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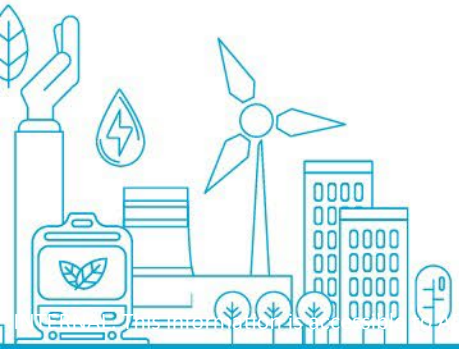
ADB-PRC Technical Assistance Operations and Knowledge Partnership

**Yun Zhou, Country Operations Head
PRC Resident Mission**

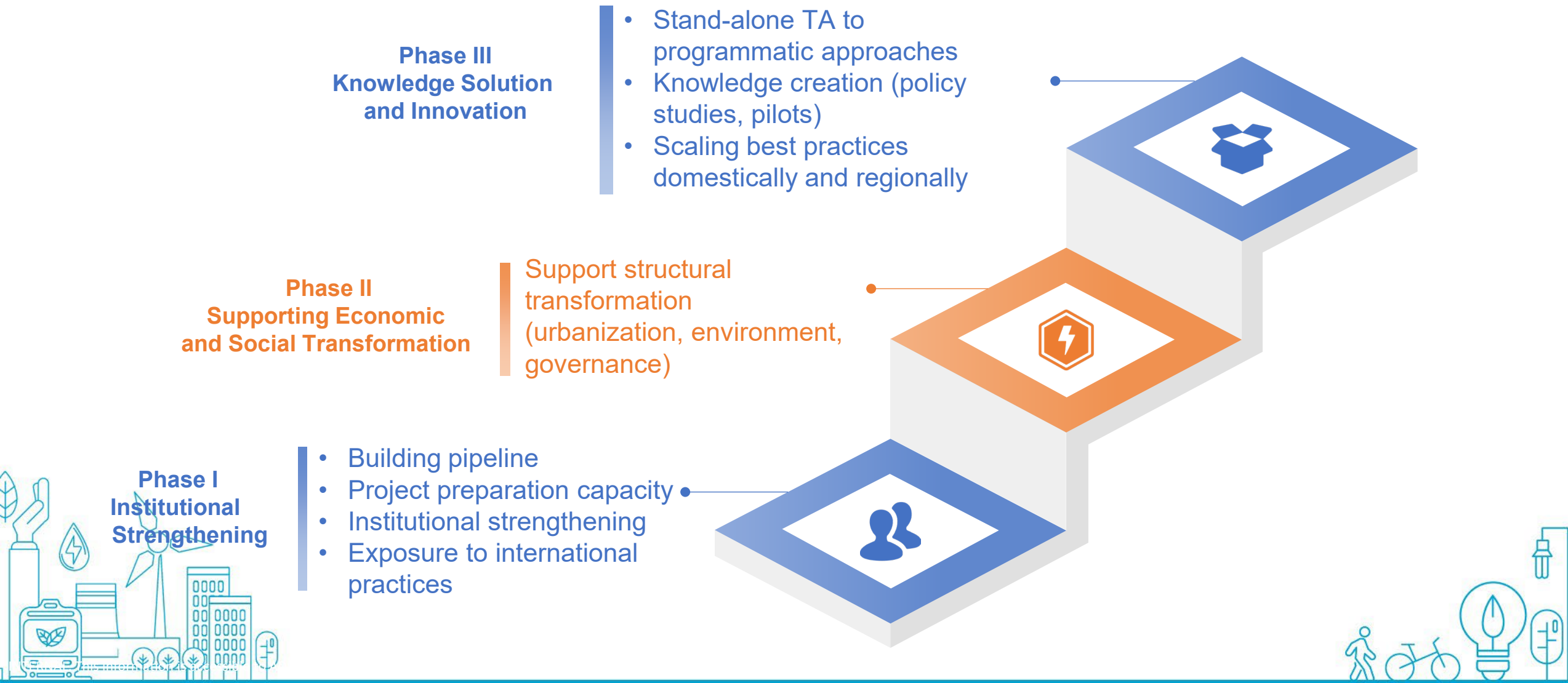


TA Portfolio Overview (1986 - 2025)

- **Total No. of TA:** 1013
- **Total TA amount :** \$525.20 million
- **Current portfolio:** 76 TAs, \$57.4 million
- **Sector coverage:** Agriculture & Natural Resources, Finance and Public Sector Management, Health, Energy, Water/Urban



Evolution of ADB Technical Assistance in the PRC



TA Financing Model Shift: Cost-Recovery TA

Emerging Modality

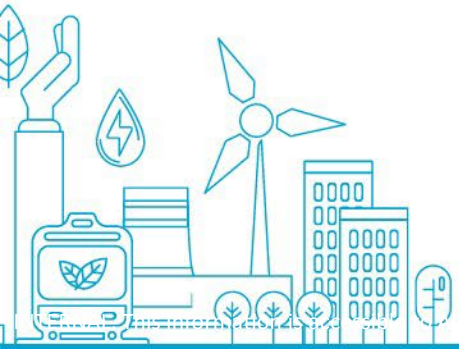
- Introduction of cost-recovery TA since 2022
- Government counterparts co-finance TA activities

Key Features

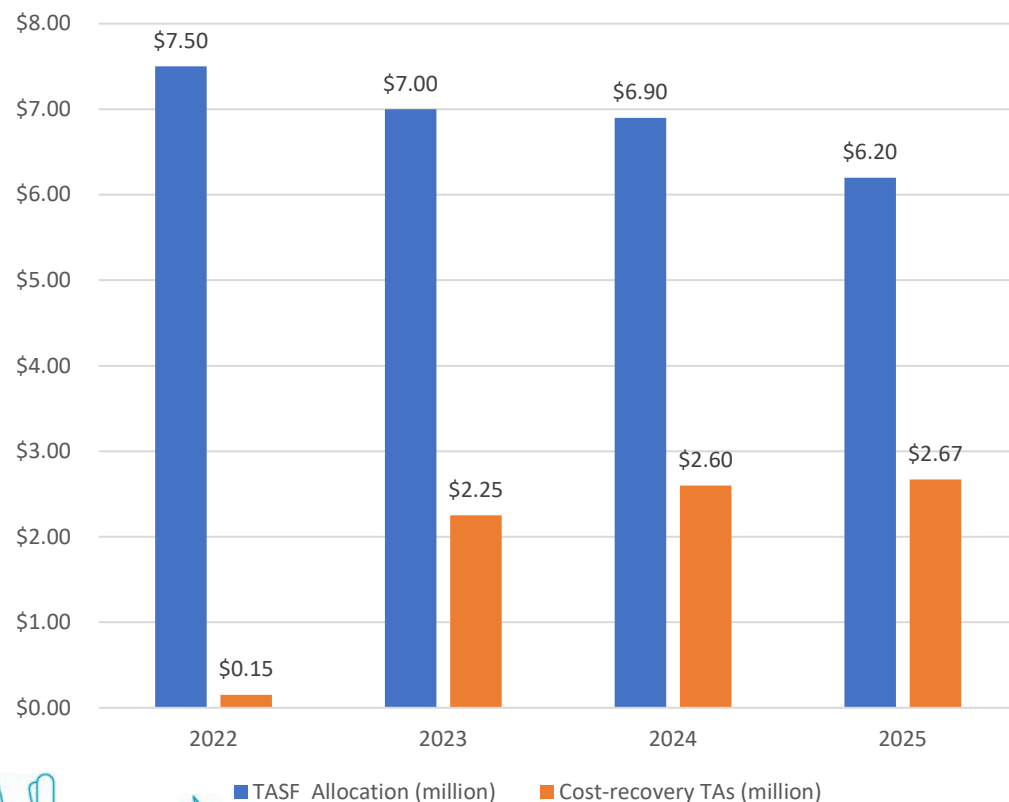
- Full or partial cost recovery
- Flexible payment options (upfront, reimbursement, milestones)

Drivers of Changes

- Declining TASF resources for PRC
- Prioritize resources to lower-income DMCs



TASF Allocations and Cost-Recovery TAs (2022–2025)



Theme	Main Areas
Climate & Environment (6 projects)	Green rural development, ecological restoration, carbon accounting, low-carbon cities, biodiversity conservation, solar PV integration
Health & Aging (4 projects)	Medical insurance reform, climate resilience for elderly populations, AI-based healthcare, primary healthcare reform
Green Finance (2 projects)	Climate readiness for banks, green financial leasing
Digital Innovation (3 projects)	AI, digital inclusion for women, disaster management technologies
Regional Public Goods (2 projects)	ASEAN earthquake risk modelling, Asia-Pacific anticorruption initiatives

Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

- **Established in 2012 by ADB and Ministry of Finance of the PRC**
- **Mandate: share development knowledge and experiences among ADB's DMCs**
- **Focus areas**
 - Climate Change and Disaster Recovery Management
 - Environment
 - Health
 - Information and Communications Technology
 - Regional Cooperation and Integration
 - Social Development and Poverty
- **Achievements**
 - Organization 500 events—ranging from seminars and workshops to conferences
 - Production of 200 knowledge resources
 - Promoting the replication of innovative demonstration projects in PRC to other DMCs
 - Facilitation of regional cooperation and integration to achieve sustainable regional development

<https://rkxi.adb.org/multimedia/rkxi-overview-2026/>



Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

Talk China

- Introduction of Cutting-edge Experiences
- Learning from the PRC's Clean Energy Innovations



Air Quality Improvement Program, HQ, March 2026



HQ, June 2025

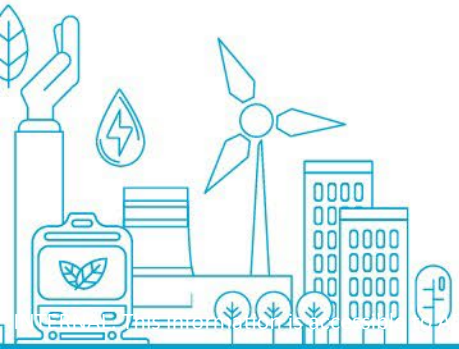
Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative



- East Asia Forum 2025



Harnessing AI to Promote High-Quality Development
Beijing, September 2025



Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

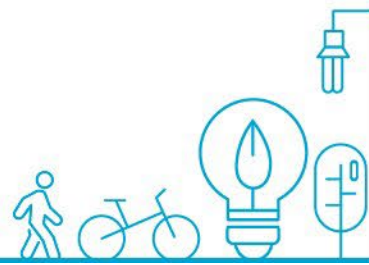
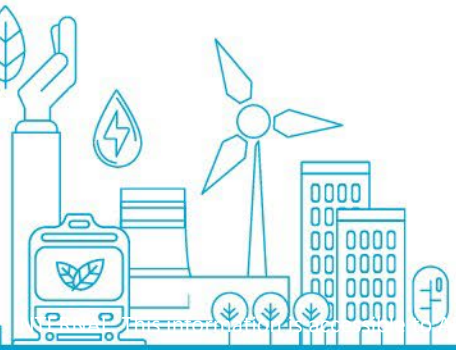
- **Collaborations**



The 9th CAREC Think Tank Development Forum and
Tianshan Forum on Central Asia Regional Economic
Cooperation, December 2025



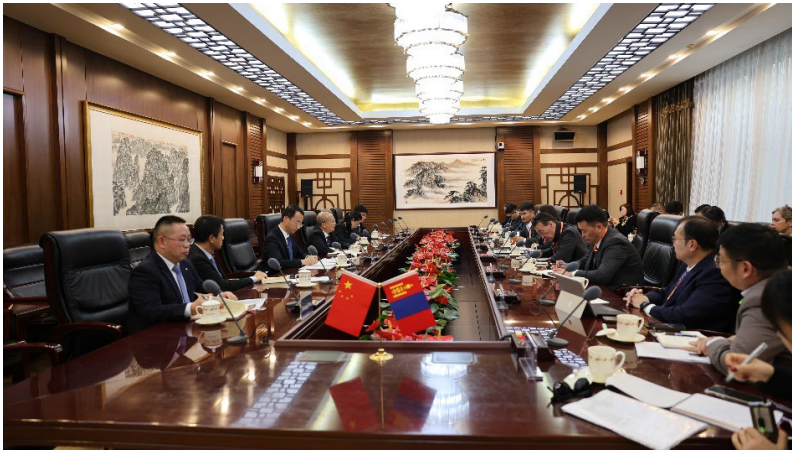
4th Annual Research Conference of the
CAREC Institute
August 2024



Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

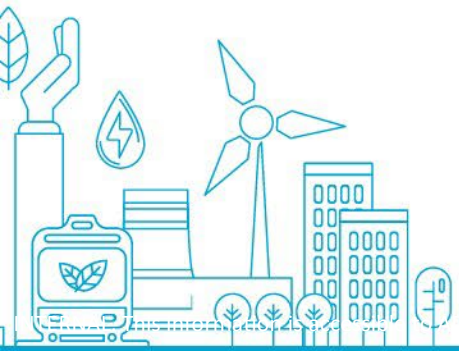
Visit China

- Desertification control and water resource management



Mongolia Delegation, November 2025

- Innovative practices on desertification control, grassland restoration, and water management
- PRC initiatives to transform the livestock sector into a high-quality, green, traceable, and integrated value Chain
- Site visit to ADB's Chao Lake Rehabilitation Project on wetland restoration, water resource management, and eco-compensation practices



Other knowledge-sharing activities

Visit China

- Railway decarbonization



Delegation from Azerbaijan Ministry of Digital Development and Transport, Azerbaijan Railway Company, and Azerbaijan Transport and Communications Holding, April 2026

- Railway decarbonization and green technologies: railway electrification, clean energy locomotives, corridor solar PV, energy-efficient station design
- ESG governance and green finance: CRRC's ESG framework, sustainability reporting practices, and green finance instruments applicable to railway sector
- Freight corridor operations and digital systems: China Railway Express's multimodal logistics model, intelligent train control, IoT-based asset management, and predictive maintenance platforms
- Middle Corridor connectivity and partnership: building institutional ties with CRRC Group, research facilities and academia
- Capacity building, standards, and technology transfer: staff training partnerships, twinning programs, and applicability of PRC railway standards to ADY's infrastructure modernization



Read China



TAX POLICIES ADDRESSING INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Akiko Terada-Hagiwara, Yohin Jinjarak, Wen Qi, and Yajing Wang

NO. 74

December 2024

ADB EAST ASIA
WORKING PAPER SERIES

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



Zoom Workplace



IMPLEMENTATION OF DUAL CARBON GOALS AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JUNE 2026

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

NO. 379
JANUARY
2026

ADB BRIEFS

KEY POINTS

- Guizhou Province still faces rural industrial development challenges, including weak value chains and low participation by vulnerable groups. Employability among low-income households is constrained by limited education and poor health, hindering their capacity to benefit from industrial development. Women in Guizhou Province face systemic disadvantages in gender-segregated rural labor markets.
- This brief recommends (i) establishing a market-oriented rural industry support system; (ii) improving mechanisms to help farmers benefit more from agricultural development; (iii) fostering innovation to develop the agricultural value chain; (iv) leveraging local strengths to promote high-quality, specialty industrial brands; and (v) enhancing employability among low-income groups and strengthening the local social security safety net.

Strengthening Rural Industries to Boost Income Growth in Guizhou Province, People's Republic of China

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BACKGROUND

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has implemented four major poverty reduction plans, in 1986, 1994, 2001, and 2001. In the mid-1980s, the government introduced the policy of allowing certain areas and groups to "get rich first," under which 331 impoverished counties—identified based on per capita income—were provided with development funds, subsidized loans, and relief programs. The second plan expanded coverage to additional rural areas, increasing the number of designated impoverished counties to 592. The third plan, initiated in 2001, shifted the focus to household-level poverty alleviation. The fourth plan, starting from 2011, adopted the "targeted poverty alleviation" strategy, combining economic development initiatives, social programs including education and health care, and ecological protection efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. By the end of 2020, the PRC had lifted the total 99 million rural impoverished people out of poverty—achieving its goal of a complete eradication of extreme poverty.

Notes: In this publication, "CHY" refers to Guizhou. ADB recognizes "China" as the People's Republic of China.

1. U. Narend & Ganga 2024. *How has the People's Republic of China moved its economy to reduction over the past 75 years?* Commentary. Chongyang 3 October.

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SEPTEMBER
2025

ADB BRIEFS

KEY POINTS

- Low-carbon development in counties is one of the key elements in achieving the People's Republic of China's goal of peaking carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060.
- A range of actions is needed to unlock the potential of technical solutions for reducing carbon emissions, including internalizing green-house gas emission costs, enhancing market mechanisms and rationalizing tariff signals in the power sector, developing smart energy systems, implementing demand-side management and improving energy efficiency, and taking an integrated approach to system planning.
- Public and private financing, along with support from multilateral development banks, can spur innovation and create new business opportunities in low-carbon technologies.
- Based on counties' specific conditions, it is appropriate to formulate roadmaps that will chart their path toward net zero. That is an integral part of the national energy transition and green growth strategies.

Supporting Low-Carbon Energy Transition in Small and Medium-Sized Towns of the People's Republic of China

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BACKGROUND

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is committed to addressing air quality, environmental sustainability, and low-carbon development. In September 2020, the Government of the PRC declared what is being referred to as the "dual carbon goals"—that carbon emissions should peak by 2030 and that carbon neutrality should be achieved by 2060. Since this declaration, the PRC has entered a new era, with a strategic focus on low-carbon development along with high-quality growth. The government has implemented a series of policies and initiated a range of programs to control carbon emissions, shifting from control of energy consumption, to establishing the "1+N" policy framework to achieve the dual carbon goals and to implementing coordinated governance on emissions reduction.

Notes: In this brief, "CHY" refers to Chinese year. ADB recognizes "China" as the People's Republic of China.

Government of the PRC. National Development and Reform Commission. 2020. *Guidelines for development to internalize energy with a top-down approach as the key strategic direction: Analysis of the situation in the field of 2020-30. Beijing: China, and United Nations Development Programme. 2020. Issue Brief No. 6: China's Climate Policy Documents - 1+N and Updated NDC Document.*

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JUNE 2025

ADB EAST ASIA
WORKING PAPER SERIES

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



IMPROVING AIR QUALITY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

LESSONS FROM THE GREATER BEIJING-TIANJIN-HEBEI REGION

Lei Zhang and Lijun Zhou

NO. 380
FEBRUARY
2026

ADB BRIEFS

KEY POINTS

- Over 170 trillion plastic particles are already in the ocean, and rivers add about 14 million tons each year.
- In the Mulan River Basin, surveys and hydrological modeling estimate approximately 313 tons of plastics are generated per year, of which about 74% (23 tons per year) reach the ocean via the Mulan River and its tributaries. The main sources of this plastic load are solid waste (SR), agricultural films (26%), impermeable surfaces and roads (22%), and urban and rural sewage (23%).
- Integrated river basin management is an effective framework for plastic pollution control. Plastics should be formally recognized as a "new pollutant" for monitoring and regulation.

A Catchment Approach to Plastic Pollution Management: The Case of the Mulan River, People's Republic of China

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INTRODUCTION

Global Plastic Pollution

Plastic pollution has emerged as a critical global issue, with annual production exceeding 460 million tons of plastics and an estimated 14 million tons entering the oceans each year. Recent estimates suggest around 170 billion plastic particles now circulate in the ocean (weighing 11.4 million tons), while 1.5–6.6 million tons of microplastics are retained in agricultural soils. Without more concerted action, mismanaged plastic waste could triple by 2060. Some claim that ocean plastics could rival the biomass of fish by mid-century.

Much ocean plastic begins as macroplastics from single-use items (e.g., bottles, cigarette butts, bags, straws, caps). Once in waterways, sunlight, abrasion, and hydraulic forces fragment these items into micro- and nanoplastics, many originating from urban runoff and industrial activities. The widespread presence of plastics in freshwater and marine

Notes: In this publication, "CHY" refers to United States dollars. ADB recognizes "China" as the People's Republic of China.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. 2024. *Plastic Pollution: ACH Issue Brief May*.

M. Eklund et al. 2023. *A Growing Plastic Smog: How Extended to Be Over 170 Trillion Plastic Particles Afloat in the World's Oceans—Urgent Solutions Required*. *PLoS ONE* 18 (3): e0248936.

and M. Eklund et al. 2023. *Consequences of Plastic: An Estimate of the Stock of Microplastics in Agricultural Soils: Science of the Total Environment* 880: 163294.

Plastic Soup Foundation. 2021. *Micro Plastics: Their Use, Abuse on Plastic and Health*. 3 January.

and L. Liberton and A. Arshady. 2019. *Future Scenarios of Global Plastic Waste Generation and Disposal*. *Regional Communication* 5: 1–8.

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Future knowledge work

Knowledge Generation

- Policy research & reform advice
- Capture lessons from operations
- Focus on climate, biodiversity, aging, green finance, digitalization, and institutional reform

Knowledge Sharing

- RKSI, ADBx, policy dialogues, training, study visits
- Package lessons into toolkits, case studies, and policy products
- Promote peer learning across provinces and DMCs

Knowledge Partnerships

- Partner with government agencies, think tanks, academia, development partners, and the private sector to co-create knowledge solutions and support policy reforms
- Institutionalize knowledge cooperation through joint research, policy dialogue, capacity development, and regional knowledge-sharing platforms to scale solutions across the PRC and other DMCs

Regional Impact

- Scale PRC development innovations across DMCs, transforming successful pilots and operational experience into replicable solutions, toolkits, and policy frameworks for other DMCs
- Deliver Global and Regional Public Goods by promoting regional cooperation and knowledge exchange on climate action, biodiversity conservation, green finance, low-carbon transition, and institutional reform

