



● Hot Topics

■ Li Keqiang meets with the international representatives attending China Development Forum 2013

Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council met with the international representatives attending China Development Forum 2013 in the Great Hall of the People on March 25, 2013. Over 100 participants including business leaders of famous international corporations, experts and scholars of famous universities and institutes, and heads of international organizations such as World Bank, IMF and OECD attended the meeting.

Premier Li Keqiang pointed out that the development of China is facing two unprecedented situations. First, it is unprecedented in human history for a big country with a population of 1.3 billion to strive for modernization. We are facing both precious opportunities and sever challenges. The practice to address international financial crisis tells us that to keep the continuous and healthy development of the economy, we must focus on domestic demand for now and for a long period of time, and gradually release the potential of domestic demand to the utmost in the process of achieving the coordinated development of industrialization, information, urbanization and agricultural modernization. Meanwhile, we shall provide relevant support. Taking innovation as the driving force, we shall upgrade the industries, improve the service sectors, raise the quality and benefits of development and strengthen China's economy.

Second, the difficulty China is facing to

protect the environment, save resources and achieve green development in the process of modernization and the attention China received from the international community are unprecedented. In history, developed countries were also confronted with the contradiction between development and environment in the process of modernization. However, there is no precedent for a huge economy like China to learn to address this contradiction well and protect and even optimize the environment in the process of development. This is also a basic welfare issue that we must make new contributions, break up the "bottleneck" of energy, resources and the environment, and explore a new path towards the harmony of economic development, resources and the environment.

Li Keqiang stressed that the practice of reform and opening up in the past 30 years showed that development of China must insist in opening up and expanding the domestic demand. China is a huge market for the whole world both in terms of products and services. It is expected that the total cargo import value will reach \$10 trillion in the next 5 years with bigger room for the opening up of service industry. The added value of service industry of China is close to \$4 trillion, while the total service trade volume is only over \$47 million. Therefore, opening more of the service industry will be one of our priorities. Of course, this will be a step-by-step process.

(Source: www.gov.cn)

■ Zhang Gaoli attends the opening ceremony of China Development Forum 2013

Vice Premier of the State Council Zhang Gaoli attended the opening ceremony of China Development Forum 2013 and gave a speech in the morning of March 24, 2013.

Zhang Gaoli stressed that reform and opening up is the only way to socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the past 30 years, China has been promoting reform and opening up in an orderly, comprehensively and step-by-step way that has greatly liberated and developed social productivity and achieved remarkable progress in economic and social development. Past experience fully demonstrated that reform and opening up is the fundamental engine for economic and social development of China. Without reform and opening up, there would be no today's China.

Zhang Gaoli pointed out that now reform in China enters a crucial period that reaches deep-rooted structural imbalance and major adjustment of interests and is a severe test for us. We will adhere to socialist market economy and basic national policy of reform and opening up, properly deal with the relations of reform, development and stability, better combine top design with practice, identify the key linkages and priority area and continuously achieve new breakthrough in reform.

Zhang Gaoli pointed out that one important experience of China over the past 30 years is to drive opening up by reform and promote reform and development by opening up. At present, the communication between China and the world is increasingly close with deeper mutual influence. The reform and development of China needs to persistently expand opening up more than ever before. We will facilitate reform and opening up on a larger scale, in more areas and at a higher level, carry out more active opening-up strategy; pay equal attention to import & export, and bringing-in & going-out; further improve the opening economic system to achieve mutual benefits, win-win situation, good balance of many areas, safe and high efficiency; actively take part in global economic governance and make contributions to the development of

global economy.

This Forum is organized by the Development Research Center of the State Council themed “China-----Reform, opening up and development of Xiaokang society in an all-round way”. Experts, scholars, enterprise leaders, and government officials from home and abroad and representatives of international institutions attended the opening ceremony. (Source: www.gov.cn)

■ Li Ganjie meets with Under Secretary for the Environment of the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Mr. Li Ganjie, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General met with Ms. Cristine Loh, Under Secretary for the Environment, the Government of the Hong Kong SAR in Beijing on March 27, 2013. The two sides exchanged viewpoints over issues of common concern.

Li Ganjie firstly on behalf of MEP congratulated Cristine Loh taking the position of Under Secretary for the Environment of the fourth government of the Hong Kong SAR and welcomed her visit to MEP. He briefly introduced the priority areas of environmental protection of the mainland during the “12th Five-Year Plan” period, especially the measures taken to prevent and control the air pollution and strengthen nuclear safety supervision.

Li Ganjie pointed out that MEP attaches great importance to the cooperation and exchanges with Hong Kong in the field of environmental protection and takes practical measures to coordinate Guangdong Province to help the Government of Hong Kong SAR address their real concerns. MEP and Hong Kong EPB have kept good cooperation over the past few years. The Secretary for the Environment of Hong Kong visited MEP many times. Environmental cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong has been continuously expanding and effective cooperative mechanisms have been well established in areas like prevention and control of air pollution and management of

solid waste. A series of substantial cooperation activities have been carried out with remarkable achievements. He hoped that the mainland and Hong Kong would work together to further deepen their environmental cooperation.

Cristine Loh expressed her thanks to Vice Minister Li Ganjie for the meeting. She briefly introduced the policy measures of Hong Kong in areas like the improvement of air quality, adjustment of energy mix, ship pollution control and enhancement of policy studies that jointly enforced in Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macau. She expressed her thanks for the long-term support of MEP to Hong Kong's environmental protection. The Government of Hong Kong SAR is willing to explore effective measures to control port air pollution and share successful experience with the mainland. (Source: China Environment News)

■ **MEP: we will take actions as soon as possible to improve the air pollution**

The News Center of the First Plenary Session of the 12th National People's Congress held a news conference on March 15, 2013. When answering questions about air pollution caused by haze, MEP Vice Minister Wu Xiaoqing said the frequently happened haze this year has led to very serious air pollution in the central and eastern part of our country and caused big adverse impacts on production, transportation and public health, particularly in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Yangtze River delta and Pearl River delta area where the haze happened with the highest frequency and caused the most serious pollution and where, although covering only about 8% of land area of our country, consumes 42% of coal and 52% of petrol & diesel and produce 55% of total iron & steel and 40% cement of our country, releases SO₂, NO_x and smoke that accounts for 30% of the country total and emissions per km² is over five times of that of other regions. The discharge of large amounts of

these pollutants aggravated both PM_{2.5} emission and haze pollution. Monitoring showed that there were over 100 haze days in these areas each year, some cities even exceeded 200 days.

He said that we shall take actions as soon as possible to prevent and control the air pollution and spare no efforts to do well in the following areas:

1) Keep on improving the national ambient air quality monitoring network stage II. Last year, 496 monitoring sites in 74 cities across the country were established. This year, more than 440 air quality monitoring sites in 116 cities will be set up. When the stage II was finished by the end of this year, real-time monitoring data will be released and an air quality monitoring network in operation with nearly 950 monitoring sites in 190 cities across the country. In addition, major enterprises will be taken into the national monitoring program and make public the pollutant discharge information within this year. Environmental protection departments will also strengthen supervision according to the law and receive public supervision themselves.

2) Focus on the prevention and control of air pollution in areas with heavy pollution. First, set special emission limit for air pollutants in key regions. Second, control total coal consumption in these major regions. Trial work will be conducted in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Pearl River delta, Yangtze River delta and city clusters in Shandong Province during the "12th Five-Year Plan" period. Third, make more efforts to control vehicle emissions in these regions. Fourth, establish integrated mechanism for joint prevention and control of regional pollution, law enforcement supervision, EIA consultation, monitoring data sharing and early warning and environment emergency response as soon as possible to coordinate the prevention and control of regional air pollution in these regions. Fifth, strengthen supervision and performance assessment on the achievement of emission reduction targets in these regions.

According to the “12th Five-Year Plan”, the annual average concentration of PM₁₀, SO₂, NO₂ and PM_{2.5} will go down by 10%, 10%, 7% and 5% respectively by 2015 in key regions compared with the 2010 level and that of PM_{2.5} in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Pearl River delta and Yangtze River delta will go down by 6% and be included in performance assessment indicators.

3) Strengthen pollution control according to the law. Actively push forward the amendment of *the Law on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution*. We will soon release technical policy on the prevention and control of PM_{2.5} pollution. This year, we will launch key research projects on the prevention and control of air pollution and organize researches across the country to study the strategies and technical system on the control of air pollution that meet our national situation. (Source: www.gov.cn)

■ Ministry of Commerce and MEP jointly release *the Environmental Protection Guidelines for Overseas Investment and Cooperation*

Ministry of Commerce and MEP recently released *the Environmental Protection Guidelines for Overseas Investment and Cooperation* (hereinafter referred to as *the Guidelines*). *The Guidelines* is developed by the two ministries learning experiences and conceptions from the international communities and taking consideration of China’s own conditions.

The Guidelines mainly guide the environmental performance of overseas investment and cooperation activities of the Chinese enterprises in the following three aspects: 1) Chinese enterprises shall establish the concept of environmental protection, fulfill their social responsibility for environmental protection, respect the religious belief and social customs of the host country, ensure legitimate rights and interests of labors and achieve a win-win situation between economic benefits and environmental protection. 2) Chinese enterprises shall comply with the

environmental protection laws and regulations of the host country. It requires all investment and cooperation projects shall obtain environmental permit from local government according to related laws and fulfill their legal obligations in respect to EIA, pollution discharge standard and emergency management for environmental pollution accidents. 3) Chinese enterprises are encouraged to follow international practice, and learn the principles, standards and practice from the international organizations and multilateral financial institutions.

The Guidelines is of great significance for Chinese enterprise to improve their environmental performance in their overseas investment. It is conducive to creating good external environment for the “going out”, and achieving sustainable overseas investment and cooperation. It is also conducive for Chinese enterprises to integrate better and faster into local society and achieve mutual benefits and common development.

Since the implementation of the “going out” strategy, Chinese enterprises have clearly accelerated their pace overseas with remarkable increase in terms of amount, scale and business areas, and made active contributions to the economic and social development of China and the host countries. Up to the end of 2011, Chinese enterprises had invested over 18000 overseas enterprises in 177 countries and regions around the world with the total direct investment of \$424.78 billion and the total assets of the overseas enterprises nearly \$2 trillion.

In the process of overseas investment, most Chinese enterprises attach importance to environmental protection work, seriously carry out laws and regulations of the host country and actively fulfill their social responsibility. However, some enterprises do not have sufficient experience on how to protect the environment of the host countries and the government shall provide necessary guidance. *The Guidelines* is a specific example that relevant governmental departments implement the concept of

“Integrating services in management or administration” to provide service while guiding the overseas activities of the Chinese enterprises and improving their environmental performance. (Source: China Environment News)

■ The State Council releases *the Program on the Prevention and Control of Groundwater Pollution of North China Plain*

In order to strengthen the prevention and control of groundwater pollution of the North China Plain, the State Council approved *the Program on the Prevention and Control of Groundwater Pollution of the North China Plain* (hereinafter referred as *the Program*) jointly developed by MEP, the Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development.

Based on the principle of “prevention first, co-control, classified prevention and control in different regions, and focusing on priorities, and enhancing the monitoring in a step-by-step approach”, *the Program* requires to establish the groundwater quality and pollution source monitoring network, have a clear picture of groundwater pollution, and enhance the prevention and control of groundwater pollution of key pollution sources and key regions in the North China Plain by 2015. It is expected that by 2020, groundwater quality and pollution sources in North China Plain will be monitored in an all-round way, demonstration on groundwater pollution restoration will be conducted in a scientific way, the capacity in supervision and management of groundwater environment will be improved and groundwater pollution risks will be under effective prevention and control.

Based on the characteristics of groundwater system, *the Program* divides North China Plain and the important groundwater replenishment areas into 30 relatively independent units for pollution prevention and control and makes clear the

following major tasks: 1) strengthen the monitoring of groundwater environment and establish groundwater quality monitoring network; 2) ensure the safety of underground drinking water sources, carry out strict environment law enforcement for underground drinking water sources and conduct classified prevention and control of underground drinking water sources that exceeded the standard; 3) strengthen prevention and control of pollution of key pollution sources and major regions, intensify the prevention and control of surface water pollution, make more efforts in the prevention and control of pollution of major pollution sources and pollutant seepage from stockpiles, actively facilitate the comprehensive prevention and control of groundwater pollution in areas suffering pollutions from heavy metals, organic matters, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen and nitrite nitrogen. *The Program* requires further development of laws and regulations on groundwater, improvement of investment and financing mechanism and economic policy, more efforts in research and development of relevant science & technology, raising the awareness of enterprises and local governments in terms of prevention and control of groundwater pollution, strengthening coordination among different departments and ensuring the implementation of each task.

The Program plays the role of guiding the prevention and control of groundwater pollution of the North China Plain. It is of great importance for ensuring sustainable use of groundwater resources and facilitating sustainable economic and social development of the region, which will set an example for the whole country in the prevention and control of groundwater pollution. (Source: China Environment News)

■ ADB says over 75% countries in Asia and Pacific region facing water security threat

In its latest report published on March 13, 2013, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

believes that over 75% countries in Asia and Pacific regions have serious water security problem.

In the report titled *Asian Water Development Outlook 2013*, researchers measured the overall water security level of a country in five perspectives including household water and water for economic activities. Among the 49 countries assessed in Asia and Pacific regions, 37 are facing serious water security threat. Among them, South Asia and some countries in Central Asia and West Asia are facing the tough challenges from the dry-up of rivers. Many island countries in the Pacific Ocean lack safe and sanitary tap water and are subject to impacts of natural disasters.

The report said, East Asian countries invested relatively more funds in disaster prevention and have relatively good water security. Although some Asia and Pacific countries have developed infrastructure and management system to protect the water resources, no one country meets the best standard.

The Report suggests that countries in the region should take various measures to change the situation, including improving the efficiency of public institutions by following corporate practice, investing more in sanitation and safety of water resources, improving water efficiency of food and energy manufacturers, strengthening supervision on groundwater, reforming irrigation facilities and mobilizing more private sectors to invest in clean rivers.

Mr. Bindu N. Lohani, Vice President of ADB and CCICED Council Member said at the “Asian Water Week” launched on March 13, 2013, according to the preliminary estimation, countries in Asian and Pacific Region need to invest \$59 billion on water supply and \$71 billion on drinking water sanitation. ADB will provide financial assistance to water security programs of the countries in the region. (Source: www.xinhuanet.com)

■ China is going to establish unified certification system for low carbon

products

NDRC released the first *Provisional Measures on the Management of Certification of Low Carbon Products* (hereinafter called *the Measures*) in China on March 19, 2013. This demonstrates that China will establish a unified certification system for low carbon products, which requires unified catalogue, standard, certification specification and certificate label.

The Measures require that producers or sellers may entrust a certification agency to conduct certification of low carbon products. Certification agencies shall be set up according to the law, shall work on the review or check of carbon emissions for at least 3 years, can meet the requirements of the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation, Measures on the Management of Certification Agency* and other regulations of relevant developments, and shall not conduct certification of low carbon products without the approval of certification and accreditation administrative department of the State Council. The valid period of certificate of low carbon products is 3 years. Before the expiry date, recertification is required following the procedures for certification of low carbon products.

NDRC said, the catalogue of products for low carbon certification shall be jointly developed, adjusted and released by NDRC and the certification and accreditation administrative department of the State Council. NDRC and the certification and accreditation administrative department of the State Council will establish a Technical Commission on Low Carbon Certification to assist the administrative departments review the key technical issues relevant to the certification. (Source: www.xinhuanet.com)

■ A foreign report indicates significant rise of low carbon competitiveness of China

The Climate Institute---- an Australian think tank on environmental protection

released the *Report on the Global Climate Leadership Review 2013* on March 26, 2013 said, China's competitiveness in the field of global low carbon economy rose significantly.

Cooperated with General Electric Company, the institute employed various data up to 2010 and ranked major countries in terms of "Low carbon competitiveness index". The index of China went up from No.7 last year to No.3 this year, second only to France and Japan. Korea ranks No.4 and Britain No.5.

Mr. John Connor, CEO of the Climate Institute said: "It is obvious that the heart of

clean energy has shifted to Asia, especially China. By means of high-technology export and large amount of public investment in clean energy, China has significantly raised its competitiveness in the field of low carbon economy in the world."

The Report also points out that the "Low carbon competitiveness index" of the United States declined the most distinctively, down from No.8 to No.11 due to decrease of public investment in clean energy, down-sized export of high technology and more reliance on air service with higher carbon emission. (Source: www.xinhuanet.com)

● CCICED Activities

■ CCICED Vice Secretary General Tang Dingding meets with Mr. Manish Bapna, Executive Vice President and Chief Operation Officer of World Resource Institute (WRI)

Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation met with Mr. Manish Bapna, Executive Vice President and Chief Operation Officer of WRI in Beijing on February 26, 2013. They had in-depth discussions about the future cooperation between CCICED and WRI.

Mr. Tang Dingding spoke highly of the influence of WRI as a think tank in the field of global environment and development and hoped to strengthen cooperation and establish strategic partnership between CCICED and WRI. Mr. Manish Bapna said, CCICED is a unique dialogue platform that submits its research based policy recommendations directly to Chinese leaders. CCICED not only appropriately combines science with policy, but also serves as a bridge connecting China with the international communities. WRI is willing to establish long-term cooperation with CCICED.

The two sides are willing to carry out

cooperation on hot issues in the environment and development field, China-US Think Tank Dialogue on Environment and Development, joint organizing or mutually participation of policy studies and related activities, and training programs.

The two sides agreed that WRI will send a senior representative attending CCICED Roundtable Meeting in July of 2013. The President of WRI as a special representative will attend the CCICED 2013 AGM when, on behalf of WRI, sign a strategic cooperation agreement with CCICED at that time.

Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO attended the meeting.

■ The Second CCICED Strategic Salon successfully held in Beijing

The Second CCICED Strategic Salon hosted by CCICED and organized by MEP Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy was held in Beijing on March 9, 2013. The theme of the Salon is "Put People first, reconstruct environmental discourse of China". Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation attended the meeting and gave

a speech. Mr. Ren Yong, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and Vice DG of MEP Department of Human Resources, Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO, Mr. Jia Feng, DG of MEP Center for Environmental Education and Communications; Ms. Zhou Guomei, deputy group head of CCICED Chief Advisor Expert Supporting Group and DDG of China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center attended the Salon. Director Yang Xuejun from MEP Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy chaired the Salon.

Focusing on reconstructing environmental discourse right of China and strengthening CCICED's capacity in establishing policy study projects, the scholars and experts attending the Salon had in-depth discussion on the cause, rules, characteristics, dissemination and influence of international and domestic environment and development discourses from the perspective of reflection, improvement and promotion. In particular, they have discussed the characteristics and interactions among the government discourse, social (public) discourse, NOG discourse and individual discourse.

The participants believed that while China has become the second largest economy in the world, many problems are exposed including the unbalanced development, unreasonable structure, aggravated social contradiction and hard to reach consensus. Under this background, we shall, focusing on important relations between discourse and reality, value and tools, main subject and interests, government and the society, science & technology and culture, policy and action, domestic and outside world, recollect the limits of environmental policies and the economized, technologized and subordinated mainstream environmental discourses, and try to identify possible focuses, difficult and new issues when China reconstructs its environmental discourse power in the future 10~20 years after the 18th National Congress of CPC. This is of great significance.

The experts suggested that the State Council, MEP and CCICED shall attach

importance to the topic of environmental discourse right. In particular, they shall strengthen the study and practice of the role of environment discourse right in shaping and disseminating the values, subjectivity, action, integrity and innovation.

CCICED will sort out main information, viewpoints and suggestions of this Strategic Salon and report them to relevant leaders for reference in decision making.

The experts attending the Strategic Salon included Professor Jin Canrong, Vice President of the School of International Relations, Renmin University; Professor Zhang Shengjun, Vice President of School of Politics and International Relations of Beijing Normal University; Professor Zhang Shiqiu from the College of Environmental Science and Engineering of Peking University; Researcher Zhu Dongli, Vice Director from the Institute of Marxist Theory of Literature and Art of Chinese National Academy of Arts; President of the Cultural Aspect magazine; Secretary General Yang Ping from Sun Yefang Foundation; Professor Hong Dayong, President of Environmental Sociology Institute of Renmin University; Professor Zhang Zhizhou from the School of International Relations of Beijing Foreign Studies University; Director Shang Ying from Political Bureau of Policy Research Center of the CPC Central Committee; and Zhang Jie, CCTV special commentator, lawyer and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Global Finance.

■ Importance shall be attached to the English translation of “生态文明 (Sheng Tai Wen Ming)”

The development of ecological civilization is the latest theoretical achievement of the Central Committee of CPC to guide the economic development with the outlook on scientific development, actively address the complex situation affecting the current and long-term sustainable development and creatively solve the problem of economic development, resources and environment restriction. It is also an important

component of the theoretical system of socialism of Chinese characteristics and overall arrangements of socialism cause with Chinese characteristics. It not only complies with the trend and concept of sustainable development, but also has its own rich and in-depth meanings which have attracted wide attention from the international community.

However, the confusion of the English translation of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” not only affects the exchange with foreign academic circle and governments, but also hinders the accurate delivery of the significance of “ecological civilization” and “development of ecological civilization” both theoretically and practically to the current as well as the future world. Therefore, it is in urgent need to give accurate and unified English translation and standardize it in official documents.

Recently, Mr. Shen Guofang, CCICED Council Member and Chinese Chief Advisor, Academician and former Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering discussed the appropriate English translation of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” with relevant experts of the Compilation and Translation Bureau of CPC Central Committee and recommended to translate it as “Ecological Civilization”.

The official English translation of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” in the English version of the Report of the 17th National Congress of Communist Party of China is “conservation culture”. Literally, “conservation culture” only means a kind of culture conserving the nature, which is far from the rich meaning of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming”. The special elaboration of developing ecological civilization in the Report of the 18th National Conference of CPC published in late 2012 is inspiring. However, the English version of the Report translates “development of Sheng Tai Wen Ming (生态文明建设)” as “Ecological Progress”. Literally, “Ecological Progress” in Chinese means “生态进步 (Sheng Tai Jin Bu, progress made in ecology conservation)” and cannot accurately interpret the meaning of

“the development of Sheng Tai Wen Ming”.

At the CCICED Annual General Meeting in December of 2012, Academician Shen Guofang explained the meaning of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” to key leaders of UNEP, well-known experts and senior officials in the field of environment and development including the current and former environment ministers of some countries as well as leaders of world-known NGOs such as WWF, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and Environmental Defense Fund. They believed that the development of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” is an innovation of Chinese Government. There is no precedent in other countries to pay such high attention to ecological conservation and environmental protection. They believed that it would be too narrow to translate “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” into “Ecological Progress”, and “ecological civilization” is more accurate and relevant.

The English translation of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” shall not only be faithful to its original intention and play its due role in the promotion of international exchange, but also touch upon the issue of international discourse power. At present, China is a big country not only in terms of land, population and economy, but also shall play its leading role in the development of ecological civilization. Delivering our ideas and concept accurately and clearly to the rest of the world is very important to have our voice heard outside China. Therefore, it is recommended that relevant authority shall attach great importance to the English translation of “Sheng Tai Wen Ming” and “the development of Sheng Tai Wen Ming” and standardize them as soon as possible. (CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor/CCICED Secretariat)

■ CCICED Secretariat and WWF Beijing Office hold the first annual meeting in Beijing

The first annual meeting of CCICED Secretariat and WWF Beijing Office was held in Beijing on February 28, 2013. Ms.

Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO and Mr. Peter Beaudoin WWF Chief Representative to China attended the meeting and gave an opening speech. Dr. Li Lin WWF Deputy Chief Representative to China chaired the meeting. A total of 30 people from CCICED Secretariat and WWF attended the meeting.

The two sides introduced their history, institutional functions, work progress and achievements and discussed their potential cooperation areas. They agreed that the two sides shall integrate their resources, employ each other's platform and establish strategic partnership, and carry out cooperation in areas such as the implementation of CCICED policy recommendations, expansion of CCICED influence, China-Africa sustainable development, policy research, ecological conservation, water resource management, low carbon economy and South-South cooperation through approaches including joint policy study, policy demonstration, personnel exchange and sharing of information.

■ CCICED Assistant Secretary General Fang Li meets with Deputy Director General of UNEP Africa Bureau

Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistance Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO met with Mr. Desta Mebratu, DDGI of Africa Bureau of UNEP, Mr. Zhang Shigang, UNEP Representative in China and Mr. Liu Jian, Director of UN International Ecosystem Management Partnership in the

afternoon of March 27, 2013. The two sides exchanged their views on cooperation areas, mode and specific plans between CCICED and UNEP on sustainable development of China and Africa.

Ms. Fang Li reviewed the good cooperation between CCICED and UNEP which is one of the most important partners of CCICED and expressed thanks for their active participation in and support for CCICED activities over the past years. She also expressed the wishes to build contacts with African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) with the assistance of UNEP, conduct long-term cooperation within the framework of Africa Regional Flagship Programmes (RFPs) and jointly promote the cause of sustainable development of China and Africa. She proposed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in relevant areas.

Mr. Desta Mebratu introduced the background and work plan of AMCEN and RFPs and put forward specific proposals on cooperation with CCICED. Mr. Zhang Shigang further reiterated the areas and activities where the two sides might cooperate in China-Africa cooperation. Mr. Liu Jian and Mr. Li Yonghong from CCICED Secretariat gave their respectively suggestions and positive attitude for relevant cooperation.

The two sides identified the contacts and person in charge. They agreed to continuously strengthen communications and start relevant work as soon as possible.

● CCICED Policy Studies

■ The Inception Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Urban Green Commuting Held in Beijing

The inception meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Urban Green Commuting was held in Beijing during

March 7-8, 2013. Mr. Xu Qinghua, CCICED Deputy Secretary General and Chief Engineer on Nuclear Safety of MEP and Mr. Shen Guofang, CCICED Chinese Chief Advisor and Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering attended the meeting and gave a speech. Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and

DDG of MEP FECO chaired the meeting. More than 60 people including Mr. Roberto Cecutti, the First Secretary of EU Delegation to China; representatives of CCICED international partners including the Embassy of Norway, Sweden and Netherlands to China, UNEP and WWF, Chinese and international experts of the study attended the meeting.

This Project is one of the CCICED Special Policy Studies focusing on the theme of CCICED Annual General Meeting 2013 which is “Environment and Society for Green Development”. The overall objective of the project is to develop a safe, green, efficient, and convenient multi-modal urban transportation system in China by encouraging public participation in shifting towards cleaner transport modes and avoiding unnecessary trips or travel by private motor vehicles. The EU-funded Policy Dialogue Support Facility (phase II) is a co-funder and organizer of the project together with CCICED. The project invites Mr. Mark Major, DG MOVE Urban Mobility expert official, European Commission as the international Co-chair, and Mr. Zhou Wei, President of Research Institute of Highway of Ministry of Transport and CCICED Council Member as the Chinese Co-chair.

At the inception meeting, the Participants listened to a introduction of the project, EU Mobility Planning & Policy, China’s policy and action on energy saving and emission reduction for urban transportation, urban traffic air quality management in China, experience of Zhejiang Province in handling urban traffic jams, the role of government in facilitating green travel, Beijing policy on green travel, China’s policy on subsidy for urban public transportation, the experience of European cities in control urban traffic and improvement of air quality, and the assessment of urban green travel in China. Under the leadership of the two Co-chairs, the meeting discussed the overall implementation program, task allocation to both Chinese and international experts and overall schedule of the study. Members of the study team reached agreement on the

final work outlines and specific implementation program.

According to the work plan, the Chinese and international experts of the research team will carry out site visits to Shenzhen and Shanghai and have meetings there on April 15-19. The Study Team will submit first draft report by the end of May, Executive Summary in August, the Final Report in early September and will report its findings at CCICED 2013 AGM in mid-November.

■ The inception meeting of the Special Policy Study on Promoting Social Media and Public Participation in China’s Green Development held in Beijing

The Inception & First Work Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Social Media and Public Participation in China’s Green Development was held in Beijing on March 20-21. Mr. Xu Qinghua, CCICED Vice Secretary General and MEP Chief Engineer on Nuclear Safety, Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation, Mr. Hanson, CCICED International Chief Advisor, representatives of relevant departments and bureaus of MEP, CCICED donors and partners, experts and scholars of relevant research institutes as well as media in Beijing attended the meeting.

The meeting listened to reports from Chinese and international experts of the research team on analysis and guidance of public opinions, participatory communications and new media, public participation in and media strategy for environment issues, emergency events and environment social risks. The meeting discussed the outlines of the project, developed detailed work program and identified task division of each sub-subject. According to plan, the research team will hold the second joint work meeting in Chongqing in May.

Approved by CCICED 2012 Bureau

Meeting, this study project aims at studying China's current situation, existing problems and challenges of public participation in environmental protection issues, analyzing how the environmental protection departments guide the public opinion and make media publicity strategy, learning relevant experiences and lessons from foreign governments and making policy recommendations to strengthen public participation in and guide public opinion of environmental protection issues during the green development period of China. The Study Project invited Mr. Jia Feng, DG of MEP Center for Environmental Education & Communications as the Chinese Co-chair, Ms. Isabel Hilton, Chief Editor of www.chinasialogue.net as the International Co-chair. The project will report its findings at CCICED 2013 AGM scheduled in the mid of November this year.

■ The Inception Meeting of CCICED Policy Pilot Project — Shanghai Green Supply Chain held in Shanghai

The Inception meeting of the Policy Demonstration Project of CCICED Phase V — CCICED Shanghai Policy Pilot Project on Green Supply Chain was held in Shanghai on March 1, 2013. Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation and Fang Fang, DDG of Shanghai Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB) addressed the meeting. More than 20 people from CCICED Secretariat, MEP China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center, Shanghai EPB, Shanghai Academy of Environmental Sciences, Environmental Defense Fund, Bailian Group, Shanghai General Motors and IKEA as the trial enterprises attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Director Li Yonghong of CCICED Secretariat.

The meeting listened to the introduction of the main achievements of CCICED Green Supply Chain project by Ms. Zhou Guomei, DDG of MEP China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center and deputy head of

CCICED Chief Advisor Expert Supporting Group. Shanghai EPB as the lead organization of the pilot project introduced the implementation program. The technical supporting unit, Shanghai Zesheng Environmental Technology Limited Company, introduced the pilot enterprises. Experts and representatives of the pilot enterprises had in-depth discussion on the program and relevant activities of enterprises in green supply chain.

The meeting believed that it is of practical significance for the buildup of ecological civilization and beautiful China to mobilize big enterprises and corporations to push their upstream and downstream enterprises to facilitate green and clean product supply and management.

CCICED will provide general guidance for the pilot project; Shanghai EPB and Environmental Defense Fund will be the lead organizations; Bailian Group, Shanghai General Motors and IKEA will be the pilot enterprises; Shanghai Academy of Environmental Sciences and Shanghai Zesheng Environmental Technology Limited Company will be the technical support organizations. The pilot project will report its findings at CCICED 2013 AGM in November.

■ The Inception Meeting of CCICED Policy Pilot Project — Case Study on Green Supply Chain in Tianjin held

The Inception Meeting of CCICED Policy Pilot Project — Case Study on Green Supply Chain in Tianjin was held in Tianjin on March 21, 2013. Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation and Cui Jindu, Executive Vice Mayor of Tianjin attended the meeting and gave a summary speech respectively. Over 40 people from CCICED Secretariat, MEP China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center, China Environmental United Certification Center, China Office of Environmental Defense Fund, Tianjin Development and Reform Commission,

Tianjin Finance Bureau, Tianjin Construction and Transport Commission, Tianjin Environmental Protection Bureau, Tianjin State Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, Tianjin Quality Supervision and Inspection Bureau as well as representatives of the enterprises taking part in the pilot activity including Bohai Steel Group Co., Ltd., Tianjin Housing Group and Tianjin Innovative Finance Investment Co., Ltd. attended the meeting. Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO chaired the meeting.

The meeting listened to the introduction of Ms. Zhou Guomei, deputy head of CCICED Chief Advisor Supporting Expert Group and DDG of China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center about the main findings of CCICED Policy Study Project on Green Supply Chain. As the head organization of the pilot project, Tianjin Development and Reform Commission introduced the implementation program. Tianjin Financial Bureau, Bohai Steel Group Co., Ltd., Tianjin Housing Group and Tianjin Innovative Finance Investment Co., Ltd. introduced themselves and their preparation for the pilot project. The meeting required that Tianjin shall work in the following three areas: 1) Deepen government green procurement, explore a set of mature, well-developed and workable standards and systems, enforce the standards and systems in Tianjin, guide enterprises and the society to develop green consumption mode through pilots and lay a solid foundation for the extension of green procurement system in the whole country. 2) Facilitate the development of Tianjin International Trading Center for Green Products. Taking full advantage of the platform and resources of APEC, Tianjin Municipality will establish an international trading platform for green products through the practice of green supply chain management and facilitate the establishment of green product trading center with international influence. 3) Strengthen the exchange between the pilot cities. As two central municipalities respectively in the northern and southern part of China, Tianjin and Shanghai have

different development conditions and characteristics. The pilot in the two cities shall learn from each other.

Tianjin Municipal Government attaches great importance to the Pilot Project. They have established a taskforce led by Mr. Cui Jindu, the executive Vice Mayor and participated by the leaders of relevant departments of Tianjin government including the finance bureau, construction and transport commission, EPB, Tianjin State Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission and quality supervision bureau as members. The implementation work of the project will be led by Tianjin Development and Reform Commission. A Project Office will be established in System Reform Institute of Tianjin Development and Reform Commission to organize the pilot activities. This pilot project will last for 3 years and report its preliminary findings to CCICED 2013 AGM held in November this year.

■ The Inception & First Work Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on CSR in Green Development held in Beijing

The Inception & First Work Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Green Development was held in Beijing on March 22, 2013. Mr. Tang Dingding, CCICED Vice Secretary General and DG of MEP Department of International Cooperation and CCICED International Chief Advisor Mr. Hanson addressed the meeting. Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO chaired the meeting. Representatives from the Department of Science, Technology and Standards and Department of Environmental Impact Assessment of MEP, representatives of IKEA Trade, General Motors, China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group as well as the CCICED donors and partners attended the meeting.

At the meeting, representatives of enterprises introduced their practice and

experience on fulfilling their CSR in their daily operations and expressed their demands and expectations from this study. The Chinese and international experts of the study team presented special report on topics such as CSR and green development, case study on overseas investment of China, and current status and trend of foreign practice on CSR. The meeting discussed in detail of the research outline, developed specific work plan and identified work division of each study subjects. According to the plan, the research team will hold the second joint work meeting in May of 2013.

The project invited Ms. Hao Fanghua, Vice President of Beijing Normal University to serve as the Chinese Co-chair and Mr. Bill Valentino, Vice Director of Social Responsibility Institute, School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University as the International Co-chair. This project will systematically examine the current status of CSR of various enterprises in China, introduce relevant experience from foreign governments and enterprises, and put forward strategy and policy recommendations on building CSR. The project will report its findings at CCICED 2013 AGM to be held in November this year.

