



2011

China Council for International Cooperation on
Environment and Development
ANNUAL REPORT

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2011 Annual Report

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) is a high-level international advisory body composed of national and international senior officials and authoritative scholars and experts, established with the approval of the Chinese Government in 1992. The main tasks of CCICED are exchanging and disseminating successful international experiences in environment and development; studying key environment and development issues in China, presenting foresighted, strategic and proactive policy recommendations to the Chinese Government; and supporting and facilitating the implementation of sustainable development strategies and the development of a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society in China.

The first phase of CCICED (1992-1996) focused primarily on the study of key environment and development issues in China and the exchange and dissemination of international experiences and successful policies. The second phase (1997-2001) conducted policy and project demonstrations on the basis of policy research. The third phase (2002-2006) began more comprehensive research into relevant policies more closely related to the current reality of environment and development in China. The fourth phase (2007-2011) provided the Chinese government with practical policy recommendations, technical support and demonstration experience as well as earlier policy alert in line with the goal of building a comprehensively well-off society by 2020.

With the leadership and support of the Chinese government and the cooperation of relevant foreign governments and international organizations, and in line with its consistent commitment to its purpose and overall goals, CCICED provides recommendations to the Chinese government on key environment and development issues based on in-depth research by senior experts both at home and abroad. It has made unique contributions as an active player in China's sustainable development and has received great attention and full recognition in China and abroad. It has become not only a platform for dialogue, communication and cooperation between China and the international society in environment and development, but also a bridge for the comprehensive global integration of environment and development in China.

2011 Annual Report

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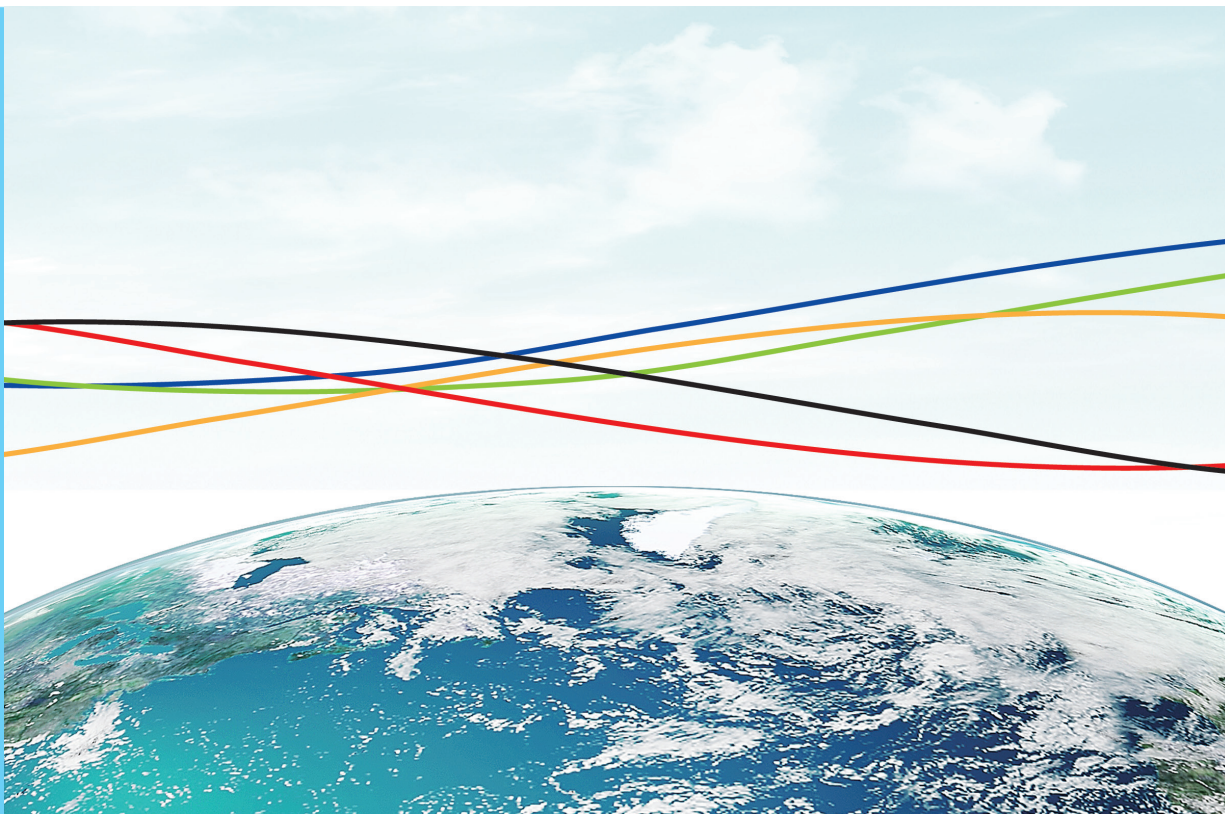
Overview

2011 was the first year of implementing China's 12th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. It was also the year for green transformation of the economic development mode in China. At this new starting point, the Chinese Government clearly indicated that China should reinforce efforts in environmental protection and improve ecological civilization on the basis of taking scientific development as the theme and transformation of the economic development mode as the principal focus, further ecological civilization as an important requirement while giving high priority to the acceleration of the development of a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society. To meet these strategic objectives, China is faced with unprecedented difficulties and challenges.

With close attention paid to both international and domestic environment and development issues, all activities of CCICED in 2011 took economic transformation and green development of China as the focuses of policy studies. Under the strong leadership of the Bureau and with the close support of Chinese and international partners, CCICED has successfully implemented its work plan and has accomplished the expected targets.

CCICED receives ongoing close attention and support from the Government of China. Premier Wen Jiabao attended CCICED activities for the 14th consecutive year and further pointed out the following while meeting the international members and representatives attending the 2011 AGM: “for 20 years, CCICED has done a great deal for China’s environmental protection cause. Many recommendations offered are practical.” In his remarks at the 2011 AGM, Vice Premier and CCICED Chairperson Li Keqiang indicated that CCICED has devoted itself to the cause of environment and development in China for a long time, resulting in a large amount of productive work. Many policy recommendations provided have been adopted by the Chinese Government and have achieved positive results in practice. It has made great contributions in terms of wisdom and resources to China’s sustainable development. He hoped that the new Phase of CCICED will continue to use its advantage of having the talented people and wide vision to focus on the present and future of China’s environment and development to better serve its transitional development.

The active participation and contributions of Council members and experts are crucial for the progress of CCICED’s work. In 2011, Chinese and international experts have worked hard to



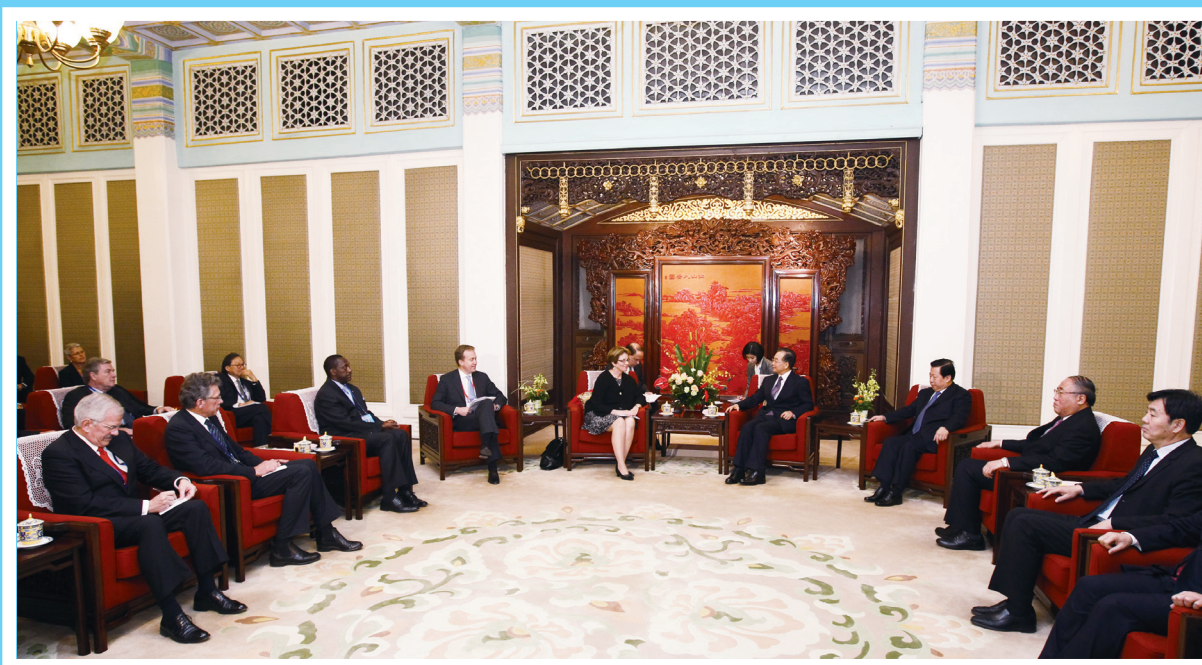
overcome culture and language barriers and strengthen communication and understanding through cooperation in policy research programs. 6 Council members worked as Co-chairs or experts in Task Forces and have contributed their insight and expertise to policy research. 6 Council members attended the 2011 Roundtable Meeting, actively offering advice and suggestions.

The research findings of CCICED and policy recommendations disseminated received great attention from relevant departments of the Chinese Government, actively fulfilling its policy consultative function.

To better support CCICED in fulfilling its tasks, the Ministry of Environmental Protection has enhanced its guidance and support to the CCICED Secretariat, making the latter more efficient and competent. In addition, a number of other agencies of the central government, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Commerce continue to give priority to the work of CCICED in various different ways.

CCICED Phase IV has received widespread attention and active support from the international communities. The 19 major international partners include national governments, international institutions and organizations, non-governmental institutions and multinational companies, including the governments of Canada, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Australia, France, Denmark and the European Union (EU), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the US Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) and Shell. The financial and intellectual support of these partners have played a vital role in the smooth implementation of policy studies and have greatly enhanced the sustainable and steady development of CCICED.

2011 Annual General Meeting and 20th Anniversary Open Forum



On the morning of November 15, 2011, Wen Jiabao, Premier of the State Council, met with international representatives attending the CCICED 2011 AGM in Ziguang pavilion of Zhongnanhai.

“The Chinese Government takes environmental protection as an important driving force for shifting development mode, adjusting industrial structure and benefiting the people. We will further promote the green transformation of economic development. We will pay attention to the improvement of the environmental monitoring standard in order to match what the people feel.”

— Wen Jiabao



On the afternoon of November 15, 2011, Li Keqiang, Vice Premier of the State Council and Chairperson of CCICED, attended the CCICED 2011 AGM and made an important speech.

“During the 12th Five-Year Plan, China will adhere to scientific development, speed up the transformation of economic development mode, strive to transform during development and develop during transformation, and promote the transformation of economy and renovation of mode.”

—Li Keqiang

2011 Annual General Meeting



CCICED held the 2011 Annual General Meeting (AGM) on November 15-17 in Beijing, with the theme “Economic Development Mode: Green Transformation”. Over 200 people attended, including Chinese and international Council members, specially invited guests, experts and observers from both home and abroad, as well as officers from the General Office of the State Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Commerce, the State Council Research Office, the National People’s Congress Environment and Resource Committee and other relevant departments. The AGM was held against the backdrop of the Chinese Government implementing the 12th Five-Year Plan, shifting the economic development mode and promoting green development, which has received great attention from China and the world.

With the key domestic problems and international issues in the field of environment and development closely related, the meeting included the policy study reports focused on Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China’s Green Economy, Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy in China, Investment, Trade and Environment, Green Supply Chain and Mercury Management. Discussion was carried out with views exchanged.

Minister of Environmental Protection and CCICED Executive Vice Chairperson Zhou Shengxian made a special report entitled Actively Exploring China’s New Path for Environmental Protection and Promoting the Green Transformation of the Economic Development Mode. He introduced the key changes and outstanding achievements in China’s environmental protection, ranging from awareness to practice, focusing on the main idea of Opinions on Strengthening Key Environmental Protection Work released by the State Council, and the meanings, basic requirements and core of the new path of environmental protection, which is characterized by low cost, high benefits, low emission and high sustainability. He further pointed out the 6 systems to be built for the new environmental protection path, 4 key issues and 3 main tasks during the 12th Five-Year Plan, and 5 aspects in speeding up the green transformation of economic development mode.



Through in-depth discussion, Chinese and international members reached the following consensus on how to strengthen environmental protection and promote the green transformation of the economic development mode in China:

First, China has made remarkable achievements in the environment and development field since the reform and opening up, in particular during the 11th Five-Year Plan period. Focusing on economic development, China has always taken resource conservation and environmental protection as basic national policies, affirmatively carried out sustainable development strategy, and strived for a win-win situation regarding economic development and environmental protection.

Second, the green transformation in the current development stage of China is commonly seen as energy saving and emission reducing. Promoting transformational development means to achieve healthy development not at the cost of the environment, but as a growth that saves energy and is highly efficient. China must further phase out outdated productivity and curb the development of those industries with high energy consumption and high emissions. Meanwhile, China must vigorously develop new and high-tech industries such as circular economy and low carbon technologies, accelerate the service industry and develop modern industrial systems that are energy-saving and highly efficient.

Third, it is a difficult task to successfully handle the relations among environmental protection, economic development and social progress. Environmental protection is both a development issue pertaining to economic development and a welfare issue involving social development. Environment has increasingly become a key factor for economic development and an important mark for social harmony. This Five-Year Plan period will be a key time for China to accelerate the transformation of economic development mode and make a strategic adjustment of economic structure. It is particularly important to give full play to the role of environmental protection in optimizing economic development. Environmental protection must actively take part in macro regulation and serve the big picture of economic development. China must: accelerate to set up a comprehensive decision making mechanism for environment and development, take full account of the carrying capacity of eco environment in major

2011 Annual General Meeting



decision making processes such as regional development and industrial restructuring, assess environment impacts, and avoid environmental pollution and ecological damage due to poor decision-making.

Fourth, China should actively explore a new path of environmental protection and promote new development of the environment and development cause holistically. The following has been well recognized by all Council members: to find out the meaning of the new environmental protection path which features low cost, high benefits, low emission and high sustainability; the 6 systems to be built for the new environmental protection path; the 4 key issues and 3 main tasks during the 12th Five-Year Plan. To seek a new breakthrough during the 12th Five-Year as a starting point, China still needs to actively explore the pathways of environmental protection as the fundamental approach.

The successful conclusion of the 2011 AGM has facilitated China in taking the green development path unswervingly during the post-financial-crises period, and further disseminating the measures taken in environmental protection and the achievements made. This has triggered another round of discussion on green transformation and green development.

The AGM formulated and approved the Policy Recommendations of CCICED to the Chinese Government according to the policy research findings and suggestions of Council members and experts (See Appendix II for the Summary of Policy Recommendations of 2011 AGM).

20th Anniversary Open Forum



CCICED held its 20th Anniversary Open Forum on the afternoon of November 17 with the theme of “Sharing the Achievements, Embracing the Future”. Around 200 people, including the representatives of Council members from Phase I to Phase IV, representatives and experts of relevant departments of the State Council, and donors and partners of CCICED attended the Forum. The following guests made keynote speeches at the meeting: Dr. Song Jian, former State Councillor and Chairperson of CCICED Phase I; Mr. Achim Steiner, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, Executive Director of UNEP and member of CCICED Phase II-IV; Mr. Qu Geping, former Chairperson of NPC Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation Committee, former Administrator of National Environmental Protection Agency and Vice Chairperson of CCICED Phase I-III; Mr. Arthur Hanson, Chief International Advisor of Phase IV; and Mr. Shen Guofang, Chief Chinese Advisor of Phase IV. Minister Zhou Shengxian made closing remarks entitled “Sharing the Achievements, Embracing the Future”.

At the Forum, China and the world’s progress in environment and development was analyzed, achievements of CCICED over the past 20 years were reviewed, while the current issues as well as future challenges of CCICED were identified. Moreover, the key issues of environment and development to be studied during the next Phase of CCICED (2012-2016), or even until 2020 were outlined.

Both Chinese and international members agreed that for a long time the Chinese Government has attached great importance to CCICED, having provided support and favorable conditions for the development of the Council. After 20 years of operation and development, CCICED has played a role of being not only a bridge linking China and the world, but also an important channel for international communities to understand the latest situation of environment and development in China. CCICED has become a successful flagship in environmental cooperation, creating a great model for partnership over the past two decades. CCICED has now become a great brand which attracts worldwide attention, and a unique advisory body with great influence in the field of environment and development in the world. Having offered a series of far-reaching policy recommendations, CCICED has played an exclusive role in promoting the environment and development cause of China.



Song Jian

The historic role of CCICED together with the valuable advice of the experts play important roles in changing the path of China's development. This is Bonanza of China indeed.



Zhou Shengxian

CCICED has created a successful partnership for international environmental cooperation.



Qu Geping

CCICED is a window, through which the international community sees a model for environmental cooperation; it is a tie that connects China with the rest of the world, connects government with society, and connects different government departments with each other; it is also a platform on which Chinese and international experts conduct open and candid exchanges on issues concerning environment and development.



Børge Brende

A country must be brave. Only by being very brave can it absorb others' experience and suggestions. In this regard, China demonstrates much confidence and it indeed benefits a lot.



Achim Steiner

We are so privileged as members of the Council, as experts, as academics and advisors to this Council to follow this discussion, because both the discussion about the transformation agenda in China and its own pathway in terms of an institutional and governance agenda have mirrored the pathway of the world.



Huguette Labelle

The reason why international experts stay here is that they know their efforts are recognized and are useful. Meanwhile, we have learned a lot from China.



Shen Guofang

Another unique role of CCICED is that it has nurtured a generation of experts and scholars who care about and conduct research on issues concerning environment and development.



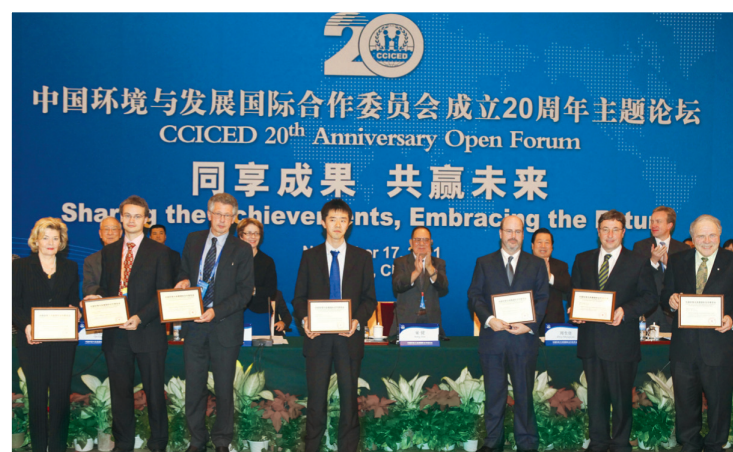
Martin Lees

The credibility of the recommendations and suggestions of the Council depends on the solid, continuing work of the Task Forces and Working Groups which develop sound proposals, based on rigorous and extensive scientific analysis. This combination of solid scientific analysis and high-level access has ensured the continuing relevance and effectiveness of the China Council.



Arthur Hanson

It is a journey of learning and a journey of happiness because we have seen substantial progress.



A CCICED Outstanding Award was granted to relevant organizations and individuals to appreciate their continuous support and great contributions to CCICED over the past 20 years.

Policy Studies



Pooling the wisdom and experience of experts both at home and abroad, CCICED has carried out policy research and proposed relevant policy recommendations as the core and foundation of providing policy advice and suggestions to the Chinese Government. In 2011, in the context of ecosystem management and green development, CCICED carried out policy research in development mechanism and policy innovation of China's green economy, low carbon industrialization strategy, investment, trade and environment, green supply chain, mercury management and other fields. It proposed countermeasures and measures after analyzing the status quo and trends in the development of different ecosystems.

During policy research, Chinese and international experts overcame cultural and language barriers and improved communication and understanding. In line with the characteristics of CCICED policy study, they applied diligent efforts to the success of the CCICED policy research and gave due weight to the international experience and the reality in China as well as the interactions and impacts between China and the world. Meanwhile, relevant donors and partners of CCICED directly participated in and actively supported the policy research, playing an important role in effectively implementing the policy research programs and attaining the achievement of expected goals.



Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy

The Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy was established with the approval of the CCICED 2009 Bureau Meeting. The study aimed to consider environmental policies in the comprehensive economic process, and offer a holistic policy framework from multiple angles and at different layers. This framework includes the following fields: macro economic development, industrial development, technologic renovation, regional development and social justice and tolerance. The Task Force presented a final research report to the 2011 AGM and outlined the following policy recommendations:

- The government functions should be changed to create institutional conditions for developing green economy. The government should retain its mandate and duty, letting the market play the basic role in resource allocation; the government should not misplay its role, reinforcing its supervision and service to the market; and the government should strengthen the guiding role of economic policy without any dislocation.
- The government should establish a comprehensive assessment system for government decision making, providing a policy guarantee for developing green economy. This includes the establishment of a comprehensive assessment system for key policies and projects on energy-conserving and emission reduction as well as the establishment of a comprehensive assessment system for environmental risk of each region and industry.
- The government should holistically facilitate the adjustment of financial, taxation and monetary policies that are favorable for ecological conservation. This includes the establishment of a stable, finance-supported fund increase mechanism for the development of green economy, a taxation system conducive to the development of green economy and monetary policies facilitating green development. The government should further intensify the pricing reform of resources and establish a pricing mechanism that is able to reflect scarcity of resources and environmental cost.
- The government should develop differentiated regional green economy, prevent the shift of outdated technology and production facilities within regions and promote the development of concentrated green urbanization.
- The government should employ a comprehensive approach to facilitate green transformation of traditional industries; facilitate the development of green agriculture during the modernization process and give full play to the facilitating role of the service industry in green transformation.
- Green innovation should become the catalyst for modernization and leapfrog development of China.

Policy Studies



Task Force on Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy in China

The Task Force on Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy in China was established with the approval of the CCICED 2009 Bureau Meeting. It aimed to build a comprehensive strategic framework and present prospects for the development of China's low carbon industrial development; propose specific, periodic and key tasks for the near future and related guarantee mechanisms; provide support for the implementation of scientific development by broadly accelerating the transformation of the existing economy to a low carbon one. The Task Force presented the final research report to the 2011 AGM and provided the following policy recommendations:

- The government should set up carbon intensity reduction targets for major heavy and chemical industries. Identifying industrial energy consumption and emission reduction targets and facilitating emission reduction is an important policy instrument for developing low carbon economy in the world.
- The government should greatly develop strategic emerging industries. The government should develop, release and implement the development plan for seven main strategic emerging industries as soon as possible, and carry out the decision of the State Council on Developing Strategic Emerging Industry which sends a clear signal to the market. A special fund should be set up, integrating the special funds that facilitate industrial development. The government should establish the fund for developing strategic emerging industries to support the research, development, trial and employment. Taxation and financial instruments should be used to accelerate commercial deployment of strategic emerging industries. At the same time, the involvement of small and medium sized enterprises as well as foreign enterprises is encouraged.
- The government should accelerate innovation of low carbon technology. First, the government should increase the budget input for low carbon research and development and raise its proportion in total R&D input. Second, the government should establish a world-class national energy laboratory that has comprehensive capacity ranging from fundamental research, technical development, and application of experiment and demonstration, to testing and certification. This will address the issue of insufficient supply of common technologies in low carbon technical innovations. Third, a cross-sector technical alliance to facilitate industrial integration and innovation is to be established. Fourth, international cooperation on innovation of low carbon technology is to be strengthened.
- The government should establish and improve the systems of laws, regulations and standards and further strengthen the enforcement of their implementation.
- The government should improve energy pricing mechanism and establish green finance and taxation systems.



Task Force on Trade, Investment and Environment

The Task Force on Trade, Investment and Environment was established with the approval of the CCICED 2009 Bureau Meeting. The study focused on environmental issues in relation to foreign direct investment; trends in international trade, investment agreements, regulations and measures; the enhancement of the green transformation in China through adjustment of investment and trade policies and other topics. The Task Force presented its final report to the 2011 AGM and provided the following policy recommendations:

- For foreign direct investment, it is recommended:

To adjust and improve China's policy on foreign investment, and further guide FDI to leading industries such as the high-technology, environment-friendly and other strategic emerging industries. The legal framework on attracting foreign investment is to be additionally amended and improved.

To encourage all enterprises to invest in green products and services within their capacity and facilitate the establishment of green supply chain of the industry. When examining the performance of local governments, we will pay special attention to the quality of FDI. In particular, we will incorporate environmental performance and technical progress into the assessment indicator system.

- For Chinese investment in foreign countries, it is recommended:

To set up a new dialogue platform with countries that have trade and investment relations to address specific issues;

To establish a complete set of assessment systems with which the Chinese Government will carry out better supervision on overseas business activities of large state-owned enterprises and medium and small sized enterprises;

To encourage medium and small sized enterprises to get legal position in the countries they invest in and ensure their capacity of appropriate operation in foreign countries.

- The government should maintain the consistency of trade, energy and environment policies, clearly sending a signal of consistency of employing market mechanism with economic policies. The government should maintain good communications and coordination among all ministries that are responsible for developing relevant policies so as to minimize policy conflict as well as improving China's trade structure and accelerate the transformation of economic development mode toward sustainable development.

Policy Studies



Special Policy Study on Green Supply Chain

The Special Policy Study on Green Supply Chain in China was established at the end of 2010, with a focus on studying the development of a management system for consumption-driven green supply chain. This special study has provided valuable findings on how to facilitate the establishment of green, healthy and sustainable upstream and downstream supply chains in China. The Special Policy Study on Green Supply Chain in China submitted its report at the CCICED 2011 Annual General Meeting and offered the following policy recommendations:

- The government should play a leading and supervision role in the green supply chain system as well as its management, and develop laws, regulations and standard systems for green supply chain in China. The Regulations on Management of Green Supply Chain and Industrial Standard for Assessment of Green Supply Chain are to be developed. Based on the existing environment certification system, we should establish and develop a certification system for green supply chain. The green government procurement is also to be strengthened.
- The government should encourage corporate practice and create an economic system for green supply chain in China, which includes the following: demonstration on green supply chain; cultivation on star enterprises on green supply chain to drive the overall development of green supply chain; development of green supply chain network; and strengthening of the cooperation among industries, between enterprise and government and between NGOs and other external groups.
- The government should trigger the market forces and strengthen the service and evaluation function of the market. A Center for Promoting Green Supply Chain is to be established so as to improve the market service functions. A Green Supply Chain Development Fund should be set up to provide economic incentives for enterprises to practice green supply chain.
- Engagement of the public should be emphasized to create an enabling environment for China's green supply chain. China should attach importance to the development of green consumption and gradually eliminate the market resistance to the promotion of green supply chain.



Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China

The Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China was established due to the strong policy demand for strengthening heavy metal pollution and prevention control during the 12th Five Year Plan. The study analyzed systematically the current technical status and control measures of key mercury related industries in developed countries. Taking into consideration the existing experience and measures taken in mercury pollution and prevention control as well as management in China and the world, the Special Policy Study offered the following priority actions on reinforcing the mercury management in China:

- Intensify the national top design and set up a national mercury management strategy and action plan;
- Establish a dynamic mercury information system and define the mercury safety risks;
- Reduce the risks on mercury pollution and safeguard the public health;
- Increase the investment plan and promote green transformation of mercury related industries;
- Complete the mercury management system and improve the monitoring and enforcement capacity;
- Improve awareness and reduce the use and discharge of mercury, to better protect the public health and the safety of the environment;
- Strengthen international cooperation and actively support the global mercury activities to reduce mercury pollution;
- Improve environmental performance with a focus on mercury emission reduction of key mercury related industries.

Preparations for CCICED Phase V



2011 was critical for the preparation of CCICED Phase V. With great support from the Government of China and Ministry of Environmental Protection as well as the close cooperation of the main partners, the preparation work for Phase V made substantial progress, including the following:

I. CCICED Phase V approved by the Chinese Government

On July 10, 2011, the Chinese Government officially approved the establishment of CCICED Phase V (2012-2016).

II. Progress made on negotiation with partners

By various methods of communication and negotiation, Phase V has secured the financial and intellectual support from all parties concerned both home and abroad. The main donors of CCICED, including Canada, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the European Union, WWF, UNDP, and UNIDO, have confirmed their support for CCICED Phase V in different forms. CCICED has already signed Memorandum of Agreement with the US Environmental Defense Fund and Shell China for Phase V. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and relevant domestic departments have clearly indicated their support to the establishment of



Phase V. The Ministry of Finance has increased the financial support from the Chinese government.

III. Smooth progress of other relevant work

The preliminary suggestion on the key research priority for CCICED Phase V has been identified, which outlined the direction and framework for the policy research in the next 5 years. The Charter for CCICED Phase V (draft) was developed based upon the negotiation with the main donors. The selection of Council members for Phase V has started.

Information Dissemination



In 2011, the Secretariat of CCICED worked hard to use various ways and channels to further share CCICED achievements and enhance the influence of CCICED, which had good results.

- CCICED promptly delivered its policy recommendations and research achievements to Chinese government leaders, relevant central government departments and local governments in different ways.

- Expanding influence through important activities

Combining the 2011 AGM and the 20th Anniversary Open Forum, the Environmental News and some major national news media carried out in-depth and well covered broadcasts. The People's Daily interviewed a CCICED Bureau member in written form, and the internet media broadcasted the 2011 AGM and 20th Anniversary Open Forum live.

With the CCICED 2011 Roundtable Meeting, CCICED expanded the dissemination scope of its policy recommendations and research findings and provided governments at all levels with references for policy making. A special report on the CCICED Roundtable Meeting was included for the first time in the publication, Environmental Protection (over 10,000 copies distributed). To celebrate the 20th Anniversary of CCICED, the report of CCICED at 20 - Activities, Impacts and Future Opportunities was compiled, and a picture album entitled Twenty Years of CCICED was made, which traces the history of CCICED and its activities and achievements.

- CCICED has compiled, printed and distributed over 10,000 copies of books and reports in 2011, including the Proceedings of CCICED 2010 Annual General Meeting; the 2010 CCICED Annual Policy Report; the Proceedings of CCICED 2011 Roundtable Meeting; CCICED Special Policy Reports; the CCICED Annual Report; Ecosystem Service and Management Strategy in China; Ecosystem Issues and Policy Options Addressing the Sustainable Development of China's Seas; Rural Development and its Energy, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation; and Promoting Low Carbon Development in Cities - A Case Study in Yinchuan.

- Employing media for publicity

CCICED has continuously improved its Chinese and English websites, and expanded its publicity through on-line broadcasting of CCICED's Annual General Meeting and Roundtable Meeting, and through other media outlets such as newspapers and magazines. At the same time, through briefings, the CCICED Update, and the improvement of communication with partners, CCICED has gained better understanding and support, and entered into closer cooperation with partners.



2011 Roundtable Meeting



The 2011 CCICED Roundtable Meeting was held in Qingdao City, Shandong Province on April 27 - 28 with a theme of Promoting a Blue Economy Through Ecosystem-Based Management. Mr. Li Ganjie, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General attended the meeting and gave a speech. Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED and Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of MEP, presided over the meeting. About 120 people, including Council members and experts, Vice Mayors of some coastal cities, representatives of local environmental protection bureaus, relevant departments of the State Council and research institutes and universities as well as representatives from industries, relevant countries and international organizations in China were present at the meeting.

Centered on the theme, the meeting's discussions and exchanges focused on two topics: "Protecting Ecosystem Services: Rivers and Seas" and "Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Management". Apart from sharing 2010 CCICED research findings on eco-environmental issues and sustainable development of the oceans, a number of speeches from environmental and marine management departments at central and provincial levels as well as from national and international experts and partners of CCICED were delivered. The challenges facing the blue economy were recognized and the significance of strengthening comprehensive management of land and sea towards the promotion of marine sustainable development and towards becoming a powerful marine country was intensified.

2011 Roundtable Meeting



Chinese and international participants reached the following common understanding at the meeting.

First, ecosystem-based management is the only option for sustainable development of China's seas and oceans.

Second, inter-department coordination and cooperation is the prerequisite and foundation for implementing ecosystem-based management strategies. Comprehensive planning is an important measure for achieving ecosystem-based management.

Third, establishing a long-term mechanism, developing an effective legal system and strengthening capacity building in supervision are a fundamental guarantee for sustained marine development.

Fourth, China should invest more in science and technology. Developing marine science and technology conducive to the protection of ecosystems is critical to China's sustainable development of seas, oceans and coastal areas.

Operation



As the host agency of CCICED, the Ministry of Environmental Protection further strengthened its leadership and support to the CCICED Secretariat. The operational and management capacity of CCICED Secretariat has improved. Relevant departments of the Chinese Government including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development Reform Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and other institutions of the central government support the activities of CCICED in many ways. This has continuously consolidated CCICED in its role as the cooperation platform for environment and development between China and international communities.

The CCICED Secretariat and SISO

In February of 2011, the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Environmental Protection Li Ganjie assumed the role of Secretary General, taking charge of and directing overall operations. Under the leadership of the Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Assistant Secretary Generals, the Secretariat has paid great attention to the further standardization of the operation and management, which resulted in further improvement of work efficiency and management level. The Secretariat and SISO primarily focus on the following:

- Strengthening the operation and management of Task Forces and Special Policy Studies, improving administration standards of policy research programs, and providing overall support and assistance to the establishment and operation of policy studies. The Secretariat has organized and participated in more than 40 Task Force meetings and activities, and provided a fundamental foundation for carrying out policy research;
- Maintaining and promoting communication with Chinese and international Council members, circulating CCICED information in a timely manner; collecting and adopting advice from Council members, inviting Council members to participate in relevant activities and providing services in support of their work;
- Consolidating and expanding partnership, further enhancing close contact with relevant departments, business circles and local governments. On the basis of strengthening close cooperation with 19 donors and partners, the Secretariat has strived to gain more support and contribution from a wider range of countries, international organizations and industries from both home and abroad;
- Carefully designing and organizing major activities such as the CCICED AGM and the Roundtable Meeting, and continuously improving organizational capacity and work standards;
- Planning and carrying out the preparation of CCICED Phase V, completing the procedures for establishing Phase V and

Operation



organizing briefing meetings for donors; carrying out the research for key policy research areas for Phase V and developing a framework;

- Further strengthening the capacity building of the Secretariat to improve its overall performance, service standards and work efficiency.

The Chief Advisors and their Supporting Group

For the year 2011, the mechanism constituting of the Chinese and international Chief Advisors was successful. The work of the Chief Advisors highlights the prominent role of providing advice to the Secretary General in terms of policy research, playing a key role in promoting the smooth implementation of CCICED policy research and other related work. The main work includes:

- Strengthening the guidance for policy research

Providing comprehensive consultations with the Secretary General in the establishment of CCICED policy research programs, providing academic instruction and assistance for policy studies and ensuring effective communication with Task Forces;

- Collaborating with the Secretariat on all works

Holding 6 joint meetings with Chinese and international Chief Advisors and the Secretariat; holding monthly work meetings with the Chinese Chief Advisor and his supporting group; maintaining work contacts between the group of Chief Advisors and the Secretariat and ensuring effective implementation of all tasks;

- Undertaking the drafting of documents related to the 2011 AGM and 20th Anniversary Open Forum

Completing the drafting of 1st Draft of Policy Recommendations of the CCICED Annual General Meeting to the Chinese Government, Issues Paper, CCICED at 20 - Activities, Impacts and Future Opportunities, Advances in China's Environment and Development Policy and Policy Impacts of CCICED, which forms a basis for the successful implementation of the 2011 AGM and 20th Anniversary Open Forum.



Fund Management

The financial support from the Chinese Government and international partners for CCICED Phase IV is USD 21,872,283.

The funds were divided into a core fund and funds for specified use. The core fund can be flexibly used for various activities, including the AGM, policy research, the Roundtable Meeting, the work of Chief Advisors and the Secretariat. Moreover the fund can also be used for rapid responses to changes in work focus and situations. The core fund accounts for about 80% of the total. The fund for specified use is provided for specific activities, normally to support specific Task Forces, policy research or demonstrative projects. This part of the fund accounts for about 20% of the total and is primarily used to support policy research and ensure that key policy research is properly funded.

Most of the funds are managed by the Secretariat and SISO. SISO is responsible for the management of endowments from Canada, Australia, France and Britain, and supporting funds that Norway and Sweden provide for specific Task Forces to cover relevant international expenditures. Funds administered by SISO occupy about 40% of the total amount. Under certain circumstances, the donors' offices may manage their own endowments.

In 2011, the Secretariat and SISO continued to implement the fund management guidelines for relevant expenditures of Task Forces. These guidelines are based on the rules and restricted provisions established by the Chinese Government and major donors of CCICED. It identifies expenditure standards and reimbursement procedures, and ensures as much as possible that all Task Forces are subject to the same standards. Meanwhile, relevant fund management procedures, contracts and file templates are made to facilitate the fund management of task forces.

In 2011, there was an increased endowment of about CAD 890,000 from CIDA.

Up to September 30, 2011, the total expenditure of CCICED Phase IV totalled USD 19,200,000. Expenditures between October 2009 and September 2010 are listed as follows: USD 2,804,738 for policy research, USD 569,078 for the AGM, USD 122,404 for the Roundtable Meeting, USD 367,496 for the Chief Advisors, USD 518,256 for the Secretariat, and USD 711,265 for SISO and training.

2012 Work Plan

2012 will be the first year of CCICED Phase V (2012 – 2016). At this new starting point, CCICED shoulders the important task of carrying forward the cause pioneered by its earlier phases—but it is also appropriately designed to meet the needs of environment and development into the future. The Secretariat will work hard with high standards, high quality and high efficiency to further promote new progress for CCICED.

The work plan for 2012 has been approved by the Bureau, including the following:

Policy Studies

A. Policy study projects submitting reports to the 2012 AGM;

Task Forces

i. Task Force on Policy Mechanisms for Meeting the 12th Five-Year Plan Environment and Development Objectives;

ii. Task Force on Strategy and Policies for Environment and Development in Western China.

Special policy research and case study projects

i. a special policy research on Environmental Strategy and Measures for Transformation of Development Mode in Eastern China;

ii. a case study project on Environmental Management Mechanism in China: Case Study on Oil Spills in the Bohai Sea.

B. Policy research projects to be reported at the 2013 AGM

The following new Task Forces will be launched in 2012 with all work completed during 2013:

i. Task Force on Environmental Protection and Social Development;

ii. Task Force on Consumption and Green Development.

Work of CCICED Phase V

The establishment and operation of CCICED Phase V are key tasks of CCICED for the last quarter of 2011, and into 2012. The main activities include the following:

A. Identification and submission for Bureau approval of the proposed list of Members for CCICED Phase V;

B. Determination of the direction and priority areas of policy research for CCICED Phase V;

C. Adoption of the Charter and its annexes for CCICED Phase V;

D. Raise and put in place operational funds for CCICED Phase V.

Side event on CCICED at the Rio+20 Conference

Chinese and international members participating in the Rio+20 global summit on environment and development taking place in June of 2012 will have the opportunity to communicate CCICED achievements and recent findings at a proposed side event. This event offers the opportunity to publicize CCICED and its research findings in order to expand understanding and international influence of CCICED. The report being prepared for the CCICED 20th Anniversary will be used as a key document for this event.



CCICED 2012 Annual General Meeting

The CCICED 2012 AGM will be held in Beijing during November 13-15, 2012. The theme of this AGM is tentatively identified as “Regional Balance and Green Development”.

Other Arrangements

Under the leadership of the Secretary General, the Secretariat will strengthen the cooperation and close communications with Chief Advisors and Chinese and international partners and undertake activities at a high performance level in the following areas:

A. Strengthen relations with CCICED Partners

- i. Actively develop wider cooperation with other partners and strive for the support of more countries and organizations to CCICED Phase V.
- ii. Establish a communication and exchange platform for domestic experts and scholars of relevant fields such as environment, economy and social science, NGOs, and business leaders by means of seminars and social events in order to strive for their support and contribution to policy research and policy recommendations of CCICED.

B. Expand the influence of CCICED

Strengthen publicity with diversified methods and approaches to expand the influence of CCICED at home and abroad.

- i. Hold policy workshops at different scales and levels in China; strengthen the contacts between relevant departments of the central government and local governments; and promote wider extension and implementation of CCICED policy recommendations.
- ii. Report the policy research findings of CCICED to the State Council at appropriate times in the form of CCICED Special Bulletins or other forms based on the Chinese and international situation.
- iii. Continuously intensify and improve CCICED publicity, disseminate the progress of activities of CCICED in a timely fashion by means such as publications, internet and the website of CCICED. In particular, efforts will be made to have closer communications and contacts with CCICED Chinese and International Members and experts.

C. Raise the operational performance of CCICED

- i. Strengthen the development of the Chief Advisors Expert Supporting Group, establish domestic and international expert supporting teams and provide strong support to policy research of CCICED.
- ii. Strengthen the capacity building of the CCICED Secretariat and improve the routine operation of CCICED and the management of policy research projects.

Partners





Appendix I

2011 Highlights

January

On Jan. 14, the first 2011 Joint Working Meeting between the CCICED Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing. Secretary General Zhu Guangyao attended the meeting.

On Jan. 16-24, a delegation headed by Mr. Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED, Director General of International Cooperation Department of MEP attended the Sino-Canada CCICED Joint Project Steering Committee Meeting in Ottawa, Canada.

On Jan. 18-19, the Inception Meeting for China Environment and Development Outlook Feasibility Study Project was held in Beijing.

February

On Feb. 1, Vice Minister Li Ganjie took the post of Secretary General of CCICED as Zhu Guangyao resigned.

On Feb. 20-27, a working meeting of Task Force on Investment, Trade and Environment was held in Indonesia.

On Feb. 22-23, a working meeting of Task Force for China's Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy was held in Great Britain.

March

On March 6-11, a working meeting of the Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy was held in France.

On March 7-8, the Inception Meeting of Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China was held in Beijing.

On March 30, a working meeting of Special Policy Study on Practices and Innovation of Green Supply Chain was held in Beijing.

On March 30-31, a working meeting of China Environment and Development Outlook Feasibility Study Project was held in Beijing.

On the same day, a working meeting of Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China was held in China.

April

On April 1, the Donors Briefing Meeting on CCICED Phase V was held in Beijing. Li Ganjie, Vice Minister of MEP and Secretary General of CCICED attended the meeting and made a speech. Representatives from Canada, Norway, Sweden and others embassies and organizations were present at the meeting.

On April 25, the 2nd Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.

On April 27, CCICED held its 2011 Roundtable Meeting in Qingdao with the theme of Promoting a Blue Economy Through Ecosystem-Based Management. Mr. Li Ganjie, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General attended the meeting and gave a speech. Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED and Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of MEP, presided over the meeting.

May

On May 5, a Workshop on Mechanism and Policy Renovation towards Successful Achievement of the 12th Five-Year Plan Environmental Targets was held in Beijing.

On May 6, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General Li Ganjie held the Secretary General Working Meeting in Beijing. Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED and Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of MEP attended the meeting.

On the same day, the second working meeting of Special Policy Study on Green Supply Chain and Workshop on Innovation in Green Supply Chain was held in Shanghai.

On May 30, a working meeting of China Environment and Development Outlook Feasibility Study Project was held in Beijing.

June

On June 1, a working meeting of Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China was held in Beijing.

On June 9, Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General and Director General of International Cooperation Department of MEP met with Lim Haw Kuang, CCICED international member and Executive Chairman of Shell Companies in China.

On June 15, a work seminar of the Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy was held in Beijing.

July

On July 2-3, the 3rd Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.

On July 4-5, the 4th working meeting of the Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy was held in Beijing.

On July 15, a working meeting of the Special Policy Study Report on Practices and Innovation of Green Supply Chain was held in Shenzhen.

On July 18-19, the 4th working meeting of the Task Force on Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy in China was held in Beijing.

On July 29-30, the Inception Meeting of the Task Force on Policy Mechanisms for Meeting the "12th Five-Year Plan" Environment and Development Objectives was held in Beijing.

August

On August 1, the 4th Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.
On August 3, the workshop on priority areas of policy research of CCICED Phase V was held in Beijing. Mr. Li Ganjie, CCICED Secretary General and Vice Minister of MEP addressed the meeting.
On August 3, the Inception Meeting of the Task Force on the Strategies and Policies for Environment and Development in Western China was held in Beijing.
On August 29, the Task Force on Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Development held a seminar in Beijing.
On August 30-31, the Feasibility Study on China Environment and Development Outlook held a closing seminar in Beijing.

September

On Sept. 1, the Chinese members of the Task Force on Policy Mechanisms for Meeting the "12th Five-Year Plan" Environment and Development Objectives held a meeting in Beijing.
On Sept. 8, a working meeting of Special Policy Study Report on Practices and Innovation of Green Supply Chain was held in Beijing.
On Sept. 14, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General Li Ganjie met with Mr. Dudek, Council member and Vice President of EDF. A Memorandum of Agreement for Phase V was signed.
On Sept. 13-14, the working meeting of the Task Force on Policy Mechanisms for Meeting the "12th Five-Year Plan" Environment and Development Objectives was held in Beijing.
On Sept. 15, a seminar was held by the Special Policy Study Report on Practices and Innovation of Green Supply Chain in China. A field trip to relevant units was conducted.
On Sept. 16, the 5th Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.
On Sept. 23, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General Li Ganjie held the 2nd Secretary General Working Meeting in Beijing to hear the reports on CCICED activities and arrange relevant works. Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED and Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of MEP attended the meeting.
On Sept. 30, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General Li Ganjie held the Ministers' special meeting in Beijing to study and arrange the preparations for 2011 AGM.

October

On Oct. 9, the 6th Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.
On Oct. 12, the 2nd working meeting of the Task Force on the Strategies and Policies for Environment and Development in Western China was held in Beijing.

November

On Nov. 14, Minister Zhou Shengxian met with Ms. Margaret Biggs, President of Canadian International Development Agency in Beijing. Li Ganjie, MEP Vice Minister and CCICED Secretary General and Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General of CCICED and Director General of the Department of International Cooperation of MEP were present at the meeting.
On Nov. 14, CCICED 2011 Bureau Meeting was held in Beijing.
On Nov. 15, Premier Wen Jiabao met the international representatives attending CCICED 2011 AGM.
On Nov. 15, Li Keqiang, Vice Premier of the State Council attended the CCICED 2011 AGM and delivered an important speech. He granted the membership awards to the representatives of CCICED Phase IV and took a group photo of all members of Phase IV.
On Nov. 15-17, CCICED 2011 Annual General Meeting was held in Beijing with the theme of Economic Development Mode: Green Transformation. About 260 people, including Council members, experts, observers and other guests attended the meeting.
On Nov. 15, Minister Zhou Shengxian met with Mr. Hau Sing-Tse, Council member, Executive Director of African Development Bank and former Senior Vice President of CIDA in Beijing.
On Nov. 16, Minister Zhou Shengxian met with Mr. Steiner, Council member, Deputy Secretary General of UN and Executive Director of UNEP in Beijing.
On Nov. 17, CCICED held its 20th Anniversary Open Forum in Beijing with the theme of "Sharing the Achievements, Embracing the Future".
On Nov. 18, the 3rd working meeting of the Task Force on Policy Mechanisms for Meeting the "12th Five-Year Plan" Environment and Development Objectives was held in Beijing.

December

On Dec. 5-9, the 3rd meeting of the Task Force on the Strategies and Policies for Environment and Development in Western China was held in Beijing.
On Dec. 8, the 6th Joint Working Meeting between the Secretariat and the Chief Advisors was held in Beijing.
On Dec. 30, Xu Qinghua, Deputy Secretary General and Director General of International Cooperation Department of MEP met with Lim Haw Kuang, CCICED international member and Executive Chairman of Shell Companies in China. The Memorandum of Agreement for CCICED Phase V was signed.



Appendix II

Policy Recommendations of 2011 AGM (Summary)

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) held the 2011 Annual General Meeting during November 15-17 in Beijing, with the theme of “Green Transformation of Economic Development Mode”. Based on the discussion during the AGM and relevant research findings, CCICED 2011 AGM hereby makes the following five policy recommendations to the Chinese Government:

I. Rebuild social values, adjust government roles, and cultivate human resources to reinforce and serve an unswerving national will on green transformation of development mode.

- i. Establish a long-term and unswerving national will on the green transformation of development mode.
- ii. Incorporate the concept of Ecological Civilization into overall social and cultural development, and reward sound social values and environmental ethics.
- iii. Reform government functions, strengthen its management of public goods and social service functions for green development.
- iv. Build a better performance evaluation system and mechanisms that strengthen accountability of government officials for green transformation of development mode.
- v. Recognize and strengthen the critical role of enterprises in green transformation, and encourage self-motivated action.
- vi. Establish a human resources development system that supports green development.

II. Establish China's green economy system and advance green transformation of the existing economic development mode.

- i. Set strategic targets and create an overall framework for green economy in China.
- ii. Implement “customized” and balanced green development strategies in different regions of the country.
 - Based on each region's comparative advantages and key characteristics, promote specific regional green development and prevent pollution migration and unsustainable resource and environmental uses.
 - Stick to green and balanced development between urban and surrounding rural areas; promote green, efficient and centralized urbanization in line with regional development needs.
- iii. Prioritize strategic emerging industry sectors and focus on the greening of all three traditional industries to promote green economy.
 - Adopt a coordinated and integrated approach to push forward green transformation of conventional industries.
 - Promote green restructuring in the agricultural sector and link this action to food and agro-products security and to rural sustainability.
 - Develop green service sectors and improve green employment opportunities.
 - Promote sustainable consumption and champion green economic development. Sustainable consumption is a driving force for green economy.

Appendix II

Policy Recommendations of 2011 AGM (Summary)

- iv. Establish the legal, regulatory and policy system for green economy development.
- Establish a supportive legal framework for green economic development.
- Establish a comprehensive evaluation system of government policies.
- Implement green fiscal reform, including environmental taxes such as a carbon tax, and financial policies designed to improve market-based approaches and establish emissions trading platforms.
- Promote green innovation including the establishment of a “green innovation” strategy mainly based on fundamental research, technological R&D, and human resources development.
- Enhance international cooperation on green economy.

III. Build a low carbon industrial system that champions and supports green transformation of economic development mode.

- i. Map out a development plan for low carbon industrialization in China with carbon intensity targets set for main heavy industrial sectors.
- ii. Increase support for emerging strategic industries, the driving force for low carbon transformation.
- iii. Promote technological innovation and application to support low carbon transformation.
- iv. Improve the regulatory and voluntary standard system for low carbon production and products.

IV. Develop a green trade and investment system, establish green supply chains, and champion a goal-oriented green transformative strategy for China’s trade and investment.

- i. Promote an environment-friendly strategy for improving foreign direct investment (FDI) in ways that better serve green transformation in China.
- ii. Promote sustainable outbound direct investment (ODI) and share the fruits of green development.
- iii. Promote sustainable development of green trade and investment through greater participation in international rules setting.
- iv. Set up and improve green supply chains in China and support green transformation of the whole production system by promoting green consumption and fostering green market.

V. Develop a strategy and national action plan for managing mercury use in China in order to reduce impacts on public health and on the environment.

- Develop a national strategy and action plan on mercury management.
- Strengthen technical support, risk control, environmental supervision and pollution reduction of mercury related industries.

Note: For the full text, please visit <http://www.cciced.net/>



Appendix III

List of Policy Studies for CCICED Phase IV (2007-2011)

Policy Study Program	Duration
Task Force on Policy Mechanism towards Successful Achievement of the 11 th Five-Year Plan Environmental Targets	2007
Special Policy Study for Environmentally Sound and Strategic Management of Chemicals in China	2007
Strategic Transformation of Environment and Development in China: Global Experience and China's Solutions	2007
Task Force on Innovation and Environment-Friendly Society	2007-2008
Task Force on Environment and Health	2007-2008
Program on Ecological Footprint Report in China	2007-2008
Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Economic Instruments for Environment Protection	2008-2009
Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Urban Development (Building and Transport Sector)	2008-2009
Task Force on China's Pathway towards a Low Carbon Economy	2008-2009
Task Force on Rural Development and its Energy, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation Policy	2008-2009
Task Force on Sustainable Use of Coal and Pollution Control Policy in China: Strategy and Policy	2008-2009
Environment for Development: China and India	2008-2009
Pilot Project on Energy and Environment Management Promoting Urban Low Carbon Development (Yinchuan)	2008-2009
Task Force on Ecosystem Service and Management Strategy	2008-2010
Task Force on Ecosystem Issues and Policy Options addressing Sustainable Development of China's Ocean and Coast	2009-2010
Special Policy Study on Developing Policies for Soil Environmental Protection in China	2010
Report on Ecological Footprint in China 2010	2010
Policies Framework for Environmentally Sustainable Use of China's Water (Background Paper)	2010
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into China's Green Development (Background Paper)	2010
Integration of Climate Information into Existing ecosystem Management (Background Paper)	2010
Task Force on Low Carbon Industrialization Strategy in China	2010-2011
Task Force on Research on the Development Mechanism and Policy Innovation of China's Green Economy	2010-2011
Task Force on Trade, Investment and Environment	2010-2011
China Environment and Development Outlook Feasibility Study	2009-2011
Special Policy Study on Practices and Innovation of Green Supply Chain	2011
Special Policy Study on Mercury Management in China	2011



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