水利部长江水利委员会(CWRC)

—在2026年中欧水资源交流平台第11次高层对话会的专题交流—

气候变化挑战下的长江流域治理思路措施与欧盟国家合作简况

Governance Measures for the Yangtze River Basin and Cooperation with EU Countries Under Climate Change

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February 2026

水利部长江水利委员会 CWRC

1 长江基本概况
Basic Overview of the Yangtze River

2 长江水利建设成就
Achievements in Water Conservancy of the Yangtze River

3 气候变化带来的挑战
Challenges Posed by Climate Change

4 应对思路和措施
Response Strategies and Measures

5 与欧盟国家合作简况
Cooperation with EU Countries

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01

第一部分

Part I

长江基本概况

Basic Overview of the Yangtze River

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一、长江基本概况 •Basic Overview of the Yangtze River

长江是世界第三、中国第一大河，中国的母亲河、生命河。

The Yangtze River, ranking 3rd globally and 1st in China, is revered as both a mother river and a river of life.

- 长度 6300余km Length 6300+ km
- 面积 180万km^2 Basin area 180×10^4 km^2
- 人口 4.68亿 Population 468 million, 1/3 of the country's total
- GDP 超全国1/3 Over 1/3 of China's total GDP

- 水资源 9958亿m^3
Water resources (995.8 bn m^3)

- 生物资源
Treasure house of aquatic life

- 矿产资源
Mineral resources

- 文化资源
Cultural resources

一、长江基本概况 •Basic Overview of the Yangtze River

长江在中国具有重要的战略地位

The Yangtze River holds a position of vital importance in China.

- 国家粮仓 粮食产量1.63亿t，占全国总量的32.5%

  Grain output of 163 million tons, accounting for 32.5% of the national total.

- 重要的生物基因宝库与生态屏障 淡水鱼类占全国的33%，珍稀濒危植物占全国的39.7%

  33% of China's freshwater fish species and 39.7% of its rare and endangered plant species.

- 重要的黄金水道 干支流通航里程超7.1万km，2024年干线货运量超40亿t，货运量连续20年世界内河第

  Over 71,000 km of navigable channels. In 2024, cargo throughput on the main channel exceeded 4 billion tons, ranking first among inland rivers worldwide for 20 consecutive years.

一、长江基本概况 •Basic Overview of the Yangtze River

长江在中国具有重要的战略地位

The Yangtze River holds a position of vital importance in China.

- 最大的清洁能源基地 水风光能发电总装机容量7.22亿kW，2024年水电发电量 0.95万亿kW·h
  Total installed capacity of 722 million kW for hydropower, wind power, and solar power. In 2024, hydropower generation reached 0.95 trillion kW·h.
- 水资源战略储备基地 南水北调工程、引江济淮、引汉济渭等重大引调水工程均把长江作为水源地
  South-to-North Water Diversion Project, Yangtze-to-Huaihe Water Diversion Project, and Hanjiang-to-Weihe Water Diversion Project rely on the Yangtze River as their water source.
- 造就了千年文脉 造就了从雪域高原到江南水乡的千年文脉，拥有国家历史文化名城52座、世界遗产20多项
  52 National Historical and Cultural Cities and more than 20 World Heritage sites along its course.

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02

第二部分

Part II

长江水利建设成就

Achievements in Water Conservancy of the Yangtze River

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二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

新中国成立以来，在党中央、国务院的指导下，长江流域保护治理工作成就显著

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, significant achievements have been made in the protection and governance of the Yangtze River Basin.

防洪减灾 Flood Control and Disaster Mitigation

河湖保护 River and Lake Protection

水资源保护利用 Water Resource Protection and Utilization

流域管理 River Basin Management

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

1.防洪减灾 Flood Control and Disaster Mitigation

基本建成了以**堤防为基础，三峡工程为骨干**，干支流水库、蓄滞洪区、河道整治相配合，其他工程措施和防洪非工程措施相结合的综合防洪体系。

A comprehensive flood control system has been largely completed. It is based on embankments, anchored by the Three Gorges Project, and integrates reservoirs on the main and tributary streams, flood storage and detention basins, river channel regulation, along with other engineering measures and non-structural flood control measures.

九江长江大堤
Jiujiang section of the Yangtze River Levee

长江三峡水利枢纽工程
Three Gorges Project

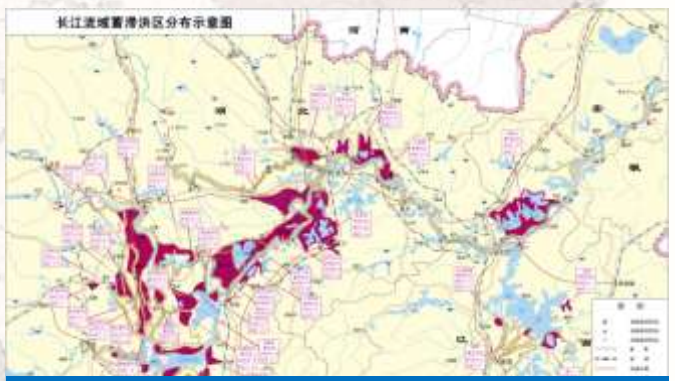
二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

1.防洪减灾 Flood Control and Disaster Mitigation

- ✓ 长江中下游3900余km干流堤防全面达标
  Over 3,900 km of main embankments in the middle-lower Yangtze River have fully met design standards.
- ✓ 世界上规模最大的联合调度水工程群 在2016年、2017年、2021年区域性大洪水和2020年流域性大洪水防御中发挥了巨大的防洪减灾作用
  The world's largest group reservoirs played a crucial role in flood control during regional major floods in 2016, 2017, and 2021, as well as the basin-wide major flood in 2020.
- ✓ 建设42处蓄滞洪区 蓄洪容积超590亿m^3
  42 flood storage and detention areas, with a total storage capacity exceeding 59 billion m^3.

长江中下游堤防分布图

132座控制性水工程统一联合调度



长江中下游蓄滞洪区分布图

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

2.水资源保护利用 Water Resource Protection and Utilization

流域水资源配置体系基本建成，已建大中小型水库5.2万座，引水工程36.8万处，2024年全流域供用水量2053亿m^3。

A water allocation system, primarily consisting of large and medium-sized key reservoirs as well as water diversion and pumping projects, has been established in the Yangtze River Basin: **52,000 reservoirs** and **368 thousand water diversion projects** have been built. In 2024, the total water supply and consumption within the basin reached **205.3 billion m^3**.

引汉济渭工程
Hanjiang-to-Weihe Water Diversion Project

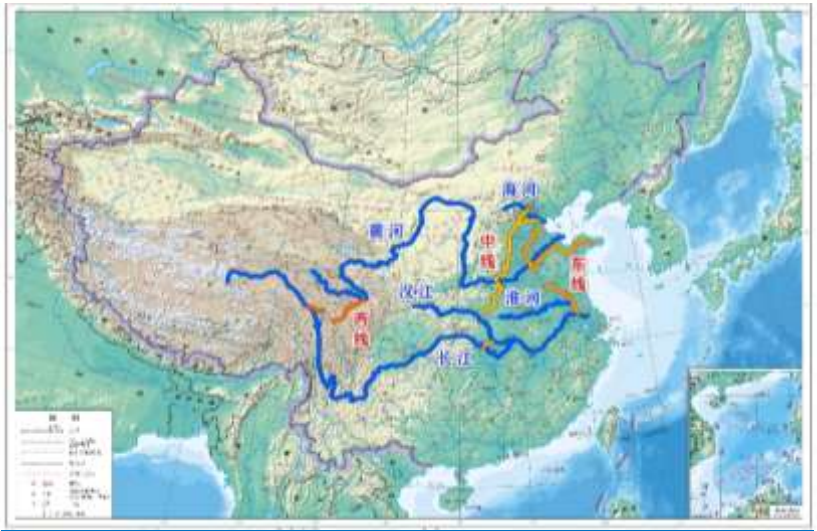
引江济淮工程
Yangtze-to-Huaihe Water Diversion Project

引江补汉工程
South-to-North Water Diversion Project

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

2.水资源保护利用 Water Resource Protection and Utilization

- 从长江向北连通黄河、淮河、海河的南水北调东、中、西线构建了中国“四横三纵”国家水网
  China's "Four Horizontal, Three Vertical" National Water Network
- 已建成的南水北调东中线一期工程累计向北方调水突破845亿m3，为沿线1.95亿人提供稳定优质水源
  Since the eastern route and Phase 1 of central route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project were operational, over 84.5 billion m^3 of water has been transferred to northern China, providing a stable and high-quality water source to 195 million people along the routes.
- 正在建设南水北调中线引江补汉工程，从三峡水库向汉江调水39亿m^3
  The follow-up Yangtze-to-Han Water Diversion Project of the South-to-North Water Diversion's middle route is currently under construction, designed to transfer 3.9 billion m^3 of water from the Three Gorges Reservoir to the Han River.



“四横三纵”水网布局

南水北调中线穿黄工程

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

3.河湖保护 River and Lake Protection

- ✓ 全面建立河湖长制，近**100万名**负责人担任河湖长
  Nearly 1 million officials serve as River and Lake Chiefs.
- ✓ 常态化开展河湖库“清四乱”，打击河道非法采砂
  The campaign for rivers, lakes, and reservoirs is conducted regularly, targeting illegal sand mining in river channels.
- ✓ 实施长江源区生态保护修复，打造重点水源保护区生态清洁小流域，2018年以来新增水土流失治理面积8.23万km2
  Since 2018, an additional 82,300 km^2 of soil erosion has been brought under control.
- ✓ 丹江口水库水质长期保持**II类**，实现**“净水北送”**
  The water quality of the Danjiangkou Reservoir has been consistently maintained at Class II, ensuring “clean water delivery to the north”.

长江岸线整治前后对比
Before/after riverbank remediation

小流域治理
Watershed management

丹江口水库水源保护
Water source protection (Danjiangkou Reservoir)

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

3.河湖保护 River and Lake Protection

- ✓ 实施母亲河复苏行动
  Implement the Mother River Restoration Action.
- ✓ 加强河湖生态流量保障
  Strengthen the guarantee of ecological flow in rivers and lakes.
- ✓ 连续**15年**开展生态调度试验，通过**塑造洪水过程**促进鱼类产卵
  Ecological regulation experiments have been conducted for 15 consecutive years, promoting fish spawning by shaping flood processes.
- ✓ 全面实施长江**“十年禁渔”**，实现**“碧水东流”**
  The "ten-year fishing ban" on the Yangtze River has been fully implemented, achieving the goal of "clear water flowing eastward".

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

4.流域管理 River Basin Management

- 颁布实施长江保护法，长江河道采砂管理条例，颁布《长江流域控制性水工程联合调度管理办法（试行）》
  The *Yangtze River Protection Law* and *Measures for the Joint Regulation of Key Water Projects in the Yangtze River Basin (for Trial)* have been promulgated.
- 三次编制修订长江流域综合规划，编制实施《长江流域防洪规划》《岸线保护与管理规划》等一批专业专项规划和各主要支流的流域综合规划
  The *Master Plan for the Yangtze River Basin* has been compiled and revised three times, and a number of specialized and sectoral plans as well as river basin plans such as the *Yangtze River Basin Flood Control Plan*, have been formulated and implemented.

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

4.流域管理 River Basin Management

✓ 建立了长江防汛抗旱总指挥部、长江流域省级河湖长联席会议等机制

Mechanisms such as the Yangtze River Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters and the Joint Conference of Provincial River and Lake Chiefs in the Yangtze River Basin have been established.

长江防总指挥长视频会议

Video conference for flood control

水行政管理执法

Water administrative law enforcement

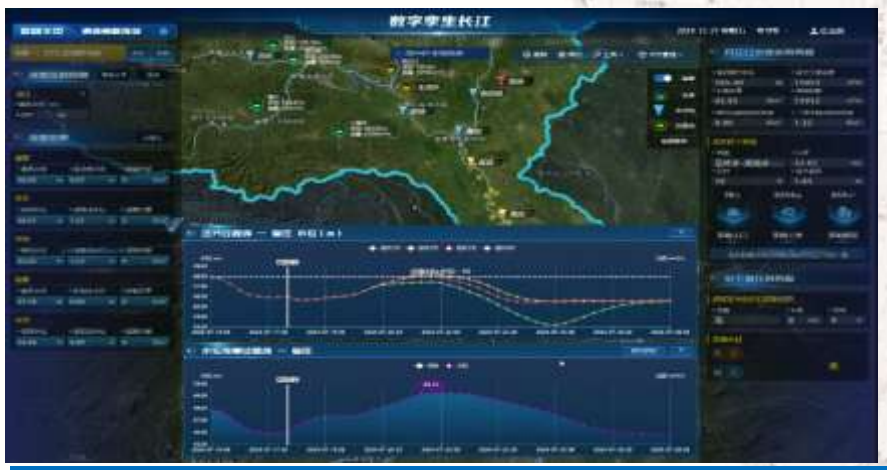
长江流域省级河湖长联席会议

Joint Conference of Provincial River and Lake Chiefs

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

4.流域管理 River Basin Management

- ✓ 推动水利新质生产力发展，开展**数字孪生长江**建设
  Promote the development of new quality productive forces in water conservancy and advance the construction of the digital twin Yangtze River.
- ✓ 打造了**数字孪生汉江流域、丹江口工程**等一批样板，并在**长江防汛、水资源调度**等工作中成功应用
  Build a number of model projects, such as the digital twin Hanjiang River and the Danjiangkou project, and successfully apply in flood prevention and water resource scheduling in the Yangtze River.



基于调度目标的丹江口水库调度反算

行蓄洪工程调度运用效果快速评估

耦合水动力的上下游风险精准分析

二、长江水利建设成就 Water Achievements

4.流域管理 River Basin Management

- ✓ 实施23条跨省江河水量分配，确定地表水分配各省初始水权，留足生态用水，掌握流域19.2万取水工程数据
  The water volume of 23 trans-provincial rivers has been allocated, establishing initial water rights for provinces for surface water, reserving sufficient ecological water, and gathering data for 192,000 water intake projects.

- ✓ 深化水价改革，长江经济带开展用水权交易超过6800单，“节水贷”累计发放金额超700亿元
  Water pricing reform is being carried out in the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and the cumulative amount of "water-saving loans" issued exceeding 70 billion RNB.

长江流域实现跨省河流水量调度方案全覆盖

湖北省首单跨省用水交易在荆达成

日前，在长江流域用水权交易签约仪式上，湖北省荆州市沮漳水工程管理局与湖南省澧县沮水灌区管理处签订《沮水灌区1000万立方米用水权交易协议》，完成我省首单跨省用水权交易。

近年来，湖南省澧县沮水灌区出现历史少有旱情，灌区群众生活饮水和农业灌溉面临严重威胁。今年9月，澧县沮水灌区管理处与湖北省荆州市沮水工程管理局协商达成初步意向后，向长江水利委员会、中国水权交易所、湖南省水利厅、湖北省水利厅提出启动跨省水权交易程序，以有效应对旱情。

协议签订后，澧县沮水灌区管理处获得松滋沮水灌区1000万立方米水资源时使用权，由松滋沮水水库向沮水灌区澧县管理处县井水库输水。目前，交易水量已放600万立方米，余下400万立方米将于11月中下旬完成。

“这1000万立方米水量，是松滋通过再生水利用项目、灌区节水设施改造以及提高灌溉水源利用率等方式结余出来的。”湖北省荆州市沮水工程管理局相关负责人说，湖北富余水量转移至水资源紧张的湖南灌区，标志着湖北、湖南两省在优化水资源配置和节约集约利用方面实现重大突破。

本次长江流域跨省取水权交易的达成，是贯彻落实习近平总书记“节水优先、空间均衡、系统治理、两手发力”治水思路的重要体现。跨省用水权交易的创新形式，既化解了灌区超许可取水风险，又有效保障了灌区生产生活用水安全，为后续跨省水权交易的开展提供了宝贵经验。

中国银行重庆市分行落地首笔“节水贷”

2026-01-09 09:41:34 来源：第1眼TV-华龙网

第1眼TV-华龙网讯（王雨田）近日，中国银行重庆市分行成功为重庆市万盛经济技术开发区污水再利用项目投放贷款6000万元。为该行落地的首笔“节水贷”业务，以金融活水助力区域水资源节约集约利用与生态环境保护。

“节水贷”是重庆市水利局与金融监管单位推出的绿色金融服务方案，该方案服务对象涵盖水效领跑企业、市级节水标杆及节水型企业等，支持节水技术改造、农业节水增效、城镇节水降损、非常规水利用等多类项目，具备利率优惠、期限灵活、担保方式创新等优势。企业可通过“长江渝融通”平台或向属地水利部门申报，纳入备选项目库后对接金融机构办理。

重庆市万盛经济技术开发区曾是全国重要的煤炭工业重镇。随着“两山”理念的深入践行，实施系统性水环境治理、推动水资源循环利用，已成为区域发展的新路标。

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03

第三部分

Part III

气候变化带来的挑战

Challenges Posed by Climate Change

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三、气候变化带来的挑战 Challenges Posed by Climate Change

1. 流域性大洪水 Basin-wide Major Floods

2020年，长江发生新中国成立以来仅次于1954年、1998年的流域性大洪水，长江委通过调度运用流域控制性水库群，拦蓄洪水约500亿m^3，洲滩民垸总分洪量约53亿m^3，保障了流域防洪安全。

In 2020, the Yangtze River experienced severe basin-wide major flood. Through regulating key reservoirs across the basin, the CWRC intercepted and retained about 50 billion m^3 of floodwater. Additionally, certain embanked floodplains and polder areas diverted about 5.3 billion m^3 of flood. These measures ensured flood control safety of the basin.

长江2020年第5号洪水

The 2020 No. 5 Flood of the Yangtze River

三峡枢纽开启11个泄洪孔洞

The Three Gorges Dam opened 11 flood discharge outlets

三、气候变化带来的挑战 Challenges Posed by Climate Change

2. 严重干旱 Severe Drought

2022 年，长江发生1961 年有完整实测资料以来最严重的长时间气象水文干旱，汛期降雨量较30年均值偏少39%，高温日数超历史记录。长江委科学调度流域内75座大中型水库，实施两次抗旱补水调度，累计为下游补水62亿m^3，大旱之年用水安全、粮食丰收；三峡等水库跨越约1893km补水41.5亿m^3，压制长江口咸潮，保障上海供水安全。

In 2022, the Yangtze River Basin experienced the most severe prolonged meteorological and hydrological drought since 1961. Rainfall during the flood season was 39% below the 30-year average. Through scientific regulation of 75 large and medium-sized reservoirs, the CWRC cumulatively supplemented 6.2 billion m^3 of water downstream, ensuring water security and a successful grain harvest. Reservoirs such as the TGP released about 4.15 billion m^3 of water, traveling 1,893 km to suppress saline intrusion at the Yangtze Estuary, safeguarding the water supply security of Shanghai.

长江2022年特大干旱

The 2022 Severe Drought in the Yangtze River Basin

鄱阳湖卫星影像对比（2022年夏vs 2021年夏）

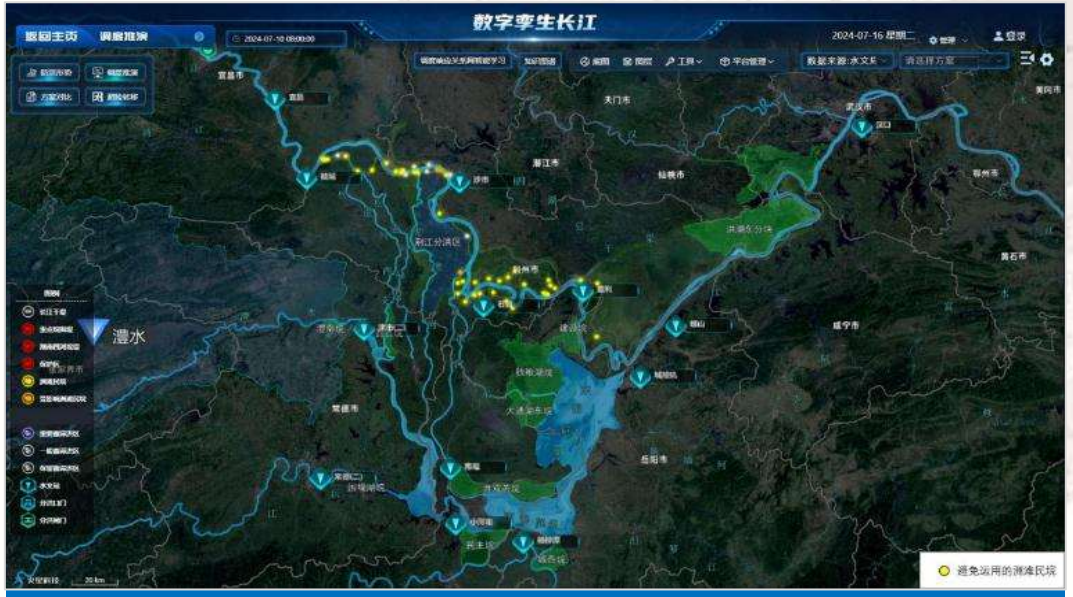
Satellite image comparison of Dongting Lake and Poyang Lake

三、气候变化带来的挑战 Challenges Posed by Climate Change

3. 旱涝急转 Sudden Shift from Drought to Flood

2025年**汉江1—7月来水历史最少，8月份之后秋汛来水量为历史第2多**，罕见的旱涝急转对工程调度带来挑战。

From January to July 2025, the inflow of the Hanjiang River was the lowest on record. Following August, the autumn flood brought the second-highest inflow volume in history. This rare and rapid shift from drought to flood posed significant challenges for water regulation.



数字孪生长江智慧防洪抗旱系统

"Digital Twin Yangtze River" Smart Flood Control and Drought Relief System

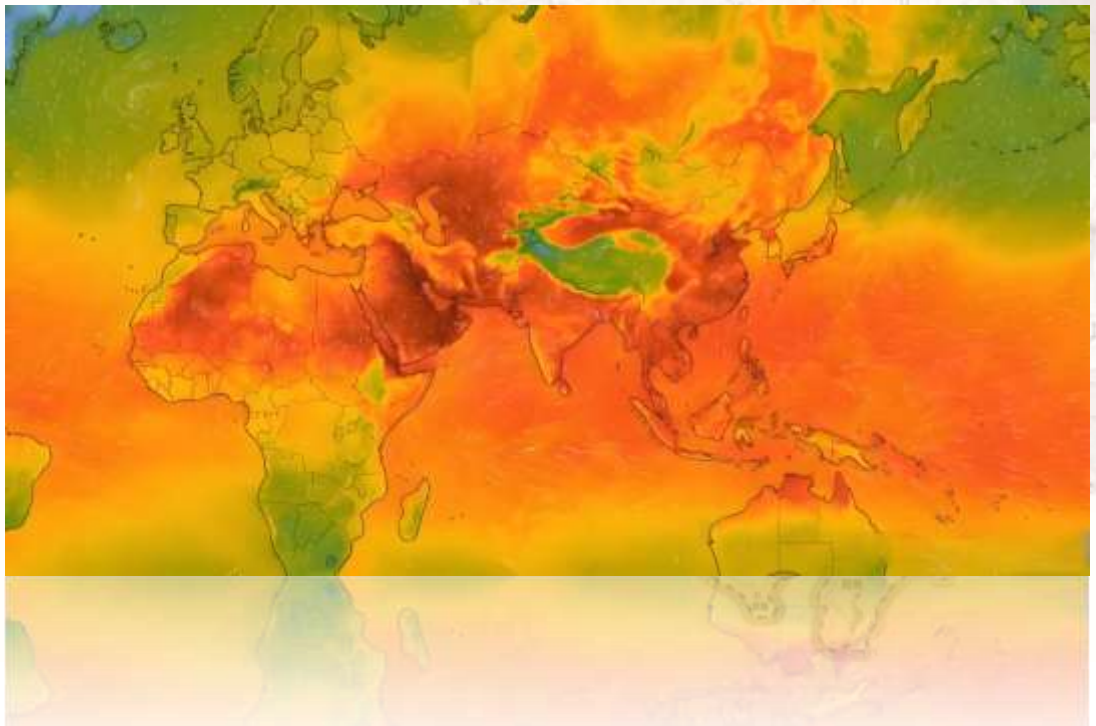
丹江口水库迎战秋汛洪水

The Danjiangkou Reservoir braced for the autumn flood

三、气候变化带来的挑战 Challenges Posed by Climate Change

这些都**警示我们**，气候变化导致的水灾害事件影响比预期更加深远和强烈，极端水灾害多发重发的态势对风险预警和防控提出了更高要求。

The impacts of water-related disasters driven by climate change are more extensive and severe than anticipated. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme water-related hazards demand higher standards for risk warning and prevention and control.



04

第四部分
Part IV

应对思路和措施
Response Strategies and Measures

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

水利部长江水利委员会坚定不移践行习近平总书记“节水优先、空间均衡、系统治理、两手发力”治水思路，以满足人民日益增长的水利需求为根本目的，坚持流域统筹、区域协调和部门联动，全面提升水安全保障能力，积极应对气候变化挑战。

The CWRC steadfastly implements President Xi Jinping's water governance philosophy of "prioritizing water conservation, seeking spatial equilibrium, implementing systematic governance, and achieving government-market synergy." With the fundamental aim of meeting people's growing demand for water resources, we adhere to integrated basin management, regional coordination, and inter-departmental collaboration. We comprehensively enhance water security assurance capabilities and actively responds to the challenges posed by climate change.

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（一）全面完善流域水旱灾害防御体系，建设长江安澜
Improve the flood and drought disaster prevention system

全面认知洪水危害性、资源性、功能性，加快转变洪水传统治理管理理念和模式，构建洪水控制、洪水利用、洪水塑造的系统解决方案，坚持旱涝同防同治提升水旱灾害防御能力。

Establish a systematic solution for flood control, utilization, and shaping. By integrating the prevention and management of both droughts and floods, we will enhance our capacity for defense against water-related disasters.

持续完善流域防洪工程体系建设。加快防洪水库建设，加强长江干支流堤防达标建设和提质增效，加强河道治理，推进蓄滞洪区建设，提升城市和中小河流防洪能力。

Continue to improve the construction of the river basin's flood control engineering system. This includes strengthening the compliance and efficiency enhancement of dikes, enhancing river channel regulation, advancing the construction of flood storage and detention zones.

长江干流武汉青山段堤防建设

开工陆水水库除险加固工程

湖北省杜家台分蓄洪区安全建设

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

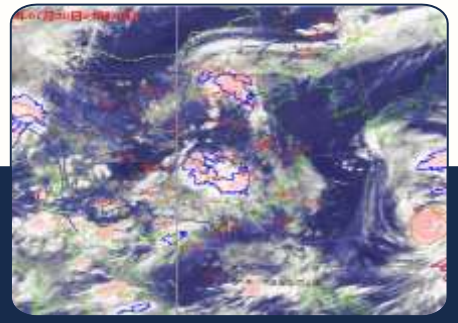
（一）全面完善流域水旱灾害防御体系，建设长江安澜
Improve the flood and drought disaster prevention system

加强长江流域雨水情监测预报“三道防线”建设和耦合贯通，延长洪水预见期，提高暴雨和洪水预报精准度。

We will strengthen the construction of the "three lines of defense" for rainfall and hydrological monitoring and forecasting in the Yangtze River Basin.

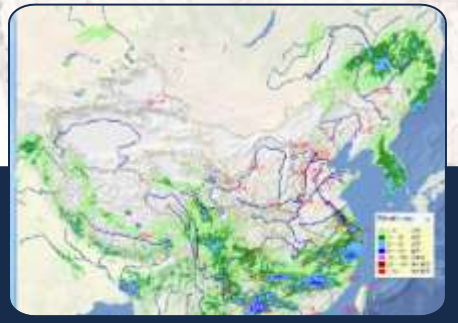
持续完善水旱灾害防御工作体系。充分发挥长江防总功能作用，严格落实以行政首长负责制为核心的各项防汛抗旱责任制，强化水工程统一调度、联合调度、精准调度。

We will continue to improve the system for flood and drought disaster prevention and enhance unified, joint, and precise regulation of water projects.



气象卫星+测雨雷达

Meteorological Satellites Precipitation Monitoring Radar



地面雨量站

Ground-based rainfall stations

水文站

Hydrological stations

科学调度水工程

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（二）全面构建流域现代化水网格局，增强水资源统筹调配和供水保障能力
Modernize the layout of the river basin's water network

构建水网之“纲” 推进南水北调西线工程开工建设，基本建成中线引江补汉工程，推进东线二期工程建设，科学推进一批跨流域跨区域重大引调水工程规划建设。

We will scientifically advance the planning and construction of a series of major inter-basin and trans-regional water diversion projects.

织密水网之“目” 推进国家骨干网、省市县水网协同融合建设，推进区域河湖水系连通和引调排水工程建设。

We will promote integrated development of the national backbone water network with provincial, municipal, and county-level water networks, advance regional river-lake connectivity and water diversion and drainage infrastructure.

打牢水网之“结” 加快控制性调蓄工程和重点水源工程建设，推进民族地区、边境地区中小型水源工程建设。

We will accelerate the construction of key regulatory storage projects and major water source projects, as well as promote the development of small and medium-sized water source facilities in ethnic minority regions and border areas.

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（三）全面加快流域江河生态复苏，建设安澜江河、生命江河、幸福江河
Accelerate the ecological restoration of rivers across the basin

坚持“四水四定”要求，深入实施国家节水行动，健全水资源刚性约束制度和农业节水增效、工业节水减排、城镇节水降损体系。

Adhering to the principle of "determining land use, city scale, population size, and production capacity based on water resources," we will implement the national water conservation campaign, strengthen the system of rigid constraints on water resources and improve frameworks for enhancing agricultural water efficiency, reducing industrial water consumption and emissions, and minimizing water losses in urban areas.

Agricultural Water Conservation and Efficiency Enhancement

Industrial Water Conservation and Emission Reduction

Urban Water Conservation and Loss Reduction

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（三）全面加快流域江河生态复苏，建设安澜江河、生命江河、幸福江河
Accelerate the ecological restoration of rivers across the basin

强化江河生态环境保护，完善长江流域全覆盖的生态流量管控体系，开展重要水利水电工程生态流量复核。

We will strengthen the protection of the ecological environment of rivers and lakes, and improve the basin's ecological flow management and control system.

加强洞庭湖、鄱阳湖等重点湖泊及赤水河等支流系统治理，推进长江口生态环境保护修复。

We will strengthen systematic management of key lakes and tributaries, and advance ecological protection and restoration of the Yangtze River Estuary.

加强水土流失综合防治，在三峡库区、丹江口库区及上游等重要水源地开展生态清洁小流域建设。

We will strengthen comprehensive prevention and control of soil erosion and advance eco-clean small watersheds in key water source areas, including the Three Gorges Reservoir region, the Danjiangkou Reservoir region and its upstream areas.

平昌县驷马河小流域综合治理

宁强县熊家沟小流域治理

Integrated Management of Small Watersheds

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（四）全面推进数字孪生长江建设，提升治理智慧化水平
Advance the development of the Digital Twin Yangtze River

协同推进水电卫星星座建设，进一步加密重点区域水文监测站网布局，推进重点水库全要素全天候监测，推进工程—省—流域—水利部的监测数据归集体系建设。
We will advance the construction of hydro-satellites, promote all-weather monitoring of major reservoirs, and establish a system for aggregating monitoring data from projects to provincial, basin, and national water resources authorities.

加快数字孪生长江建设。提升以通用算法为基础的模型在线搭建能力，建设长江通用模型库，推进知识图谱构建与管理平台，推进数字孪生流域共建共享。
We will accelerate the construction of the Digital Twin Yangtze River by establishing a Yangtze River general model library, advancing the platform for knowledge graph creation and management, and promoting the co-construction and sharing of the digital twin river basin.

Integrated smart sensing network

四、应对思路和措施 Response Strategies and Measures

（四）全面推进数字孪生长江建设，提升治理智慧化水平
Advance the development of the Digital Twin Yangtze River

持续推进已建、在建和新建水网工程数字孪生建设，围绕丹江口、三峡等重点水库，长江中下游、金沙江下游等重点流域有序开展建设。

Continue to advance the digital twin development of existing, under-construction, and newly planned water network projects, focusing on key reservoirs and critical river basins.

持续拓展水利智能业务应用。强化水旱灾害防御、水资源管理与调配、水资源节约与保护、采砂与河湖管理、水利工程建设和运行管理、水土保持管理等智能业务应用，提升AI应用水平。

Continue to expand the application of intelligent technologies in water conservancy operations, focusing on flood and drought disaster prevention, water resources management and allocation, water conservation and protection, sand mining and river-lake management, construction and operation of water conservancy projects, and soil and water conservation.

建设数字孪生汉口水文站

强化数字孪生工程建设成果应用

水利部长江水利委员会 CWRC

团结 · 奉献 · 科学 · 创新

Solidarity · Dedication · Science · Innovation

05

第五部分

Part V

与欧盟国家合作简况

Cooperation with EU Countries

www.cjw.gov.cn

五、与欧盟国家合作情况 Cooperation with EU Countries

芬兰 Finland

联合攻关地下水砷污染治理难题

Joint research on groundwater arsenic pollution control and remediation

奥地利 Austria

联合攻关水体微生物原位在线监测技术难题

Joint research on in-situ online monitoring of aquatic microorganisms

西班牙 Spain

联合探索AI赋能水质监测技术体系

Joint exploration on AI-empowered water quality monitoring system

匈牙利 Hungary

2020

2025.4

2025.12

五、与欧盟国家合作简况 Cooperation with EU Countries

对匈合作情况 Cooperation with Hungary

2020年，与匈牙利水利总局以线上形式共同举办了流域国际合作交流会，成立了工作联络小组。
In 2020, CWRC and OVF jointly held an online meeting on river basin cooperation and a working liaison group was established.

CWRC-OVF online Meeting

2025年4月，时任长江委主任刘冬顺率团访问匈牙利，与匈牙利国家水利总局共同举办长江委—匈牙利国家水利总局流域保护治理交流机制第一次会议，并签署合作谅解备忘录。
In April 2025, Mr. Liu Dongshun, former Commissioner of CWRC, led a delegation on a visit to OVF and both sides jointly hosted the 1st Meeting of CWRC-OVF for River Basin Protection and Governance, and signed a MoU.

1st CWRC-OVF Meeting in Budapest，Hungary

五、与欧盟国家合作简况 Cooperation with EU Countries

对匈合作情况 Cooperation with Hungary

2025年12月，匈牙利国家水利总局局长伊斯特万·朗一行访问长江委，双方共同举办长江委—匈牙利国家水利总局流域保护治理第二次会议。

In December 2025, Mr. István Lang, Director General of OVF, led a delegation on a visit to CWRC. Both sides jointly hosted the 2nd Meeting of CWRC-OVF for River Basin Protection and Governance.

2nd CWRC-OVF Meeting in Wuhan, China

Field visit in the Danjiangkou Reservoir, Hanjiang River Basin

五、与欧盟国家合作简况 Cooperation with EU Countries

对匈合作情况 Cooperation with Hungary

在现有合作基础上，为推动长江委与 匈牙利国家水利总局合作走深走实，拟开展汉江与蒂萨河流域结对合作。

To further advance and deepen the collaboration between the CWRC and OVF, both sides jointly propose to launch the twinning programme between the Hanjiang River and Tisza River.

汉江 Hanjiang River

结对合作 Twinning Programme

蒂萨河 Tisza River

谢　谢!

THANKS