



Event Recap

2nd Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting

The CCICED 2nd Chief Advisors and Secretariat Joint Working Meeting (Q2 CHAD Meeting) was held in two sessions on April 29 and 30, 2020, respectively. In response to the international travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting was held via virtual conference with broad participation by interested parties in recognition of the importance of international collaboration during these challenging times.

The session on April 29 focused on an update to the chief advisors of the SPS research progress. Each of the 10 CCICED SPS teams presented its research progress and recent outputs.

The objective of the session on April 30 was to encourage inclusive and transparent discussions on the following four topics: (1) strategic recommendations that CCICED can submit to China's 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP); (2) quantitative targets and specific actions that should be included in the recommendations; (3) the good governance policies, support tools, and effective implementation measures that should be considered in the FYP; and (4) the short-, medium- and long-term responses for post-pandemic economic recovery. Full summary record of the discussions can be found below:

[Summary Report of the CCICED 2nd Chief Advisors Meeting](#)

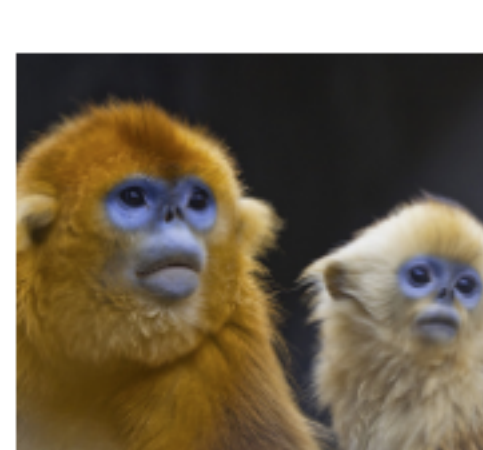
News Scan

Global Governance and Ecological Civilization



China to further support private enterprises in environmental industries

May 25th, Xinhua News - Chinese authorities released guidelines aimed at supporting private enterprises related to energy saving and environmental protection, as part of efforts to win the battle against pollution. The guidelines detail measures to create a fair market climate for environmental protection enterprises and provide them with inclusive policy incentives. Private enterprises will enjoy broader market access to energy-saving businesses in sectors including oil, chemical engineering, electricity and natural gas. [FULLARTICLE](#)



What to expect from China's revision of Wildlife Protection Law?

May 25th, CGTN - In the immediate aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak in China, a public outcry erupted over the continuous consumption of wildlife in the country. Revising the country's Wildlife Protection Law (WPL) is largely the result of strong public reactions and sits high on the agenda during this year's Two Sessions. Although the country has made considerable progress on wildlife protection since the law was enacted in 1988, the COVID-19 episode revealed loopholes in it that urgently need to be plugged. [FULLARTICLE](#)

Green Urbanization and Environment Improvement



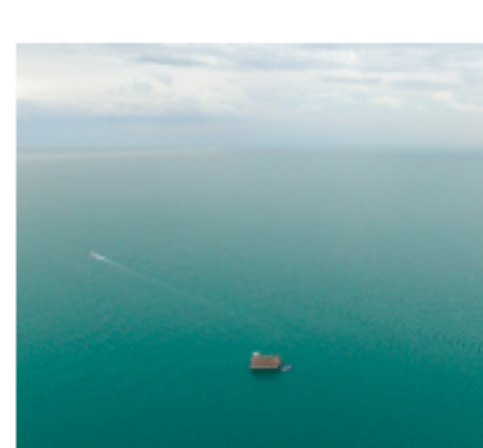
Electric cargo ship tests water along Yangtze River

May 10th, CTGN - A homegrown electric cargo ship with a load capacity of 1,000 metric tons successfully tested the water at the Yangtze River section in Changzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province. It marks the beginning of the Yangtze River basin's promotion of clean energy for freight ships to replace traditional energy. [FULLARTICLE](#)



China boosts monitoring of human activities in nature reserves

May 24th, Xinhua News - To solve technical weaknesses in ground-monitoring, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) developed the system, based on remote sensing, geographic information systems, and global positioning systems as well as big data and cloud computing technologies, to monitor human activities in nature reserves. [FULLARTICLE](#)



Battle against pollution: The return of clear water

May 27th, CTGN - Water pollution control in China started as early as in the 1980s, a time when construction was developing in a massive scale and speed, putting an heavy pressure on water bodies across the country. The first group of measures introduced in the ninth and tenth Five-Year Plans focused mainly on seven key basins (Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Songhua River, Huaihe River, Haihe River, and Liaohe River basins). [FULLARTICLE](#)

Innovation, Sustainable Production and Consumption



China's major shale gas field sees breakthrough in output

May 11th, Xinhua News - The Fuling shale gas field in southwest China's Chongqing Municipality has produced more than 30 billion cubic meters of shale gas, according to the branch at the gas field of Sinopec, China's largest oil refiner. The gas field produces about 17 million cubic meters of gas each day, which can meet the demand of 34 million households. Since the beginning of this year, the gas field has transported 2.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas to provinces and cities along the Yangtze River economic belt. [FULLARTICLE](#)



China's Great Energy Shift Sets Mega Hybrid Plants in Motion

May 12th, Bloomberg News - Some of China's biggest state-owned companies are pouring in billions of dollars to build massive projects that will combine wind and solar energy storage. The periodic nature of renewables is a challenge because it disrupts the conventional methods for planning the daily operation of the electric grid. The idea with these hybrid projects is that they will allow a more continuous supply of clean power, which will better enable China to reduce its reliance on coal, a major source of smog and climate-warming greenhouse gases. [FULLARTICLE](#)

Green Energy, Investment and Trade



Exploring the impacts of climate change on hydropower production

May 11th, Science Daily - A new study by researchers from IIASA and China investigated the impacts of different levels of global warming on hydropower potential and found that this type of electricity generation benefits more from a 1.5°C than a 2°C climate scenario. The study employed a coupled hydrological and techno-economic model framework to identify optimal locations for hydropower plants under global warming levels of 1.5°C and 2°C, while also considering gross hydropower potential, power consumption, and economic factors. [FULLARTICLE](#)



China's government debates aquaculture policy shift as investments pour into premium operations

May 21th, Sea Food Source - Aquaculture production increased by a single percentage point in China in 2019, a striking number compared to growth levels it posted in previous years, and clear evidence of the impact of the government's efforts to shift the nation's efforts to higher-quality, lower-polluting operations. In recent years, China's federal government has instituted a crackdown on polluting aquaculture facilities as it has sought to establish a unified national management plan for mudflats in order to protect nature reserves and drinking water supplies. [FULLARTICLE](#)



China Purging Coal from Green Bonds Seen Luring Investors

May 29th, Bloomberg - Fossil fuels are no longer considered "green" by China's central bank. The People's Bank of China plans to remove "clean utilization of fossil fuel" projects from the list of programs that can be funded by green bonds. The bank has drawn the ire of environmentalists for allowing the sustainable financing tools to fund projects that burn coal but use enhanced technologies to reduce air pollution. The draft plan could make it easier for foreign investors to tap into the world's largest renewable energy market. [FULLARTICLE](#)