

A weekly update of China's environmental news and analysis from **PACE**



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Now in cooperation with chinadialogue



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OPINION

Potash is food resilience: Should Canada's PotashCrop be sold to China? (Huffington Post, 8/26/2010) Consider that topsoil loss, drought, and climate change pose grave risks to putting fruit, vegetables, and basic grains on the world's tables, your own table included. In this context, perhaps the most crucial -- and potentially devastating -- agribusiness deal in North American history is under negotiation in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on the flat Canadian prairie.

Why Chinese firms don't apologize (China Dialogue, 8/25/2010) Unlike BP, China's state-owned polluters have been allowed by friends in government to ignore the consequences of their actions, writes Tang Hao.

<u>Demystifying nuclear power</u> (China Dialogue, 8/24/2010) Zhou Shirong is deputy director of nuclear safety at China's environmental protection ministry. Here, he talks to Cao Haidong and Meng Dengke about managing construction standards – and public anxiety.

China's water grab (Foreign Policy, 8/24/2010) In recent weeks, the United States has taken some assertive steps in the South China Sea -- and Beijing is watching anxiously. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton made an explicit move away from the administration's usually conciliatory tone when she **declared** in late July that it would be in America's "national interest" to help mediate the disputes among China and several other Asian countries over islands and maritime rights in the sea. Then, on July 22, Defense Secretary Robert Gates **announced** that the United States would resume ties with Indonesian special forces after a 12-year hiatus, with the aim of eventually restoring full military-to-military relations.

PUBLIC SECTOR/NGO'S

Shortage of farms and water threatens grain output targets (Xinhua, 8/27/2010) The growing shortage of farmland and water resources may prevent China from achieving its ambitious grain output targets in the next decade, warned both officials and experts.

Research from Nanjing University provides new insight into science and technology (PowerGen, 8/21/2010) Emissions trading is considered to be a cost-effective environmental economic instrument for pollution control. However, the pilot emissions trading programs in China have failed to bring remarkable success in the campaign for pollution control, "investigators in Nanjing, People's Republic of China report.

<u>Pollution threat to Yangtze</u> (The Hindu, 8/26/2010) A new study has found widespread presence of hazardous chemicals in fish in China's longest and most important river, raising questions about the effectiveness and enforcement of environmental regulations.

CORPORATIONS

Marine economy booming in China (China Economic News, 8/27/2010) With breakthroughs in the marine technology in China, marine economy has become the new growth point of national economy. The data reveals that the average annual growth rate of gross ocean product in China from 2001 to 2009 was 16.35 percent, which towered above that of GDP over the same period. The traditional marine industry has been constantly optimized and upgraded, the emerging marine industry is booming, and the relatively complete marine industry system has taken shape initially.

EHi looks to untangle traffic jams in China (Wall Street Journal, 8/27/2010) Like many Chinese citizens, Ray Zhang is worried about his country's parking issues, traffic snarls, pollution problems, and increasing demand on foreign oil imports. Zhang, who is the chief executive of Shanghai-based eHi Car Rental Co., thinksChina's poor traffic situation can be ameliorated by promoting a car-sharing culture.

Refining margins'51% decline may worsen as China slows (Bloomberg, 8/27/2010) The combination of slowing Chinese economic growth and expanding refineries means this year's 51 percent decline in profit margins from turning crude into gasoline, diesel and kerosene is poised to worsen.

<u>China clean energy plan hinges on coal price</u> (Reuters, 8/27/2010) China's \$736-billion push to harness nuclear, wind, solar and biomass energy hinges on making the cleaner fuels competitive with cheap and CO2-intensive coal without derailing surging industrial growth.

Winners and losers in China's car market (Forbes, 8/26/2010) For the first seven months of this year, China-based assemblers sold 6.2 million passenger cars. Of this total, 4.1 million, or 67%, were foreign brands, and 2.1 million, or 33%, were homegrown models. Volkswagen, with a market share of just over 16%, and General Motors, with a nearly 10% share, lead the foreign companies. Toyota, Honda, Nissan and Hyundai follow closely behind at approximately 6% each. Meanwhile, BYD and Chery lead the locals with roughly 5% each, and Geely is close on their heels with an almost 4% market share.

<u>E-waste recycling programs critiqued for environmental damage</u> (National Post, 8/26/2010) There is great irony when an industry trying to be environmentally friendly is accused of the exact opposite. That's the gist of what might be happening with the electronic waste recycling industry in China — an industry that takes Canadian and other industrialized nations e-waste and tries to recycle it.

<u>China's stocks climb; coal producers; Jiangxi copper, Cosco Lead advance</u> (Bloomberg, 8/26/2010) <u>China stocks</u> rose, as coal producers advanced on the prospect of mergers while companies from China Cosco Holdings Co. to Jiangxi Copper Co. climbed after reporting higher earnings.

<u>Daewooo shipbuilding seeks 30% of sales from wind power by 2020</u> (Bloomberg, 8/25/2010) <u>Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Co.</u>, the world's second-largest shipyard, aims to generate 30 percent of its sales from wind power by 2020 as pollution concerns spur demand for alternative energy.

Flood peak safely passes China's Three Gorges Dam shipping service still halted (Xinhua, 8/24/2010) This year's second largest flood has crested and safely passed the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze, China's longest river, on Tuesday, forcing engineers to close the locks at the dam.

China releases 2010-2020 plan for forest land protection, use (Xinhua, 8/24/2010) China's State Administration of Forestry (SFA) on Tuesday unveiled the country's first mid- to long-term plan for the protection and the use of forest land. The plan, titled the National Plan for the Protection and Use of Forest Land (2010-2020), specifies China's strategy in forest land protection and use during the next 10 years.

<u>China shares mixed on energy sector losses</u> (Business Week, 8/23/2010) Chinese shares were mixed Monday as heavyweight energy companies dragged the main Shanghai benchmark lower but losses were limited by generally strong earnings reports for the first half.

GOVERNMENT

China to invest \$13 billion in Mozambican industry, Energy, Noticias say (Bloomberg, 8/27/2010) China will invest \$13 billion in Mozambique over the next five years to develop industrial, tourism, mining and energy projects, the Noticias reported, citing Planning and Development minister Aiuba Cuereneia.

<u>China builds base to tap deep-sea energy: state media</u> (AFP, 8/27/2010) China will build a multi-million-dollar research base on its east coast as it steps up its efforts to search for energy sources and rare earths on the ocean floor, state media said Friday.

<u>China flood aid may help test China-Pak border roads, fight ultras</u> (Times of India, 8/27/2010) Nearly half of the members of a medical team sent by China to assist flood hit victims in <u>Pakistan</u> are women doctors. They were "specially to offer medical aid for female Muslim Pakistani patients," <u>Zhang Liyan</u>, head of the medical group, said.

China to rein coal chemical projects in coal scarce areas, MIIT (Xinhua, 8/26/2010) China will strictly rein development of coal chemical industry in coal scarce areas in China, and focus on demonstration role of modern coal chemical industry, said Zhu Hongren, chief engineer of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on Aug. 25.

<u>China needs 380 GW hydropower capacity by 2020 – energy head</u> (Reuters, 8/25/2010) China needs to raise hydropower generation capacity to 380 gigawatts (GW) by 2020 from 200 GW now to reach its <u>energy</u>-saving and emission-reduction goals, China's <u>top</u> energy official said on Thursday.

<u>China urged to close health gap</u> (WSJ, 8/25/2010) You've heard about the wealth gap, the digital divide and development disconnect. Now, give some consideration to health inequality, another area where standards in developing countries like China and India pale next to those of rich countries.

<u>UN carbon funding key for China clean coal developers</u> (Reuters, 8/25/2010) Developers of clean-coal power plants in China fear for the viability of their projects after a U.N. carbon-credit scheme denied funding for a similar plant in India at the end of July.

<u>China Official: Still no result in Sasol China Coal Review</u> (WSJ, 8/24/2010) There is "still no result" yet in the Chinese government's review of Sasol Ltd.'s (SSL) proposed coal-to-liquid fuels plant, Zhang Guobao, head of China's National Energy Administration, told Dow Jones Newswires on Tuesday.

<u>CDM moves against Chinese polluters, carbon credit prices rise</u> (Treehugger, 8/24/2010) The UN backed Executive Board of the <u>Clean Development Mechanism</u> (CDM) has suspended carbon credits for shady chemical manufacturers in China that were producing an excess of pollution and then destroying it, all to get credit for doing good.

<u>China closes factories as green deadline looms</u> (AFP, 8/21/2010) China, facing the risk of embarrassment if it misses a looming environmental deadline, has ordered thousands of companies to close high-polluting plants as its leadership vies to retool economic growth.

<u>Electric cars, hybrids next for China</u> (UPI, 8/20/2010) China, the world's fastest growing auto market, plans to put more than 1 million electric and hybrid vehicles on the road, government officials say.