

IPE Upgrades PRTR Form to Incorporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure

To support the 2030 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, help enterprises assess their impacts of biodiversity and ecosystems, and inform decision-making, the Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE) upgraded its Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) form in 2025.

Drawing on Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)'s core and additional global disclosure indicators, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) 101: Biodiversity disclosures, and the SASB industry standards—the PRTR form:

- **Covers four modules: Ecologically Sensitive Area, Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss, Actions Taken, and Targets Set;**
- **Aligned with China's Eco-Environmental Zoning Management framework;**
- **Includes five major direct drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change.**

Ecologically Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Env. control unit classification Ecological conservation redline Ecologically sensitive area Protected species in habitats impacted by development or operations 	} Aligned with China's Eco-Environmental Zoning Management framework
Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater/land/sea use change Water Consumption* Water-related risks High-impact commodities Use of wild species Introduction alien species Pollutant discharge (wastewater, exhaust air, waste)* Noise level Climate change (GHG emissions)* 	
Actions Taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to avoid, minimize, restore, or offset negative biodiversity impacts 	
Targets Set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity or ecosystem protection targets 	

Note: Items marked with an asterisk (*) are reported under other modules in PRTR.

Alignment of Biodiversity Disclosure Metrics



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Biodiversity Module	Disclosure Metrics	Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets	TNFD core global disclosure indicators and metrics	TNFD additional global disclosure metrics	GRI 101 Biodiversity
Ecologically Sensitive Area	Environmental control unit classification, ecological conservation redline area	TARGET 1, 15			101-5
	Is the operation located in or near an ecologically sensitive area?	TARGET 1, 15			101-5
	Are any IUCN Red List or nationally protected species present in areas impacted by development or operations?	TARGET 4, 15			101-7
Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss	Does the operation cause changes in land, freshwater, or sea use?	TARGET 2, 15	C1.1		101-6
	Water consumption and wastewater discharge	TARGET 7, 15	C2.1	A2.0, A3.0, A3.2	101-6
	Is the operation located in a high-water risk area?	TARGET 1, 2, 15	C3.0		101-5
	Does the operation produce/purchase high-impact commodities?	TARGET 5, 9, 15	C3.1		
	Does the operation use wild species, including quantities used, extinction risk, and traceability of sources?	TARGET 4, 5, 9, 15	C5.0	A3.5	
	Could the operation introduce alien species, and could this result in biological invasion?	TARGET 6, 15	C4.0	A4.0	101-6
	Volume of pollutants in wastewater discharge and transfer	TARGET 7, 15	C2.1		101-6
	Air pollutant emissions (exhaust)	TARGET 7, 15	C2.4		101-6
	Transfer of industrial solid / hazardous waste	TARGET 7, 15	C2.2		
	Noise level	TARGET 7, 15		A2.3	
	Environmental supervision records	TARGET 7, 15	C7.2		
	Carbon emissions data	TARGET 8, 15			
Actions Taken	Has the company taken measures to avoid, minimize, restore, or offset negative impacts on biodiversity?	TARGET 3, 11, 15			101-2
Targets Set	Has the company set biodiversity or ecosystem protection targets?	TARGET 7, 11, 15			101-1

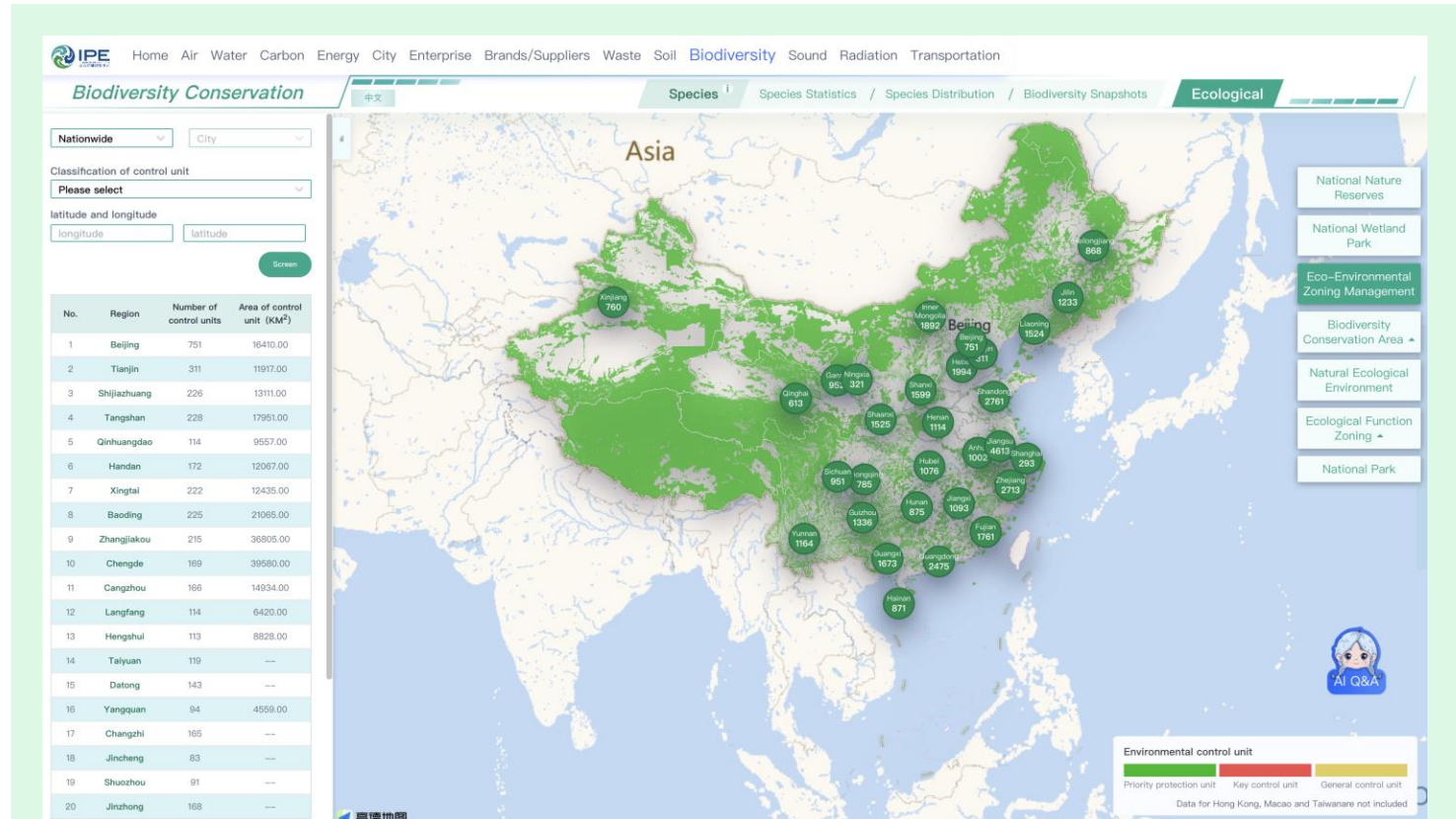
Note: Biodiversity Disclosure Metrics also refer to the SASB Standards. However, as SASB's nature-related disclosure indicators are distributed across various industry-specific standards, they are not presented in the table.

China Pioneers the Ecological Conservation Redline and Advances the Eco-Environmental Zoning Management Framework

The Ecological Conservation Redline is a spatial land-use and environmental protection model pioneered by China.

Since 2017, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment has been deploying the **Eco-Environmental Zoning Management** framework, which includes the *Ecological Conservation Redline*, *Environmental Quality Baseline*, *Resource Utilization Ceiling*, and *Ecological and Environmental Access List*.

- Based on the Ecological Conservation Redline management system, areas requiring strict protection are delineated and designated as **ecological environment priority protection units**.
- Areas facing high environmental pressure—such as poor environmental quality, high resource and energy consumption, concentrated pollutant emissions, serious ecological degradation, and elevated environmental risks—are identified as **key ecological environment control units**, where conflicts between development and protection are most prominent.
- All other areas beyond these units are subject to **general ecological and environmental control measures**.



Based on publicly available data, IPE has developed an Biodiversity Map for public access. It includes layers on the Eco-Environmental Zoning Management, Biodiversity Conservation Area, National Nature Reserves, National Wetland Park, Ecological Function Zoning, and National park. It aims to showcase China's ecological protection efforts, raise biodiversity conservation awareness among stakeholders, and promote public participation.

FAQ

• Why Should Companies Disclose Biodiversity Information?

Stakeholder expectations for corporate participation in biodiversity conservation and information disclosure have been rising, making it a key pillar of sustainable development.

- **Target 15** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework encourages businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.
- **Priority Action 5** of China's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2030) calls for biodiversity-related information to be included in legally mandated corporate environmental disclosures and ESG reports.
- ESG rating agencies are also beginning to incorporate biodiversity-related indicators into their evaluation frameworks.

IPE has upgraded its PRTR form to include biodiversity-related disclosure modules. This helps companies identify the impacts and risks of their operations and supply chains on biodiversity, collect relevant data, and make responsible business decisions. Transparent disclosure enables companies to demonstrate their proactive efforts in biodiversity conservation to stakeholders.

• What Types of Companies Should Disclose Biodiversity Information?

All industrial enterprises are encouraged to disclose biodiversity-related information. IPE particularly recommends companies identified as key pollution discharge units for water, groundwater, air, noise, and soil, as well as those subject to key environmental risk control or included in China's carbon markets to assess their impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and disclose relevant data.

IPE also encourages companies with procurement activities in China to promote biodiversity disclosure among suppliers that fall into the above categories.

• Can the Biodiversity Module in the PRTR Form Be Disclosed Independently?

Yes, the Biodiversity Module can be disclosed independently.

However, since climate change, pollution, and other environmental factors are direct drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem changes, IPE recommends that companies complete the full PRTR form.

To access the reporting guide (available in Chinese only), please log in to your "Enterprise Account" on the Blue Map website and click the [link](#).