Operational Mechanism of CCICED

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Assistant Secretary General
CCICED

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CCICED was established on the eve of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio in 1992. When attending the Summit Meeting, Chinese Premier Li Peng declared to the world the establishment of CCICED.

Composed of high-profile Chinese and international senior officials and renowned experts, CCICED is a high level, non-profit international advisory body, and puts forward policy recommendations on important environment and development issues of China.
Goal

1. Promoting the construction of a resource-saving and environmentally-friendly Chinese society, as well as the comprehensive, harmonious, and balanced development of the environment, economy and society.

2. Supporting China’s sustainable development and the construction of ecological civilization.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song Jian</td>
<td>Chairperson of CCICED Phase I</td>
<td>(1992-1997)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State Councilor</td>
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<td>Vice Premier of the State Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeng Peiyan</td>
<td>Chairperson of CCICED Phase III</td>
<td>(2003-2007)</td>
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<td>Vice Premier of the State Council</td>
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Chairperson of CCICED Phase IV
Vice Premier of the State Council
(2008-2012)

Li Keqiang

Chairperson of CCICED Phase V
Vice Premier of the State Council
(2013 - present)

Zhang Gaoli
Overview

- Chairperson
  - Chinese Vice Chairperson
  - International Vice Chairperson

- Chinese and International Council Members

- Task Forces/Special Policy Studies
  - International Cooperation
  - Research
  - Policy Consultation
  - Direct Channel

- Central Government
  - Local Government
  - Policy Demonstration

Recommendations
Overview

Administration Mechanism

Secretary General
  - Deputy Secretary General
    - Assistant Secretary General
  - Deputy Secretary General
    - Assistant Secretary General

Secretariat
  - Dept. of Administration
  - Dept. of Policy Research
  - Dept. of Communication and Partnerships
  - Dept. of Events

Chief Advisors
  - Deputy Secretary General
  - Assistant Secretary General

International Support Office
## Overview

### Priorities of Each Phase

<table>
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<th>Phase I of CCICED (1992-1996)</th>
<th>improved environmental awareness among decision makers</th>
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<td>Phase II of CCICED (1997-2001)</td>
<td>focused on domestic environmental pollution and the development of environmental laws and regulation systems.</td>
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<td>Phase III of CCICED (2002-2006)</td>
<td>targeted integrating environmental protection into the comprehensive decision-making process of China’s development</td>
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<td>Phase IV of CCICED (2007-2011)</td>
<td>promoted the establishment of a new relationship between economic development and environmental protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phase V of CCICED (2012-Present)</td>
<td>Focused on the relationship between environment and economic development as well as environment and society</td>
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The “9th Five-Year Plan and the 2010 long-term goal” required the economic development mode to be transformed from extensive to intensive.

To enhance public participation in environmental protection.

To develop and improve environmental laws.

To integrate sustainable development into every area of the economy and society.

To implement a comprehensive environment and development policy making process, and to integrate social and economic decisions with environmental policies.

To enhance ecological building and protection, and to implement a revised program for converting farmland to forests and grasslands in key areas.
Premier Wen Jiabao proposed to realize the “Three Transformations” of environmental protection.

The National People's Congress approved the establishment of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.

The National People's Congress passed the Law on Promoting of Circular Economy.

The State Council released the Regulations on Conversion of Farmland to Forests.

The “11th Five-Year Plan” required the government to incorporate environmental protection into every aspect of economic and social development.

To develop circular economy in China and to formulate the fundamental law for circular economy.

To improve and strengthen the status and power of the environmental protection department.

To set up a performance assessment system based on prioritizing energy-saving and emission reduction.

To identify a development path for low carbon economy in China.
Overview

Uniqueness

1. Policy recommendations followed by pilot and practice
   - Green Supply Chain
   - Environmental Auditing
   - Sustainable Consumption

2. A platform for sharing the experience and the solutions between China and International Community
   - Joint study and recommendations

3. A Direct Access to Top Chinese Leadership
   - Chairperson - Vice Premier
   - State leader meet with the Council Members and hear their policy recommendations each year
CCICED has participated in and witnessed the progress of environment and development cause of China, carried out many studies on the practical issues in environment and development, put forward many good policy recommendations in areas such as eco-compensation, circular economy, clean development and low carbon development, facilitated the development of relevant activities in China and made positive achievements。

—— Li Keqiang 2012
In more than 20 years since establishment, CCICED provided an important platform of international communication, opened a gate to assimilate experience of international sustainable development, built a bridge for the dialogue and exchanges between China and international communities in the field of environment and development, played an important role to push forward the process of the Green Development. Chinese government will give active support constantly to CCICED. I hope CCICED will continue to provide intellectual support and function as the platform of exchange, so as to contribute to Green Development of China and the world at large.

——Zhang Gaoli 2014
Challenges and Opportunities

1. Decision making mechanism from “top down” to a “bottom up” as well

2. Modernization of governance system, stakeholder participation in the decision-making process.

3. Complex and comprehensive policies, more challenging for decision-making
Thank you!