

GREEN INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES FOR THE BELT AND ROAD

“一带一路” 绿色投资原则

GREEN INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES FOR THE BELT AND ROAD

Preamble

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) aims to substantially enhance the level of infrastructure and economic development across BRI countries. Financing BRI requires the participation of both public and private investors. Embedding the principles of sustainable development across all asset classes, financial products, project phases and participating institutions is critical for the shared interest of project developers, sponsors, investors, and host communities.

In order to ensure that environmental friendliness, climate resilience, and social inclusiveness are built into new investment projects in the Belt and Road, so that the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement are met, and all countries in the region build a shared future for common prosperity, the Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking and the City of London Green Finance Initiative have jointly taken the lead to develop this set of green investment principles, with participation of Principles for Responsible Investment, Sustainable Banking Network, Belt & Road Bankers Roundtable, Green Belt and Road Investors Alliance, World Economic Forum, and the Paulson Institute.

We, representatives of financial institutions and corporations, hereby put our signatures behind the Green Investment Principles for the Belt and Road (hereinafter referred to as the “GIP”) and pledge to uphold these principles in our investment and operations. We call on like-minded financial institutions and corporations to sign up to the GIP for it to become the common guiding principles for investment and business operations in the Belt and Road.

The Principles

Principle 1: Embedding sustainability into corporate governance

We will embed sustainability into our corporate strategy and organizational culture. Our boards and senior management will exercise oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, set up robust systems, designate competent personnel, and maintain acute awareness of potential impacts of our investments and operations on climate, environment and society in the B&R region.

Principle 2: Understanding Environmental, Social and Governance Risks

We will strive to better understand the environmental laws, regulations, and standards of the business sectors in which we operate as well as the cultural and social norms of our host countries. We will incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk factors into our decision-making processes, conduct in-depth environmental and social due diligence, and develop risk mitigation and management plans, with the help of independent third-party service providers, when appropriate.

Principle 3: Disclosing environmental information

We will conduct analysis of the environmental impact of our investments and operations, which should cover energy consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, pollutants discharge, water use and deforestation, and explore ways to conduct environmental stress test of investment decisions. We will continually improve our environmental/ climate information disclosure and do our best to practice the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure.

Principle 4: Enhancing communication with stakeholders

We will institute stakeholder information sharing mechanism to improve communication with stakeholders, such as government departments, environmental protection organizations, the media, affected communities and civil society organizations, and set up conflict resolution mechanism to resolve disputes with communities, suppliers and clients in a timely and appropriate manner.

Principle 5: Utilizing green financial instruments

We will more actively utilize green financial instruments, such as green bonds, green asset backed securities (ABS), YieldCo, emission rights-based financing, and green investment funds, in financing green projects. We will also actively explore the utilization of green insurance, such as environmental liability insurance and catastrophe insurance, to mitigate environmental risks in our operations.

Principle 6: Adopting green supply chain management

We will integrate ESG factors into supply chain management and utilize international best practices such as life cycle accounting on GHG emissions and water use, supplier whitelists, performance indices, information disclosure and data sharing, in our investment, procurement and operations.

Principle 7: Building capacity through collective action

We will allocate funds and designate personnel to proactively work with multilateral organizations, research institutions, and think tanks to develop our organizational capacity in policy implementation, system design, instruments development and other areas covered in these principles.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1 Terminology & Definitions:

• Green Investment

Investment activities that take into account climate and environmental considerations and generate positive environmental benefits, such as carbon emission reduction, water saving, energy conservation and efficiency improvement, environmental protection, etc.

• Belt and Road

The Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, often referred to as the Belt and Road Initiative, Belt and Road or BRI, is an initiative promoted by the Chinese government to enhance infrastructure and economic connectivity in and between countries along the Belt and Road. However, BRI is a dynamic concept, and is also open to countries outside the region.

For more information on the Belt and Road, please visit:

<http://www.beltandroadforum.org/english/index.html>

<https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/>

• Operations

In the GIP the term “operations” refers to a chain of activities ranging from the daily running of a business to project development, financing, construction, outsourcing, and decommissioning, which are directly or indirectly related to investments along the Belt and Road.

• ESG

ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Governance. Investopedia defines ESG as a set of criteria used by socially responsible investors to screen potential investments. Environmental criteria look at how a company performs as a steward of the natural environment. Social criteria examine how a company manages relationships with its employees, suppliers, customers and host communities. Governance deals with a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls and shareholder rights.

For more information on ESG, please visit: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/environmental-social-and-governance-esg-criteria.asp>

<https://www.unpri.org/esg-issues>

- **Equator Principles**

The Equator Principles (EPs) is a risk management framework, adopted by financial institutions, for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects and is primarily intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring to support responsible risk decision-making. The EPs apply globally, to all industry sectors and to four financial products 1) Project Finance Advisory Services; 2) Project Finance; 3) Project-Related Corporate Loans; and 4) Bridge Loans.

For more information on Equator Principles, please visit: <http://equator-principles.com>

- **Principles for Responsible Investment**

The Principles for Responsible Investment are a set of investment principles that offer a menu of possible actions for incorporating ESG issues into investment practice.

For more information on Principles for Responsible Investment, please visit:
<https://www.unpri.org/about-the-pri>

- **Sustainable Banking Network**

The Sustainable Banking Network (SBN) is an International Finance Corporation-supported community of financial sector regulatory agencies and banking associations from emerging markets committed to advancing sustainable finance in line with international good practices. 35 countries are currently represented at SBN.

For more information on Sustainable Banking Network, please visit: www.ifc.org/sbn

- **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures**

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in December 2015. The TCFD seeks to develop recommendations for voluntary climate-related financial disclosures that are consistent, comparable, reliable, clear, and efficient, with an objective to provide useful information to lenders, insurers, and investors.

For more information about the TCFD, please visit: <https://www.fsb-tcdf.org/about/#>

- **Environmental Risk Management Initiative for China's Overseas Investment**

The Environmental Risk Management Initiative for China's Overseas Investment was jointly launched by the Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking and six other industrial associations in China in September 2017. The Initiative was developed to encourage and guide efforts by Chinese financial institutions and enterprises to accelerate the progress towards key sustainability goals, such as greening the BRI, achieving targets of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, and implementing the Guidelines for Establishing the Green Financial System, by adopting responsible investment principles and improving environmental risk management in overseas investment.

2 What is the GIP?

The GIP is a set of principles for greening investment in the Belt and Road. It includes seven principles at three levels, i.e. strategy, operations and innovation.

Principle 1 and Principle 2 are designed to encourage signatories to incorporate sustainability and ESG factors into corporate strategies and management systems, aiming to call for implementation starting from the highest level and throughout the whole organization whenever possible.

Principle 3 and Principle 4 focus on communication with stakeholders at the operational level. Specific measures that signatories could take to contain environmental and social risks include environmental risk analysis, information sharing and conflict resolution mechanism.

Principles 5 to 7 are set to encourage signatories to utilize cutting-edge green financial instruments and green supply chain practices, and to improve organizational capacity through knowledge sharing and collective actions.

3 Why do we need the GIP?

The Belt and Road Initiative currently consists of more than a hundred countries located in Asia, Europe and Africa. It is a dynamic concept and the number of countries under the initiative is still growing.

Countries included in the Belt and Road region have great potential for economic development as well as for GHG emission reductions. Given the huge gap in infrastructure in the Belt and Road countries, the newly built infrastructure must be climate-resilient, environment-conscious and community-friendly for the world to achieve the goals of the SDGs and Paris Agreement. It is therefore important to have a set of green investment principles to guide financial institutions and corporations in their investments and operations in the Belt and Road region.

4 How does the GIP distinguish itself from other responsible investing initiatives?

The GIP has been developed based on the shared principles of existing responsible investment initiatives, such as the Equator Principles, the Principles for Responsible Investment, and the Environmental Risk Management Initiative for China's Overseas Investment. However, the GIP has its own characteristics:

- (1) Signatories of the GIP include not only financial institutions (banks, institutional investors, funds, etc.), but also corporations, because it takes both to effectively manage environmental and social risks.
- (2) Geographical focus of the GIP is countries covered by BRI spanning across Asia, Europe and Africa. Most of the countries are emerging economies who are critical in delivering global climate change targets and in achieving the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- (3) Themes addressed by the GIP include ESG issues, environmental information disclosure, green financial instruments, and green supply chain management.

5 What firms should sign up to the GIP?

Organizations, including financial institutions and corporations that operate in or hold assets related to the Belt and Road region, especially those whose investments and operations have considerable environmental and social impacts, should become signatories to the GIP.

6 Why doesn't the GIP categorize projects and countries based on their risk levels?

The GIP is a set of general principles to guide financial institutions and corporations to adopt best practices of environmental and social risk management, green finance and supply chain in their investments and operations, it does not categorize projects based on their size and impacts, nor does it differentiate countries according to maturity of their laws and regulations. For such categorization and corresponding risk management practices, signatories are advised to refer to the Equator Principles.

7 Can service providers sign up to the GIP?

We welcome the support of third-party service providers such as consulting firms in legal, accounting, financial advisory, design and environmental areas. We have drafted a side letter of support for firms of this type who wish to express their support to signatories of the GIP in developing green and low-carbon investments in the Belt & Road. We welcome supporting firms to work with the GIP signatories and the Secretariat in developing tools and methodologies for implementing the GIP.

8 How will the GIP be implemented by its signatories?

The GIP signatories are expected to incorporate the principles into their corporate strategy and decision-making processes. In practice, the GIP Secretariat will work with partners and signatories to develop guidance and tools to support implementation. Training will also be provided to facilitate the adoption and implementation of the GIP.

9 What if some of the GIP contents are not applicable to certain signatories?

Signatories should implement and report against each of the seven principles according to the guidance that the Secretariat publishes. The Secretariat will prepare supporting material including support for a diverse range of signatories to help them implement the GIP effectively.

10 Will the GIP be legally binding?

No. The GIP is a set of voluntary principles which are not legally binding. The signatories are expected to adopt and apply these principles in their investments and operations in or related to the Belt and Road region.

11 What are the benefits of signing on to the GIP?

Signatories to the GIP will benefit from a common platform, promoted to decision-makers, from which they can demonstrate their commitment to green investment in projects along the Belt and Road. Signatories will also benefit from the GIP Secretariat services, which will include access to green projects for the Belt and Road, capacity building events, as well as tools and case studies for implementation of the principles. Signatories will also have the opportunities to contribute to the future revisions of the GIP.

12 What support will the Secretariat provide to signatories of the GIP?

The Secretariat will develop material to support the effective implementation of the GIP by signatories, including:

- Implementation tools/guidance/case studies
- Reporting frameworks
- Capacity building material and knowledge sharing activities
- Green Project database

The success of the secretariat function is dependent on reliable engagement from signatory institutions. GIP signatories are expected to provide a reliable and responsive point of contact for the secretariat to engage with.

13 What is the disclosure and reporting requirements for the GIP?

In the first year, the Secretariat expects signatories to provide qualitative information on the adoption and implementation of the GIP into business strategy and corporate planning. The Secretariat will use this information to promote the GIP and to help target capacity building material.

After the first year, the Secretariat will develop reporting templates in consultation with signatories to formalise reporting arrangements. It is our expectation that these disclosure efforts will align with other frameworks of international principles.

14 Does the GIP get reviewed/revises regularly?

Yes. The Secretariat, with offices in Beijing and London, will lead reviews and update of the GIP, in direct consultation with signatories and industry experts, as the Belt and Road Initiative continues to evolve. It is important that the GIP is nimble enough to change with the Belt and Road, while incrementally increasing their ambition.

The GIP represents a journey for green investment in the Belt and Road region, not a destination. We expect that the Belt and Road Initiative will evolve over time. Therefore, the systems supporting the GIP need to be nimble and flexible enough to move with the changes to the Belt and Road Initiative.

15 Will the GIP be available in other languages?

Yes. The GIP will be available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Nonetheless, only Chinese and English versions are official.

“一带一路”绿色投资原则

序言

“一带一路”倡议旨在大幅提高参与国家的基础设施和经济发展水平。在“一带一路”项目融资的过程中，需要公共部门和私营部门投资者的共同参与和相互配合。同时，在资产类别、金融产品、项目实施、参与机构管理等各环节中嵌入可持续发展原则，对项目开发商、赞助人、投资者以及当地社区都至关重要。

为确保“一带一路”的新投资项目兼具环境友好、气候适应和社会包容等属性，共同推动和实现“联合国 2030 年可持续发展目标”，落实《巴黎协定》各国承诺，促进“一带一路”国家共建繁荣未来，中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会（绿金委）和伦敦金融城绿色金融倡议发起，并联合责任投资原则（Principles for Responsible Investment）、可持续银行网络（Sustainable Banking Network）、“一带一路”银行家圆桌会（Belt and Road Bankers Roundtable）、世界经济论坛（World Economic Forum）、绿色“一带一路”投资者联盟（Green Belt and Road Investors Alliance）和保尔森基金会（Paulson Institute），共同制定了《“一带一路”绿色投资原则》（以下简称“原则”）。

作为金融机构和公司代表，我们同意签署该《原则》，并承诺在我们的投资和运营中坚持履行《原则》。同时，我们也将呼吁志同道合的金融机构和公司签署该《原则》，努力使其成为“一带一路”投资和运营的重要指导原则。

投资原则内容：

原则一：将可持续性纳入公司治理

我们承诺将可持续性纳入公司战略和企业文化中。机构董事会和高层管理人员将紧密关注可持续性相关的风险和机遇，建立有效的管理系统。同时将指派专业人员对相关风险和机遇进行识别、分析和管理，并密切关注本机构在“一带一路”沿线国家的投资经营活动中对气候、环境和社会方面的潜在影响。

原则二：充分了解 ESG 风险

我们将更好地了解本行业内以及东道国相关的社会文化环境标准、法律法规等。我们将把环境、社会和治理（ESG）因素纳入机构的决策过程，开展深度环境和社会尽职调查，必要时，在第三方机构的支持下制定风险防范与管理方案。

原则三：充分披露环境信息

我们将认真分析自身投资业务对环境所产生的影响，包括能源消耗、温室气体排放、污染物排放、水资源利用和森林退化等方面，并积极探索在投资决策中如何运用环境压力测试。我们将根据气候相关财务信息披露工作组(TCFD)的建议，不断改进和完善我们环境和气候相关信息的披露工作。

原则四：加强与利益相关方沟通

我们将建立一套利益相关方信息共享机制，用来加强政府部门、环保组织、媒体、当地社区民众、民间社会组织等多个利益相关方的有效沟通。同时将建立冲突解决机制，及时、恰当地解决与社区、供应商和客户之间存在的纠纷。

原则五：充分运用绿色金融工具

我们将更加积极主动地运用绿色债券、绿色资产支持证券(ABS)、YieldCo(收益型公司)、排放权融资和绿色投资基金等绿色金融工具为绿色项目融资。我们还将积极探索绿色保险的运用，例如通过灵活使用环境责任险，巨灾险以及绿色建筑保险等，有效规避在项目运营和资产管理中存在的环境风险。

原则六：采用绿色供应链管理

我们将把ESG因素纳入供应链管理，并在自身投资、采购和运营活动中学习和应用温室气体排放核算方法、水资源合理使用、供应商“白名单”、绩效指标、信息披露和数据共享等优秀国际实践经验。

原则七：通过多方合作进行能力建设

我们将建立专项资金并指派专业人员通过主动与多边国际组织、研究机构和智库开展合作，来努力提升自身在政策执行、系统构建、工具开发等《原则》所涉及领域的专业能力。

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常见问题

1 术语和定义

• 绿色投资

绿色投资是指考虑气候和环境因素并能够产生积极环境效益的投融资活动，例如减少碳排放、节水、节能和提高能源效率、保护环境等。

• 一带一路

“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”，通常被称为“一带一路”倡议，是中国政府推动的一项重要举措，旨在加强周边国家之间的基础建设和经济连通。然而，“一带一路”倡议同时是一个动态的概念，同时面向该区域以外的国家。

更多关于“一带一路倡议”的信息，请浏览：<https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/>
<http://www.beltandroadforum.org/english/index.html>

• 运营

在《原则》中，运营一词指的是从企业的日常运作到项目开发、融资、建设、采购和退出等一系列活动，这些活动与“一带一路”沿线的投资有直接或间接的关联。

• ESG

ESG代表环境、社会和治理。Investopedia将ESG定义为负责任的投资者用于筛选潜在投资项目的一整套标准。环境标准着眼于公司作为自然环境管理者的表现；社会标准审查公司管理与其雇员、供应商、客户和东道社区的关系；治理涉及公司的领导、高管薪酬、审计、内部控制和股东权利等。

更多关于ESG的信息，请浏览：<https://www.unpri.org/esg-issues>
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/environmental-social-and-governance-esgcriteria.asp>

• 赤道原则

赤道原则（Equator Principles）是金融机构间采用的风险管理框架，用于确定、评估和管理项目中所涉及的环境和社会等风险。其目的是为尽职调查和监测提供标准，从而更好地支持责任投资中的风险决策。赤道原则适用于全球所有行业，主要涵盖四种金融产品：1）项目融资相关咨询服务；2）项目融资；3）与项目有关的公司贷款；4）过桥贷款。

更多关于赤道原则的信息，请浏览：<http://equator-principles.com>

• PRI

“责任投资原则（Principle for Responsible Investment）”是一套投资原则，其为环境、社会和治理问题纳入投资实践提供了一系列解决方案。

更多关于责任投资原则的信息，请浏览：<https://www.unpri.org/about-the-pri>

• SBN

可持续银行网络(SBN)是一个在国际金融公司支持下的由新兴市场金融部门、监管机构和银行协会组成的社区。SBN 致力于按照国际优秀经验推进可持续金融，目前 SBN 有来自 35 个国家的代表。

更多关于 SBN 的信息，请浏览：www.ifc.org/sbn

• TCFD

金融稳定理事会(FSB)于2015年12月成立了气候相关财务信息披露工作组(TCFD)。TCFD旨在为与气候有关的自愿财务披露提出建议，确保披露的信息具有一致性、可比性和权威性，且明确和有效，为贷款人、保险公司和投资者提供有用信息。

更多关于 TCFD 的信息，请浏览：<https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/about/#>

• 中国海外投资环境风险管理倡议

《中国海外投资环境风险管理倡议》由中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会和国内其他六个行业协会于2017年9月联合发起。该倡议的目的是鼓励和引导中国金融机构和企业努力加速实现关键的可持续性目标，如推动可持续发展倡议、实现可持续发展目标和“巴黎协定”的具体目标，以及通过采取责任投资原则和改进海外投资中的环境风险管理的方式，落实《关于构建绿色金融体系的指导意见》。

2 什么是“一带一路”绿色投资原则（GIP）？

GIP 是“一带一路”投资绿色化准则。它包括了战略、运营和创新三个层面的七项原则。

原则 1 和原则 2 旨在鼓励签署方将可持续因素和环境、社会和治理（ESG）因素纳入公司战略和管理系统，并从最高层至整个机构进行推进。

原则 3 和原则 4 旨在鼓励签署方在业务层面与利益相关方沟通环境和社会风险。签署方可以采取的具体措施包括环境风险分析、信息共享和冲突解决机制。

原则 5 至 7 旨在鼓励签署方采用领先的绿色金融工具和绿色供应链实践，并通过积极合作和知识共享提高专业能力。

3 我们为什么需要 GIP ?

“一带一路”倡议目前由位于亚洲、欧洲和非洲的超过 100 个国家组成，但“一带一路”是一个动态概念，加入该倡议的国家数量仍在不断增加。这些国家具有巨大的经济发展潜力和温室气体减排潜力。鉴于“一带一路”地区的国家在基础设施领域的巨大资金缺口和发展潜力，新建基础设施必须具有气候适应性、环境和社区友好性，才能实现可持续发展目标和巴黎协定的目标。因此，亟需制定一套绿色投资原则，以指导金融机构和企业在“一带一路”地区的投资和运营。

4 GIP 如何区别于其他负责任投资倡议?

GIP 是根据现有负责任投资倡议的共同原则制定的，例如“赤道原则”，“责任投资原则”和《中国海外投资环境风险管理倡议》。但是，GIP 有自己的特点：

- (1) GIP 的签署方不仅包括金融机构（如银行、机构投资者、基金等），还包括企业，因为只有通过金融机构和企业协力才能有效地管理环境和社会风险。
- (2) GIP 重点关注跨越亚洲、欧洲和非洲的“一带一路”倡议所涉及的国家。大多数“一带一路”沿线国家都是新兴经济体，它们的参与对实现全球气候变化目标和实现联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程至关重要。
- (3) GIP 所涉及的议题涵盖了环境、社会和治理（ESG）、环境信息披露、绿色金融工具和绿色供应链管理。

5 什么机构应签署 GIP ?

在“一带一路”地区经营或持有资产的金融机构和企业，特别是投资和运营中产生较大环境和社会影响的机构。

6 为什么 GIP 不根据风险等级对项目和国家进行分类?

GIP 是一般性的原则，用于指导金融机构和企业在其投资和运营中采用与环境和社会风险管理、绿色金融、绿色供应链相关的最佳实践。GIP 不根据项目的规模 and 影响对项目进行分类，也不会根据法律法规的成熟程度对东道国进行区分。关于这种分类和相应的风险管理实践，建议签署方参考赤道原则（Equator Principles）的相关内容。

7 第三方服务提供商是否能签署 GIP ?

我们欢迎第三方服务提供商提供支持，如法律、会计、金融、设计和环境等咨询公司。我们为此类机构专门起草了 GIP 签署页，并鼓励他们以支持机构的形式支持 GIP 签署方推进绿色、低碳投资。我们也欢迎支持机构与签署方、秘书处一道，共同开发落实 GIP 的工具和方法。

8 签署方应如何实施 GIP ?

签署方应将 GIP 原则融入企业战略以及决策过程。在实践中，GIP 秘书处将与合作伙伴以及签署方一道，制定有关落实 GIP 的指导意见和工具，并开展相应培训。

9 若 GIP 部分内容不适用于某些签署机构怎么办？

签署方应当遵循秘书处发布的指导意见，落实 GIP 原则并报告进展情况。秘书处将提供辅助材料，支持不同类型的签署方有效落实 GIP 各条原则。

10 GIP 是否具有法律约束力？

GIP 是一套不具有法律约束力的自愿原则，但我们期望签署方在“一带一路”相关地区的投资和运营中遵循并积极落实这些原则。

11 签署 GIP 有何益处？

GIP 是一个公共平台，并获得决策者支持，GIP 的签署方有机会展示其在“一带一路”开展绿色投资的决心。同时，签署方亦将获得 GIP 秘书处所提供的服务，包括访问“一带一路”绿色项目库、参加绿色投资能力建设活动、获取和使用 GIP 实施工具和案例研究等。此外，签署方还将有机会参与 GIP 文本的修订。

12 GIP 秘书处将为签署方提供哪些支持？

为支持签署方有效地落实 GIP 各原则，秘书处将提供一下材料和支持：

- 实施工具、指导意见、案例研究
- 进展报告框架
- 能力建设材料和知识共享活动，以及
- 绿色项目库

GIP 秘书处的有效运作有赖于签署方的积极参与，签署方应向 GIP 秘书处提供可靠且有效的联系方式。

13 对信息披露和进展报告有何要求？

第一年，秘书处期望各签署方提供有关定性分析材料，以反映其如何将 GIP 融入企业战略与规划。秘书处将在此基础上推广 GIP，并确定相关能力建设的方向。

此后，秘书处将参考签署方意见，制定进展报告模板，确立报告机制。我们希望这些进展报告与其他国际性原则的框架相一致。

14 GIP 是否定期进行审核 / 修订？

是的。随着“一带一路”的不断发展，秘书处（包括其中国和英国办公室）将根据签署方和业界专家的反馈意见，牵头开展 GIP 审核与修订工作。建立灵活的修订机制，以适应“一带一路”的发展和演进，并增强绿色投资的决心，对 GIP 而言至关重要。

GIP 代表着“一带一路”绿色投资进程的一部分，而非终点。我们期待“一带一路”不断发展，而 GIP 的支持体系也应具有灵活性，与时俱进。

15 GIP 是否会被翻译成其他语言？

是的。GIP 将有阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、葡萄牙文、俄文和西班牙文版本，但只有中文和英文版本是官方版本。

