

ENVIRONMENTAL CHINA

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OPINION

[Asia Society Has Opened Window on China's Environment](#) (Forbes, 09/02/2014) Since 2007, the China Green project at the Asia Society, based in New York City but with a sizable presence in Hong Kong, has been tracking the mainland's worsening environmental plight. As managing editor/producer of the project, Michael Zhao leads the effort to keep tabs and encourage reforms.

[China: The Chinese pilot carbon markets at a glance](#) (Mondaq, 09/04/2014) Being the world's largest developing country and largest emitter of greenhouse gases, China started in 2009 an ambitious campaign, largely on its own initiative, to reduce its carbon intensity (measured by emission per unit of GDP) by 40-45% in 2020 from 2005 levels. The 12th National Five-year Plan set two mandatory goals of reducing energy intensity by 16% and reducing carbon intensity by 17% in the term of 2011-2015.

[China to ramp up gas use to cut pollution](#) (Australian, 09/05/2014) THE Chinese government has launched an ambitious program to almost double its gas consumption in the next six years, as it steps up the fight against the nation's worsening pollution crisis. Rapid economic development and industrialisation has driven demand for energy in China to the highest level ever and most analysts expect the growth rate to be extended for the next decade.

[A surprising conclusion about the environment](#) (The Robesonian, 09/08/2014) Let's analyze some aspects of global climate change purely from an economic standpoint. First, it's worth noting that part of the popularity of "Freakonomics" is that the conclusions are often surprising. For example, we have a national movement against drunk driving, but "Freakonomics" concluded that a drunk person and anyone he or she encounters is eight times more likely to die from drunk walking.

[China and Mongolia clash over how to exploit the Gobi desert](#) (Ecologist, 09/09/2014) Mongolia and China are separated by world views as well as by a border across the Gobi desert, writes Troy Sternberg. In Mongolia the idea that nature has intrinsic value is readily accepted, while China is more interested in resources for trade, industry and profit. Can a clash of interests be avoided?

[What China Is Doing to Clear the Air and Fight Climate Change](#) (Huffington Post, 09/10/2014) The Japanese paper Nikkei recently published a report on China's environmental pollution. I was shocked and dumbfounded by the sensational headline -- "China, A Perishing Nation Amid Environmental Pollution" -- written with an intention to grab readers' attention.

RESEARCH AND CIVIL SOCIETY

[Fighting for China's environment, one court case at a time](#) (Rappler, 09/02/2014) In a small office space in a simple apartment block in Beijing, a man and his team of pro bono lawyers are working to save the lives of over a billion people – one court case at a time. You see, China's extreme campaign for economic growth has taken its toll on the environment and its citizens. A study by Chinese and American researchers shows that more than a million deaths in China can be attributed to smoke pollution alone every year.

[Chinese researchers find way to grow more food without environmental toll](#) (South China Morning Post, 09/05/2014) A group of Chinese scientists say they have found a way for farmers to grow more food without increasing the toll on the already fragile environment. Researchers said they had tested "smart" agricultural management, using scientific knowledge to better match local soils and climate and optimise nutrient requirements, in more than 150 field experiments in major production areas for rice, wheat and maize in the past five years.

[Environmental Regulations in Taiyuan, China Result in Reduced Air Pollution and Better Health](#) (AZoCleantech, 09/05/2014) Researchers from different universities studied the potential health and economic benefits of plans proposed on the control of air pollution in over-polluted regions of China. According to them, the costs related to the fatality and disability caused by air pollution came down by 50% in Taiyuan, China's Shanxi Province capital between 2001 and 2010.

[China Solid Waste Disposal Industry to Reach 6.4 Billion Tons in 2018 Say's a New Research Report at ReportsnReports.com](#) (Virtual-Strategy Magazine, 09/07/2014) Solid waste can be classified into three categories, which are household waste, industrial solid waste and hazardous solid waste. Competition of the solid waste industry: the barriers to enter into the solid waste disposal industry are high, and much higher than those of sewage treatment industry, as the industry requires excellent business performance, high technology, government support and sustainable investment ability.

[Is Narendra Modi a climate sceptic?](#) (The Guardian, 09/09/2014) India's prime minister, Narendra Modi, reportedly will be a no-show at the United Nations climate summit this month. Could it be because he does not accept the science behind climate change?

[Inside China's Cancer Villages: Q&A with Souvid Datta](#) (Roads and Kingdoms, 09/08/2014) A few years ago, the younger brother of photographer Souvid Datta's close

friend was diagnosed with lung cancer. He was 13 and lived in Beijing. The cause: overexposure to small air particle pollutants, which severely exacerbated his existing respiratory problems. After a series of failed treatments, the boy passed away two years later. It was Datta's first contact with pollution in China and it had a deep impact.

[Factory shut down for dumping toxic waste in China's fourth-largest desert](#) (South China Morning Post, 09/09/2014) A textile dye factory in Ningxia that had been dumping toxic acid waste water in the Tengger Desert has been shut down for good. Ningxia Mingsheng Dye Chemical Company, located on the edge of the Tengger Desert, was shut down and will be demolished with this year on the orders of the municipal government of Zhongwei in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

[Disturbing U-turn on flawed environmental report for third runway](#) (South China Morning Post, 09/12/2014) The Advisory Council on the Environment will meet on Monday to discuss whether to advise the Environmental Protection Department to give the green light to the third-runway plan. After a closed-door meeting of the council's impact assessment subcommittee last week, the majority of members now appear to support endorsing the Airport Authority's environmental impact report.

CORPORATE SECTOR

[Smart farming the key to China's food problems: study](#) (Yahoo News, 09/03/2014) Clever farming techniques would provide China with more than enough grain to feed its escalating population in the coming decades while easing stress on its environment, scientists reported on Wednesday. China faces a double crunch as its population of 1.35 billion rises to an expected peak of 1.47 billion in 2030, which will require more than 650 million tonnes of rice, wheat and corn annually, they said.

[The Environmental Perils of China's Coal-to-Synthetic Gas Plans](#) (Businessweek, 09/09/2014) Recently China dramatically revised downward its ambitions for producing shale gas—slashing in half a target of producing more than 60 billion cubic meters annually by 2020, to just 30 billion cm. Meanwhile, the world's largest emitter of carbon dioxide still aims to radically increase its output of synthetic gas derived from coal—from almost nothing today to 12 percent of gas consumption by 2020. Sinopec (386:HK) alone has just announced a \$10 billion investment in coal-to-gas technology.

[Leading American Air Purifier Manufacturer Oransi to Present at U.S.-China Air Purification Technology Forum in Beijing on September 17](#) (Marketwired, 09/09/2014) Oransi, the leading U.S. designer and manufacturer of air purifiers, today announced that they have been invited by the U.S. Embassy in China to present at the U.S.-China Air Purification Technology Forum to be held at the China International Exhibition Centre on September 17 in Beijing.

GOVERNMENT

[China doubles charges on pollutant disposal](#) (Ecns, 09/05/2014) China's top economic planner announced Friday it would double charges for pollutant disposal in the latest move against pollution. Charges on pollutants in sewage and exhaust gas disposal will be set at no less than 1.4 yuan (\$0.23) and 1.2 yuan per pollution equivalent, respectively, according to a notice jointly released by the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environmental Protection.

[China reports 5 per cent drop in carbon intensity](#) (Zee News, 09/10/2014) China, the biggest greenhouse gas emitter, Wednesday said it has registered a 5 per cent drop in its carbon intensity after the world's second largest economy made further structural re-adjustment to improve growth quality.

[China aims high for carbon market by 2020](#) (Sydney Morning Herald, 09/12/2014) China's national carbon market is likely to regulate 3-4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2020 and be worth up to 400 billion yuan (\$72 billion), a government official said on Thursday, which would make it twice as big as the EU market, currently the world's biggest.