



● Hot Topics

■ Zhou Shengxian meets with Trutnev---Assistant to the Russian President and grants him the “Friendship Award” on behalf of the Chinese Government

MEP Minister Zhou Shengxian met with Yuri Trutnev, Assistant to the President of Russian Federation and Member of CCICED, and granted him medal of the “Friendship Award” on behalf of the Chinese Government in Moscow on November 20. The Chinese Ambassador to the Russian Federation Li Hui chaired the awarding ceremony. A representative from the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs of China also attended the event.

MEP Minister Zhou said, China-Russia Environmental Protection Cooperation Sub-committee has been spoken highly by the Presidents of the two countries since its establishment in 2006. This innovative cooperation mode between China and Russia has become a model for all bilateral cooperation and for the efforts towards a harmonious world. Therefore, the Chinese Government decided to grant Trutnev the “Friendship Award 2012”, who was then the Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russian Federation and the Russian Co-Chair of China-Russia Environmental Protection Cooperation Sub-committee in order to commend his great contributions to promoting bilateral environmental cooperation and deepening friendship between the two countries. Minister Zhou also gave a brief introduction of the latest 18th National Congress of the CPC and China’s efforts in the development of ecological civilization and a beautiful China.

Mr. Trutnev expressed congratulations to the success conclusion of the 18th National Congress of CPC and his thanks to the award. He said he would continue to care and support the bilateral environmental cooperation between Russia and China.

Friendship Award is designed for foreign nationals who made outstanding contributions to China’s economic and social development. It is the top award granted by the Chinese Government to foreign friends. (Source: China Environment News)

■ Xie Zhenhua: Absolute Emission Cuts is Unfair to China at Present

Vice Minister of NDRC and Vice Chairperson of the Council Xie Zhenhua told foreign reporters at the press conference held by the Information Office of the State Council on Nov. 21, 2012 that China will try its best to control CO₂ and other GHG emissions but a demand on China’s absolute emission reduction at present is unfair and unreasonable.

Xie said that China has taken many measures to conserve energy and reduce emissions, but the growth of CO₂ emissions is still fast. China indeed is facing great challenges to address climate change and scientific development.

He said that the history of world’s economic development indicates that economic growth and GHG emissions follow a certain rule. Emissions of CO₂ and other GHGs increase as the economy develops. When the development reaches a certain level, CO₂ emissions will level off and the turning point will appear. After a period of

stationary phase, the emissions start to fall. China is now at the stage of industrialization and urbanization which means that the total emission of CO₂ is on the way up.

Xie added that generally speaking, the growth of total emissions of CO₂ becomes gentle when GDP per capita reaches USD40,000-50,000. Some countries have begun to see a decline in their emissions. By comparison, China has a large population with GDP per capita only about USD5,000 and its total emissions are high accordingly.

He believed that China will see its turning point when its GDP per capita is only half of that of the developed countries or at an even lower level.

Developed countries have continued with unrestrained emissions of GHGs in the course of industrialization and urbanization. Never will China do that. In the course of industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization when its GDP per capita was only USD4,000, China already started to reduce GHG emissions by setting up clear objectives to reduce carbon intensity and improve the quality of economic development.

China will take actions based on the principle of respective capabilities and common but differentiated responsibilities, try to arrive at the emission peak as early as possible and join hands with the international community to address climate change.

Xie stressed that it is unfair and unreasonable to ask China to start absolute emission reduction at present. By the same token, it is not right for China to produce emissions unrestrictedly at present. (Sources: Xinhua News Agency)

■ China to Promote Global Trade and Investment in Green Development in Five Aspects

Vice Minister of Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) Li Jinzao stated at the Green Innovation Conference on Nov. 9, 2012 that the Chinese government is working hard to

promote the buildup of ecological civilization and development of green energy. Looking ahead, China will promote global trade and investment in the area of green and low carbon field to push forward the sustainable development of the whole world.

Jointly organized by eight ministries including MOFCOM and NDRC, the conference featured Green Innovation and Low Carbon Development. The participants discussed new opportunities brought forth by green development in the 12th Five-Year Plan period, exchanged new concepts on green innovation and examined the new trend of the global economy towards low carbon transformation and put forward new measures to strengthen the international cooperation on climate change.

Li noted that green development and low carbon transformation has become a major trend in the restructuring process of global economy. In the meantime, the Chinese government is actively promoting the buildup of ecological civilization to improve its capability on sustainable development. Since 2007, MOFCOM, together with MEP and the Ministry of Science and Technology, have created 17 national eco-industrial parks based on the idea of circular economy, industrial ecology and the requirement of clean development. It played a positive role in accelerating the green renovation of the industrial parks.

Li mentioned that MOFCOM will promote global trade and investment in green development in the following aspects:

First, promote the trade facilitation and free trade for environmental products. The Ministry will strengthen collaboration with all countries, remove trade barriers and prevent green barrier in order to have more countries and companies benefit from the green development.

Second, attract domestic and international investors in China's low carbon industry. Effort will be made to advance ecological development in various special economic zones, make favorable policy for investors to invest in green economy and green

technology and encourage foreign investment on green industries, clean production and energy saving industries.

Third, enhance energy conservation and emission reduction in the field of rational consumption and circulation. We will learn from developed countries and encourage sustainable consumption, promote energy conservation and emission reduction in the field of circulation. We will speed up the pace of building a full-fledged and advanced system for recovery and reuse of waste goods and improve the recovery efficiency of waste household appliances.

Fourth, promote international exchanges and cooperation in the field of green and low carbon development. We will improve the work mechanism on bilateral trade, carry out extensive international cooperation on human resources, capital, industrial alliance and innovation center and put more emphasis on the protection of intellectual property. We will also regulate carbon emissions trade and formulate technical standards to create a good environment for fair competition among domestic and foreign companies in green innovation.

Fifth, deepen south-south cooperation and jointly address climate change. We will increase material aid and help countries concerned to establish weather forecast and alarming system and provide developing countries with practical technologies in agricultural drought resistance and water saving, sustainable forest management and monitoring of sea level rise. More training courses will be organized to promote the sustainable development. (Sources: www.xinhuanet.com)

■ Minister of NDRC Zhang Ping Urges Bigger Progress in the Transformation of Economic Development Model

Minister of NDRC Zhang Ping pointed out at the press conference of the 12th Congress of CPC on Nov. 10, 2012 that if we are to achieve sustainable development, we must take stronger steps in implementing the

strategic task of accelerating the transformation of economic development model.

“To transform the model of economic development, our focus shall be the models. Therefore we tried to cool down the speed of growth.” Zhang believed that the slowdown in China’s economy in the past months was mainly due to macro control coupled with weak international economies.

Zhang said we set a lower growth expectation for this year to orient the economic growth. The economic growth rate was targeted at 8% last year and it is 7.5% this year.

Zhang said that in the process of economic development, there are some conflicts accumulated and become sharpening now, especially problems caused by imbalance, inharmonious and unsustainable development. The growth pattern remains extensive and some production capacities run surplus. There are also problems related to irrational economic structure. All these have to be solved through adjustment.

Zhang revealed the proportion of strategic emerging industry and high-tech industry continued to increase. In central and western China, infrastructure has made great progress and ecological environment has been improved. Regional development is more balanced.

Zhang added that in the course of economic development we must place more stress on science and technology. As stated in the report of the 18th Congress of the CPC, we will make bigger progress in improving the quality and efficiency of economic development. (Sources: China Environment News)

■ SINOPEC releases its White Paper on Environmental Protection

China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation (SINOPEC) officially released SINOPEC White Paper on Environmental Protection (2012) on November 29, 2012. This is the first time that SINOPEC releases

its White Paper on Environmental Protection and also the first White Paper on Environmental Protection released by Chinese enterprises.

It states that SINOPEC has made great progress in environmental protection over the past few years. From 2005 to 2011, SINOPEC saved 15.80 million tons coal equivalent, equivalent to planting 35190 trees; reduced 38.87 million tons of CO₂ emission, equivalent to the total emissions of 11 million automobiles in a year; saved 227 million m³ of water, equivalent to the volume of 16 Xihu Lake in Hangzhou. From 2005 to 2011, SINOPEC reduced the total energy consumption by 17.50% for oil refinery and by 14.83% for ethylene production, while the total amount of raw oil processed increased by 47.9% and the output of ethylene increased by 82.5%.

Adhering to clean production and providing green products. From 2005 to 2010, SINOPEC invested 49.2 billion yuan to improve the quality of petroleum and diesel. It finished the national project of grade III petroleum in 2010. In 2012, all diesel upgrading projects were completed and put into operation. Calculated on the basis of the output of petroleum and diesel in 2010, a total of 48000 t SO₂ was reduced at the consumption phase. In 2010, SINOPEC provided Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou market with Grade IV petroleum. In 2012, it provided Beijing market with Grade V petroleum that is equivalent to Europe V standard. The next step will be providing Grade IV petroleum in 2014 and Grade IV diesel in 2015 to the whole country.

Raising resource efficiency and developing green energy. In 2011, SINOPEC produced 15.6 billion m³ of natural gas and sold 8.95 million tons of ethanol petrol, up by 150% and 230% respectively compared with that of 2005. It began to sell B5 biodiesel in 2011 with total sale of 4000 t. By the end of 2011, geothermal heating covered 6 million m³ which accounted for 15% of total conventional geothermal heating area of the whole country. It is expected that in 2020, scale low carbon industry will be developed

in SINOPEC, which will be a beneficial complement to its main business and will contribute to its sustainable development.

Improving emergency response system and preventing environmental risks. SINOPEC invested 9.5 billion Yuan in the “11th Five-Year Plan” period to control potential risks as a result that no major oil leak and pollution accidents had happened. Meanwhile, it established joint action mechanism to deal with environmental emergency, improved the National Center for Registration of Hazardous Chemicals and provides 24-hour consultancy for emergency response to chemical accidents. It established emergency response coordination mechanism with its Chinese and international counterparts to share emergency response supplies and equipment. It developed coordination mechanism with local competent EPA, safety supervision and marine administrative departments to coordinate resources and actions for emergency response. It strengthened the examination of its subordinate enterprises and stresses that environment protection can veto with only one vote. Great efforts have also been made to improve their implementation capacity.

The release of the White Paper reflects the efforts and achievements of SINOPEC to standardize its corporate governance, restructure its business, implement green and low carbon strategy, develop low carbon energy, innovate green technology, promote clean production and join the efforts to build ecological civilization, with the final aim to develop a “world-class corporation” in the field of energy and chemical industry. It also reflects the firm determination of SINOPEC to implement the outlook of scientific development, accelerate the transformation of economic development mode, develop resource-saving and environment-friendly society and promote ecological civilization. This is a real action that state-owned enterprises fulfill their social responsibilities and practical attitude of SINOPEC as the leading enterprise of Global Compact to actively accept the supervisions from international, domestic and the general

public as well as the solemn commitment of SINOPEC to the buildup of ecological

civilization and a beautiful China. (Source: www.Chinanews.com)

● CCICED Activities

■ Vice Minister Li Ganjie Chairs A Special Meeting discussing the Preparation of 2012 CCICED AGM

MEP Vice Minister, Secretary General of CCICED, Li Ganjie chaired a special meeting on Nov. 15, 2012 to arrange the preparation for the 2012 AGM of CCICED. He required all related departments to try every effort and ensure the smooth progress of the 2012 AGM.

■ CCICED Holds the Fifth Joint Meeting of the CCICED Secretariat and Chief Advisors of 2012

The Regular meeting of the CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor and the Supporting Expert Group was held in Beijing in the afternoon of October 11, 2012. CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor and Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering Shen Guofang chaired the meeting. A total of 16 people participated including CCICED Assistant Secretary General, head of the Supporting Expert Group for Chief Advisors and Deputy Director General of MEP Department of Human Resources and Institutional Affairs Ren Yong, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Director General of MEP FECO Fang Li,

deputy head of the Supporting Expert Group for CCICED Chief Advisors and Deputy Director General of China — ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center Zhou Guomei, member of the Supporting Expert Group for CCICED Chief Advisor and Vice President College of Environmental Science and Engineering of Peking University Zhang Shiqiu, other members of the Supporting Expert Group for Chief Advisors and people from CCICED Secretariat.

The meeting discussed the progress of five policy study projects that are supposed to report at the 2012 AGM and collected comments and suggestions. The meeting suggested that the Supporting Expert Group for Chief Advisors shall further revise and refine the Background Document of the Issues Paper and distribute as the case may be as a separate document at the 2012 AGM. The meeting also discussed topics including the Report on the Progress of Environment and Development in China, the Impact Report of CCICED Policy Recommendations, CCICED 2013 policy study projects and demonstration projects, and the theme of CCICED 2014 AGM.

The meeting agreed that the Fifth Joint Meeting of the CCICED Secretariat and the Chief Advisors will be held in Beijing on October 31~November 1, 2012.

● CCICED Policy Studies

(No updates so far)



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