



中國人民銀行  
金融研究所  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF  
THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA

# 中国绿色金融

# Green Finance in China

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF  
THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA

Chen Hao

31<sup>st</sup> October 2023, in Geneva

## Outline

- 1** 中国绿色金融发展的五大支柱  
Overview of Green Finance Development in China
- 2** 政策框架(时间和地区)  
Policy Framework (timeline & region)
- 3** 绿色金融市场(绿色贷款和绿色债券)  
Green Financial Markets (green loans & bonds)
- 4** 绿色金融在中国的挑战  
The Challenges of Green Finance in China
- 5** 发展绿色金融：中国做了什么和还需要做什么？  
To promote Green Finance:  
What we have done and what needs to be done?



# 1. 中国绿色金融发展的五大支柱

## Overview of Green Finance Development in China: 5-pillar structure

### 支柱一：绿色金融标准体系 I. Green Financial Standard System

- 2018年中国成立绿色金融标准工作组
- In 2018, the establishment was approved by the Green Finance Standard Working Group.
- 目前，构建国内统一、与国际接轨、清晰可执行的绿色金融标准体系已经成为中国绿色金融体系主要目标。国际绿色金融体系主要目标，同时中国绿色金融标准框架和组织架构也已基本建立。
- To build a clear and executable Green Finance standard system that is A) unified domestically; B) in line with international standards; C) clear and executable.

# 1.五大支柱 5-pillar structure



<b>分类</b> <b>Application</b>	<b>国际参考标准</b> <b>(国际资本市场协会, 欧盟)</b> <b>International Reference Standard</b> <b>(CIMA,EU)</b>	<b>中国参考标准</b> <b>(发改委, 人民银行, 证监会)</b> <b>China's Reference Standard</b> <b>(NDRC, PBoC, CSRC)</b>
<b>绿色信贷</b> <b>Green Loan</b>	《绿色贷款原则》 Green Loan Principles	2012年《绿色信贷指引》 Green Credit Guidelines (2012)
	《绿色贷款原则指南》 Guidance on Green Loan Principles	2018年《关于建立绿色贷款专项统计制度的通知》 Special Statistical System for Green Loans(2018)
<b>绿色债券</b> <b>Green Bond</b>	《气候债券标准》 Climate bonds Standard	2015年《绿色债券发行指引》 Guidance for Issuing Green Bonds (2015)
	《气候债券分类方案》 Climate Bonds Taxonomy	关于印发《绿色债券支持项目目录（2020年版）》 The Issuance of the Project Catalogue Supported by Green Bonds (2020)
	《绿色债券原则》 The Green Bond Principles	《绿色债券支持项目目录（2021年版）》 The Green Bond Endorsed Project Catalogue (2021)
<b>绿色概念的界定</b> <b>Definition of Green</b>	《欧盟分类法》 EU Taxonomy	《绿色产业指导目录（2019年版）》 Green Industry Guidance Catalogue (2019)
	《可持续金融共同分类目录》 Common Ground Taxonomy	

# 1.五大支柱 5-pillar structure

## 支柱二：信息披露 II. Information Disclosure

- 不断完善信息依法披露制度 Constantly improving the legal disclosure system.
- 要求金融机构公开披露发放碳减排贷款的情况以及贷款带动的碳减排数量等信息，  
Requiring financial institutions to publicly disclose information about the issuance of carbon emission reduction loans and the amount of carbon emission reduction that the loans have driven,
- 由第三方专业机构进行核实验证。 Verified by third-party professional institutions.
- 推动地方绿色金融立法，对地方金融机构环境信息披露提出明确要求。 To promote local Green Finance legislation, which put forward clear requirements on environmental information disclosure of local financial institutions.
- 试验区 200 余家金融机构已试编制环境信息披露报告。 More than 200 financial institutions in the pilot zone have tried to compile environmental information disclosure reports.

# 1.五大支柱 5-pillar structure

## 支柱三：激励约束机制 III. Incentive and Restraint Mechanism

- 2018年起，中国人民银行全面开展银行业金融机构绿色信贷业绩评价。2021年将绿色债券业务纳入评价范围，引导金融机构有序增加绿色资产配置。Since 2018, green loan performance evaluation was carried out for banking financial institutions. In 2021, Green bonds were included in the evaluation system.
- 2021年人民银行推出了结构性货币政策工具：1.碳减排支持工具；2.另一个是支持煤炭清洁高效利用专项再贷款，支持煤的大规模清洁生产、清洁燃烧技术运用等七个领域。In 2021, PBoC launched SMP tools: A) support tool for carbon emission reduction; B) the special re-lending to support the clean and efficient use of coal.
- 金融机构先向企业发放贷款，再向中国人民银行申请再贷款或奖励资金。Financial institutions grant loans to enterprises first, and then apply for re-loans or incentive funds from the People's Bank of China.

# 1.五大支柱 5-pillar structure



## 结构性货币政策工具 (截至2022年底)

## Structural Monetary Policy Instruments (At of the end of 2022)

工具名称 Instruments	支持领域 Support Area	发放对象 Eligible Institutions	利率（1年期）/激 励比例 Interest Rate(1- Y)/Incentive (%)	额度（亿元） Quota (RMB100 million)	余额（亿元） Balance (RMB100 million)
碳减排支持工具 Carbon Emission Reduction Facility (CERF)	清洁能源、节能减排、 碳减排技术 Clean energy conservation and emission reduction, and carbon emission reduction technology	21家全国性金融机构、 部分外资金融机构和 地方法人金融机构 21 financial institutions licensed to operate nationwide	1.75%	8,000	3,097
支持煤炭清洁高效利 用专项再贷款 Special Central Bank Lending for the Clean and Efficient Use of Coal	煤炭清洁高效利用、 煤炭开发利用和储备 Clean and efficient use of coal; coal mining, utilization, and storage	工农中建交、开发银 行、进出口银行 The ICBC, the ABC, the BOC, the CCB and the BOCOM, the CDB, and the CEXIM	1.75%	3,000	811

# 1.五大支柱 5-pillar structure

## 支柱四：绿色金融产品和服务市场体系 IV. Green Financial Products and Market System

- 通过鼓励金融产品创新、完善证券发行制度、规范交易流程、提升交易透明度等一系列制度安排，目前，中国已初步形成绿色贷款、绿色债券、绿色保险、绿色基金、绿色信托、碳金融产品等多层次绿色金融产品和服务市场体系。China has initially formed a multi-level Green Finance products and market system, including green loans, bonds, insurance, fund, trust, and carbon financial products.

## 支柱五：国际合作 V. International Cooperation

- 二十国集团可持续金融工作组 G20 Working Group on Sustainable Finance
- 中央银行和监管机构绿色金融体系网络 Central Banks and Supervisors Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)
- “一带一路”绿色投资原则 “The Belt and Road” Green Investment Principles (GIP)



## 2.绿色金融政策框架 Green Finance Policy Framework

- 2015 年是中国绿色金融创新发展的“开局之年”。 2015 is the first year of innovation of Green Finance in China.
  - ✓ 把“绿色发展”提升到国民经济和社会发展理念的高度（列入“十三五”规划）。 Elevated “green development” to the height of national economic and social development concepts (in the 13<sup>th</sup> five-year plan).
- 中国绿色金融发展相关政策导向呈现“四个并重”特点。 Policy orientation: “paying equal attention to four aspects”.
  - 第一，“促进发展”与“防范风险”并重。 Equal emphasis on promoting development and guarding against risks.
  - 第二，“政策保障”与“市场创新”并重。 Equal importance to policy support and market innovation.
  - 第三，“自上而下”与“自下而上”并重。 Equal attention to the top-down and bottom-up mechanisms.
    - ✓ 绿色金融政策将更加强调将中央政府“自上而下”的绿色金融顶层设计和地方政府“自下而上”的绿色金融发展区域改革试点探索相结合。 Green Finance policies place more emphasis on organically combining the “top-down” top-level design of the Central Government and the “bottom-up” pilot exploration of regional reform by local governments.
  - 第四，“中国特色”与“国外智慧”并重。 Equal importance to Chinese characteristics and foreign wisdom.
- 2020 年 9 月，习近平主席在联合国大会上宣布了中国的 30-60 目标。 In September 2020, President Xi Jinping announcement of China’s 30-60 targets at the United Nations General Assembly.

## 2.中央政府“自上而下”的绿色金融顶层设计：按时间

### The “top-down” top-level design of the Central Government: based on the timeline

- 2007-2023年，中央政府出台了一系列绿色金融相关政策。2007-2023, the central government has introduced a series of green finance-related policies.
- 2007年7月，中国历史上首次由环境和金融监管部门联合出台的关于金融支持环境保护的政策法规——《关于落实环境保护政策法规防范信贷风险的意见》 July 2007, first issued Opinions jointly by environmental and financial regulatory authorities. The earliest green finance policies date back to 2007.
- 2012年2月原银监会发布了《绿色信贷指引》 February 2012, Green Credit Guidelines (former CBRC).
- 2013年7月，原中国银监会制定完善了《绿色信贷统计制度》 July 2013, Statistical System of Green Credit (former CBRC).
- 2015年12月，国家发改委正式发布《绿色债券发行指引》 December 2015, Green Bond Issuance Guidelines (NDRC).
- 2018年1月，建立绿色贷款专项统计制度 January 2018, Establishment of a Special Statistical System for Green Loans (PBC).
- .....



## 2.中央政府“自上而下”的绿色金融顶层设计：按时间

The “top-down” top-level design of the Central Government: based on the timeline

- 出台超过50多项指导意见、目录和工作方案，通过金融政策工具优化资源配置，为治理环境污染、节能减排、构建绿色低碳经济结构贡献金融力量。More than 50 Guidelines, Catalogues, and Work Plans have been released to optimize resource allocation through financial policies and instruments and contribute financial strength to environmental pollution control, energy conservation and emission reduction, and green and low-carbon economic structure.

## 2.地方政府“自下而上”的绿色金融发展区域改革试点探索：按区域

### The “bottom-up” pilot exploration of regional reform by Local Governments: based on the area

- 12个省(市)将“加快发展绿色金融”作为“十四五”期间的重点工作方向。包括：浙江、广东、湖南、天津、陕西、吉林、福建、山东、安徽、江西、江苏和海南。12 provinces (municipalities) have made "accelerating the development of green finance" a key direction of work during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Including Zhejiang, Guangdong, Hunan, Tianjin, Shaanxi, Jilin, Fujian, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Hainan.
- 区域绿色金融。包括：“一带一路”；长江经济带；长三角地区；粤港澳大湾区。Regional Green Finance. Including The Belt and Road; The Yangtze Economic Belt; The Yangtze River Delta Region; The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

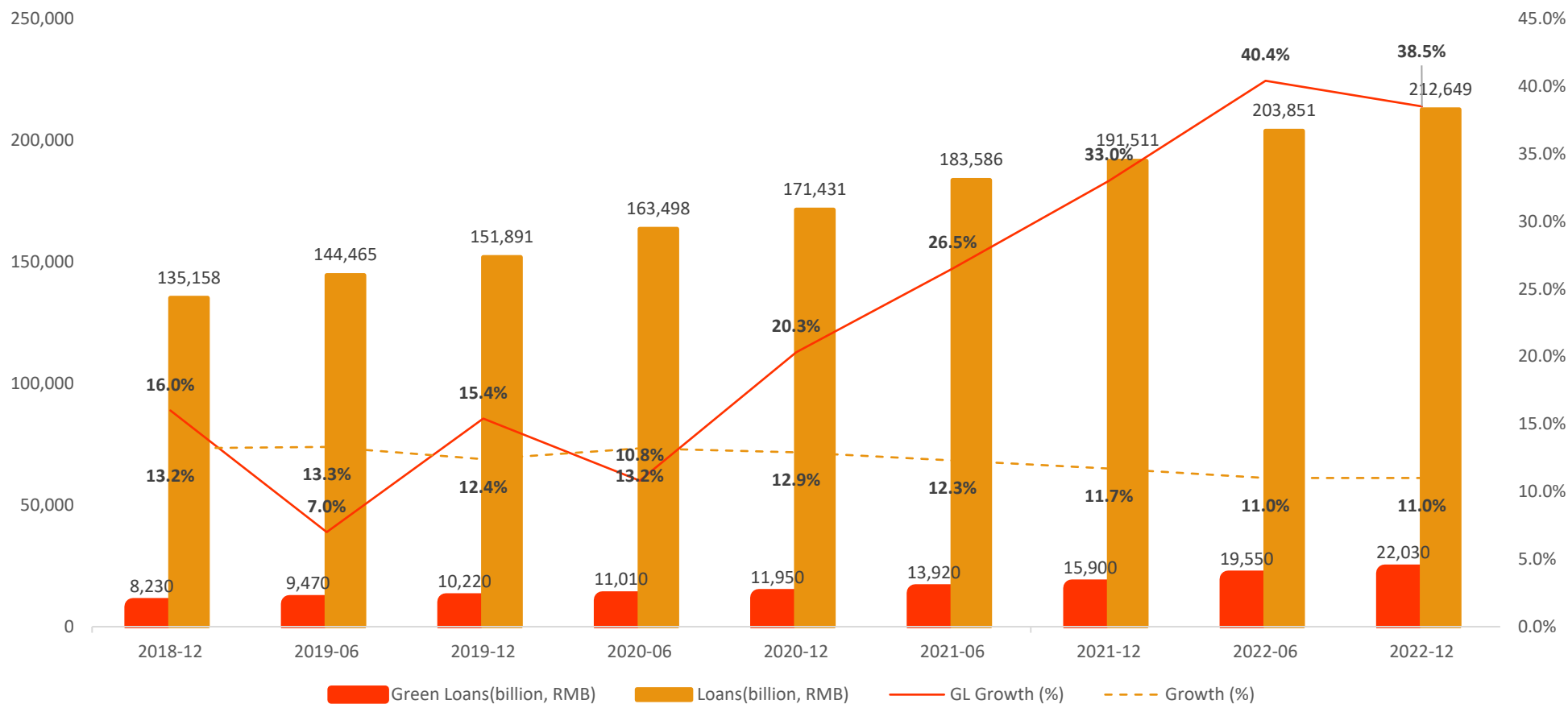
## 2.地方政府“自下而上”的绿色金融发展区域改革试点探索：按区域

### The “bottom-up” pilot exploration of regional reform by Local Governments: based on the area

#### ■ 中国绿色金融改革创新试验区 China Pilot Zone for Green Financial Reform and Innovation

- ✓ 2017年6月，在5个省（区）共8个城市建设绿色金融改革创新试验区。 June 2017, construction of green finance reform and innovation pilot zones in 8 cities of 5 provinces (autonomous regions).
- ✓ 2022年8月，在7省共个10市先行区形成了一系列可复制推广的经验。 August 2022, pilot zones in 10 cities of 7 provinces have formed a series of experiences that can be replicated and popularized.
  - 以浙江衢州市为例：生猪养殖位居全国前列，废弃物处理500万吨/年，改造成为生态养殖典范。 Quzhou City in Zhejiang: pig breeding ranks at the forefront of China, waste disposal is 5 million tons per year, transformed to ecological breeding.

# 3. 中国的绿色信贷 China's Green Loan



2018-2022年中国绿色贷款余额、金融机构贷款余额及同比增长情况

Outstanding Green Loans & Outstanding Loans Issued By Financial Institutions and Year On Year Growth In China, 2018-2022

### 3.中国已成为世界上最大的绿色金融市场之一 One of the Largest Green Financial Markets in the World

绿色信贷市场，中国在绿色融资发展方面走在世界前列。Green loan market, China leads the world in the development of green financing.

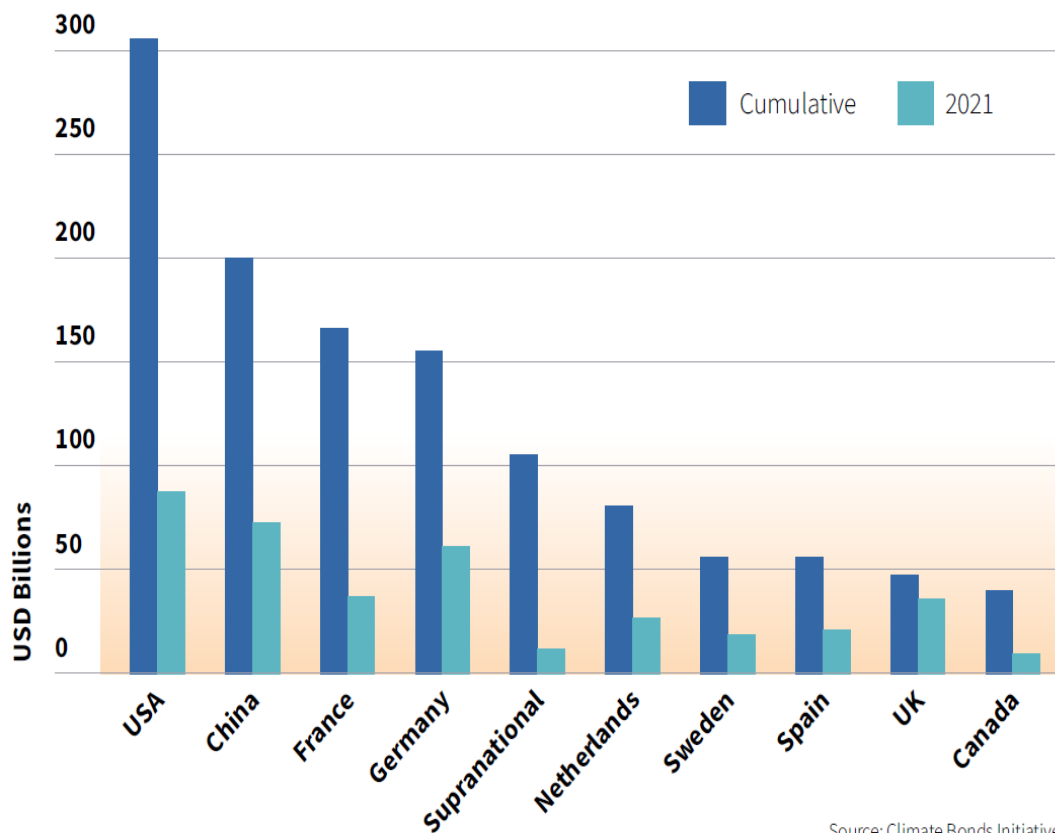
- 截至2022年底，本外币绿色贷款余额为22.03万亿元。At the end of 2022, the outstanding green loans in domestic and foreign currencies were RMB22.03 trillion.
- 同比增长38.5%。Up 38.5% year on year.
- 比2021年底高出5.5%。The growth rate is 5.5% higher than the end of 2021.
- 比各类贷款增速高出28.1%。28.1% higher than the growth rate of various loans.
- 全年增长6.01万亿元。Annual increase of RMB6.01 trillion.

### 3. 中国是世界第二大绿色债券发行国

## China is the Second Largest Source of Green Bonds

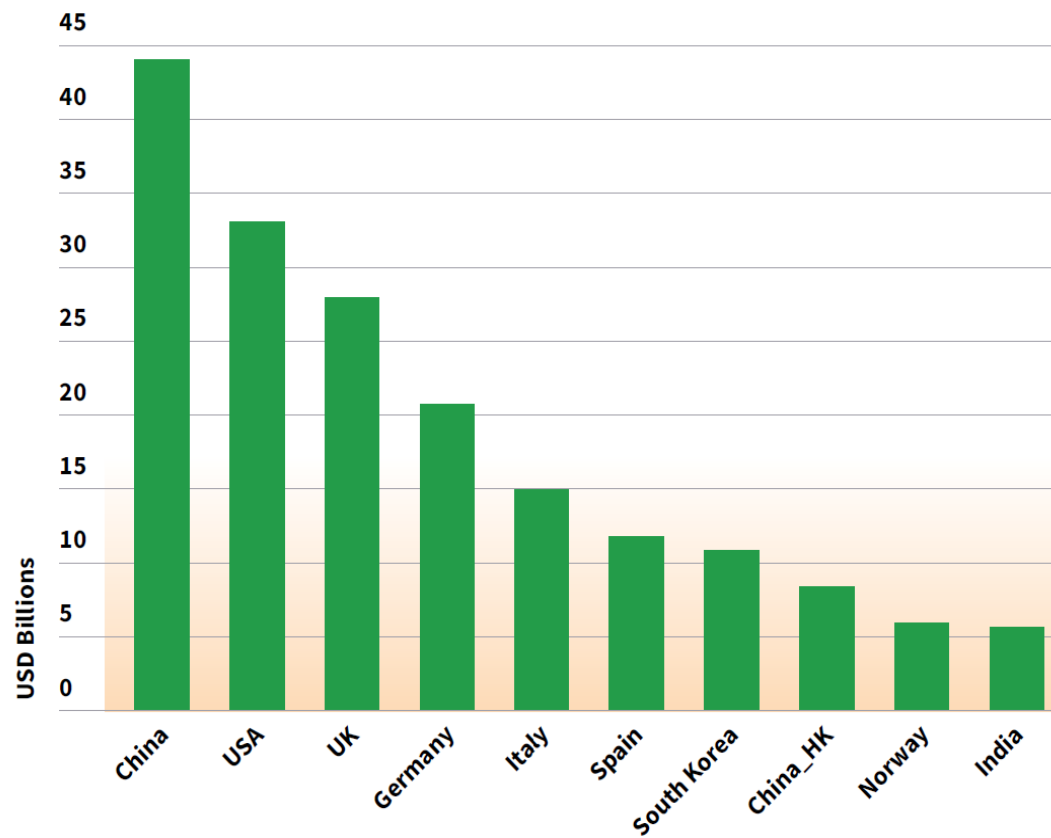
### 2021年全球债券发行前十排名 Top 10 in 2021: Issuance Rankings

China is the second largest source of green bonds



Source: Climate Bonds Initiative

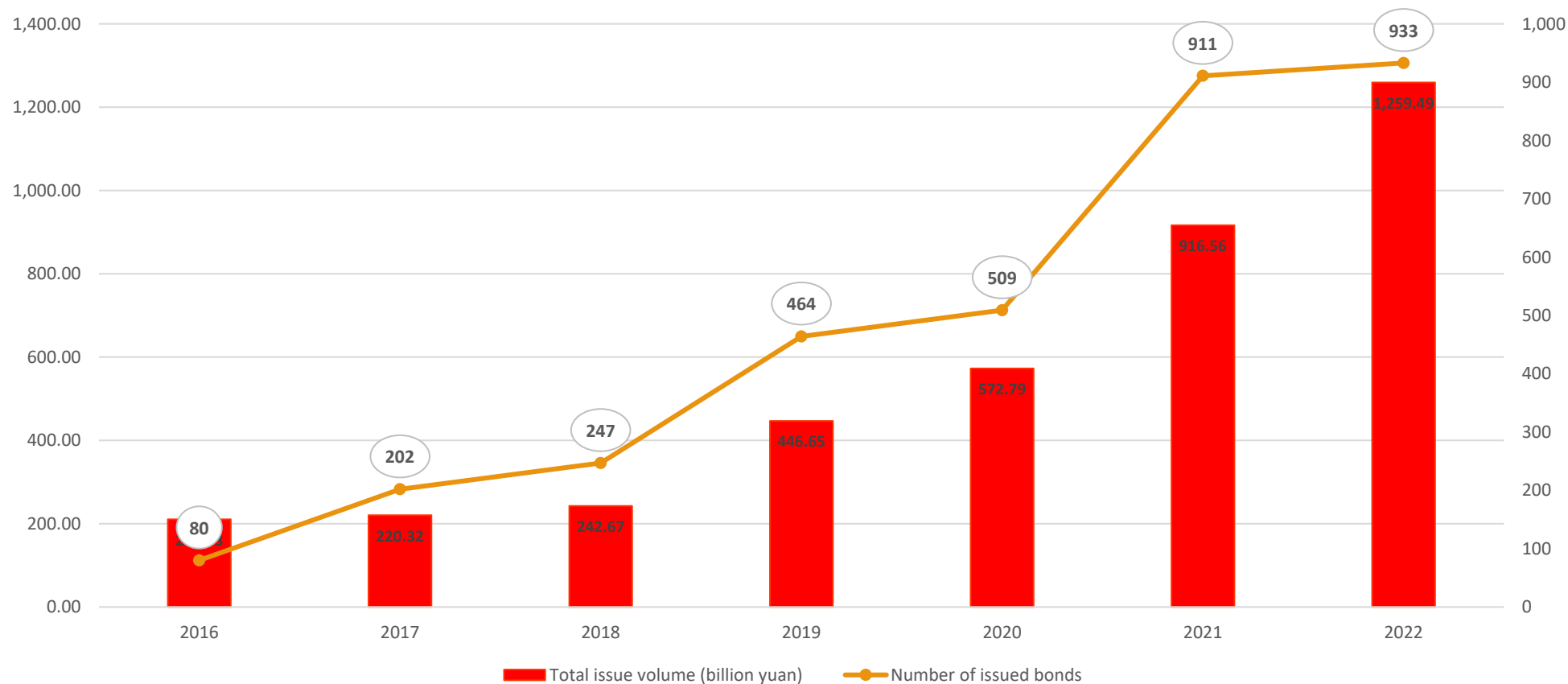
China's 2021 volume was USD44bn above 2020



Source: Climate Bonds Initiative



## 3.中国绿色债券市场 China's Green Bonds Market



2016-2022年中国绿色债券年发行量及发行数量  
Annual Issuance Volume and Number Of Green Bonds Issued in China, 2016-2022

Source: Wind Info. Concept Section on Green Bond Statistics.



### 3.中国绿色债券市场 China's Green Bonds Market

- 2022年，中国发行了933只绿色债券。 In 2022, China issued 933 green bonds.
- 发行规模再创历史新高。 A new record for the issuance scale.
  - ✓ 发行总额1.26万亿元，同比增长39%。 The total issuance volume of RMB1.26 trillion, up 39% year on year.
  - ✓ 还款总额4780亿元，同比增长25%。 The total repayment volume was RMB478 billion, up 25% year on year.
- 增速达到绿色债券市场建设以来的峰值。 The growth rate reached a peak since the construction of the green bond market.
  - ✓ 融资净额7814亿元，同比增长49%。 Net financing amounted to RMB781.4 billion, up 49% year on year.
- 主要用于清洁能源、绿色基础设施升级和节能环保产业。 Mainly for clean energy, green infrastructure upgrades, and energy conservation and environmental protection industries.



## 4.绿色金融在中国的挑战

### The Challenge of Green Finance in China

#### (1) 绿色金融制度体系不健全 The green financial system is not sound

- 第一，绿色金融标准建设滞后，绿色企业评价标准不统一，投资对象企业资质不一致，存在“漂绿”“染绿”现象。Firstly, there is a lack of unified identification standards for green enterprises, and the qualifications of investment target enterprises vary, leading to the phenomenon of “greenwashing”.
- 第二，绿色环境信息披露制度力度不足，被强制披露环境信息的企业极少，多数上市企业依然采取以自愿披露原则为主。Secondly, China's green environmental information disclosure system is not strong enough. There are very few companies that are forced to disclose environmental information, and most listed companies still adopt the principle of voluntary disclosure as the main approach.
- 第三，激励制度不健全，金融机构的环境保护与社会责任意识不强，尤其是绝大多数的地方性金融机构尚未建立起与发展绿色金融业务配套的制度规范。Thirdly, the incentive system is not sound, and the environmental protection and social responsibility awareness of financial institutions is not strong.

## 4.绿色金融在中国的挑战

### The Challenge of Green Finance in China

#### (2) 绿色金融要素体系支撑不足 Insufficient support for green finance elements

- 目前，中国绿色金融专业人才相对缺乏，中介市场及服务机构发展相对缓慢。At present, there is a relative shortage of green finance professionals in China, and the development of intermediary markets and service institutions is relatively slow.
- 同时，对交叉学科知识掌握熟练的复合型人才数量相对较少，对气候风险、碳资产定价、碳金融、ESG投资等新兴前沿知识研究相对不足。Secondly, there is a relatively small number of composite talents who are proficient in interdisciplinary knowledge, and research on emerging cutting-edge knowledge such as climate risk, carbon asset pricing, carbon finance, and ESG investment is relatively insufficient.



## 4.绿色金融在中国的挑战The Challenge of Green Finance in China

### (3) 绿色金融市场体系有待完善 The incentive and constraint mechanism and green financial market system need to be improved

- 健康的绿色金融体系需要多层次金融机构与多元化的产品市场，但中国的绿色金融市场体系还比较单一，绿色金融供给的主体单一，以商业银行为主，民间资本、个人资本参与绿色金融项目的积极性不高。A healthy green finance system requires multi-level financial institutions and diversified product markets, but China's green finance market system is still relatively single. At present, the main body of green finance supply in China is single, mainly commercial banks. The enthusiasm of private capital and personal capital to participate in green finance projects is not high.



## 4.绿色金融在中国的挑战

### The Challenge of Green Finance in China

#### (4) 绿色金融监管体系有待加强 **Green finance supervision need to be strengthened**

- 尽管中国已经颁布了环境保护的相关法律法规与绿色标准，但立法层次较低，一定程度上影响了法律和制度的效力，降低了环境保护的标准，导致出现监督松散监管弱化、执行不力等问题。Although China has already promulgated relevant laws, regulations, and green standards for environmental protection, the legislative level is relatively low, which to some extent affects the effectiveness of laws and systems and lowers the standards for environmental protection. While actively developing green industries, there are problems such as loose supervision and weak enforcement of environmental pollution by enterprises.
- 同时，法律法规之间存在着一定程度上的重复、交叉与矛盾，难以实现监管协调；监管机构、产业规划管理部门、金融机构之间缺乏沟信息沟通机制。At the same time, there is a certain degree of duplication, intersection and contradiction between laws and regulations, making it difficult to achieve regulatory coordination; Lack of communication mechanisms between regulatory agencies, industry planning and management departments and financial institutions.

## 5.发展绿色金融：我们做了什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What We Have Done?

### (1) 有序完善绿色金融政策框架 **Orderly improvement of green finance policy framework**

- 在国家层面，绿色金融相继被写入《生态文明体制改革总体方案》、中央政府工作报告、党的十九大报告、国家“十三五”规划纲要、国家“十四五”规划和2035年远景目标纲要。At the national level, green finance has been successively included in the "Overall Plan for Ecological Civilization System Reform", the Central Government Work Report, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Report, the National 13th Five Year Plan Outline, the National 14th Five Year Plan, and the 2035 Long Range Goals Outline.
- 据不完全统计，2021年中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅、中国人民银行、生态环境部等部门累计出台绿色金融相关政策文件20多项。绿色金融顶层设计覆盖更多部门，政策传导和政策工具使用纵深推进。According to incomplete statistics, in 2021, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the General Office of the State Council, the People's Bank of China, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, and other departments have issued more than 20 green finance related policy documents. The top-level design of green finance covers more departments and policy transmission and the use of policy tools is promoted in depth.

## 5.发展绿色金融：我们做了什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What We Have Done?

### (2) 持续丰富绿色金融产品和工具 **Continuously enriching green financial products and tools**

- 绿色信贷、绿色债券、绿色基金、碳排放权交易发展比较成熟，绿色保险、绿色租赁、绿色担保、碳金融衍生品等方面也开始了探索与创新，中国已经发展成为全球最大规模的绿色金融市场之一。The development of green credit, green bonds, green funds, and carbon emission trading is relatively mature. Exploration and innovation have also begun in areas such as green insurance, green leasing, green guarantees, and carbon financial derivatives. China has developed into one of the largest green financial markets in the world.



## 5.发展绿色金融：我们做了什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What We Have Done?

### (3) 不断健全绿色金融机制 **Continuously improving the green finance mechanism**

- 建立系统的绿色金融体系，统一界定绿色项目标准，采纳国际通行的“无重大损害”原则  
Establish a systematic green finance system, unify the definition of green project standards, and adopt the internationally accepted principle of "no significant harm".
- 确立绿色金融“三大功能”“五大支柱”的绿色金融发展政策思路，将绿色金融体系建设纳入“碳达峰碳中和”战略和2035年远景目标规划纲要  
Establish the policy ideas for the development of green finance based on the "three major functions" and "five pillars" of green finance, and incorporate the construction of green finance system into the "carbon peak and carbon neutrality" strategy and the 2035 long-term goal planning outline.
- 成立全国统一的碳排放权交易市场，明确全国碳市场交易方式和结算规则  
National unified carbon emission trading market has been established for the first time and clarify the trading methods and settlement rules of the national carbon market.

## 5.发展绿色金融：我们做了什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What We Have Done?

### (4) 积极加强绿色金融国际合作 **Actively strengthening international cooperation in green finance**

- 中欧联合推出《共同分类目录》，中美《中美应对气候危机联合声明》和《中美关于在21世纪20年代强化气候行动的格拉斯哥联合宣言》相继发布，中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会和伦敦金融城联合多家国际机构共同发起《“一带一路”绿色投资原则》。 China and the EU jointly launched the Common Classification Catalog, the Sino US Joint Statement on Climate Crisis and the Glasgow Joint Declaration of China and the US on Strengthening Climate Action in the 1920s were released successively, and the Green Finance Professional Committee of the Chinese Financial Society and the City of London jointly launched the "the Belt and Road" Green Investment Principles with several international institutions.



## 5.发展绿色金融：我们还需要做什么？

### To Promote Green Finance: What Needs To Be Done?

#### (1)加强绿色金融顶层设计 **Strengthen the top-level design of green finance**

- 推动绿色金融立法，形成完整的绿色金融法律体系。Promote green finance legislation and form a complete legal system for green finance.
- 参照国际金融机构信息披露标准和内容，进一步推动国内金融机构和企业开展环境信息披露，明确披露范围、披露内容、披露精细度等，出台信息披露指引。One is to further promote domestic financial institutions and enterprises to carry out environmental information disclosure, clarify the scope, content, and precision of disclosure, and introduce information disclosure guidelines.
- 完善激励约束机制，引导市场主体参与绿色投资。Improve incentive and constraint mechanisms, and guide market entities to participate in green investment.



## 5.发展绿色金融：我们还需要做什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What Needs To Be Done?

### (2) 积极培育绿色金融发展支撑要素 **Actively cultivating supporting factors for the development of green finance**

- 加强绿色人力资本培育，扩大绿色金融人才蓄水池，提高绿色金融从业人员专业能力，为绿色金融发展提供人力支撑。Strengthen the cultivation of green human capital, expand the pool of green finance talents, improve the professional abilities of green finance practitioners, and provide human support for the development of green finance.
- 加快推进金融科技与绿色金融互动耦合，构建适合金融业稳健运行的金融科技及绿色金融发展体制，为绿色及容纳发展提供科技支撑。Firstly, we will moderately advance the layout of new infrastructure and fully leverage the role of financial technology in safeguarding the development of green finance.



## 5.发展绿色金融：我们还需要做什么？

### To Promote Green Finance: What Needs To Be Done?

#### (3) 加强绿色金融监管，防范绿色金融风险 Strengthen the supervision of green finance and prevent risks in green finance

- 加强金融监管部门之间、金融监管部门与政府行政管理部门之间的协调与互动。搭建跨部门信息共享平台，建立有效的跨部门协调和信息共享机制，加强部门间信息沟通，降低信息不对称。 Strengthen coordination and interaction between financial regulatory departments, as well as between financial regulatory departments and government administrative departments. Establish a cross departmental information sharing platform, establish effective cross departmental coordination and information sharing mechanisms, strengthen inter departmental information communication, and reduce information asymmetry.
- 发挥科技赋能作用，提高监管效率。利用大数据、云平台等新技术、新手段，建立重大绿色项目全流程跟踪监管，提升监管统一性、专业性和穿透性。 Play the role of technology empowerment and improve regulatory efficiency. Utilize new technologies and means such as big data and cloud platforms to establish full process tracking and supervision of major green projects, and improve regulatory uniformity, professionalism, and penetration.



## 5.发展绿色金融：我们还需要做什么？

To Promote Green Finance: What Needs To Be Done?

### (4) 健全绿色金融市场体系 **Improve incentive, and constraint mechanisms cultivate a multi-level green financial market system**

- 加强绿色金融产品与服务创新。Strengthen innovation in green financial products and services.
- 建立健全碳排放权交易市场，鼓励金融部门围绕碳排放权开展金融创新，探索碳排放权抵押、碳期货等金融工具，发挥碳市场倒逼企业节能减排、实现高质量发展的作用。Establish a sound carbon emission trading market, encourage financial departments to carry out financial innovation around carbon emission rights, explore financial tools such as carbon emission rights collateral and futures, and leverage the role of the carbon market in forcing enterprises to save energy, reduce emissions, and achieve high-quality development.
- 培育与发展绿色基金，完善绿色基金运营管理，制定责任投资管理制度和绿色投资指引，切实发挥基金对社会资本的撬动作用。Cultivate and develop green funds, improve the operation and management of green funds, formulate responsible investment management systems and green investment guidelines, and effectively leverage the role of funds in social capital.

## 5.发展绿色金融：我们还需要做什么？

### To Promote Green Finance: What Needs To Be Done?

#### (5)加强国际合作 Strengthening international cooperation

- 将绿色金融纳入国际组织峰会讨论议题，丰富绿色金融交流内容，扩大绿色金融发展的国际共识。Include green finance in the discussion topics of international organization summits, enrich the content of green finance exchanges, and expand the international consensus on the development of green finance.
- 深化中央银行与可持续金融国际平台、金融稳定理事会、巴塞尔银行监管委员会等绿色金融多边国际合作。Deepen multilateral international cooperation in green finance between the central bank and NGFS, IPSF, FSB, BCBS.
- 定期开展绿色金融经验交流，推进绿色标准制定和彼此互认，促进绿色金融国际投资合作，带动绿色资本跨境流动与优化配置。Regularly carry out experience exchanges on green finance, promote the formulation of green standards and mutual recognition, promote international investment cooperation in green finance, and drive cross-border flow and optimized allocation of green capital.

# 参考文献

## References

- 朱兰, 郭熙保. 党的十八大以来中国绿色金融体系的构建[J]. 改革, 2022(06):106-115.
- 何德旭, 程贵. 绿色金融[J]. 经济研究, 2022, 57(10):10-17.
- 詹小颖. 我国绿色金融发展的实践与制度创新[J]. 宏观经济管理, 2018(01):41-48.
- 王遥, 潘冬阳, 张笑. 绿色金融对中国经济发展的贡献研究[J]. 经济社会体制比较, 2016(06):33-42.
- 国务院发展研究中心“绿化中国金融体系”课题组, 张承惠, 谢孟哲等. 发展中国绿色金融的逻辑与框架[J]. 金融论坛, 2016, 21(02):17-28.