoid plastic pollution in oceans or landfills.

Nestlé believes that these steps will have a tremendous impact in terms of facilitating China's journey towards net-zero emissions and a modern and sustainable economy. Prior to the upcoming COP26 summit, we would also like to encourage authorities to incorporate the measures suggested above into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which will be submitted on behalf of the Chinese government to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

5. The race to zero emissions and why it is critical for the world

1.1 The global challenge

The world is in a race to reach “net zero” emissions in the coming years. To achieve the 1.5°C goal set in the Paris Agreement on climate change – which nearly every country has joined – global emissions must be cut by half by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. But five years after the signing of the Paris Agreement, the world has fallen behind on the climate agenda set by the landmark accord. In December, UN Secretary-General António Guterres declared that, “2021 must be the year in which the world leaps forward into a net-zero future.”

In the absence of strong action, global temperatures could rise by an additional 2-5°C by the end of this century. The consequences of such a scenario unfolding would potentially be catastrophic in the coming decades, upending economies, societies, and nature and wreaking an enormous toll on people’s wellbeing. The effects of climate change already being felt in all regions around the world could be expected to intensify dramatically – from melting ice and rising seas to extreme weather and environmental degradation.

Fortunately, there have been encouraging signs that the world is now moving in the right direction and a faster transition towards a sustainable global future may be around the corner. China plans to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, U.S.A has rejoined the Paris Agreement, while the E.U., along with Japan, the Republic of

Korea, and over 110 other nations and districts, have promised to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

1.2 How the world can move towards a net-zero future

While it will not be easy, reaching net-zero emissions by 2050, it is entirely feasible, provided governments and businesses adopt realistic and pragmatic plans for achieving the transition and then put them into practice. By setting policies and regulations to curb emissions, national governments will be the main driving force, but the private sector will need to play a pivotal role as well, leveraging its vast resources to fight climate change. Realizing strong collective mobilization between the government and business worlds is imperative to ensure that the journey towards net zero is a success.

In particular, there needs to be clear “rules of the game” for industries:

- **Carbon removal and NCS:** Carbon removal means activities removing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from the atmosphere and durably storing it in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products. These are often called “offsetting” when they happen outside the value chain of a company and “insetting” when they happen within it. Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) are conservation, restoration and improved land

management actions in landscapes and wetlands that remove GHG or avoid its emissions. Carbon removal and NCS are key in the fight against climate change.

- **Carbon pricing:** Carbon pricing is an instrument that captures the external costs of GHG emissions and ties them to their sources through a price. The most common types of carbon pricing are emissions trading systems (ETS), carbon taxes, carbon credits, and companies' internal carbon pricing. Carbon pricing is important, because it provides an economic signal to emitters and allows them to decide either to transform their activities and lower their emissions or continue emitting and paying for their emission.
- **Environmental claims:** Companies use environmental claims for corporate roadmaps, specific categories, or products to show their efforts in reducing or eliminating their environmental footprints. Net zero, carbon neutral, climate positive, and carbon negative are normally valuable claims for companies and brands, but they lack clear and widely accepted definitions which has resulted in mistrust and confusion among consumers and stakeholders.

1.3 Key sectors requiring transformation on a global scale

- **Agriculture:** Transforming the world’s agri-food systems will be critical to achieving the UN SDGs. In a recent keynote lecture in Italy, Qu Dongyu, FAO Director-General, said ¹⁶, “Agri-food systems are the world’s largest economic system, measured in terms of employment, livelihoods and planetary impact,” noting that four billion people are employed directly or indirectly in food systems. Yet today’s agri-food systems are not delivering according to the FAO: as many as 690 million people are chronically undernourished, with the pandemic forecasted to add more than 100 million; three billion people cannot afford healthy diets; one in 10 people are affected by unsafe food supplies; and the scale of global food loss and waste is formidable. With 10 billion people expected to live on the planet by 2050, it is imperative that we must ensure sustainable food supply and build the resilience of agri-food systems against such crises as the COVID-19 pandemic. Harnessing the powers of innovation¹⁷ will be essential to doing so – across policy, business models, financing, and technology.

¹⁶ [FAO - News Article: Transforming agri-food systems is powerful lever for achieving global goals](#)

¹⁷ [FAO - News Article: Transforming agri-food systems will shape the future, FAO chief told World Economic Forum](#)

- **Energy:** Globally, there are positive signs that energy is becoming more sustainable and widely available, according¹⁸ to the UN. But much more work is needed to expand access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies for three billion people and to ratchet up the use of renewable energy beyond the electricity sector. Unfortunately, the pandemic is affecting the sustainable energy transition, although its full impact remains to be seen. This March, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reported¹⁹ that global carbon dioxide emissions have rebounded strongly after falling sharply in early 2020, driven by the unfolding economic recovery and a lack of clean energy policies. Emissions are now already rising above pre-crisis levels in many economies. Earlier this year, the IEA announced that it will produce the world's first comprehensive roadmap for the energy sector to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, with the aim of clearly spelling out what is needed from governments, companies, investors, and citizens to fully decarbonize the energy sector.
- **Packaging:** Packaging accounts for more than a quarter of plastic worldwide, but poor management of plastic packing is having a detrimental impact on the global environment, particularly oceans. A

¹⁸ [Energy – United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

¹⁹ [After steep drop in early 2020, global carbon dioxide emissions have rebounded strongly - News - IEA](#)

recent report²⁰ by UNEP and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) showed that while significant progress has been made in the incorporation of recycled content in plastic packaging and the phase-out of problematic items like PS and PVC packaging and single-use plastic bags, there has been limited progress on expanding recyclability of plastic packaging and reducing the need for single-use packaging altogether. Sander Defruyt, New Plastics Economy lead at the EMF, said, “This report shows encouraging progress towards the vision for a circular economy for plastic in some areas, particularly in the use of recycled plastic. But, going forward it will be crucial to also see major steps forward in rethinking what packaging is put on the market in the first place.” Failure to act and facilitate the transition towards a circular economy for plastic could be dire: an earlier EMF study²¹ projected that by 2040 the volume of plastic on the market could double, the annual volume of plastic entering the ocean could nearly triple, and ocean plastic stocks could quadruple.

- **Logistics:** Decarbonizing supply changes will play a pivotal role in achieving global climate goals. Last autumn, a study²² led by UCL and Tianjin University showed that multinational companies’ supply chains

²⁰ [Ellen MacArthur Foundation publish the Global Commitment 2020 Progress Report](#)

²¹ [Study confirms need for urgent transition to a circular economy for plastic \(ellenmacarthurfoundation.org\)](#)

²² <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2020/sep/multinationals-supply-chains-account-fifth-global-emissions>

account for a fifth of carbon dioxide emissions, indicating the scope of multinationals' influence on climate change. More recently, a report²³ by the WEF and Boston Consulting Group highlighted the tremendous opportunity that all companies have to deliver a positive climate impact by taking action to decarbonize their global supply chains. This will be particularly important across eight supply chains which account for more than 50% of global emissions, including food, construction, fashion, fast-moving consumer goods, electronics, automotive, professional services, and freight.

6. China's Carbon Neutrality Pledge

Speaking to the UN General Assembly last autumn, President Xi announced China's bold new goals of having carbon emissions peak by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. With a long-term path now set for decarbonization, the momentum behind China's national sustainability drive and push to build an "ecological civilization" will pick up significantly. And efforts to achieve those headline goals will reverberate across virtually all sectors in the Chinese market.

At the Virtual Climate Summit last December, President Xi unveiled China's further commitments for 2030 to tackling the global climate challenge. These

²³ www.weforum.org

included lowering the country’s carbon emissions per unit of GDP by over 65% from the 2005 level, expanding the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25%, increasing the forest stock volume by six billion cubic meters from the 2005 level, and bringing the total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts.

In February, the State Council issued²⁴ a guideline aimed at accelerating the development of a green and low-carbon circular economic development system. By 2025, China will see a marked rise in the scale of green industries, a continued decline in major pollutants, and a slashed carbon emission intensity, according to the guideline. By 2035, China’s energy and resource utilization in key industries and for key products is expected to reach an internationally advanced level and the goal of building a “beautiful China” will have been basically achieved.

7. Nestlé’s perspectives and recommendations

3.1 Overview

Awareness of the threat posed by climate change continues to increase, driven by media coverage, high profile campaigns, consumer activism, company and business commitments and extreme weather events around the world. Most

²⁴ [State Council calls for green, low-carbon and circular development \(www.gov.cn\)](http://www.gov.cn)

national governments have committed to reducing or at least curbing the increase in carbon (and other greenhouse gas) emissions caused by human activities. In 2021, governments will come together at international climate talks (COP 26) to set a path for carbon reductions over the next five years, further increasing scrutiny of the actions that have been implemented to tackle the climate crisis, as such, we have reached a pivotal moment in deciding our planet's future.

China's leaders have declared that the impacts of climate change “pose a huge challenge to the survival and development of the human race” and that China is “one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change.” The Chinese government has adopted short- and medium-term goals for limiting emissions and a wide-ranging set of policies that contribute to meeting those goals. Despite this however, China's race towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2060 faces considerable challenges and requires the introduction of rules which govern and align all actors' efforts, as well as in-depth and rapid transformation of sectors which contribute the most towards climate issues.

3.2 Setting the “rules of the game”

In order to stay on course to achieving carbon neutrality in the coming years, it is imperative to drive progress at policy making level across all markets – priorities

to achieve such progress include: mechanism to reflect social costs for commercial activities, rules to enable businesses to minimize their carbon footprint, and solutions to empower consumers shift towards sustainable consumption. Therefore, Nestlé suggests the Chinese government enacts policy prioritizing the establishment of rules and standards as outlined below:

- 4) **Carbon removal rules (insetting, offsetting, and natural climate solutions):** Ensure clear and fair rules for carbon removals, which in turn will allow companies to invest in schemes with confidence and ultimately help China meet its climate ambitions. Specifically, insetting and offsetting efforts, as well as NCS will have an important role in the Net-Zero journey for the business community. Clear standards that legitimize high-quality insetting and offsetting as valid carbon compensation tools are critical. NCS - which could improve the economic efficiency and resilience of agriculture production, along with an improvement of crop yield, biodiversity and water quality – should be mainstreamed and promoted by governments.
- 5) **Carbon Pricing:** Introduce adequate carbon pricing policies to fully recognize the external cost of GHG emissions and tie them to their source. It is important that the true cost of Co₂ emissions is consistently reflected in all industries to accelerate the transition to a more sustainable future. Carbon incentives & taxes, if designed and implemented properly, can be a tool used

for that purpose, starting with the elimination of subsidies to fossil fuel industries

- 6) **Carbon claims & labelling:** Ensure consumers can play their part in choosing climate smart options, and that this is well regulated to ensure clear and fair rules for all. For example, with the introduction of carbon labeling schemes / standardized claims that allows companies and brands to communicate on environmental efforts in a transparent, comparable (leveled playing-field) and truthful way. This would enable and empower consumer choices for environmentally friendly products.

3.3 Specific recommendations around transformation policies

In addition to clear “rules of the game”, the journey to Net-Zero also depends on a holistic market transformation driven by important new technologies, innovative business approaches and low-carbon infrastructure. It also relies on supportive legislation that, among other things, reduces barriers to renewable energy markets, incentivizes innovation in the agriculture and forestry sectors to capture more carbon, and helps to boost capacity in the circular economy. In this context, Nestlé would also like to compel the Chinese authorities to take the following actions in order to achieve the necessary transformation of the highlighted sectors:

4) Agriculture: Introduce public policy supporting a swifter switch to regenerative agriculture

Context & challenges:

China is a vast country of 9.6 million square kilometers that has made great strides in feeding its population of 1.4 billion people – 18 percent of the global population – on only nine percent of the world’s arable land. At the same time, it faces enormous environmental challenges related to food production, including climate change, declining arable land area, groundwater depletion, water pollution, widespread soil degradation and pollution, and over-use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

A combination²⁵ of top-down and bottom-up initiatives are contributing to the spread of productive and regenerative agriculture in China. As well as policies to curtail chemical fertilizer subsidies and promote the use of organic fertilizer, initiatives include increasing the use of crop residues, promoting crop rotations and fallowing, and establishing 40 sustainable agriculture demonstration sites around the country. At the same time, a growing number of new farmers – many

²⁵ https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/China-Food_and_Land_Use.pdf

of them young and college-educated are establishing ecological farms and supplying the burgeoning domestic market for sustainably produced foods.

In February, the No. 1 Central Document, China's annual roadmap for rural policies, put comprehensive revitalization of the countryside at the heart of the national agricultural strategy in the next five years. As such and in order to continue to support China's roadmap for rural policies as well as addressing key issues necessary to advance climate change goals, Nestlé proposes the introduction of a number of policy measures in relation to agriculture regeneration in terms of incentives, certification and standards, education as well as R&D investment to ultimately speed up the switch to more sustainable agriculture practices.

Recommendations:

- E. Support sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices at scale by reforming certification schemes, so that they provide more transparency and incorporate stronger climate change considerations.
- F. Introduce targeted public subsidies to stimulate the development of regenerative agricultural methods and an active carbon credit market –

helping to minimize the financial impact of the required changes on farmers.

G. Promote education schemes aimed at encouraging broad societal understanding of the current state of soils and biodiversity, the dependency of our organizations to natural ecosystems and the value of regenerative agriculture. This should also include extensive training schemes among young agripreneurs regarding regenerative agriculture practices to encourage greater adoption.

H. Increase R&D investment into low-carbon agriculture, including: seeds for regenerative agriculture purposes, and (digital) solutions for raw materials traceability (to the farm / plantation / fishing vessel level).

5) Energy: Introduce ambitious targets on transitioning to renewable electricity for factories and transportation, so companies can likewise provide demand for the power sector to transform itself

Context & challenges

Since the renewable energy law took effect in January 2006²⁶, China's renewable energy sector has grown into the world's largest with rapid utilization of renewable power and the advancement of related technologies. In 2018, 26.7 percent of the electricity generated in China, or 1,867,000 gigawatt hours, was from renewables, increasing 10.6 percentage points from the level in 2005. The central authorities have invested more than 3 billion yuan (\$434.66 million) on research and development of renewable energy technologies during the 12th and 13th Five-Year Plan (2011-20) periods, data from the National Energy Administration and the Ministry of Science and Technology showed.

The Boston Consulting Group has projected²⁷ that China will need to invest up to 100 trillion yuan (US\$15 trillion) on climate measures over the next three decades and enact sweeping technological changes to its energy structure in order to realize its goal of being carbon neutral by 2060. While noting that some breakthroughs will be required, the report concluded that, “the pathway is realistic considering China’s existing capabilities in relevant areas such as nuclear power, solar, wind, new energy vehicles, and future potential in scale-up and technology improvement.” For the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the National Energy Administration has said²⁸ that China will expand the utilization of clean energy

²⁶ [China leads in renewable energy sector - China.org.cn](http://China.org.cn)

²⁷ [China's road to carbon neutrality - Chinadaily.com.cn](http://Chinadaily.com.cn)

²⁸ [Clean energy edging out coal as China embraces low-carbon, sustainable growth - Chinadaily.com.cn](http://Chinadaily.com.cn)

and promote non-fossil fuel and natural gas as a major economic growth driver to help achieve the climate goals.

Recommendations:

- F. Draft pledges (Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) and policies to promote the uptake and acceleration of clean energy including in the areas of carbon pricing, best available technologies, energy efficiency standards and incentives for infrastructure.
- G. Clear standards on methodology for calculating carbon footprint and impacts of “renewable energy” sources and alternative fuels/technologies.
- H. Aligned definitions on accepted/eligible mechanisms to claim renewable energy consumption (e.g. REC etc.)
- I. Invest in infrastructure: (i) increased availability of renewable electricity and renewable thermal energy, (ii) energy efficiency initiatives (iii) adoption of best available technologies, (iv) sustainable supply of energy, (v) low carbon investments
- J. Encourage suppliers and research institutes to promote utilization of sustainable energy and distributed renewable generation as well as new

technologies which can have a significant impact in reducing associated costs

- 6) Encourage the development of a functioning food grade recycled plastics marketplace, in particular allowing the use of food grade rPET as food contact material such as beverage containers**

Context & Challenges

While the demand for plastic packaging continues to surge, a systematic mechanism to handle plastic waste has yet to be implemented, leading to a tremendous increase of plastic waste in urban refuse. In addition, plastic production contributes heavily to carbon emissions. According to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), approximately one ounce (about 28g)- of carbon dioxide is emitted for each ounce (about 28g) of polyethylene (PET) produced. PET is the type of plastic most commonly used for beverage bottles. Other sources pin the production ratio of carbon emissions to plastic production closer to 5:1²⁹.

²⁹ <https://stanfordmag.org/contents/the-link-between-plastic-use-and-climate-change-nitty-gritty>

A study³⁰ jointly conducted by the American Chemistry Council (ACC) and the Association of Postconsumer Plastic Recyclers (APR) confirms that recycling plastics, specifically PET and HDPE, results in significant savings in energy and greenhouse gas emissions. The study used life cycle inventory (LCI) methodology to quantify the energy requirements, solid wastes, and atmospheric and waterborne emissions for the processes required to collect postconsumer PET and HDPE packaging, sort and separate the material, and reprocess it into clean recycled resin. Based on the LCI study results and data from U.S. EPA, the generation of cleaned recycled resin required 71 trillion BTU (about 75 trillion KJ) less than the amount of energy that would be required to produce the equivalent tonnage of virgin PET and HDPE resin.

Call to action globally either from a legislative or market initiative perspective, to address plastics pollution and plastics-related carbon emissions have existed for years. However, an effective plastic recycling system is still not available in most markets and faces many challenges. Indeed, statistics show that, only 14% of plastic packaging makes its way to recycling plants globally – and after processing losses, only 10% effectively gets recycled; Many markets are facing great challenges in rubbish classification and collection; Plastic recycling sometimes leads to secondary pollution, due to lack of industry standards, low-

³⁰ <https://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/New-Study-Confirms-Recycling-Plastics-Significantly-Reduces-Energy-Use-and-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions.html>

end facilities and high cost. Finally Small and Medium Enterprise which represents the vast majority of businesses, in most cases do not have professional pollution-processing techniques.

In China, legislations, policies and regulations in recent years have been intensively focusing on the circular economy, green packaging and plastic recycling, with the aim of further advancing China's 2035 "Beautiful China" goal. For example, China introduced enforced waste classification rules, requiring garbage recycling rates of above 35% to be achieved in 46 cities by the end of 2020. Last year also saw authorities roll out a slew of restrictions for non-biodegradable, single-use plastics, etc., which is having a tremendous impact across certain sectors in particular in E-commerce and the express delivery service sector.

While considerable policy and regulatory breakthroughs are underway in China, significant challenges persist in the recycled plastics market, especially considering the lack of capacity for resource utilization of recycled plastics creating numerous bottlenecks such as a) difficulties in effective garbage sorting, b) shortage of available technological solutions in market to provide food-grade rPET recycling and production, c) regulatory barriers limiting the usage of recycled plastics in food packaging due to food security concerns, etc.

With the current limited global supply of food grade recycled plastics and a rising demand for recycled content in packaging, the global challenge for brands to gain access to high-quality food grade recycled plastics is a wide gap to bridge – Through the introduction of the following recommendation, China can make considerable in-roads in addressing this issue:

Recommendations:

- D. Introduce a food grade regulatory framework for recycled plastics in food packaging combining government regulations as well as standards to ensure a baseline for safety of food-contact materials. This way, recycled plastics in direct contact with food can be further adopted and become gradually the norm.
- E. Support the design and implementation of affordable and effective mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility schemes.
- F. Link suppliers with innovative / regulatory-accepted technologies with recycling infrastructure (including light plastic packaging).

8. Conclusion

While we believe these measures will have a tremendous impact in facilitating the journey towards net-zero emissions, they will also provide strong support for the sustainable development of the population and the economy in China.

Furthermore, with this submission Nestlé would like to encourage the Chinese authorities to include the above points into the latest Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to be submitted on behalf of the Chinese government to UNFCCC prior to the upcoming COP26.

We appreciate the opportunity given to Nestlé to share these recommendations. As the biggest global food company, Nestlé is ready to collaborate with the Chinese government and the rest of the country's stakeholders in this crucial common goal.