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The Chinese government fully recognizes the importance of the forests' multiple functions to people and has always attached great importance to forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable management. We continuously improved domestic policies and systems, increased input to better play the forests' role in poverty alleviation, addressing climate change, and biodiversity conservation. In order to further promote the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests (2017-2030), the following actions has been or will be taken by the Chinese government to achieve various targets of the Global Forest Goals as voluntary national contributions (VNC).

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--The forest cover in China will reach 23.04 % bn, afforestation 1 , af 1

--By 2020, 7 million hectares of national reserve forest will be established.

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--China will enhance the protection of ecological resources in poverty stricken areas and improve ecological benefit compensation system with higher compensation standards to benefit more impoverished people.

--According to local conditions of poverty-stricken areas, woody food and oil industry, under-forest economy, and forest tourism are encouraged to be developed on the basis of ecological conservation with supports from the government. Through such key forestry programs and policies as shelterbelt system development, conversion of farmland to forest and grassland, afforestation subsidies and forest tending subsidies, supports have been provided to enterprises, cooperatives, family forest farms, and individual farmer households to develop economic forest bases

shelterbelt forests. Crop production has been raised by 8-15 %. Some 30.193 million hectares of cropland has been protected with the total amount of crop production increased by 423 million tons in accumulation.

--China will improve the germplasm resources collection and reservation system and fine seeds production-supply system of the woody oil plants, develop database of woody oil plant germplasm resources, including *Camellia Oleifera*, walnut, peony (for edible oil), olive, *Eucommia ulmoides* Olive, oil palm and etc., and promote the construction of fine seeds bases, designated seedling production bases and standardized demonstration bases.

--By 2020, the size of *Camellia Oleifera* plantation will reach 4.4 million hectares.

--By 2020, 16.78 million hectares of bio-energy plantations will be established, with annual forest biomass utilization exceeding 20 million tons of standard coal, and the contribution rate of liquid bio fuel and biomass heat utilization up to 30 % and 70 % respectively.

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forest chemical industry will exceed 120 billion Yuan (approx. US\$ 18.46 billion).

--By 2020, the steady growth on the total output value of under-forest economy and farmers' income from forestry will be realized, and the area of under-forest plantation will reach 18 million hectares, with the total output value of 1.5 trillion Yuan (approx. US\$ 230.77 billion). Meanwhile, the total output value of bamboo industry will be over 300 billion Yuan (approx. US\$ 46.53 billion), driving the employment to more than 10 million.

--By 2020, 800 counties will reach the standard of "key woody oil production counties", with 13.33 million hectares of oil-bearing plantation area established and 1.5 million tons of oil produced annually.

--China has set up pilot and demonstration sites to implement the
at national and sub-national levels.

--China is promoting green financing system and enhancing the application of the criteria and certification system for low carbon green technologies.

--The
has been formulated to establish a mechanism of diversified sources of funds with government's financial input as the main part based on the public benefit functions of national parks.

--Utilizing the funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), China is collaborating with the United States Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in conducting the project of Sustainable Forest Management in China for Improving the Capacity of Forests in Combating Climate Change.

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--China is establishing national park system and solving various problems of protected land management, resulted from multi-sectoral management, through establishing integrated management institution and carrying out natural resources asset registration, so as to push forward the reform of protected lands management system

--A complete institutional framework and criteria

--The Chinese government devotes greater efforts constantly by implementing a number of significant forestry programs for ecological conservation and restoration, including the Natural Forest Protection Program, Conversion of Farmlands to Forests and Grassland Program, and the Program for the Development of Key Shelterbelts.

--In implementing national strategies for poverty alleviation, the Chinese government took major actions on poverty alleviation via ecological approaches which takes forestry as the main player, formulated

and incorporated forestry

to connect with other relevant countries and economies.

--China has formulated

by

and

to provide guidance for

Chinese companies in the sustainable cultivation, logging and processing of overseas forest resources, regulate overseas investment and trade on forests by Chinese enterprises, and explore win-win cooperation models that are integrated with the sustainable social, economic and environmental development of local communities.

--China has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding on combating illegal logging and associated trade with relevant countries and regional economic

