



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper NO.	C001

Title:

Low Carbon City - Sunan Case Study

Abstract:

As almost the greatest greenhouse gas (GHG) emission countries, China is facing domestic and international pressures of carbon emission reduction, which makes low carbon strategies crucial in the coming decade. The central government, sustaining the development of the whole economy & society of China, hesitates in giving promises and setting goals of reduction, while we believe that regional low-carbon plans is the key to such deadlock. Eastern developed areas are already interested in low carbon reduction issues, and try to jump on the bandwagon of GHG emission to innovate their industry and technology.

Sunan area (Southern Jiangsu) was undergoing great changes in both economy development and environment challenges at the end of last century, during which the region explored its own experience of dealing with economy and environment conflicts. While "Sunan Mode" refers to the pioneer of China's reform and opening in 1980s and 1990s, and "New Sunan Mode" refers to a successful green economy with strong restrictions on unsustainable use of resource and environment, today we face a new challenge of Low Carbon Sunan due to the climate issues.

The presentation will demonstrate the feasibility and possible paradigms of Low Carbon development in Sunan area. Case studies at regional level, city area level and industrial & technical level would be given. We would also talk about whether the decoupling of economy vs. carbon could happen as the decoupling of economy vs. normal pollution. We would engage in suggestions of low-carbon strategies and climate change solution act of Jiangsu Province, and any other regional area which would like to act before the huge wave of low carbon development.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper NO.	C002

Title:

An Introduction to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) System

Abstract:

Originated by the U.S. Green Building Council and now being reviewed by the China Green Building Council, LEED is a key element in the design and construction of green buildings and the development of urban eco-cities and neighbors. LEED is a feature-oriented rating system that awards points for satisfying specified green design and construction criteria. The six major environmental categories of review include: (1) sustainable sites, (2) water efficiency, (3) energy and atmosphere, (4) materials and resources, (5) indoor environmental quality, and (6) innovation and design. Silver, Gold, and Platinum levels of LEED green certification are awarded based on the total number of points earned within each of the six LEED categories. LEED can be applied to all building types including new construction, commercial interiors, core and shell developments, existing buildings, homes, neighborhood developments, schools, retail facilities, and healthcare facilities.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C003

Title:

Sustainable environmental Governance-Need for international agreement on local government legislations on environment

Abstract:

The threats of global warming, sea rise etc had placed more emphasis on the global environment. Environmental Governance had also taken a high priority in the global agenda and many international agreements via carbon trade, Kyoto protocol etc have come into operation fully or partially. However the more important grass root environmental governance had been little emphasized which is a big lapse as it is this aspect that could really contribute to the sustainability of governance if successful. The author places arguments and rationale for small interventions administratively and legally that are deemed necessary at present in Sri Lanka and many Asian countries and to world at large. I am only aware of legislations for road side trees and right to trees in Maryland, USA. As far back from 1914. This is vital. Many thousand Thousands are lost each year for road expansion, maintenance of electrical wires, telephone communication etc in our countries. The repairing of roads, digging roads for sewage, electrical, communication linkages need to be made mandatory to ensure that adequate steps are taken for public health governance (vide reduced dust pollution, inconvenience and reduction of speeds or low gear driving) In a small town of Batticaloa 397 trees were felled for road expansion. Some of them were road side trees and others shed shade to the roads from the home gardens and had an average life of 10 years. It is later known that the trees in the parking area and the pedestrian walk could have saved many trees if only it was planned with participatory approach and transparency. The trees were planted and maintained by the public and have not even a word of concern from authorities or any one. Many places with names of plant origin or significance are lost and this is cultural erosion. The paper emphasizes the need for international agreement on local government regulations for ensuring better environmental governance which will have an overall global significance. It is the little drops of water make the mighty ocean.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C004
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Title:

Enterprises Strategies in Response to Energy Security and Climate Change

Abstract:

This presentation will review the challenges to, potential impacts on, as well as opportunities for, due to the global climate changes, enterprises in sectors such as steel, manufacture, food and beverage, chemical, and building industry etc.

Abstract:

Climate change and energy security will for sure impact every aspect of an enterprise operation: from targeted CO₂ reduction (regardless of voluntary or mandatory) to use of clean energy and energy efficiency (thus operational cost and energy security); from alternative fuels/materials (low carbon or cleaner production) to material process adaptation and engineering upgrade (operational changes and interruption); from shareholders perception management to marketing position (thus competitiveness). All these will fundamentally change the ways enterprises, particularly Chinese enterprises, operate – a major shift from the current model of “resources, energy and waste intensive” operations to a low carbon sustainable operations.

This paper will, through case study illustration, show how enterprises in steel, manufacture, food and beverage, supply chain, and building sector may respond to the challenges and opportunities by focusing on usage of cleaner energy, improvement of energy efficiency, equipment/process upgrade, and high tech innovation and adoption.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C005

Title:

City-to-city networks: The diffusion of energy best practices and opportunities for further progress

Abstract:

Governments, through international agreement and domestic legislation, have thus far been unequal to the task of climate change mitigation. In recent years, city-to-city networks have developed to fill some of the gaps left at the international level. Networks such as Cities for Climate Protection and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group provide for the pooling of strategies to reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency, and for the use of common measures to track progress. There are indications that subnational networks have already facilitated progress toward sustainable development policy (against national trends in certain cases). The paper will examine the record of subnational networks and will have particular focus on the experiences of participating Chinese municipalities. Such networks can make an invaluable contribution to sustainable development policy, because of (1) the jurisdiction that municipalities often have in planning and energy areas and (2) the potential for municipalities to add value to energy policy through local issue bundling. Can such networks offer cities opportunities to leapfrog energy efficiency levels and reduce the costs of eco-city development? What role should existing and developing eco-cities play in subnational networks? The existing networks will be considered as models for potentially more inclusive and more holistic city-to-city cooperation. It will be argued that subnational networks provide non-hierarchical forums for the diffusion of sustainable development know-how and policy. As such, subnational networks have the potential to sidestep many of the obstacles to effective agreement between states (and particularly between developed and developing states). The growth of subnational networks is a positive development in the push for sustainable development policy, and offers opportunities for municipalities in both developed and developing states.

Keywords: Networks * Subnational governance * Best practice



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C006

Title:

Current Status and Characteristics of Circular Economy Development in China

Abstract:

This paper will review and discuss 1) the history and characteristics of circular economy development; 2) the main development modes of circular economy; and 3) the system and policy recommendations for the development of circular economy in China.

The circular economy development in China has experienced the following three stages: concept of advocacy, national policy-making, and comprehensive demonstrations or pilot programs. Compared with the developed countries (such as German and Japan), while the circular economy in China is still in its development phase, the development in China is extensive, carries extraordinary momentum, and spreads over into every level/units of the economy and society in China. The circular economy can be categorized into three 3 main modes at enterprise level, region level and society level. Cleaner production in enterprise level and construction of various eco-industrial parks at region level are especially emphasized.

To illustrate the characteristics of these three modes, the paper will present three case studies: for enterprise level, the cleaner production in Guangxi Guitang (Group) CO., LTD; for region (industrial park) level, the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area; and for society level, Guiyang Circular Economic City in Guizhou Province. The paper will also discuss Qingdao New World Venous Industry Park as a case study of wastes recycling and comprehensive reuse.

Based on international and national review and case studies, the paper presents its recommendations for the circular economy planning system, monitoring and assessment mechanisms, total quantity (TQ) control policy, responsibility, incentive and penalty systems, and priority or focused approaches.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C007

Title:

Environmental performance & economic growth in OIC countries

Abstract :

The purpose of the present paper is to evaluate the relationship between Environmental Performance and economic growth in the OIC countries during 2006-2008. To do so, we used overall EPI and its elements data from the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and economic growth from SESRTCIC center that reported in 2008. In this paper, at first, we analysis the EPI and its components in the OIC countries and compare them performance. Then using Econometrics methods, we study the relationship between EPI and economics growth in the OIC countries. The results of paper represent that the EPI performance levels are not satisfactory in the OIC countries but they appear to have performed quite satisfactorily in terms of the Productive Natural Resources category. In addition, Malaysia, showed better performance and enjoy top ranking as compared to the other OIC Member Countries in 2006 and 2008. In addition, the results of paper indicate that the relationship between environmental performance and economic growth in the OIC countries is positive and significant during 2006-2008. In other word, in the OIC region, the countries with good environmental results tend to enjoy higher economic growth. Key Words: Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Economic Growth, OIC Countries.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C008

Title

Climate Change and China's National Security

Abstract:

Although Climate change is widely recognized as a looming threat to international peace and security and the United Nations Security Council held its first ever debate on climate and security in 2007 leading to a surge of new publications and reports aimed at understanding the security implications of large-scale climate disruption, Chinese are sharply divided in answering the question: Is climate change a threat to China's national security? The division or lack of consensus, to a great extent, prevents China from taking bolder actions against climate change. Therefore, this paper aims to abridge the gap and reach more consensus in China in terms of how to understand the linkages between climate change and China's national security.

The author based on literature review at home and abroad, argues that security issues are not inherently military, or economic or environmental. Any problem which threatens the five major components of a nation state, namely, territory, people, government, sovereignty and the facilities of strategic importance, should be considered as a national security issue. Under this framework of analysis, the impacts of climate change on China's national security are clarified in academic and systematic way. Climate change is posing an immediate or a potential threat to China's national security in following ways. First, climate-induced sea level rise is inundating china's territory. Second, climate-induced desertification destroys Chinese habitat. Third, climate change is causing fast melting of glaciers and exacerbates China's water shortage problem which is a mater of Chinese survival. Forth, climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather accidents in China and greatly degrades the life quality of a large number of Chinese, and overstretches the government's capacity of governance. Fifth, climate change greatly narrows down Chinese government's choices for economic development. The last but not the least, climate change is endangering some key national defense projects in China.

To conclude, climate change should be considered as a threat to China's national security. China's national security will suffer greatly if we fail to pay sufficient attention to climate change issue. Some suggestions are also put forward to address the threat of climate change to China's national security.



Abstract-Topic C

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Paper No	C009

Title:

An introduction to the leadership in energy and environmental design (LEED) system

Abstract:

Originated by the U.S. Green Building Council and now being reviewed by the China Green Building Council, LEED is a key element in the design and construction of green buildings and the development of urban eco-cities and neighbors. LEED is a feature-oriented rating system that awards points for satisfying specified green design and construction criteria. The six major environmental categories of review include: (1) sustainable sites, (2) water efficiency, (3) energy and atmosphere, (4) materials and resources, (5) indoor environmental quality, and (6) innovation and design. Silver, Gold, and Platinum levels of LEED green certification are awarded based on the total number of points earned within each of the six LEED categories. LEED can be applied to all building types including new construction, commercial interiors, core and shell developments, existing buildings, homes, neighborhood developments, schools, retail facilities, and healthcare facilities.