



● Hot Topics

■ President Xi Jinping pledges not to sacrifice environment

President Xi Jinping on May 24th pledged that China will not sacrifice the environment for temporary economic growth, calling for all-round efforts to conserve resources and curb pollution.

China will have to carefully balance economic development and environmental protection, Xi said, at a study session on promoting ecological progress with members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee.

"We have to understand that to protect the environment is to preserve our productivity and to improve the environment is to develop our productivity. Such concepts should be deeply rooted," Xi said.

The country will consciously promote a green, sustainable and low-carbon development pattern, he said.

"We should be fully aware of the urgency and difficulty of protecting the environment and reducing pollution as well as the significance and necessity of improving the environment," he said. "We should take the responsibility for the sake of our people and our children."

The country is committed to this cause, he added.

During Friday's session, Xi vowed to set and strictly observe an ecological "red line" amid the country's rapid urbanization to protect the environment.

China should accelerate the

implementation of a functional zoning strategy, he said.

The government should set and strictly observe an ecological "red line" which requires all regions to optimize, prioritize, restrict or prohibit their industrial development according to their defined nature, he said.

The concept of the ecological "red line" should be firmly established, Xi said, adding that more space should be provided for nature to restore itself.

"On issues of ecological and environmental protection, people should not cross the line or they will get punished," he said.

The functional zoning strategy should be carried out to advance urbanization, agricultural development and ecological security in a scientific and balanced way, he added.

According to Xi, conserving resources is the basic policy for protecting the ecological environment.

Efforts should be made to use resources more economically and promote ways to dramatically cut the consumption of energy, water and land, he said.

In addition, Xi called for comprehensive efforts to prevent and curb pollution, urging focus on areas surrounding rivers and lakes as well as major air-polluting industries.

"A sound eco-environment is the basic foundation for the sustainable development of humans and society...our environmental protection and rehabilitation efforts should

focus on solving obvious issues that harm people's health," Xi said.

Stressing that only "the strictest system and most tightknit law enforcement" can provide a reliable guarantee for China's ecological progress, Xi urged for a responsibility-pursuing mechanism targeting those behind irresponsible decision-making that leads to severe environmental consequences.

According to Xi, an evaluation system should be set up to incorporate the waste of resources, environmental damage, ecological benefits and other aspects reflecting ecological conditions for the overall development of the economy and society.

Xi called on people to cultivate a lifestyle and production pattern incorporating resource conservation and environmental protection.

China must be determined to curb environmental pollution, build a sound ecosystem, and strive to usher in a new era of socialist ecological progress, he said. (Source: www.gov.cn)

■ Zhang Gaoli requires addressing excess capacity and strengthening environmental protection when he makes investigation in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli made investigation in Inner Mongolia during May 13-14 to have a better understanding of economic operation, industrial restructuring and environmental protection.

Zhang Gaoli stresses that we should, taking addressing excess capacity as a hold, accelerate upgrading industrial structure and enhancing the vitality of economic development. We should strengthen the control of capacity increment banning any approval of new project in industries with excess capacity such as iron & steel, cement, electrolytic aluminum, plate glass and ships, strictly stopping any illegal on-going construction project, and properly handling the violations according to the principle of

"he who violates should be responsible". We should adjust and optimize the existing over capacity, sizing up the situation, developing targeted program, actively addressing the problem step by step based on the principle of "respecting the law, dispensing policy, implementing multitasks, addressing both the symptoms and root causes" and the requirements of "digestion, shift, integration and phase-out". Meanwhile, we should vigorously develop competitive industries with hi-tech, high added-value and strong driving force, and facilitate green development, cyclic development, low carbon development and sustainable development.

Zhang Gaoli pointed out that we should insist on "people first" policy. To carry out the "People first" policy, we should in the first place care people's health. To ensure people's health, we must protect our environment, resources and ecology. We should attach great importance to prominent pollution problems with strong public reactions such as haze. With greater determination, we should research carefully, take comprehensive measures, focus on controlling air pollution of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and their surroundings, promote economic restructuring and optimization, develop science & technology and encourage innovation, conduct conservation of resources and protection of the environment, gradually address the environmental problems that people concerns, bring benefits to our posterity and make our contributions to the development of a Xiaokang society in comprehensive way and achievement of the Chinese Dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. (Source: www.gov.cn)

■ Zhou Shengxian meets with Mr. Clini, CCICED Member and former Environment Minister of Italy

Mr. Zhou Shengxian, CCICED Chinese Executive Vice Chairman and MEP Minister met with Mr. Corrado Clini, CCICED Member and former Environment Minister

of Italy in Beijing on May 20, 2013.

Zhou Shengxian gave a brief introduction to Mr. Clini about the major policies and achievements of our country in environmental protection as well as the guidelines of “greatly facilitating the development of ecological civilization” and the goal of “building Beautiful China” identified by the 18th National Congress of Communist Party of China.

Zhou Shengxian and Mr. Clini exchanged their views on the implementation of the *MOU between China and Italy on Environmental Cooperation and China-Italy Action Plan for Green Economy* signed in 2012 and made clear the specific activities in areas such as establishment of cooperation platform, promotion of achievements of China-Italy environmental cooperation and development of green economy.

Zhou Shengxian said, the Chinese Government attached great importance to the development of environmental cooperation between China and Italy, hoping that with previous strong support of Mr. Clini, China-Italy environmental cooperation will obtain greater achievements and make greater contributions to the sustainable development of China and Italy and even the whole world. (Source: China Environment News)

■ Zhou Shengxian meets with Sweden's Minister for Environment

Zhou Shengxian, CCICED Chinese Executive Vice Chairman and MEP Minister, met with a delegation led by Ms. Lena Ek, Sweden's Minister for the Environment on May 27th in Beijing.

Zhou Shengxian firstly welcomed the delegation on behalf of the MEP, then briefed major policies and achievements in environmental field in China, explained the new concepts of ecological progress and building beautiful China formulated in the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and introduced related arrangements.

Ms. Ek expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and highly appreciated the achievements China made in environmental protection.

Both sides reviewed the cooperative history in environmental protection between China and Sweden, and exchanged views on such topics as further cooperation, chemical management, and especially the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the cooperation between Sweden and the CCICED. Both sides agreed that the cooperation between China and Sweden in environment protection is pragmatic, positive and effective, and expressed their wills for more exchanges and cooperation in related fields to benefit both sides and make greater contribution to global sustainable development.

After the meeting, Mr. Zhou Shengxian and Ms. Ek witnessed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for Long-term Strategic Cooperation by the CCICED and the Stockholm Environment Institute. Swedish ambassador to China attended the meeting. (Source: China Environment News)

■ MEP Intensifies Effort in Drafting Plans for Pollution Prevention and Control

An important speech delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping during the sixth group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee once again signaled the strong will and determination of the government to promote ecological progress and environmental protection. Following the speech, the Ministry of Environmental Protection speeded up related initiatives, including formulating plans for air and water pollution prevention and control.

On May 28th, MEP Minister Zhou Shengxian presided over a meeting to convey the important speech of General Secretary Xi Jinping. He stressed that, environmental workers need to have a clear understanding of the urgency and difficulty in environmental protection and pollution

control, and to be fully aware of the significance and necessity of promoting ecological progress, so as to do a great job in pollution control and ecological improvement.

Zhou outlined current key tasks of MEP. The first, speeding up the preparation for drafting the *Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Air Pollution* and team up with related departments to complete the task; the second, administering the draft of a water pollution prevention and treatment plan and a comprehensive treatment plan for rural environment; the third, forcefully addressing pressing environmental issues affecting public health, especially, giving priority to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) pollution, drinking water pollution, soil pollution, heavy metal pollution and chemical pollution; the fourth, assisting the NPC in amending the Environmental Protection Law and pushing forward the revision of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution and other environmental laws and regulations; finally, strengthening environmental management and supervision, enhancing routine supervision and law enforcement inspection, and seriously dealing with environmental and ecological incidents that arouse strong public complaint. (Source: www.Xinhuanet.com)

■ A Symposium Held for NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members to Discuss the Legislation on Soil Environment Protection — — Li Ganjie Chairs the Symposium and gives a speech

A symposium was held in Beijing by MEP on April 27th for NPC deputies and CPPCC members to discuss the legislation on soil environment protection. MEP Vice Minister Li Ganjie chaired the symposium and delivered a speech.

Li pointed out that the state of the soil environment affects not only the health of current generation but also that of future ones. Sound legislation on soil environment

protection serves as a fundamental guarantee for the success of all initiatives in protecting soil environment and in comprehensively treating of soil pollution. To speed up the legislative process is to bring the soil protection decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council into concrete actions, to meet essential requirements of curbing soil pollution, and to lay a foundation for clarifying the responsibilities of government, enterprises, general public and other relevant parties.

Li emphasized that, in the legislative process, we must take China's specific national conditions into full consideration and adhere to the guiding principle of "protection first, combining prevention with treatment, managing and controlling risks, ensuring safety". We must have a clear understanding of the nature and strategic position of the legislation, so as to effectively protect soil environment, prevent, treat and reduce soil pollution, ensure a safe soil environment, and thus guarantee the quality of agricultural products, build a good living environment, and ensure sustainable use of soil resources. We must take full consideration of the pertinence, practicability and effectiveness in the legislative process, and effectively solve current pressing problems by formulating and enacting the law. We shall make full use of our current research achievements, learn from advanced foreign experiences, and on that basic, make our own creative explorations to establish a stringent system of soil protection.

At present, positive progress has been made in the legislative process. A leader team and a working group, led by MEP and joined by government departments including National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Ministry of Science and Technology, National Health and Family Planning Commission (the former Ministry of Health), have been

organized for the drafting of the law. Also, a panel of experts on environmental legislation and soil environment has been set up. With the joint efforts, a preliminary draft of The Soil Environment Protection Law has been formulated. (Source: China Environmental News)

■ Li Ganjie Calls for a New Path to International Environmental Cooperation at the 2013 National Work Meeting on International Environmental Cooperation

The 2013 National Work Meeting on International Environmental Cooperation was held on May 21. MEP Vice Minister Li Ganjie attended the meeting and made remarks.

Li reviewed the progress and achievements China made in carrying out international environmental cooperation in recent years, analyzed current situation and existing problems and made arrangement for primary tasks in international environmental cooperation in the last three years of the 12th Five-Year Plan period as well as the time beyond.

Li approved the progress and achievements China made in carrying out international environmental cooperation. He noted that international environmental cooperation should be carried out to serve the overall interests of political and foreign affairs, and be integrated into the general framework of domestic environmental protection to fulfill primary tasks in environmental field. Since the 11th Five-Year Plan period, international environmental cooperation has been attached growing strategic importance, with related institutions and facilities effectively established and remarkable progress made in various aspects.

Li continued that during recent three decades' of fast development, as a developing country, China experienced rapid emergence of environmental problems which once rose in developed countries over a span of one to two hundred years. These problems are

concentrated and compound, and featured with structural characteristics. On the other hand, as green economy, low carbon development and circular economy have become the trend of the world, the way a country engages in green development shows their comprehensive competence and determines whether the country can take a strategic lead over others. China's environmental work faces pressure and challenges both home and abroad. We must have a clear understanding of the huge influence environmental issues may have both domestically and internationally, take full consideration of the vital interest of both China and the international community, recognize the close connection between China's environmental work and its international image, shoulder China's responsibility as a big country, and take up both challenges and opportunities.

Li stressed that under new situation, environmental workers should take account of both international and domestic situations when carry out international cooperation, formulate a international cooperation strategy that is conducive to ecological progress, attach more importance to top-down design while actively promoting innovations and good practice. To do so, firstly, environmental workers must reach consensus and deepen understanding on important issues, so as to rigorously adhere to the general guidelines on international environmental cooperation. Secondly, environmental workers should press ahead with joint effort to achieve the goal of international environmental cooperation for the 12th Five-Year Plan period. Third, they must focus on key tasks and take innovative initiatives to explore a new path to international environmental cooperation. (Source: China Environment News)

■ Li Ganjie Takes Part in International Day for Biodiversity Commemorative Activities

Mr. Li Ganjie, CCICED Secretary General, Secretary General of China National Committee on Biodiversity

Conservation (CNCBC) and Vice Minister of Ministry of Environmental Protection took part in the “May 22 International Day for Biodiversity” commemorative activities on May 23, 2013.

Li Ganjie pointed out that up to the end of 2012, China has established 2669 nature reserves, accounting for 14.9% of national land, exceeding the world average of 12%. The biodiversity in-situ conservation network with nature reserves as the principal part has taken shape.

Li Ganjie stressed that from global perspective, there is no fundamental change of overall decline of biodiversity and the situation is not optimistic. The implementation of 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategic Plan is still the common task of all countries in the world. Conservation of biodiversity is our common responsibility and obligations. The conservation of biodiversity depends on the coordination of all members of CNCBC; close cooperation of all provinces and autonomous regions; exchanges and cooperation of all countries, international organizations and international institutions; strong publicity of media as well as active participation of all stakeholders and the public.(Source: China Environment News)

■ Xu Qinghua attends the launching ceremony of the 2013 Trans-Century Cross-China Environmental Protection Tour

Mr. Xu Qinghua, CCICED Deputy Secretary General, chief engineer on Nuclear Safety of the Ministry of Environment Protection attended the launching ceremony of the 2013 Trans-Century Cross-China Environmental Protection Tour on May 17th. In his speech on behalf of the organizing committee member departments, he spoke highly of the achievement and increasing positive influence of the campaign since its launch in 1993, which, he said, has created successful brand image among public in promoting environmental protection. It set a good example of comprehensive involvement in environmental protection by combining

NPC supervision with public participation, he said, and played an active role in promoting the resolution of important issues in environmental and resource fields and facilitated the introduction of related policies. It helped us to focus our efforts on those issues that affect the vital interest of or of great concern to the public, he pointed out. He hopes this year’s campaign will vigorously boost the public awareness of ecological progress, raise public attention to key tasks of environment protection, and help to forge a favorable climate of public opinion for building a beautiful china. (Source: China Environment News)

■ The Plan for Protection of Lakes’ Ecology for Good Water Quality approved in principle

MEP held an executive meeting that reviewed and adopted in principle the Plan for Protection of Lakes’ Ecology for Good Water Quality (2011-2020) (hereinafter called the Plan) on May 10, 2013. This Plan will be submitted to the State Council for review and approval after further amendment. The meeting also approved the Limits and Measuring Methods for Emissions from Light-Duty Vehicles (V). This principle will be jointly released by MEP and General Administration of Quality Supervision , Inspection and Quarantine after further amendment.

The Plan gives an overview of the lakes across the country, analyzes the situation of lakes’ ecological protection for good water quality, comes up with the guidelines, principle, scale and time limits, objectives and indicator system and region-specific protection strategy of protection of lakes’ ecology for good water quality; defines the main tasks for investigation and assessment of lakes’ ecological security, adjustment of industrial structure and layout, reinforcing pollution prevention and control, protection and conservation of lakes’ ecology , appropriate utilization of water and soil resources of lake basins and capacity building for supervising lakes’ environment and lists relevant supporting measures.

The meeting also announces the performances of each individual province, autonomous region and municipality as well as 8 central enterprises in terms of emission reduction of major pollutants last year. In last year, total COD discharge across the country was 24.237 million t, down by 3.05%; total ammonia nitrogen discharge was 2.536 million t, down by 2.62%; total SO₂ emission was 21.176 million t, down by 4.52%; total NO_x emission was 23.378 million t, down by 2.77% compared with that of last year. The reduction of the above four major pollutants met the annual target. Particularly, there is a turning point of reduction of NO_x emissions in 2012 against the background of 5.73% annual increase in 2011. (Source: www.xinhuanet.com)

■ Shanghai releases its Blue Paper — Report on Resources, Environment and Development 2013

Recently, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences released the Blue Paper — “Report on Resources, Environment and Development of Shanghai in 2013”. With resource and development risks and development transition as the main line, five potential risks are discussed and evaluated, including scarcity of clean water, soil pollution, mixed atmospheric pollution, dependence on exterior energy and fossil energy, rising frequency of emergency incidence in the process of transitional development of Shanghai. This report not only puts forward solutions to reduce risks but also provides scientific basis for promoting city transition and harmony between man and nature.

According to the Blue Paper, in order to minimize the above five potential resources and environmental risks, Shanghai should reduce sources of risks of environment & resource by transforming industrial development, lower the probability of environmental risks by enterprises transition and raise the efficiency of environmental risks management by management transition. (Source: www.cenews.com.cn)

■ European Commissioner for the Environment Rebutting the Notion that Green Model Damaging Economic Growth

In a speech at the Hay Festival on May 27th, Mr. Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for the Environment, pointed out that a transition to a Green Growth model is not only necessary for global sustainable development, but actually conducive for the EU to boost its economy and provide more jobs. He rebutted the notion that many economic problems were caused by environmental laws and that if only the so-called ‘Green Tape’ was removed our economies could recover and create jobs and growth. The EU imported most of its material resources, he said, and on average, the EU used 16 tons of raw materials per person per year, threw away 6 tons of that, and half of the waste, 3 tons per person every year, is buried in the ground as landfill. On top of that, he continued, real prices for resources increased by more than 300% between 1998 and 2011, an enormous increase in the cost of economic growth. Planning the transition to a sustainable economy was the only sustainable way forward, he said.

Mr. Janez Potočnik stressed that, the European eco-industry alone had created 1.2 million new jobs since 2000, employing today around 3.4 million people, and evidence pointed to a projection of 20 million new green jobs. In addition, with the global market for clean technologies forecast to double by 2020, as one of the world’s leaders in this field, he said, the EU can build on its current strengths to benefit from the Green trend and boost its economy significantly.

Mr. Janez Potočnik continued that, it was the only way to avoid going from a financial to an “environmental credit crunch”. “This was not just a ‘green growth’ agenda,” he said, “it is a growth agenda that happens to be green.” (Source: Xinhua Net)

■ CCICED Held High-level Seminar on Green Supply Chain Management

The High-level Seminar on Green Supply Chain Management was held on May 30th, in Pudong, Shanghai by the CCICED. Mr. Xu Qinghua, CCICED Deputy Secretary General, Chief Engineer on Nuclear Safety of the Ministry of Environment Protection, and Ms. Lena Ek, Sweden's Minister for the Environment, attended the seminar and delivered speeches. About 80 people attended the seminar, including representatives from Swedish Embassy to China, Shanghai Environmental Protection Bureau and other related governmental agencies, enterprises, CCICED partners and news agencies, as well as Chinese and foreign scholars.

Under the theme of “The Value of Actions: Developing a Management System for Green Supply Chain”, the findings of the CCICED’s Special Policy Study on Green Supply Chain and valuable experience in improving green supply chain management in Shanghai were shared at the seminar. Good practices in developing green supply chain were also discussed, especially those in Swedish furniture group IKEA and in Shanghai Century Lianhua Supermarket Development Co., Ltd. of Bailian Group.

In his speech, Mr. Xu Qinghua pointed out that, as the biggest developing country in the world, China has made remarkable achievements in economic and social development in the past several decades, but the pressure of environmental pollution and ecological degradation is enormous. As an important instrument adopted worldwide to support green economy and, especially, sustainable production and consumption, green supply chain management should be promoted in pilot programs in key industries and sectors, he said, and encourage multinational enterprises and industries’ leading players to play demonstrative role in their respective regions and industries. By establishing environmental standards and

assessment criteria in different levels and for different grades of products, downstream enterprises would be compelled to improve their technology and apply higher environmental standards to their products, so as to achieve the goal of reducing adverse impact on environment, he said.

Ms. Ek appreciated the long time close cooperation between China and Sweden. As one of the major donors and partners of the CCICED, she said, Sweden would like to carry out more extensive cooperation with China, and jointly contribute to China’s transition to green development and its ecological progress. At the same time, Swedish enterprises operating in China would be encouraged to play a leading role in promoting green economy and low-carbon development, she said.

Some conclusions were arrived at the seminar. The first, green supply chain management is an important instrument to help enterprises increase their environmental management capacity and pilot programs on green supply chain management should be carried out more widely. In the process, lessons and experience can be drawn to formulate industry standards and codes of conduct, so as to encourage good practice of downstream enterprises and regulate their environmental actions. The second, China should make explorations and innovations in formulating environmental policies to accelerate ecological progress. Since the environmental issues confronting China are concentrated and compound, and featured with structural characteristics, China has to make policy innovations continually, improve environment management capacity, so as to guide enterprises as well as the whole society onto the path of environmentally friendly development and low resource consumption. The third, more international exchanges and dialogs should be carried out, since environmental issues have both regional characteristics and common attributes. Valuable concepts, lessons and experience

developed by advanced countries during past one hundred years, can be very useful for China to vigorously face up its own

environmental challenges in its development process.

● CCICED Policy Studies

■ Workshop on Chinese Environmental NGOs and Public Participation & the Second Work Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Social Media and Public Participation in China's Green Development held in Beijing

CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Social Media and Public Participation in China's Green Development held a Workshop on Chinese Environmental NGOs and Public Participation & the Second Work Meeting of the Special Policy Study Project was held in Beijing on May 9-10. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Jia Feng, Chinese Co-chair of the Special Policy Study and Director General of MEP Center for Environmental Education and Communications and Ms. Isabel Hilton, International Co-chair of the Special Policy Study and Chief Editor of Chinadialogue. Ms. Fang Li, CCICED Assistant Secretary General and DDG of MEP FECO addressed the meeting. Over 50 people attended the meeting including representatives from Global Village of Beijing, Public Environmental Research Center, Chongqing Association for Green Volunteers, Friends of Nature, the Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, Green Beagle Environment Institute, Peking University Environmental Organization, Environmental Protection Bureau of Zhejiang Province, Southern Weekend and the Beijing News, and Chinese and international experts of the Special Policy Study and staff of CCICED Secretariat.

On the Workshop, representatives of the environmental NGOs made special presentations, international experts introduced practices of international NGOs on environment public participation, and participants exchanged viewpoints systematically on practices of domestic

NGOs on public communication and participation in environment issues and problems and obstacles encountered, which provided useful ideas and inputs for the research work.

The work meeting mainly discussed the following three topics including "Governmental communication of environmental information in the context of new media", "System development to facilitate public participation in environmental protection" and "Communication and response system for current environmental issues and major environmental events". It identified outline of the study report and framework of the primary policy recommendations.

According to plan, the Third Meeting of the Special Policy Study Project will be held in early September.

■ CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Urban Green Travel Held Seminar

A seminar was held in Beijing by the project team of the CCICED Special Policy Study on Promoting Urban Green Travel during May 16th to 17th. Mr. Zhou Wei, a Council member of the CCICED, Director-general of the Research Institute of Highway under the Ministry of Transport, Chinese Co-chair of the Study, and Dr. Jiang Yulin, Executive Co-chair of the Study, Chief Engineer of Research Institute of Highway, presided the seminar on the 16th and the 17th respectively. Officials and experts from the Beijing Municipal Transportation Administration Bureau, the Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau, the Centre of Beijing Energy Saving and Emission Reduction in Transportation and other related agencies were invited to the seminar. Mr. Lönnroth, former Vice Chairman of the CCICED, Mr. Mark Major,

a senior official of the Directorate-General for Transport of the European Commission, the International Co-chair of the Study, along with representatives from the EU-China Policy Dialogues Facility and the CCICED Secretariat, as well as more than 30 Chinese and foreign experts from the project team of the Study attended the seminar.

Officials and experts from the Beijing Municipal Transportation Administration Bureau, the Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau and the Centre of Beijing Energy Saving and Emission Reduction in Transportation gave presentations on such topics as Beijing's macro policy on transportation management, Beijing's subsidies to public transportation, the state of Beijing's public transport service, vehicle caused air pollution in Beijing, current and future policy tools for vehicle emission control in Beijing and Beijing's transportation related policies on energy saving and emission reduction. Foreign experts introduced sustainable pricing schemes on transport services and funding methods for transportation. The valuable experience of using advanced investment vehicles and financing tools to develop comprehensive urban transport system in German was also shared in the seminar. Participants of the seminar had in-depth discussions on such topics as financial policy recommendations for urban public transportation on the framework of providing basic public service, the preliminary research results of the Green Travel Index, the draft policy recommendations of the Study and the overall framework of the Study Report.

According to the working plan of the Study, the project team will make a study tour to Europe at the end of June to have investigations on such topics as urban public transportation and congestion charges, and a high-level round table conference will be convened at the end of July.

■ **The Second Work Meeting of CCICED Special Policy Study on Corporate Social Responsibility in**

Green Development held in Beijing

The Second Work Meeting of the CCICED Special Policy Study on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Green Development was held in Beijing on March 31st, 2013. Ms. Hao Fanghua, Vice President of Beijing Normal University, Chinese Co-chair of the Study and Mr. Bill Valentino, Vice Director of the China Institute for Social Responsibility at Beijing Normal University's School of Social Development and Public Policy, International Co-chair of the Study presided over the Meeting respectively. More than 20 people attended the Meeting, including Chinese and foreign members of the Study team, an expert panel and representatives from the CCICED Secretariat.

The five sub-topics of the Study and related preliminary findings were introduced at the meeting. They include the current status and evaluation of corporate environmental responsibility in China, the international trend in corporate environmental responsibility and related case study and empirical research, the framework of corporate environmental responsibility in green development, the road map and policy recommendations for promoting corporate environmental responsibility and so on. Through discussion, a basic framework for the final report has been established. A consensus was reached at the Meeting that the interim progress on each sub-topic would serve as a solid foundation for the final report and compiling teams needed to be built to draft executive reports and the final report based on the basic framework for final report and reports on sub-topics.

A time schedule was planned at the Meeting that tentative policy recommendations should be proposed by each sub-topic team by June 5th; the first, second and third levels of the titles should be formulated for every part of the final report and corresponding contents formed by June 10th; coordination meetings would be held for the Study team to discuss policy recommendations and the first draft of the

sub-reports on June 16th and 23rd; and final policy recommendations and all the

sub-reports should be submitted during the first week of July.

