2.2 China



1 | Country Information

Table 2.2.1 Basic indicators

Land area (km²)		9.6 million (approx.) (2023)
Total population		1.4 billion (2023)
GDP (current USD*)		17,889 billion (2023)
Per capita GDP (current USD*)		12,681 (2023)
Average annual rainfall (mm/year)		642.8 (2023)
Total renewable water resources (km³)		2,478.0 (2023)
Total annual freshwater withdrawals (billion m³)		590.7 (2023)
Annual freshwater withdrawal by sector	Agriculture	62.2% (2023)
	Industry	16.4% (2023)
	Municipal (including domestic)	21.4% (2023)

(Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China 2024, Ministry of Water Resources the People's Republic of China (MWR) 2024; *RMB = 0.14191 USD in 2023)



Figure 2.2.1 Three Gorges reservoir area of Yangtze River (Wanzhou, Chongqing) (Photo by Li Zhang, 2023)

2 | State of Water Resources

China's total freshwater resources are the fourth largest in the world. However, due to its large population, water resources per capita are only about 1,757 m³, which is only a quarter of the global average (Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, hereinafter MEE, 2021a). China's rivers and lakes are unevenly distributed, with both internal flows, or water systems with flows ending up in internal lakes or basins but not the sea, and external flows, which eventually flow into the sea and external water bodies. The boundary between the outflow and internal flow areas is the northern section along the Greater Khinganling-Yinshan-Helan Shan-Qilian Mountains (east) line, and the southern section along the 200 mm annual iso-precipitation line (Bayankala Mountain-Gangdise Mountain). The southeastern part of the boundary line is the outflow area, accounting for about 2/3 of the total area of the country, and over 95% of the total river water volume. Northwest of the boundary line is the inner flow area, accounting for about 1/3 of the country's total area but less than 5% of the country's total river water.

China has one of the most rivers in the world, and some of the longest, with deep histories. Over 1,500 have drainage areas of more than 1,000 km². There are seven major river systems, which from north to south are the Songhua River system, Liao River system, Haihe River system, Yellow River system, Huaihe River system, Yangtze River system and Pearl River system.

There are over 24,800 lakes, of which 2,759 are natural lakes with areas more than 1 km². In general, the eastern monsoon area, especially the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, houses the largest freshwater lake group in China. The lakes in the western part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau are more concentrated and are mostly inland saltwater lakes.

Table 2.2.2 Overview of China's seven major rivers

Name of river	Drainage area (km²)	Length (km)	Flow (m³/s)	Annual flow (billion m³)
Songhua River	545,000	1,927	2,530	156.6
Liao River	164,104	1,430	302	53.4
Hai River	264,617	1,090	717	20.3
Yellow River	752,443	5,500	1,820	57.8
Huai River	185,700	1,000	1,110	61.5
Yangtze River	1,807,199	6,300	31,060	848.6
Pearl River	452,616	2,210	11,070	540.4

Table 2.2.3 Overview of China's major lakes

Name of lake	Location province	Area (km²)	Lake elevation (m)
Qinghai Lake	Qinghai	4,583	3,196
Poyang Lake	Jiangxi	3,583	21
Dongting Lake	Hunan	2,740	34
Taihu Lake	Jiangsu	2,425	3

(Source: MWR 2022, State Council of the People's Republic of China, hereinafter State Council, 2005)

3 | State of Ambient Water Quality

Water quality refers to the quality of surface water (rivers, lakes and reservoirs), groundwater and seawater.

Surface water quality is divided into five levels in accordance with the environmental function or protection objective (see Table 2.2.4).

According to Report on the State of the Ecology and Environment in China (MEE 2023a), the quality of surface water has continued to improve; the proportion of good quality water (Grade I to III) was 89.4%. The main pollutant indexes used to judge inferior grade river water quality are chemical oxygen demand, total phosphorus, and the permanganate index.

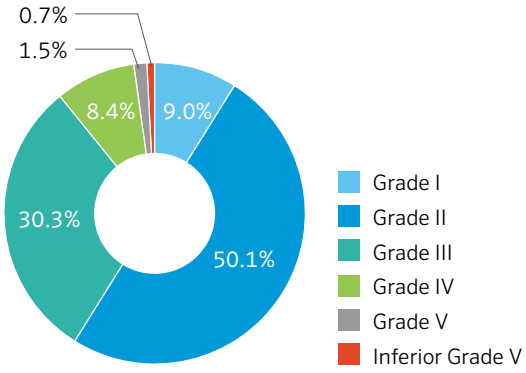

Figure 2.2.2 Quality of national surface water (2023)

Table 2.2.4 Classification of water quality standards for surface water (GB3838-2002)

Grade	Description
I	Mainly for headstreams and national nature preserves
II	Mainly for drinking water resources in first-class protected areas, protected areas for precious fish, and spawning areas for fish and shrimp
III	Mainly for drinking water resources in second-class protected areas, protected areas for fish, and swimming areas
IV	Mainly for industrial water resources and recreational use with no human contact with water
V	Mainly for agricultural water resources and water areas required for landscapes

(Source: MEE 2022a)

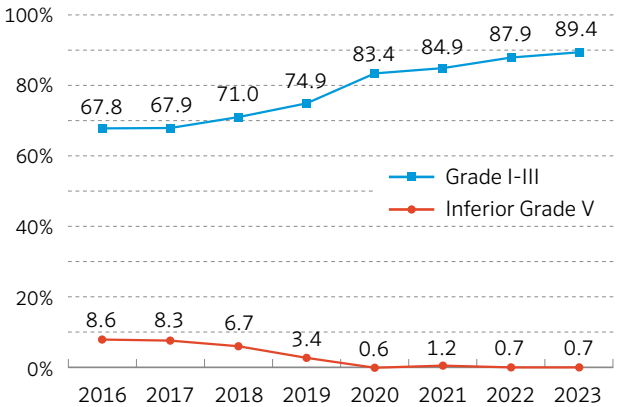

Figure 2.2.3 Interannual variation of surface water quality (2016–2023) (Source: MEE 2023a)

(1) Rivers

According to the national monitoring results for 2023, the overall water quality of 10 major water systems (Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Songhua River, Huai River, Hai River, Liao River, rivers flowing through Zhejiang and Fujian provinces, and rivers in the northwest, and southwest) was between Grades I to III for 91.8%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points compared to 2022, and inferior to Grade V for 0.4%, the same as for 2022 (see Fig. 2.2.4).

The Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Zhejiang and Fujian region rivers, and rivers in northwest and southwest China were of excellent quality. The water quality of the Huai River, Hai River and Liao River was judged to be fairly good. The Songhua River was slightly polluted (see Fig. 2.2.5).

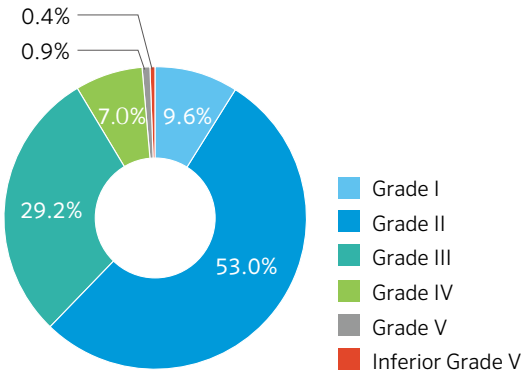

Figure 2.2.4 Water quality of major rivers (2023)
(Source: MEE 2023a)

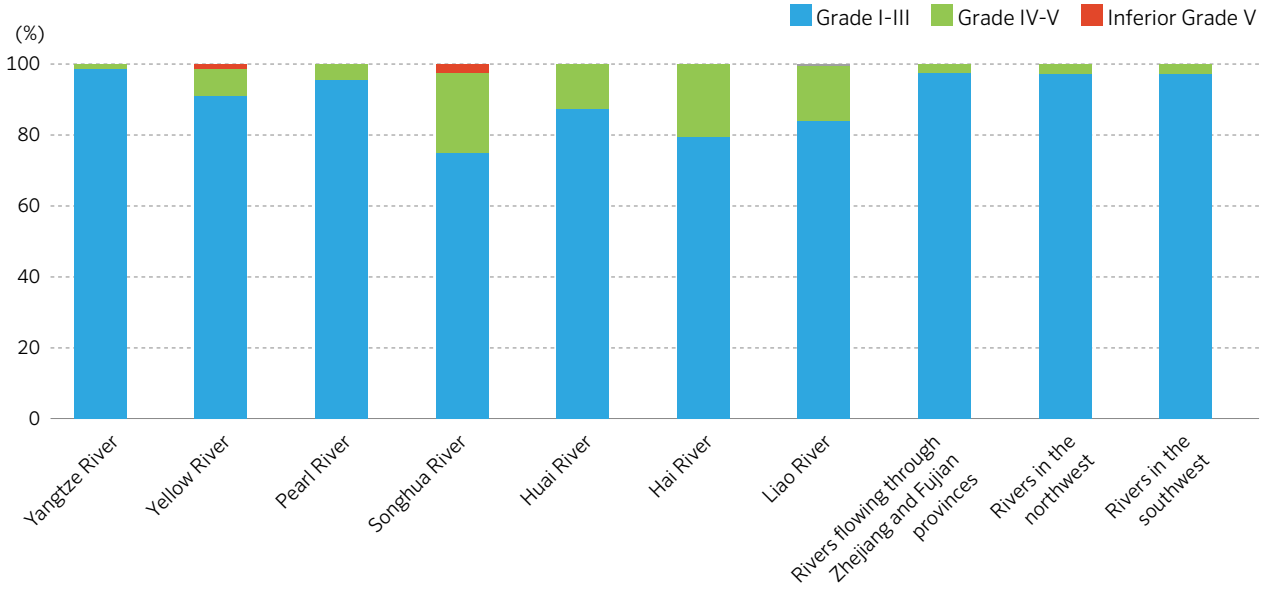

Figure 2.2.5 State of water quality of 10 major water systems in China
(Source: MEE 2023a)

(2) Lakes and reservoirs

Results from a total of 209 water quality monitoring points set up in important lakes and reservoirs showed that in 2023, 74% were of Grade I to III, and 4.8% were found to be inferior to Grade V. The main indicators used to signify the existence of pollution were total phosphorus, COD (chemical oxygen demand), and the permanganate index.

Results from 205 monitoring points in important lakes and reservoirs measuring nutrients showed that 8.3% were of oligotrophic status, 64.4% were of mesotrophic status, 23.4% showed slight eutrophication and 3.9% showed intermediate eutrophication (MEE 2023a).

(3) Groundwater

Groundwater quality is divided into five categories. The standard is mainly based on the status quo of groundwater quality, human health benchmark value and groundwater quality protection objectives, and refers to the highest water quality requirements for drinking water, industrial and agricultural water (see Table 2.2.5).

Table 2.2.5 Classification of groundwater quality standards (GB/T 14848-2017)

Grade	Description
I	Reflects the low content of chemical components of groundwater; applicable to various purposes
II	Reflects the natural background content of groundwater chemical components; applicable to various purposes
III	Based on the baseline value of human health; primarily applicable to concentrative drinking water sources and industrial and agricultural use water
IV	Based on industrial and agricultural use water requirements; primarily applicable to agricultural water and partial industrial use water; applicable as drinking water, after being properly processed
V	Not applicable as drinking water; selection of such category of water depends on other purposes

(Source: MEE 2017)

According to the results of the 2023 groundwater quality monitoring, of the 1,888 monitoring sites, 77.8% were classified as of Grades I to IV, and 22.2% as Grade V. Major indicators exceeding the standard were iron, sulfate and chloride.

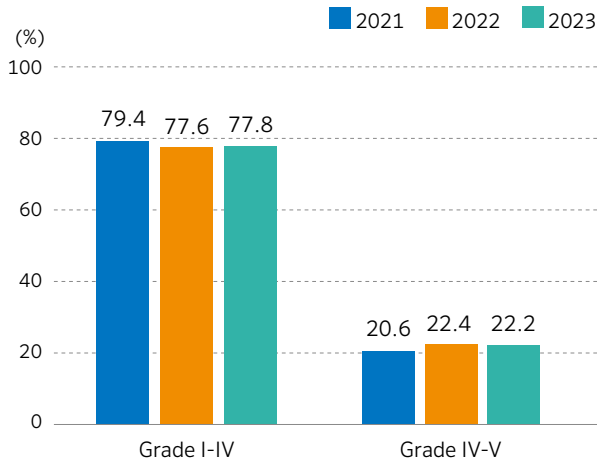

Figure 2.2.6 Groundwater quality, by percentage
(Source: MEE 2023a)

(4) Nearshore sea areas

Table 2.2.6 shows the classification of seawater quality standards. A total of 1,359 monitoring points have been set up across the country, including 1,172 in nearshore sea areas and 187 in offshore sea areas. The water quality of nearshore sea areas has steadily improved.

Table 2.2.6 Classification of seawater quality standards (GB-3097-1997)

Grade	Description
I	Suitable for marine fishing, marine nature preserves and protected areas for rare or endangered marine organisms
II	Suitable for marine cultivation, bathing, marine sports or recreation activities involving direct human contact with marine water, and for sources of industrial use of water related to human consumption
III	Suitable for water resources for general industrial use, coastal scenic tourism area
IV	Suitable only for harbors and ocean development activities

(Source: MEE 1997)

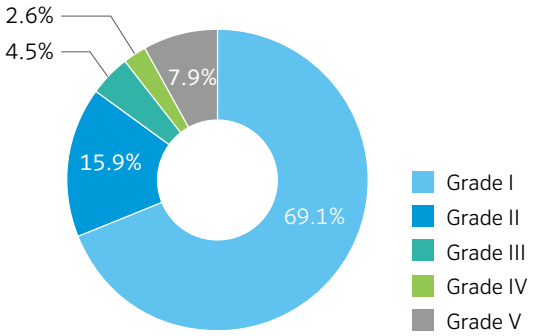

Figure 2.2.7 Water quality of nearshore sea areas, by percentage
(Source: MEE 2023a)

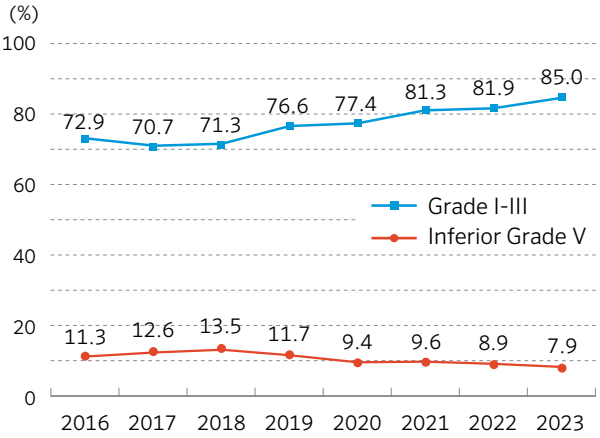

Figure 2.2.8 Interannual variation in water quality of nearshore sea areas (2016-2023)
(Source: MEE 2023a)

4 | State of Wastewater Treatment

The scope of statistical investigation of both COD-related and ammonia nitrogen-related discharges covers four types of discharge sources: industrial, agricultural, domestic and centralized pollution control facilities. The total COD discharge in 2022 was 25,959,000 tons, 29.7% of which resulted from household (domestic) discharge. The total of ammoniacal nitrogen discharge in 2022 was 820,000 tons, 64% of which resulted from household (domestic) discharge. In 2020, there were 2,618 urban domestic wastewater treatment facilities nationwide, with a capacity of 192.67 million m^3/day. The total volume of urban wastewater discharged was 57,136 million m^3, and the volume of annual urban domestic treated wastewater was 54,723 million m^3, with a treatment rate of 95.78% (MEE 2021a).

Table 2.2.7 COD and ammoniacal nitrogen discharge in 2022

	Total	Industrial sources	Agricultural sources	Domestic sources	Centralized pollution control facilities
COD					
Discharge (tons)	25,958,000	369,000	17,857,000	7,722,000	11,000
Percentage (%)	100	1.4	68.8	29.7	0.04
Ammoniacal nitrogen					
Discharge (tons)	820,000	14,000	281,000	525,000	1,000
Percentage (%)	100	1.7	34.2	64.0	0.1

(Source: MEE 2022a)

5 | Frameworks for Water Environmental Management

(1) Legislation

Environmental protection is a basic state policy of China, and was written into the Constitution upon its amendment in 1978. China has constantly improved its laws and regulations on water environmental management. There are two main types of basic laws and regulations for water ecological environment protection: the Environmental Protection Law (revised in 2014) and the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law (revised in 2017). The former

Table 2.2.8 Water environmental management laws and regulations

Area of law	Document name	Date issued	Effective date
Constitution	Constitution of the People's Republic of China (2018 Amendment)	03-11-2018	03-11-2018
General Provisions on Environmental Protection	Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2014 Revision)	04-24-2014	01-01-2015
Pollution Prevention	Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (2017 Revision)	06-27-2017	01-01-2018
Water Resources, General Provisions on Water Conservancy	Water Law of the People's Republic of China (2016 Amendment)	07-02-2016	07-02-2016
General Provisions on Environmental Protection	Yangtze River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	12-26-2020	03-01-2021
Natural Conservation	Yellow River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	10-30-2022	04-01-2023
General Provisions on Environmental Protection, Marine Resources	Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2023 Revision)	10-24-2023	01-01-2024
Water Resources	Regulation on Water Conservation	03-09-2024	05-01-2024
Water Resources	Regulation on Groundwater Management	12-01-2021	12-01-2021
Urban Planning, Development, and Construction	Regulation on Urban Water Supply (2020 Revision)	03-27-2020	03-27-2020
Water Resources	Regulation on the Administration of the License for Water Drawing and the Levy of Water Resource Fees (2017 Amendment)	03-01-2017	03-01-2017
Public Places and Environmental Sanitation	Regulation on Urban Drainage and Sewage Treatment	10-02-2013	01-01-2014
Agriculture Administration General Provisions on Water Conservancy	Regulation on Farmland Water Conservancy	05-17-2016	07-01-2016
Pollution Prevention	Interim Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in the Huaihe River Basin (2011 Revision)	01-08-2011	01-08-2011

(2014 revision) sets out clear definitions of the environmental protection responsibilities of local governments and established the strictest punishment and accountability precedents to date. The latter (2017) revision expands the legislative purpose as to "prevent and control water pollution, protect water ecology", etc.

(2) Discharge standards system

China has issued 65 standards covering water pollution discharge, which regulate and manage discharge sources, such as industrial, agricultural and domestic sources. These standards specify the requirements for water pollution discharge, such as discharge requirements, monitoring requirements and supervision and management requirements, and regulate the control of over 150 pollutants.

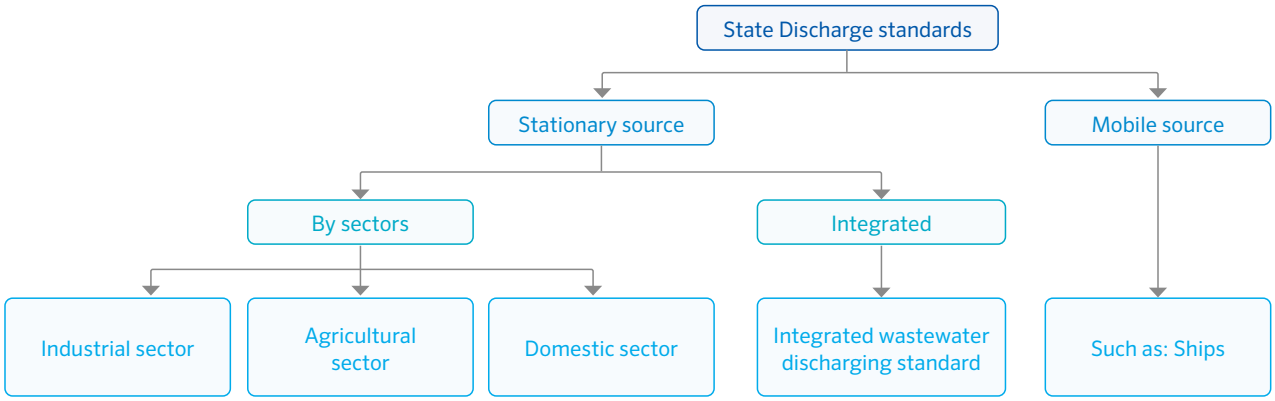

Figure 2.2.9 Structure of the water pollutant discharge standard system

(3) Supervisory responsibility system

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) was established in 2018, and since then it has strengthened the function of ecological and environmental supervision and its responsibilities have grown. MEE is responsible for unified supervision and law enforcement covering ecological and urban and rural pollution discharges, and for implementing action plans for the prevention and control of air, water and soil pollution. It oversaw drastic reductions in the types and quantities of imported solid waste that led up to the final banning of foreign waste imports. MEE is also tasked with building an ecological and environmental governance system in which the government takes the lead, enterprises play the main role, and social organizations and the public participate. It also must implement the strictest ecological and environmental protection system, strictly observe the red lines governing ecological protection and the bottom line of environmental quality. MEE is also responsible for reducing pollution, ensuring national ecological security and 'building a beautiful China' (MEE).

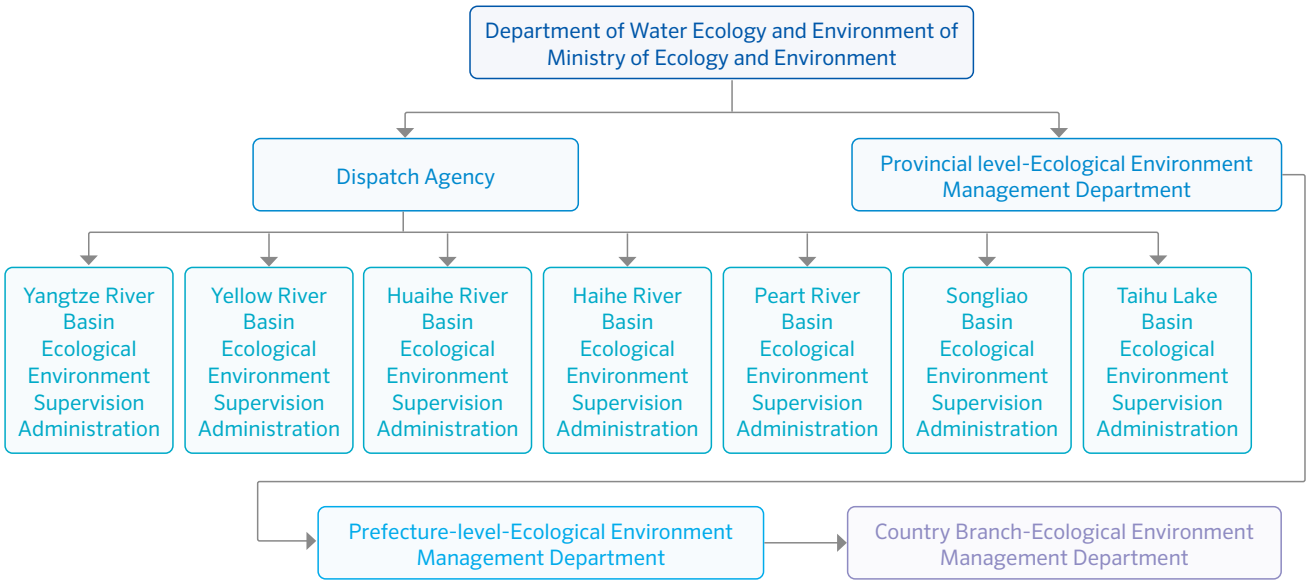

Figure 2.2.10 Structure of the ecological environment management system

(4) Major policies on water environmental management

Water Pollution Prevention Action Plan (Water Ten Articles) (2015)

The Water Ten Articles were released by China's State Council, and cover areas including:

i. Overall control of pollutant discharge
ii. Promotion of transformation and updating of economic structure
iii. A focus on water resources saving and conservation
iv. Strengthening of scientific and technological support
v. Giving full play to the function of market mechanisms
vi. Tightening of environmental law enforcement and supervision
vii. Effective strengthening of water environmental management
viii. Providing a full guarantee of water ecological environment safety
ix. Defining and fulfilling the responsibilities of each party
x. Strengthening of public participation and social supervision

The main indicators are: by 2020, attain a figure of over 70% for the proportion of good water quality (at or better than Grade III) for the seven major river basins of the Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Songhua River, Huaihe River, Haihe River and Liaohe River; attain a figure of below 10% for the proportion of black and odorous water bodies in built-up areas of cities at prefecture level and above; attain a figure of over 93% for the proportion of concentrated drinking water sources at or above prefecture level; maintain a figure of about 15% for control over the proportion of very poor groundwater quality in the country, and a figure of about 50% for the proportion of coastal waters meeting water quality Grade I and II, i.e., good; by 2030, attain a figure of above 75% for the proportion of seven major river basins meeting the water quality level of excellent; eliminate all black and odorous water bodies in urban built-up areas; and attain a figure of about 95% for the proportion of centralized drinking water sources in urban areas reaching or exceeding Grade III water quality (MEE 2015). The proportion of water body sections in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region that have lost their functional use (worse than Grade V) has decreased by about 15%, and the Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions are striving to eliminate water bodies that have lost their functional use.

Opinions on Comprehensively Strengthening Ecological and Environmental Protection and Resolutely Fighting the Uphill Battle for the Prevention and Control of Pollution (2018)

These Opinions, issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, call for extending the utmost efforts possible to achieve a clean water environment, and include five key aspects expressing the importance of:

i. Protecting water sources
ii. Controlling black and odorous water bodies in cities
iii. Protecting and restoring the Yangtze River
iv. Comprehensive governance of the Bohai Sea
v. Controlling pollution in agriculture and rural areas

In order to achieve the above, key indicators have been set, which are: by 2020, attain a figure of over 70% for the proportion of Class I-III water bodies in China's surface water, and maintained within 5% for the proportion of poor, i.e., Grade V water bodies; attain a figure of 90% for the proportion of black and odorous water bodies eliminated in built-up areas at the prefecture level and above; and attain a figure of around 70% for the proportion of coastal waters meeting the water quality level of good, i.e., Grade I and II (MEE 2018).

Guideline on Further Prevention and Control of Pollution (2021)

This Guideline was issued by the CPC central committee and State Council jointly, and calls for in-depth, intense, and unremitting efforts to protect clean water (碧水保卫战), comprising:

i. Controlling black and odorous water bodies in cities
ii. Protecting and restoring the Yangtze River
iii. Ecological protection and governance of the Yellow River
iv. Improving the safety of drinking water
v. Comprehensively managing kea sea areas
vi. Strengthening coordinated pollution control on land and at sea

The main indicators related to these actions are: by 2025, achieve ongoing improvements in the ecological environment as well as lowered total discharges of major pollutants;

attain a figure of 85% for the proportion of surface water bodies rated Grade I-III, and 79% for the proportion of coastal waters with good water quality (Grade I and II); attain and maintain an overall water quality of excellent for the Yangtze River Basin and water quality of Grade II for the main stream; attain a water quality of Grade II for the upper and middle reaches of the main stream of the Yellow River (above Huayuan Estuary); and attain a figure of over 93% of centralized drinking water sources in cities at or above the county level meeting or exceeding Grade III (MEE 2021b).

Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Supervision and Administration of Sewage Discharge Outlets into Rivers and Seas (2022)

This Opinions were issued by the General Office of the state Council. The related goals are: by the end of 2023, complete investigations into sewage discharge outlets in the main stream and important tributaries, key lakes and key bays of the Yangtze River, Yellow River, Huaihe River, Haihe River, Pearl River, Songliao River and Taihu Lake River basins (hereinafter referred to as the seven river basins); complete improvements to these outlets in the main streams and major tributaries of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers and in the Bohai Sea; by the end of 2025, complete inspections of and improvements in all sewage discharge outlets in these basins and coastal waters; and establish an efficient, scientific, technical sewage outlet supervision and management system that is at least partially based on related laws (MEE 2022b).

Water Ecological Environment Protection Plan for Key River Basins (2023)

This plan was issued by MEE and other departments. The goals of the Plan are: by 2025, to have continued reducing the total discharge of major water pollutants, to have improved the water ecological environment, to have made breakthroughs in non-point source pollution prevention and control, and to have refined the water ecological restoration and protection system. Additionally, systematic management and overall promotion of water resources, water environment, water ecology and other factors shall be well established. By 2035, the water ecological environment shall be fundamentally improved, the ecosystem shall function as a virtuous cycle, and the goal of creating a beautiful water ecological environment in China will basically have been achieved (Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, 2023b).

Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Building of a Beautiful China (2023)

These opinions were issued by the Central Committee and State Council. By 2027, attain a figure of approximately 90% for China's surface water and 83% of its coastal waters having excellent water quality, and attain a figure of about 40% for completion of beautification of rivers, lakes and bays. By 2035, the goal of creating 'harmony between humans and water' regarding rivers, lakes and bays shall be largely realized (MEE 2024).

6 | Recent Developments in Water Environmental Management

A total of 245,000 km of shorelines of rivers and lakes have been inspected, and over 250,000 sites have been rectified. More than 90% of the tasks of tracing sewage outlet in the Yangtze River and Bohai Sea have been completed, resolving over 20,000 sewage discharge problems. Additionally, sewage outlet in 30 cities and six provinces in the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River and the Fenhe River basin have been investigated. More than 99,000 km of urban sewage networks and more than 2,100 centralized sewage treatment facilities were built. A total of 19,633 centralized drinking water source protection areas have been designated at the township level. Efforts to promote the reduction of total nitrogen in rivers entering the sea and to improve the water quality of coastal waters were taken, and the average concentration of total nitrogen in state-controlled rivers entering the sea decreased by 12.2% year on year. A total of 162 km of the Yangtze River shoreline was restored, 12.13 million m^2 of various shorelines was restored, and 76 outstanding cases of beautified rivers, lakes, and bays were published. Future plans include promoting assessments of water ecology in the Yangtze River basin and carrying out pilot monitoring for water ecology assessments. Further, comprehensive control of phosphorus pollution in the Yangtze River Basin (MEE) is aimed at being strengthened.

7 | Challenges and Future Plans

(1) Current challenges regarding China's water environment

Improvements in water environmental quality have taken place in an unbalanced and uncoordinated manner. Bottlenecks exist in the prevention and control of non-point source pollution in urban and rural areas. The environmental governance infrastructure is inadequate, with insufficient sewage collection and treatment capacity in some regions. Further, the treatment of domestic sewage and black and odorous water bodies in rural areas is inadequate.

Water ecology destruction is another issue; important ecological spaces, such as water conservation areas, rivers, lakes and their buffer zones are over-exploited, resulting in ecological function decline, biodiversity loss, and frequent cyanobacteria blooms in lakes.

Further, the ecological use of water in rivers and lakes is not fully guaranteed. China faces challenges due to its high population and limited water resources, leading to uneven distribution over time and space. The ecological flow in some rivers and lakes is difficult to maintain, resulting in problems such as disrupted river flows and lake shrinkage.

Risks affecting the water ecological environment remain high. Enterprises are often located around drinking water sources with production, storage, and transportation facilities distributed unevenly around them, which increases the level of potential risks. Problems related to tailing ponds and heavy metal accumulations in river and lake sediments are challenging to address, and capacities to manage new pollutants are insufficient (MEE 2023b).

(2) Water environmental management plan in the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Outline of Vision targets for 2035 of People's Republic of China

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 was approved by the National People's Congress in March 2021. In the Plan, the following strategies to improve the water environment were formulated (State Council 2021):

- Improving the level of rural infrastructure and public services
  - Improve rural infrastructure, including water, electricity, roads, and gas[*1] (24-2)
  - Improve the living environment in rural areas, resolve black and odorous water bodies in rural areas, treat domestic sewage in rural areas, and comprehensively improve rural water systems (24-3)
  - Strengthen the ecological protection and improvement of major rivers (such as the Yangtze and Yellow rivers) and important lakes and wetlands, and strengthen the construction and protection of important ecological corridors (37-1)
  - Improve policies on land and sea use for ecological protection and restoration (37-2)
  - Promote the establishment of basin-wide ecological compensation measures for major river basins (37-3)

- Environmental improvement
  - Improve water pollution prevention measures, watershed management and coordination (38-1)
  - Strengthen the comprehensive management of major river basins, lakes, and urban and coastal waters (38-1)
  - Reduce COD and total ammonia nitrogen emissions by 8% each (38-1)
  - Eliminate inferior to Grade V water bodies in general (38-1)
  - Promote the relocation and renovation of heavily polluting industries present in major river basins (38-1)
  - Implement comprehensive prevention and management plans for water and soil environmental risks (38-1)
  - Strengthen the prevention and control of plastic pollution (38-1)
  - Promote full coverage of urban sewage pipe networks (38-2)
  - Upgrade sewage treatment (38-2)
  - Promote centralized sludge incineration and detoxification treatment (38-2)
  - Achieve a detoxification treatment rate of 90% for urban sludge (38-2)

*1 Numbers in parentheses indicate related sections in the 14th Five-Year Plan.

- Achieve use of recycled water at a rate of at least 25% in cities at and above the prefectural level facing water shortage (38-2)
- Establish an ecological environment management system that integrates above and below ground as well as land and sea (38-5)
- Realize the issuance of pollution discharge permits for point source polluters (38-5)
- Improve management and protection systems for rivers and lakes, and strengthen the system of river chiefs and lake chiefs (38-5)
- Improve the vertical management system of monitoring, supervision and law enforcement of ecological and environmental institutions under provinces (38-5)
- Promote comprehensive law enforcement reform for ecological environmental protection (38-5)
- Increase the disclosure of environmental protection information and strengthen the establishment of a corporate environmental governance system (38-5)
- Improve public supervision, and reporting and feedback mechanisms (38-5)
- Promote the participation of social organizations and the general public in environmental governance (38-5)

- In the near future to 2035, the water ecological environment is to have fundamentally improved, the ecosystem is to have achieved a virtuous cycle, and the goal of creating a beautified water ecological environment in China is to have basically been achieved.

Table 2.2.9 Water ecological environmental protection targets in China

Category	No.	Indicator	Target in 2025
Water environment	1	The proportion of surface water at or better than Class III (%)	85
	2	The proportion of surface water inferior Class V water bodies (%)	Basic elimination
	3	The proportion of centralized drinking water sources in cities at or above the county level reaching or better than Class III (%)	93
	4	The proportion of black and odorous water bodies brought under control in urban built-up areas (%)	Basic elimination
Water resources	5	The number of rivers and lakes that meet the ecological flow requirements (unit)	90 (National) 264 (Local)
	6	The number of watered rivers (unit)	53
Water ecology	7	Aquatic integrity index	Continuous improvement
	8	Length of restored river and lake ecological buffer zones (km)	Newly increased to 7,700
	9	Construction area for wetland water purification projects (km^2)	Newly increased to 213
	10	The number of bodies of water targeted for indigenous fish reproduction (unit)	107
	11	The number of bodies of water targeted for indigenous aquatic plant reproduction (unit)	20

(Source: State Council 2021)