

Review and Optimization Strategies of Local Health Impact Assessment Legislation under the Perspective of "Health in All Policies"

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Abstract. Against the backdrop of the comprehensive implementation of "Health in All Policies", the health impact assessment system has emerged. Guided by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Basic Law on Health Promotion and Basic Medical and Health Services of the People's Republic of China, local legislation has been actively exploring and practicing, achieving notable results in procedural assessment norms, interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, and the application of assessment results. However, due to the insufficiency of higher-level legal basis, there are still deficiencies in these areas that need to be improved. Therefore, this paper proposes legislative suggestions for optimizing local health impact assessment in four aspects: improving the legal system for health impact assessment, establishing a full-chain closed-loop assessment mechanism, enhancing cross-departmental governance capabilities, and strengthening the rigid constraints of assessment results, aiming to lay a solid legal foundation for the implementation of "Health in All Policies".

Keywords: Health in All Policies, Health Impact Assessment, Health Priority Development Strategy, Legislation.

1. Introduction

Health impact assessment, as a core tool for integrating health concepts into public decision-making, has been widely practiced and recognized in the international community. In China, local legislative exploration has gradually unfolded, forming distinctive institutional samples. However, in the context of the comprehensive implementation of "integrating health into all policies", local health impact assessment legislation still faces practical challenges such as insufficient support from superior laws, inconsistent procedural norms, poor departmental coordination, and weak application of results. To promote the transition of health impact assessment from "soft constraints" to "hard regulations" and achieve modernization of health governance, this paper systematically reviews the institutional basis of current local legislation, examines practical effectiveness, analyzes underlying issues, and proposes a systematic optimization approach.

2. Health Impact Assessment System and Normative Basis

2.1. Overview of the Health Impact Assessment System

According to the "Gothenburg Declaration" of the World Health Organization in 1999 [1], health impact assessment (HIA) is defined as a series of procedures, methods and tools for systematically evaluating the potential impact of policies, plans and projects on the health of the population and the distribution of such impacts within the population. In order to establish a systematic and comprehensive health impact assessment mechanism, local legislation has become a means for further regulation. In local legislation, the health impact assessment system is generally defined as "the act of analyzing and assessing the potential health impacts that a proposed major policy or major

engineering project may cause, and proposing countermeasures and measures to prevent or mitigate adverse health impacts."

The health impact assessment system serves as an effective means to implement the concept of "integrating health into all policies", promoting the transformation of health governance from "end-result governance" to "prevention at the source". This has been reflected in the institutional designs in recent years. In December 2016, the "Healthy China 2030" Outline clearly stipulated that "a comprehensive health impact assessment and evaluation system should be established". Health impact assessment was regarded as an important policy tool for achieving the Healthy China strategy and was incorporated into the national governance system. In the "Notice of the General Office of the State Council on the Implementation of the National Health Plan for the 14th Five-Year Plan", it was proposed that "a system for prioritizing the development of people's health and a health impact assessment and evaluation system should be gradually established", further improving the national health policy system; in the "Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the 15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development", the content of the health impact assessment mechanism was also mentioned multiple times; in the government report of 2026, the health impact assessment mechanism was also regarded as one of the ways to achieve the tasks of the people's livelihood government.

2.2. Legislative Guidelines for Local Health Impact Assessments

The constitutional principles guide the legislation of local health impact assessments. The Constitution does not directly stipulate a "health impact assessment system". Local legislation is mainly based on Articles 21, 33, and 45 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as "The Constitution"), which concern the development of medical and health services by the state, the protection of human rights, and the provision of material assistance, etc. The third paragraph of Article 33, which states "The state respects and safeguards human rights", constitutes the general basis for the right to health and provides value guidance for the expansion of the connotation of the right to health. [2] The health impact assessment system continues to implement the spirit of "respecting and safeguarding human rights" in the Constitution and transforms the value orientation of "health priority" reflected in the Constitution into specific and implementable practical paths.

Specific laws clearly stipulate the legislative requirements. In Article 6 of the "Basic Medical and Health Care Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as "The Basic Medical and Health Care Promotion Law"), it is stated that "All levels of people's governments shall give priority to the development of people's health, integrate the concept of health into all policies, adhere to prevention as the priority, improve the health promotion work system, organize and implement health promotion plans and actions, promote mass fitness, establish a health impact assessment system, and incorporate the improvement of citizens' main health indicators into the government's target responsibility assessment." This article serves as the direct upper-level legal basis for local legislation, providing the most direct authorization and regulatory foundation for local legislation. It also prompts localities to, based on this article and in combination with local practices, formulate specific processes and assessment standards for the health impact assessment system suitable for their localities.

The legislation of the local health impact assessment mechanism not only involves following the superior laws, but also aims to institutionalize and legalize the health impact assessment system through legislation. This measure is conducive to adhering to the principle of prevention first, controlling health impact factors from the source, optimizing the scientific fairness of health decision-making, achieving more precise realization of people's well-being, and enhancing the modernization of health governance capabilities and governance systems.

3. Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Local Legislation from the Perspective of "Health Integration into All Policies"

3.1. Effectiveness at the procedural regulation level

The assessment process has been initially established, with clear definitions for initiation, implementation, feedback, and other stages. Currently, at the national level, there are no unified regulations on the specific procedures for health impact assessment, but relevant laws provide a framework and methodological basis for the construction of these procedures. The "Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the People's Republic of China" stipulates the basic procedures for planning environmental impact assessment and construction project environmental impact assessment, including screening, scope definition, assessment, report preparation, and public participation. At the technical method level, the National Health Commission, relying on the China Health Education Center, has organized the compilation of technical documents such as "Health Impact Assessment Implementation Operating Manual (2019 Edition)" and "Health Impact Assessment Implementation Operating Manual (2021 Edition)", providing methodological guidance for local pilot projects. These manuals clearly define the five core steps of health impact assessment: screening, scope definition, assessment, report, and monitoring, and provide systematic explanations of the health determinant list, assessment tools, and operational methods. After the National Health and Wellness Commission launched the pilot work for the construction of the health impact assessment system in 2021, each pilot local area, under the guidance of these technical manuals, combined with local realities, explored and formed distinctive assessment processes and operational methods. For example, Panzhihua City has issued the "Panzhihua City Health Impact Assessment Work Guide (2025 Edition)", Yinchuan City has issued the "Yinchuan City Health Impact Assessment Technical Implementation Rules", and Hangzhou City has issued the "Public Policy Health Impact Assessment Specifications", etc., formulating assessment technical guidelines, and gradually improving the assessment indicator system, specifically defining what to assess and how to assess the health impact assessment mechanism based on local practices.

The public participation mechanism has been reflected, expanding the channels for health stakeholders to express their opinions. Public participation is an important mechanism for the health impact assessment system to embody democratic values and ensure health equity. In the "Healthy China 2030" planning outline, it is clearly required to "open up channels for public participation and strengthen social supervision", which is reflected in the government regulations and provisions of various places. In Article 12 of the "Health Impact Assessment Measures of Jinzhong City", it stipulates that "Health impact assessment can be carried out in accordance with the actual situation, through methods such as holding symposiums, expert inquiries (letters), on-site investigations, and public opinion surveys." Similarly, Article 20 of the "Temporary Provisions on Health Impact Assessment of Yichang City", Article 17 of the "Health Impact Assessment Measures of Panzhihua City", and Article 17 of the "Health Impact Assessment Management Measures of Rizhao City" all stipulate that "Encourage relevant units, experts and the public to participate in the health impact assessment work in an appropriate way, and encourage and support scientific research on technical norms and influencing factors of health impact assessment." These provisions jointly establish the basic framework for public participation in health impact assessment, providing a legal basis for ensuring that the health stakeholders affected by policies can effectively participate in the assessment process.

3.2. Effectiveness at the Departmental Collaboration Level

The departmental responsibilities have been initially clarified, and the collaboration mechanism has been steadily explored. For the plans and normative documents issued by municipal and county-level governments, the health administrative departments of Sanming City, Yichang City, and Jinzhong City all conducted assessment work at the local government level. In the regulations of Sanming City, it emphasized this procedural step of the department that transferred the draft; for joint

departmental documents, Sanming City, Jinzhong City, and Yichang City all conducted assessments by the relevant department or the leading department, while Panzhihua City introduced the "registration system", where the drafting unit conducted the assessment, and the health department did not directly participate in the assessment process, and the results were submitted to the health department for review and filing; for major projects, Sanming City, Jinzhong City, and Yichang City all conducted assessments by the project management department, while Panzhihua City was chaired by the health department for the assessment. Based on the government regulations of each place, it can be concluded that currently, for different assessment objects, the assessment entities have differences and each department performs its own duties, and the collaboration and division of labor model among departments have taken shape.

The cross-departmental information sharing and joint assessment mechanism has achieved breakthroughs in some regions. From 2021 to 2024, Zhejiang Province, as the only provincial-level pilot province in the country designated by the National Health Promotion Office for the construction of the health impact assessment system, has promoted the health impact assessment work throughout the province. The framework of the health impact assessment operation system at the provincial, municipal, and county levels has basically taken shape, and the "Guidelines for Conducting Health Impact Assessments in Zhejiang Province" has been uniformly issued, setting unified technical standards for the assessment throughout the province. Among them, Hangzhou, as an outstanding pilot city for the health impact assessment system in Zhejiang Province, has transformed its digital advantages into governance efficiency. Hangzhou has launched the "Health Impact Assessment Auxiliary Decision-making System", integrating digital governance into the entire assessment process, achieving online management from file upload, expert selection to assessment feedback, and developing auxiliary functions such as automatic keyword annotation, automatic collection of frequent words, and artificial intelligence analysis, which can quickly identify the keywords of health impact factors in policy texts and help assessment experts grasp the core content of the documents. [3]

3.3. Effectiveness at the application level

The assessment conclusion has played a substantive role in some major decisions. The health impact assessment mechanism has conducted evaluations in the pre-processing stage for public policies, major projects, etc., ensuring people's right to health from the source, and has achieved remarkable results. For example, in the 169 health impact assessment cases completed in Hangzhou from 2021 to 2023, the evaluation intervention nodes were mainly forward-looking, accounting for 74.0%, and the adoption rate of forward-looking and process-based assessment results was 63.4%. Among these, 129 public policy health impact assessment cases included public service policies accounting for 55.8%, environmental construction policies accounting for 20.9%, economic and industrial policies accounting for 16.3%, and social governance policies accounting for 7.0% [4].

At the same time, during the practical research process, it was also learned that the suggestions for modification proposed in the health impact assessment report of "Chengzhihua Haorun Mining Co., Ltd." mainly focused on four aspects: safety and health during the construction period, environmental protection and occupational health during the operation period, health support facilities, and safety management. For the health impact assessment of the "Meili Lin Technology (Chengzhihua) Co., Ltd. Phase II Project of 100,000 Tons of High-End Vanadium-Titanium Wear-resistant Materials", detailed suggestions for modification and improvement were put forward from three dimensions: construction period, operation period, and management guarantee. For the "Chenggang Group General Hospital Outpatient and Inpatient Comprehensive Building Project", the suggestions for modification mainly focused on four aspects: safety and health during the construction period, occupational health protection during the operation period, improvement of health support facilities, and strengthening of safety management.

The assessment results have formed a preliminary connection with policy adjustments and project approvals. Currently, some regions have made the health impact assessment system a prerequisite

condition for policy adoption. For instance, the Bannan District of Chongqing has introduced an innovative model of "two sequences and one list", embedding health factors into the entire decision-making process. It is required to conduct the assessment in four major stages: before the submission of the district's normative documents for approval, before the legality review of major decisions and normative documents by the government, before the internal legality review of departmental normative documents, and before the approval of project environmental impact assessment. These have become necessary preconditions in the decision-making process.

4. The Realistic Challenges in Local Health Impact Assessment Legislation

4.1. Challenges at the Legal Basis Level

The supporting laws are insufficient. Currently, the formulation of local health impact assessments mainly relies on the Constitution and the "Basic Law on Medical and Health Care and Health Promotion". However, the Constitution is more of a guiding principle and lacks directness. The "Basic Law on Medical and Health Care and Health Promotion" directly stipulates the health impact assessment system in Article 6, but it is only a principle-based regulation and lacks operational details. Therefore, the higher-level laws do not explicitly indicate that health impact assessment is a necessary pre-requisite step. There are no mandatory or restrictive clauses, and the rigidity of the health impact assessment procedure is insufficient, leaving room for selective assessment.

The connection obstacles with legislation in other fields. From the perspective of development history, health impact assessment initially derived from the environmental impact assessment system, which also led to some overlapping between it and environmental impact assessment. Environmental impact assessment mainly focuses on ecological environmental elements, while health impact assessment pays more attention to the health outcomes of the population. Although their focuses are different, due to the strong correlation between ecological environmental elements and human health outcomes, there is inevitably a content overlap between the two. However, at the legal level, the applicable scope and connection mechanism of the two have not been clearly defined yet, which is very likely to lead to content duplication or regulatory vacuum.

4.2. Challenges at the level of procedural norms

Due to the lack of clear guidance from higher-level laws, the norms for local health assessment work vary. The legislative standards across different regions are inconsistent, and there is a lack of a unified institutional norm framework. There are no unified standards for what to assess, when to assess, who to assess, and how to assess. For example, in terms of the definition of the assessment objects, there are significant differences among various regions. Linjiang City defines major projects and projects as government-funded major projects and projects, while Daqing City emphasizes that they are major public construction projects, etc. At the same time, there are no clear regulations on the definition of "major". Only in the "Chengzhihuang City Health Impact Assessment Work Guidelines (2025 Edition)" that was obtained through research is it clearly stipulated that major engineering projects are those with a total investment of over 5 million yuan in government projects at the municipal and county (district) levels.

In addition, there is a lack of standardized guidelines for the evaluation index system and method tools. Currently, health impact assessment mainly relies on qualitative assessment and mainly depends on expert experience judgment. The assessment report should include which elements, what level of assessment evidence is required, how expert opinions reach consensus, and how assessment conclusions are classified and categorized, and there are also no available norms to follow. Regarding the insufficient application of quantitative assessment methods, on one hand, it is due to the lack of local health baseline data, population health monitoring data and other basic data support; on the other hand, it also reflects the limitations of the assessment technical methods.

4.3. Challenges at the implementation process level

According to the relevant national deployment and the operational rules of the health impact assessment system, the health and wellness department is responsible for the organization and implementation of the assessment system as well as providing technical guidance. However, under the current system, as a government department, the health and wellness department lacks the legal authority to intervene in the policy-making and project decision-making of other departments. When coordinating with departments such as development and reform, planning, and environmental protection, it lacks legal authorization and thus is unable to effectively intervene at the early stage of decision-making.

Meanwhile, the policy-making departments lack a strong sense of responsibility for health impact assessment. Some departments still view this task as an additional responsibility of the health department and have a weak awareness of taking the initiative to conduct the assessment. The degree of cooperation varies. There is a lack of a regular and institutionalized platform for cross-departmental coordination, resulting in high coordination costs and affecting the efficiency of the assessment work. Health impact assessment involves multiple stages such as assessment initiation, implementation, and result feedback. The boundaries of responsibilities for each stage are unclear, leading to situations where responsibilities overlap or are not fulfilled in practice.

In terms of the training system, each province has not yet established a regular training mechanism, and the level of understanding by grassroots staff regarding assessment methods and processes varies. Health impact assessment is a cross-disciplinary and cross-sectoral task that requires assessment personnel to have knowledge reserves in areas such as public health, policy analysis, environmental science, and urban planning. In terms of financial support, the health impact assessment work has not been included in the rigid guarantee scope of the fiscal budget at all levels, and localities face the problem of unstable funding sources when promoting the assessment work. In terms of public participation, the level of social participation and public awareness is low. The existing system is not sufficiently complete in terms of mechanisms for public participation, such as channels, procedures, and feedback on opinions. The public's awareness of the health impact assessment system is also not high. In practical work, relevant departments may withhold information when submitting materials due to their lack of recognition of the assessment work, resulting in asymmetric information for the public. Moreover, most assessment reports are only made public to the policy-making departments or project construction units internally, and the absence of a public announcement process further leads to incomplete and transparent information disclosure, which reduces the enthusiasm of public participation. [5]

4.4. Challenges at the application level of results

The completion of the assessment report is often regarded as the end of the work. Currently, most health impact assessments stop at issuing the "health impact assessment report". However, there are no similar regulations regarding whether the intervention suggestions and risk control measures proposed in the report have been substantively adopted in policy-making or project construction, and what the actual health benefits are after adoption. At the legal level, there are no similar provisions. Moreover, due to the lack of specific quantitative indicators, it is difficult to assess how much benefit the health impact assessment system can bring. This system requires a large amount of health data and environmental data as support, but currently, there are deficiencies in data collection, integration, and analysis in China, especially in the data foundation of grassroots areas, which lacks high-quality evidence materials support [6]. This is also not conducive to the subsequent formulation of standards for the tracking and accountability mechanism in the legal framework.

At present, the legal liability regulations for violations of the assessment procedures are not clear. There is no explicit stipulation in the higher-level laws regarding what kind of legal liability should be borne for "not conducting health impact assessments as required" or "refusing to adopt the assessment conclusion without a valid reason". This "soft binding force" has made it largely become an "advocacy obligation" rather than a "compulsory obligation", which is not conducive to the

construction of the supervision and accountability mechanism. This also further exacerbates the possibility that the health impact assessment system remains at the formative level and fails to exert substantive effectiveness.

5. Strategies for Optimizing Local Health Impact Assessment Legislation

5.1. Establishing a sound legal system for health impact assessment

To address the issues of "insufficient support from higher laws" and "lack of operational details", it is necessary to enhance the level and rigidity of legislation. It is suggested that based on the principle declaration of the "Basic Law on Medical Care and Health Promotion", efforts should be accelerated to study and formulate the "Health Impact Assessment Law" or the "Health Impact Assessment Regulations". The concept of "integrating health into all policies" should be transformed into specific legal obligations, clearly stating that health impact assessment is no longer merely a policy suggestion but a mandatory pre-condition. At the same time, through national legislation, it is proposed to clearly stipulate the rigid constraint that "any major decision must be evaluated for health". Regarding the core issues such as "what to evaluate, when to evaluate, who to evaluate, and how to evaluate", a unified national institutional framework should be established, clearly defining the scope of assessment, procedures, methods, and legal responsibilities, to fill the current legal operational gaps, eliminate the space for "selective assessment", and further refine it at the local level based on actual circumstances. During the formulation process, it is also necessary to further strengthen the connection with legislation in related fields, clearly distinguish from the "Environmental Impact Assessment Law", avoid content repetition and redundancy, and establish a coordination mechanism for health impact assessment and related assessment systems.

5.2. Establish a full-chain closed-loop assessment mechanism

Clarify the initiation standards for the assessment, define the scope of "major policies", "major plans" and "major engineering projects", and specifically this can be refined and adjusted from the following aspects. First, clearly include comprehensive plans such as national economic and social development plans, land space plans, industrial development plans, as well as administrative normative documents formulated by county-level and above governments and their departments, and other major public policies related to public health, into the assessment scope. The specific scope can be further refined and adjusted by the provincial health administrative department in conjunction with relevant departments based on actual circumstances. Second, referring to the experience of Panzhihua City, based on the regional economic development level, determine the mandatory assessment scope for government investment projects, include new construction, expansion, and renovation projects with a total investment reaching a certain amount in the mandatory assessment scope, and move the assessment time node forward to the project decision-making stage to ensure that health assessment can truly influence the project plan. For non-government investment major engineering projects, encourage health impact assessment and provide technical guidance and support. Third, authorize the provincial health administrative department to jointly formulate the list of health impact assessment matters with the development and reform commission, judiciary, natural resources, environment and ecology, etc., clearly specifying the specific scope, standards and exceptions to be included in the assessment, and update and adjust the list in a timely manner based on the needs of economic and social development, changes in health risks, and policy adjustments of the state, and make the list public to facilitate the assessment work of various departments and public supervision.

Standardize the evaluation procedure flow and establish a complete process. First, clearly define the triggering conditions and initiation mechanism for the evaluation. During the policy drafting stage, the policy drafting unit and before the project decision-making, they should independently determine whether it falls within the scope of mandatory evaluation. For those that fall within the evaluation scope, they should submit an evaluation application to the health department before initiating the decision-making process and provide policy texts, drafting explanations, relevant data, etc. For those

that should be evaluated but were not evaluated, the legality review institution shall not pass the review, and the decision-making authority shall not approve the decision. Second, standardize the implementation process of the main responsibility of the department and the coordination of the health department. The policy drafting unit and the project department bear the main responsibility for the evaluation and are responsible for organizing the specific evaluation work; the health department is the main department and is responsible for coordinating the health impact assessment work throughout the city, including formulating specific work plans, formulating relevant technical documents, forming expert teams, organizing the selection of evaluation institutions, promoting cross-departmental cooperation, etc. For cross-departmental joint policies, the leading department shall organize the evaluation; for projects with strong professionalism, a third-party institution with certain qualifications can be entrusted to undertake the evaluation task. Third, establish a review and feedback mechanism for the evaluation report. The evaluation report should include the overview of the policy or project, analysis of health impact factors, identification of potential health risks, distribution of affected populations, countermeasures and suggestions, and evaluation conclusions. The health department can organize experts to review the evaluation report to ensure the quality of the evaluation; the decision-making authority, in the decision-making process, should take the evaluation conclusion as an important basis for decision-making, and should explain the situation of adopting or not adopting the evaluation opinion and form a written record.

5.3. Enhancing cross-departmental governance capabilities

In terms of improving the implementation effect of health impact assessment, it is suggested to clarify the responsibilities of all parties and the legal responsibilities. Based on the principle of "whoever compiles is responsible", the leading compiling unit in the planning field should take on the responsibility as the main body and organize the health impact assessment and prepare the report [8]. At the same time, the main responsibilities should be clearly defined in the following aspects.

First, the people's governments at or above the county level should strengthen the leadership over health impact assessment work, incorporate it into the overall work of their respective governments, establish a cross-departmental coordination mechanism, and include the assessment work funds in the local fiscal budget. The health administrative department of the provincial government is responsible for implementing the health impact assessment system, establishing a unified expert database throughout the province, compiling technical guidelines, conducting business training, and providing guidance, spot checks and evaluations for the assessment work in each city and prefecture.

Second, the drafting units of policies and the project authorities should legally carry out health impact assessments and truthfully provide relevant materials. They must not evade the assessment or engage in any fraudulent practices for any reason. For the opinions and suggestions put forward in the assessment reports, they should be carefully studied and reasonably adopted. Based on the assessment results, they should modify and improve the policy plans or project designs. After the assessment is completed, the assessment reports and the adoption situations should be submitted to the local health department for record.

Thirdly, the experts participating in the assessment should perform their duties independently, objectively and impartially, and be responsible for the authenticity and scientificity of the assessment results. It is encouraged for universities, research institutions, and social professional forces to participate in the assessment services. Third-party institutions should possess the corresponding technical capabilities and abide by professional ethics. The public has the right to participate in the assessment through meetings, hearings, questionnaires, etc., and to put forward their own opinions and suggestions.

5.4. Strengthen the rigidity of assessment results' constraints

In terms of strengthening the rigidity of assessment result constraints, it is necessary to clearly define the legal responsibilities for violating the procedures, improve the supervision and accountability mechanism, and establish a closed-loop supervision mechanism from the three aspects of assessment, publicity, and accountability.

First, incorporate the assessment work into the government's performance evaluation system. Governments at the county level and above should incorporate the implementation of the health impact assessment system into the target responsibility assessment framework for relevant departments and lower-level governments. The assessment content includes the coverage rate of the assessment, the quality of the assessment, the rate of opinions being adopted, and the implementation of rectification measures, etc. The assessment results will be used as an important basis for evaluating the work performance of leadership teams and leading officials, and will be made public to the public.

Second, improve the mechanism for information disclosure and social supervision. Health impact assessment reports should be made publicly in accordance with the law, except for those involving state secrets, commercial secrets, and personal privacy. The health and wellness department should establish an information disclosure platform, regularly announce the assessment work progress, typical cases, and supervision and inspection results. Open channels for public supervision, and the public have the right to report and complain about behaviors such as failure to conduct assessments as required, concealment of the truth, and refusal to adopt reasonable suggestions.

Thirdly, establish a clear mechanism for rewards, punishments and accountability. For units and individuals who perform outstandingly and achieve remarkable results in the health impact assessment work, they should be commended and rewarded in accordance with relevant national regulations. For those who fail to carry out the assessment as required, provide false materials, refuse to rectify, or cause adverse consequences, the relevant authorities shall order them to make corrections, issue a public reprimand; if the circumstances are serious or cause significant health damage, the directly responsible supervisors and other direct responsible personnel shall be legally punished.

6. Conclusion

In recent years, local health impact assessment legislation has achieved certain phased results. Many regions have carried out exploratory work and formed preliminary institutional prototypes. However, it must be noted that the overall institutional framework is still in the initial stage of construction and the foundation is not yet solid. In this context, although the concept of "integrating health into all policies" has been established, there is still a significant gap between its institutionalization level and the current legislative practice. It is urgent to bridge this gap through systematic legislation. To optimize local legislative quality, it is necessary to summarize the innovative experiences at the grassroots level and strengthen the leading role of top-level design to promote the construction of a complete, logically rigorous, and highly operational institutional framework. With the continuous strengthening of institutional supply at the national level, local legislation will gradually move from being scattered to standardized, from being diverse to unified, and ultimately achieve greater-scale institutional coordination. It can be predicted that health impact assessment will gradually move from "pilot exploration" to "full-scale implementation", from "soft constraints" to "hard regulations", and truly achieve substantive intervention in public policies and major projects. Looking to the future, the empowerment of assessment processes by digital technology, the deepening of democratic supervision through public participation, and the improvement of multi-sectoral collaboration mechanisms will become important directions for institutional optimization, promoting the true integration of health impact assessment into the entire process of economic and social development, and providing a solid legal guarantee for achieving priority development of health.

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