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## 特写 · Featured

### 全球变暖趋势下，东亚地区的频繁热浪将不可避免

釜山大学的最近研究显示，随着温室气体排放的增加，席卷今夏中国的热浪在未来可能变得更加频繁且致命。

### Global warming makes more heatwaves inevitable for East Asia

The heatwaves China has suffered this summer will become more frequent and deadly, finds research from Pusan National University, but mitigation avenues remain open



## 精选 · Editors' picks

### 政策落实型司法：中国气候治理被忽视的前沿

#### How China's courts implement climate policy



不同于国际上主流的气候政策推动型司法，中国的气候变化司法体现出发展主义气候治理路径下的政策落实功能。

Unlike the focus on changing climate policy seen overseas, China's courts are more focussed on upholding government policy

### 棕榈油在印度：消费快速增长，健康价值众说纷纭

#### Palm oil in India: Rapid growth and competing health claims



随着棕榈油在印度饮食中的使用的增加，关于其相比其他植物油对健康的影响的不同说法也与日俱增。西玛·普拉萨德对此进行了调查。

As palm oil's presence in Indian diets has grown, so has conflicting information over its health effects

compared to other vegetable oils.  
Seema Prasad investigates

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## News digest

This week's big environmental stories, synthesised and translated from across Chinese-language media by our Beijing editorial team (August 26-1 September)

### **Search for giant carnivorous fish renews calls for invasive species control**

The dramatic search by a local government in Henan for two alligator gars (*Atractosteus spatula*), a giant carnivorous fish native to North and Central America, has made national news this week.

The search for the allegedly freed fish involved draining a lake. It sparked heated discussion about how to regulate the large number of alien species often sold and kept as pets in China.

It is feared that if the alligator gar populates open waters, it will sit on top of the food chain and severely damage aquatic ecosystems. Regarded as neither tasty nor safe to eat, it is believed to have first been smuggled into China to be bred and traded as an exotic pet.

Multiple other efforts to capture the fish from the wild have been reported in different parts of the country. According to an expert on invasive aquatic

species, the alien fish has already [established](#) populations in the Pearl River in the south, possibly on its way to becoming truly “invasive”.

The newly effective [Biosecurity Law](#) and the [Measures for the Administration of Invasive Alien Species](#) both ban the importation and release of invasive species into the open environment without approval. In the Criminal Law, it is punishable with three years in prison. But the underregulated market for alien species remains substantial.

Alligator gars are easily available on Chinese e-commerce platforms. The dramatic event in Henan has prompted calls for regulating the trade of alien species, and for putting the fish and other species deemed potentially dangerous on a list of invasive species of national concern.

The new draft of the long-anticipated [revision](#) of the Wildlife Protection Law is [reported](#) to include a clause authorising wildlife authorities to regulate the freeing of animals. It also [reportedly](#) proposes the establishment of a “categorised and graded” system for captive-breeding of wild animals, as well as to stop automatically treating animals listed under international conventions such as CITES as national key protected animals.

It's so far not clear what the implications of these measures will be for the tension between the need to control invasive species and the slow progress in regulating the breeding and trading of species coming from abroad.

*Read China Dialogue's recent story on [why China's judiciary is decriminalising trade in captive-bred wild animals](#).*

## **Shanghai makes major plan for hydrogen industry development**

The government of Shanghai has released [a policy package](#) to support developing the Lingang free trade zone into a major hub for the hydrogen industry.

The package, published on 26 August, includes plans to build: pilot facilities for producing green hydrogen using wind and solar power; port terminals for transporting the fuel; and stations for fuelling future fleets of hydrogen-powered vehicles. It also includes measures to attract fuel cell electric vehicle manufacturers to set up bases in Lingang, and initiate demonstration projects for hydrogen-powered trucks and buses to operate in the zone.

The stated intention of the package is for Shanghai to cultivate a robust hydrogen industry supply chain, all the way from upstream hydrogen producers to downstream users. By 2025, a fuel cell battery industry worth 20 billion yuan (US\$3 billion) is expected to call Lingang home.

Notably, the 18-point package includes an item to set up a “hydrogen trading platform.” This will not only facilitate the trading of hydrogen itself but potentially also the carbon credits coming out of the use of green hydrogen and electricity from hydrogen energy storage projects. The national carbon market allows the trading of a limited amount of [China certified emission reductions \(CCER\)](#). Shanghai’s hydrogen industry planners are eyeing up the opportunity to tap into the market for green hydrogen to earn extra benefits from selling such credits.

A hydrogen industry development fund will also be set up to provide much-needed financing for corporates along the hydrogen supply chain to innovate technologies, develop new equipment and scale up operations.

*Read our [earlier reporting on the hydrogen rivalry between China and Europe](#).*