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| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of China's Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutral Policy Agenda from the Perspective of the Multiple-Streams Approach

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| ABSTRACT
Global climate change and ecological environment destruction have become global problems that cannot be ignored. As the largest developing country, China faces the reality of emission reduction from the international community and the pressure of domestic environmental protection. Based on the policy process of carbon peak and carbon neutrality in China, the allocation and use of carbon peak policy tools in China are analyzed by using the Multiple-Streams Approach, and some insights are proposed, hoping to provide some thinking for related research. The initiation of China's carbon peak and carbon neutrality policy agenda is inseparable from concerns about Problem Streams, discussions on policy streams, and the promotion of Political Streams, as well as the help of policy entrepreneurs. In the future, in the process of continuously promoting carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies, China should be problem-oriented, continuously optimize policy guidelines, continue to deepen the political environment and promote comprehensive green transformation and sustainable economic and social development with "Double carbon" policies.

| KEYWORDS

The Multiple-Streams Approach; Carbon peaking; Carbon neutrality

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

The governance of carbon emissions is related to the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity and involves the coordination of many aspects, such as industrial development, energy transformation, environmental protection, and high-quality economic development. As a global public product, the atmosphere determines that no country or individual can be alone under the influence of global climate change. Global warming is a problem that mankind is facing and needs to be solved urgently, and carbon emission control has become a worldwide trend. At the same time, China's extensive economic development model with high consumption and high emissions has produced many social and livelihood problems. For the sustainable development of the economy, environment, and society, China has actively promoted carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. What are the characteristics of current global carbon emissions, the main progress in carbon neutrality, and the challenges it faces? As the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, how does China design its roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality? Even environmental issues are social policy issues that require further attention.

With the help of American policy scholar John W. Kingdom's Multiple Streams Theory, which is an analysis tool for policy issues, this paper analyzes China's carbon peak and carbon-neutral policy agenda (Agenda Setting) and sorts out carbon emission issues. The current situation of the issue and the policy and political environment of the process of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies and policies are conducive to the integrity, relevance, gradualness, perfectibility, and accuracy of the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policy-environment system. This paper aims to study the impact mechanism and path selection of carbon peaking and carbon neutralization and to clarify the relationship between environmental protection and economic development, domestic

and foreign governance, long-term and short-term interests, and local and overall interests from the perspective of the Multiple-Streams Approach. "Dual carbon" research and further construction of carbon emission trading mechanism and carbon market.

2. Theoretical background and literature review

2.1 Multiple-Streams theory

The Multiple-Streams theory is a policy analysis tool proposed by the famous American political scientist John W. Kingdon. In the process of policy formation, problem streams, policy streams, and political streams converge. These three streams are agitated by different forces until a special event occurs at a certain point in time, and the Policy Window opens (Kingdon & Stano,1984).

Problem Stream is the need for government action to address some public problems. But not all issues can get the attention of the government and policymakers. They should be "public" issues that are closely related to the interests of the people and receive widespread attention. These issues usually attract the attention of policymakers due to major events (crises). A policy stream is a series of policy recommendations on how to solve a problem. This process can be seen as the output of experts and politicians in the relevant fields, who analyze relevant problems and propose solutions, identifying, evaluating, and narrowing countless possibilities to a subset of ostensibly feasible options. Political Stream is an important part of the policy-making process, and it is assembled by factors such as fluctuations in national sentiment, executive or legislative changes, and so on. The three streams stream along their respective channels until a policy window is opened at a specific point in time. Among them, Policy Entrepreneurs play an important role in shaping these three streams and their intersections, linking or "coupling" policy problems and policy solutions with political opportunities, creating a favorable political situation, to promote the resolution of related issues.

The multi-streams theoretical framework could create a wide range of policy actors involved in the policy process and provide a better research paradigm for analyzing the evolution of the policy agenda. Understanding decision-making provides a multi-causal framework that accommodates the idea that both order and disorder can affect policy processes simultaneously. Therefore, this paper uses this theory to analyze the process of carbon peaking and carbon-neutral policy agenda setting in China.

2.2 Atmospheric problems and carbon peaking and carbon neutrality

Excessive CO_2 emissions are a major contributor to atmospheric problems. Since the industrialization of human society, the consumption of fossil fuels has increased sharply, resulting in the continuous increase of CO_2 concentration and the destruction of the original carbon cycle of the earth. The atmosphere is a global public resource whose property rights are often unclear, and transaction costs are low because the cost of discharging waste into the public domain is lower than the cost of decontaminating it before releasing it. When the calculation finds that when the marginal benefit is greater than the social benefit or the marginal cost is less than the social cost, to maximize the benefit, some economic actors (mainly energy companies and high energy-consuming companies, such as steel, metallurgy, etc.) The emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere is likely to cause the "tragedy of the commons" in the atmosphere (Hardin, 1968). Therefore, the emission of large-scale carbon dioxide-based greenhouse gases into the atmosphere can be regarded as a typical external uneconomic behavior. By increasing carbon emissions, enterprises expand production and increase personal interests, but each additional unit of carbon emissions will affect the entire environment. These external diseconomies need to be shared by all people living in this environment. Although carbon emission is an inevitable behavior in human social activities, a large amount of greenhouse gas emissions will cause climate change, environmental pollution, disease induction, etc., and carbon emissions should be reduced or controlled reasonably. When operating various social arrangements (whether market or government sector operations), the overall effect should be considered (Coase,1960).

The carbon emission problem has gradually become prominent along with global warming and hidden dangers to human health. In recent decades, due to excessive carbon emissions, the global greenhouse effect has been increasing, which directly poses a serious threat to human survival and health, resulting in health problems such as heat-induced diseases, insect-borne diseases, aggravated allergies, and heat stroke. The global warming trend has become a fact, causing the global average temperature to continue to rise, the decline of animals, the disappearance of corals, the frequent occurrence of extreme weather, the scarcity of water resources, the inundation of cities, and the extinction of organisms. Global warming affects climate change and is accompanied by an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts and heat waves, as well as other abiotic stress conditions such as floods, salinity, and freezing stress (Zandalinas et al.,2021). If no active action is taken, it will cause incalculable damage to the stability of natural ecology and the development of human society. Carbon reduction has become a global area of concern.

Carbon peaking and carbon neutrality are abbreviated as "Double Carbon," but to achieve "Double Carbon" is not to completely ban CO_2 emissions but to promote CO_2 absorption while reducing emissions to absorb and offset emissions. The main purpose of carbon peaking and carbon neutralization is to comprehensively use various governance methods to reduce the content of CO_2 in the atmosphere, gradually restore the balance of the earth's carbon cycle, protect the environment in which human beings live, and build an ecological and livable earth. The key to carbon peaking is to make carbon dioxide emissions turn from increasing to

decreasing historical inflection points and then gradually fall back. The key to carbon neutrality is to absorb and offset carbon emissions to achieve relatively "zero emissions". Carbon peaking and carbon neutrality require that in the process of controlling carbon emissions, carbon reduction technical measures should be taken from the perspective of mitigation and adaptation. At the macro level, the economy and energy structure needs to be transformed and upgraded, thereby enhancing the value of the entire social and economic development. At the micro level, the emphasis is on how individuals can effectively reduce carbon emissions and live a low-carbon life.

2.3 Literature review

Carbon peaking and carbon neutrality are important strategic goals to solve the prominent problem of China's resource and environmental constraints and build a community with a shared future for mankind. In recent years, more and more studies have studied carbon peaking and carbon neutrality strategic goals from different perspectives in the field of public policy.

Xianchun et al.(2022) focused on the phase characteristics of the realization of the "dual carbon" policy goals, analyzed the challenges faced by China's social development path from resource dependence totechnology-drivenn transformation, and put forward a proposal for the "14th Five-Year Plan " period. Policy recommendations and technological innovation policies for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. Pan Min and Liu Hongyan (2022) analyzed the challenges and countermeasures faced by China's dual-pillar macro-control system based on the background of the "two-carbon" goal. Chen et al.(2022) conducted quantitative research on China's green and low-carbon policy texts from the perspective of "dual-carbon" governance. Song Min and Long Yong (2022) analyzed China's carbon neutralization policy text from the perspective of policy tools and put forward suggestions such as strengthening the balanced use of policy tools, refining policy measures based on different policy goals, and stimulating the enthusiasm of policy-driven subjects. Han Chao and Cui Min (2022) proposed to promote high-quality development under the constraints of the "two-carbon" goal and strengthen the attention to internal conflicts, opportunities and responses. In addition, there are studies on carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies in different fields, such as paying attention to the pressure of carbon emission reduction in transportation, establishing and improving policy systems (Zhao,2022), "Financial and taxation policy systems (Feng et al.,2022); establish a coordinated energy legal system (Li & Ke,2022); strengthen policy guidance, build a low-carbon tourism industry structure system (Ma & Jiang,2022) and so on.

Although the academic community has conducted multi-field and multi-perspective studies on the assessment of carbon peaking, carbon neutrality and their impacts from the perspective of public policy, they are mainly researched from a macro perspective and less from the multi-streams perspective. There are certain research gaps in this field.

3. Analysis of China's carbon peak and carbon neutral policy agenda based on multi-stream theory

3.1 Real problems lead to Problem Stream

The problem stream focuses on the causes and processes of (general public concern, urgent need to solve) "social problems" to "government agendas" (attention to policymakers). At present, the problems caused by environmental pollution and climate change are serious, and all countries in the world have issued corresponding policies and intend to achieve cooperation at the international level. At the same time, China's extensive economic development model with high consumption and high emissions for a long time has produced many social and people's livelihood problems, and carbon emission control must be carried out. Various reasons have jointly become the source of problems that prompted China's carbon peak and the introduction of carbon neutral policies.

When an issue becomes a recognized issue on the official (or institutional) agenda, the public policy process begins to address it. Policymakers and environmental managers should adopt incentive-based or command-and-control approaches to reduce carbon emissions (Schwarz, 2017). The extensive economic development model with high consumption and high emissions for a long time has produced many social and livelihood problems, which has given policymakers an urgent signal to actively think about and solve the environmental problems caused by excessive emissions in China. As the largest carbon emitter, China has also actively undertaken the responsibility of carbon emission reduction and has put forward its own carbon peak and carbon neutrality goals. Controlling carbon emissions not only means that China needs to significantly reduce carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions but also needs to further upgrade and transform its energy structure, promote the coordinated development of economic development and environmental protection, and build a green and low-carbon society.

At present, the problems caused by environmental pollution and climate change are serious, and all countries in the world have issued corresponding policies and intend to achieve cooperation at the international level. At the same time, China's extensive economic development model with high consumption and high emissions for a long time has produced many social and people's livelihood problems, and carbon emission control must be carried out. Various reasons have become the source of problems that prompted China's carbon peak and the introduction of carbon neutral policies. And because China's current economic structure is in a transitional stage, carbon peaking and carbon neutrality are both environmental and developmental issues. On the one hand,

in order to develop the economy and improve people's livelihood, it is necessary to continuously promote industrialization and urbanization, and carbon emissions are unavoidable. On the other hand, for green development and sustainable development, structural reforms have to be carried out to reduce carbon emissions. As external governance, it is necessary for the government to control carbon emissions, that is, to reduce carbon emissions through measures such as optimizing management and improving the carbon market to mitigate the harm of global warming.

3.2 Dialogue atmosphere gathers policy stream

When the carbon peak and carbon neutrality issues are widely identified, it will cause extensive research and discussion in political and academic circles, and some policy proposals will be proposed, debated, and piloted. On this basis, many policy streams will be formed. In fact, the concept of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality has been proposed for a long time, but it has only been a matter of more than a year that it has attracted widespread attention from society. In the past year or so, various propositions and demands of various policy streams have continued to surge, and the introduction of supporting action plans has been gradually promoted.

The Chinese government has paid close attention to the status quo of carbon emissions and has strengthened the systematic planning and overall deployment of this work at the policy level. Important leaders and politicians have continuously engaged in theoretical and practical dialogues, promoting the formation of a carbon emission policy atmosphere. In his speech at the 75th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 75), President Xi Jinping stated that China's goal is to " strive to reach the peak by 2030 and strive to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060" (Xinhua,2020). On international occasions, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attended the United Nations Biodiversity Summit, the 3rd Paris Peace Forum, the 12th BRICS Summit, the G20 Riyadh Summit, the Climate Ambition Summit, the 76th United Nations This commitment has been reiterated many times at international conferences such as the General Assembly. In the domestic environment, General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered important speeches at the meetings of the Central Committee for Comprehensively Deepening Reform, the Central Finance and Economics Committee, and the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

The Chinese government pays attention to national sentiment and has strengthened the systematic planning and overall deployment of carbon emission work at the policy level, which has promoted the surging Political Stream. In fact, the concept of controlling carbon emissions has been proposed for a long time, but in recent years, relevant emission reduction policies have appeared in a blowout manner. For example, in the "14th Five-Year Plan and 2035 Vision Outline", the General Office of the State Council of China proposed to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP and carbon dioxide emissions by 13.5% during the 14th five-year period. %, 18%; also formulated the "Comprehensive Work Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction in the 14th Five-Year Plan" to further implement the requirements on carbon emission reduction in the 14th Five-Year Plan; issued the "About Accelerating the Establishment and Improvement of a Green, Low-Carbon and Circular Development Economic System". Guiding Opinions" advocates further improvement of the carbon emission rights trading system and actively explores the pilot of carbon sink equity trading. At the central level, a leading group for carbon peaking and carbon neutralization was established to strengthen top-level design, closely follow the target decomposition task, and divide the labor for carbon peaking and carbon neutralization. Other ministries and commissions have also issued many detailed policies on carbon emission reduction. For example, the National Development and Reform Commission's "Plan for Improving the Dual Control System of Energy Consumption Intensity and Total Volume" points out that it will further strengthen the control of energy consumption intensity and total carbon emissions. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued policies such as the "Notice on Strengthening the Management of Enterprises' Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Management" and "Guiding Opinions on Coordinating and Strengthening the Work Related to Addressing Climate Change and Ecological Environmental Protection", requiring further control of greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthen environmental protection and actively respond to global warming. At the same time, local governments have also responded to the central government's policy call and issued many local carbon emission reduction policies according to the actual development of the region, such as the "Notice on Printing and Distributing the Implementation Plan for Further Strengthening Energy Conservation in Beijing", "Heilongjiang Province" "14th Five-Year Plan" Comprehensive Work Implementation Plan for Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction", etc. In addition, carbon peaking, carbon neutrality forums and seminars have been held all over the country, and multi-party discussions have gathered policy wisdom.

In the process of policy formulation, the policy of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality has been discussed, gamed and integrated many times by policy subjects, and a policy that can satisfy many parties has been gradually negotiated. These policy streams involve: strengthening the construction of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policy systems; promoting the formulation and implementation of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies. All departments must have a clear division of labor and mutual cooperation; a Scientific layout, and gradually promote the current target carbon peaking work; pollution prevention and control, energy saving and emission reduction and ecological protection. In this process, a top-down model, led by the party and the government, with suggestions and suggestions from multiple parties, has been formed to promote carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

3.3 Systematic planning facilitates Political Stream

Political origin is an important part of the policy-making process, including national sentiment, a political party will, and interest group competition. The Chinese government's response to carbon peaking and carbon neutrality has been affected by three tributaries, including national sentiment, the ruling party's ideology, and the requirements for development and transformation. China's political layout in the field of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality is continuously optimized and improved, which increases the possibility of opening the "policy window", making it possible to fully roll out the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies.

China strives to achieve a carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, which is a major strategic decision made by the Party Central Committee after careful consideration. The policy proposition is guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, takes the fundamental interests of the people as the starting point and destination, adheres to the system concept, and takes a high-quality development path that prioritizes ecology and is green and low-carbon.

At present, China's economic structure is still unreasonable. In the process of further industrialization and urbanization, the task of economic development and people's livelihood improvement is still very heavy. Energy consumption will continue to maintain rigid growth, and structural transformation is under great pressure. China's development is still in an important strategic transition period, and compared with developed countries, China's time window from carbon peak to carbon neutrality is tight. Therefore, it is urgent to strengthen the top-level design to do a good job of carbon neutralization.

3.4 Policy Entrepreneurs and Policy Window Open

The policy window is the key to the smooth convergence of the three streams. With the joint efforts of political entrepreneurs and the integration of problem streams, policy streams, and political streams, the central government has issued the "About the Complete, Accurate and Comprehensive Implementation of New Development Concepts to Achieve Carbon Peaks", "Opinions on Carbon Neutrality Work", "Carbon Peak Action Plan before 2030" policy.

When the problem stream, policy stream, and political stream converge at certain critical moments, the opening of the policy window has been promoted to a large extent, and the crucial promoter is the policy entrepreneur. By playing an important role in shaping these three streams and their intersections, policy entrepreneurs have seized the opportunity to put forward their own policy recommendations or alternatives and have contributed to the introduction of policy proposals.

The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Completely, Accurately and Comprehensively Implementing the New Development Concept and Doing a Good Job in Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutralization" issued by the Party Central Committee and the State Council together with the "Carbon Peaking Action Plan before 2030" together constitute a series of carbon peaking and carbon neutralization and two-stage top-level design. The two documents play an important role in the carbon peaking, carbon neutrality "1+N" policy system. The " Opinions " elevates peaking and carbon neutrality to the political level of "solving outstanding problems of resource and environmental constraints and realizing the sustainable development of the Chinese nation" and further clarify the goals, principles and directions of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality., focus on 31 key tasks in 10 aspects, and clarify the roadmap and construction map for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. The " Plan " focuses on the "14th Five-Year Plan" and "15th Five-Year Plan", two key periods of carbon peaking, and proposes main goals and action plans for increasing the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption, improving energy utilization efficiency, and reducing carbon dioxide emission levels. The carbon peak runs through the whole process and all aspects of economic and social development and focuses on the implementation of the "Top Ten Actions for Carbon Peak".

In the process of introducing the supporting plan for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, the representatives of policy entrepreneurs include government leaders, administrative officials, experts and scholars, deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the CPPCC, representatives of elites in the field, etc. (sometimes their identities are overlapping). They continue to improve and express their own policy ideas and suggestions in different fields, such as weather, energy, economy and other fields, and use their influence to "soften". For example, officials in the field of ecological and environmental protection tend to strike hard and accelerate the introduction of carbon peaking and carbon neutralization measures to alleviate climate and environmental degradation. Officials in the economic field advocate the coordinated development of the economy and environmental protection and the establishment of a low-carbon economy.

4 Development implications of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policy agenda

4.1 Improve the ability to find problems and face the current real problems of carbon emissions

It is necessary to pay attention to the Problem Stream, face the real problems in the current practice of carbon emission reduction, and regard them as the basic premise of the policy change. At present, the form of carbon emission reduction in China is still severe, and the total carbon emission is still in the growth stage. On this basis, focus on the strategic goals of carbon peaking and

carbon neutrality. First, we must strengthen our understanding of carbon emission issues, improve the policy evaluation mechanism, and provide timely feedback on the current carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies. A channel for reaching out to each other, giving full attention to and responding to policy changes caused by different practical issues. Secondly, it is necessary to improve the information disclosure mechanism, assess the importance of various environmental issues through changes in carbon data indicators, fully protect the public's right to know, and continuously improve relevant policies to promote the development of practice. At the same time, encourage the public to participate in the supervision of the implementation of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies and build a more convenient and efficient reporting platform to facilitate the general public to supervise.

4.2 Continuously optimize policy guidelines and continuously increase the options for policy development

Government decision-making departments should continuously improve the top-level design of carbon peaking and carbon emission reduction policies with the concept of green development and launch more targeted and professional detailed policies to adapt to the trend of energy structure transformation and upgrading. One is to continuously increase the options for policy development, attract experts, scholars, and social organizations from various fields to participate in the formulation of carbon peaking and carbon neutralization policies, and fully consider the technical feasibility and value of different carbon emission reduction policy proposals. Acceptability dynamically balances the rights and interests of different stakeholders. Enhance the ability and level of screening effective alternatives in the process of policy development, expand the channels for policy advice, gather wisdom from multiple parties, and strengthen policy guidance. Second, based on the core issues of the current carbon emission work, the corresponding supporting policies and systems for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality should be introduced according to local conditions, and policy guidelines will be continuously optimized. Due to the differences in regional economic development, it is necessary to formulate differentiated emission reduction targets and optimize emission reduction paths to ensure that China can achieve green and low-carbon goals (Wang et al., 2017). The development of cities in different regions is quite different, and the demand for carbon emissions is different. It should be based on the actual development, implement policies according to the city, and formulate differentiated emission reduction targets according to the actual situation of the local and major emission industries. The construction of major projects and the promotion of related policies. It is necessary to pass the public opinion assessment and environmental protection inquiry to promote the synergy of high-quality development and carbon reduction. The third is to establish reasonable and unified carbon allowance accounting and distribution methods, improve carbon emission related systems, and flexibly control carbon sink transactions.

4.3 Continue to deepen the political environment and pay attention to the leading role of important national strategies

Political Stream is an important driving force for policy development and reform, and the political leadership of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality strategies should be brought into play. The first is to give full play to the advantages of the system and use the leadership of party building to condense the synergy of "dual carbon" construction. Adhere to high-level benchmarking, strengthen the responsibility for environmental protection, actively leverage the power of party organizations, party members, and party masses, and guide and encourage all social forces to participate in carbon peaking and carbon neutral construction. At the same time, strengthen the connection between carbon emission reduction laws and policies, and use the complementarity of central legislation and local legislation to promote multi-departmental coordination and cooperation, broadly build consensus on protection, and jointly promote the construction process of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policy system. The second is to improve the construction of the national carbon market, strengthen the management and control of carbon emissions of enterprises, specify the operation methods of the carbon market, and activate the demand for the carbon market from multiple perspectives and all directions. The third is to strengthen the construction of technological innovation platforms and vigorously develop green technological innovation. Increase support for the research and development of emission reduction technologies, give full play to the innovation advantages of multiple entities (state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, scientific research institutes, etc.), continuously improve the green and low-carbon technology system, and provide effective technical support for the implementation of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies. The fourth is to strengthen the publicity of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality policies and stimulate the enthusiasm of multiple subjects to participate in carbon emission reduction work.

5. Conclusion

Achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality will help slow global warming and solve the world's energy woes while also having good ecological impacts such as improved air quality, more sustainable landscapes and ecological restoration. With the help of Kingdon's multi-stream analysis framework, it is helpful to understand the process and characteristics of China's carbon peaking and carbon-neutral policy agenda setting. The introduction of China's carbon neutrality and carbon peak policies is the result of the joint efforts of political entrepreneurs and the integration of problems, policies, and politics. At present, China's economic structure is in a transitional stage, and carbon peaking and carbon neutrality are both environmental and developmental issues. On the one hand, in order to develop the economy and improve people's livelihood, it is necessary to continuously promote industrialization and urbanization, and carbon emissions are unavoidable. On the other hand, for green development and sustainable development, structural reforms have to be carried out to reduce carbon emissions. Important leaders and politicians

continue to engage in theoretical and practical dialogues to promote carbon peaking and the formation of a carbon neutral policy atmosphere. The time window from carbon peaking to carbon neutrality in China is tight. The Chinese government pays attention to national sentiment and strengthens the systematic planning and overall deployment of this work at the policy level, which promotes the surging Political Stream. Carbon peaking and carbon neutrality are essential for humans to live in harmony with nature and move towards a sustainable environment in the future. In the process of in-depth coupling of the Problem Stream, policy stream and Political Stream, it should innovate methods, turn the concept of green development into practical actions, pay attention to the role of each stream with the thinking of coordinated development, seize the opportunity, and make concerted efforts to promote policies. Changes help open the window of policy, build a more resilient and adaptive dual-carbon governance system, and promote the low-carbon transformation of society. Energy conservation and emission reduction require not only quantitative changes but also qualitative progress. Achieving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality cannot be achieved overnight. It should continuously strengthen the awareness of problems, optimize policies, strengthen political leadership, and contribute to green, low-carbon and sustainable development. There is a long way to go, but the future is promising.

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