



POPs Action In China

OFFICE OF NATIONAL COORDINATION GROUP FOR STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION

Headline

For a Greener World - Publicity Campaign for the Phase-Out of POPs Pesticides

From May 17, 2009, China will introduce a complete ban on the production, circulation, use, import and export of DDT, chlordane, mirex, hexachlorobenzene and other types of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) pesticides. In order to celebrate China's successful fulfillment of the time-phased Stockholm Convention implementation goals, the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) held a publicity campaign in Beijing titled For a Greener World. Zhang Lijun, Vice Minister of MEP, along with representatives and experts from relevant Ministries, local governments and international agencies attended the ceremony. During the ceremony those present signed the commitment wall as witnesses to the historic moment in which China fulfilled its goals set by the National Implementation Plan (NIP). On this occasion the Vice Minister also delivered

an important speech on how to implement the No. 23 Notice, 2009.

During his address, the Vice Minister highlighted the great importance that the Chinese Government places on the reduction and control of POPs. It is the view of the Chinese Government that implementing the Stockholm Convention is a key part of moving



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forwards toward an energy efficient, environmentally sensitive and sustainable society.

Under the inspired leadership of the State Council, the implementation of the Stockholm Convention has made positive progress over the past eight years. The efforts made by the relevant government departments, sectors, enterprises and experts, along with the support and help from the international community, has enabled this positive development.

In just eight years of work on implementing the Stockholm Convention the following has been achieved:

- A National Implementation Plan which identifies our implementation goals, measures and actions has been formulated and approved by the State Council,
- A National Coordination Group led by MEP and joined by 13 Ministries has been created;
- An Expert Committee under the National Coordination Group has been established;
- An assessment and demonstration project has been set up with the use of domestic and foreign funding to investigate alternative technologies to DDT, chlordane and mirex.
- Relevant policies and technical standards have been improved.
- Monitoring and management capabilities for Convention implementation have been enhanced.
- A wide range of publicity activities and skill trainings have been carried out.

In addition to the above actions, focus was also given to motivating sectors and enterprises to follow the requirements of Convention implementation, therefore

a solid foundation for the successful completion of the Convention phase-out objectives was laid.

Minister Zhang discussed Notice No. 23 and highlighted that it is in line with the requirements of the NIP for China. This Notice was issued by MEP along with 9 other relevant departments including the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)) on April 16, 2009. Notice No. 23 bans the production, circulation, use, import and export of DDT, chlordane, mirex, and hexachlorobenzene from May 17, 2009 in China (except DDT for vector control in emergency cases), honoring China's Convention implementation commitments of ceasing the use of specific exemptions, and phasing out POPs pesticide by May 2009.

The Vice Minister introduced five steps to implement Notice No. 23:

Firstly, all relevant departments should increase the sense of urgency and responsibility within this area, and make efforts to enforce the Notice. Regulatory plans that can be assessed should be developed and law enforcement inspections should be organized to prevent illegal production and use.

Secondly, the development of environmentally friendly alternatives to POPs should be encouraged through the timely introduction of stimulative policies.

Thirdly, environmental protection departments at various levels should coordinate to properly resolve issues arising from existing obsolete stockpiles, wastes and contaminated sites after the phase-out. This attention will prevent waste and abandoned sites from developing into new environmental risks.

Fourthly, manufacturers and application sectors should be encouraged to shoulder more social responsibility and make efforts to meet the Notice's requirements, standardize management and disposal of remaining POPs wastes in accordance with the requirements of the Convention and relevant national regulations.

Fifthly, publicity efforts should be increased to mobilize the public to participate in the implementation of this notice.

Finally, Minister Zhang asked everyone to be highly responsible to the world, the nation, and future generations, and make concerted efforts to enforce the Notice.



Mr. Wen Wurui, Director General of FECO/MEP chaired the event; Mr. Zhai Qing, Director General (DG) from the Department of Pollution Prevention and Control of MEP, introduced the details and overall implementation measures for the Notice. Mr. Li Rusheng, Deputy DG from the Urban Construction Department of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, gave an introduction of the specific measures to be taken by the construction departments to implement the Notice. Mr. Yu Lifeng, Chief Financial Officer of FECO/MEP, introduced initial

achievements of the demonstration projects for Convention implementation.

Also presented at the event was a commitment wall signed by 10,000 representatives from various sectors and businesses who voluntarily showed their support for the compliance actions. A video of the signing commitment process was presented.

A total of 80 attendants including representatives from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of

Commerce, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, local EPBs and construction sectors, delegates from termite sectors and production factories, academician Wei Fusheng, and other consultants and members of the Expert Committee, officials from the World Bank and UNDP, and the press attended the event.

(FECO/MEP)

Project Progress

Priority Action Plan for China's Contaminated Sites Acclaimed by Experts

On May 21, 2009, FECO organized an expert review of the Priority Action Plan for China's POPs contaminated sites in Beijing.

The Priority Action Plan analyses the severe situation of China's POPs contaminated sites in the context of China's Stockholm Convention implementation and national environment management requirements. This plan will facilitate the research supervision and remediation demonstration of contaminated sites in the next phase. The Priority Action Plan further elaborates the objectives and actions for environmentally sound management of POPs contaminated sites, and is of great significance to promoting the management and remediation demonstration of these contaminated sites.



The eight-member expert panel is joined by three academicians-Wei Fu-sheng, Cai Daoji and Fu Jiamo, with academician Wei Fusheng as the head of the panel. Representatives from the Department of Planning and Finance, Science and Technology, Pollution Prevention and Control, Nature and Ecology Conservation of MEP attended the meeting, Mr. Yu

Lifeng, Chief Financial Officer of FECO attended the meeting and delivered the opening address.

(FECO/MEP)

***Mission for PCBs
Management and Disposal
Demonstration Project
Successfully Concluded***

Accompanied by FECO project officers, a delegation of World Bank officials and Italian experts visited China's Liaoning Province and Zhejiang Province to inspect the progress of China Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Management and Disposal Demonstration Project (PCBs Demonstration Project) on June 5-10, 2009. The purpose of this mission was to further understand the activities and progress of the PCBs Demonstration Project in the two provinces, to discuss the issues and obstacles encountered during the project's implementation, and to propose solutions, work plans and arrangements for the next stage of the project.

In Liaoning, the delegation visited the Shenyang PCBs storage and waste analysis laboratory which was completed earlier this year. Shenyang Academy of Environmental Sciences reported in detail on the civil work construction and the equipment procurement of the storage facilities. The World Bank team praised the project activities and progress in Shenyang. The delegation was briefed on the entire project progress as well as the next phase of the work plan. It was decided that the storage facilities will be in place by the end of June, installation and commission completed in mid-July, preparatory work of trial burn completed in August, and trial operation, sampling, monitoring and report compilation completed by the end of September. If

the above mentioned work goes well, Shenyang will be equipped to receive PCBs wastes from Zhejiang province and conduct high-temperature incineration.

In Zhejiang Province, a meeting was held with Mr. Xu Zhen, Director General of Zhejiang provincial EPB. During this meeting, possible locations for Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU) were discussed along with response measures for Xinchang emergency site. Mr. Lu Chenggang, Deputy Division Chief of FECO/MEP, emphasized that the PCBs demonstration project is critical to fulfilling China's obligations and responsibilities for implementing the Stockholm Convention. The NIP clearly states that environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs waste in Zhejiang Province should be completed by 2010, therefore he recommended that the provincial EPB take prompt and effective measures to ensure the timely implementation of the project. Mr. Xu expressed his confidence in a proper solution to the TDU location issue being identified, and hoped that FECO and the World Bank would provide technical support on waste clean-up, disposal and treatment so as to ensure the safe and smooth implementation of the project.

(FECO/MEP)

Wrap-up Meeting for Sino-US Emission Reduction Research Project on Cement Kiln POPs and Other Toxic Substances" held in Beijing

On June 3, 2009, the Wrap-up Meeting for Sino-US Emission Reduction

Research Project on Cement Kiln POPs and Other Toxic Substances (Sino-US Cement Kiln Project) was held in Beijing by FECO.

The Sino-US Cement Kiln Project is a major activity under the Sino-US Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technological Cooperation in the Field of Environment. Since the project was launched in 2005, surveys on the basic situation of cement industry, research and demonstration of POPs reduction in demonstration enterprises have been completed. At the meeting, the energy efficiency of cement production techniques before and after the application of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practice (BAT/BEP) measures under the Sino-US cement kiln cement was assessed. During this assessment, the accuracy and reliability of the test results of pollutants such as POPs and heavy metals was evaluated and the technical and economic effectiveness as well as replicability of any modification measures was discussed. Finally the project achievements and experiences were summarized.

Experts and representatives present at the meeting acknowledged the great significance of the project. Those present believed that the energy-saving measures demonstrated in the project are technically and economically feasible. The research results and experiences achieved at this stage can provide energy-saving and emission reduction experiences to China's cement production sector. It is recommended that public awareness be raised through publicity and experience-sharing activities in the cement production



sector. Disseminating the results of this study should increase energy-saving and emission reduction in China's cement production sector as well as promoting dioxin emissions control and sustainable development.

Representatives and experts from the MEP's Department of Pollution Prevention and Control, Department of International Cooperation, the local environmental protection departments, China Cement Association, cement production enterprises and relevant research institutions attended the meeting.

(FECO/MEP)

Convention Developments

COP 4 on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Held

The fourth Conference of the Parties (COP4) on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (the Stockholm Convention) was held in Geneva, Switzerland between May 4 - 8, 2009. A ministerial level forum titled "Meeting the Challenges of a Pops-Free Future" was also arranged. In total over 800 people attended the forum, including government ministers and officials from over 160 signatories and non-parties to the Convention, and representatives from the United Nation bodies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and non-parties. China sent a 20-member delegation headed by Mr. Xu Qinghua, DG of the Department of International

Cooperation of MEP to the meeting. Members of the delegation include representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, Tsinghua University, Peking University and Chinese Academy of Sciences.

To summarise, this Conference of

Parties is considered to be of historic significance to the Stockholm Convention for the following reasons:

1. The Conference decided to include nine new chemical substances, including PFOS, its salts, perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, lindane, pentachlorobenzene, tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether as controlled substances listed in Convention Annex A, B



and C.

2. Given the Convention's interim financial mechanism (Global Environment Facility, GEF) is in the stage of the fifth replenishment negotiation, developed signatory countries were required to follow Article 13 and 14 of the Convention and make every effort to ensure the incremental cost needs for Convention implementation in developing countries and countries in economies transition can be met.

3. Among the currently nominated 12 regional and sub-regional technical assistance centers, eight were approved at the Convention, including the Beijing-Based Asia-Pacific Regional Technical Assistance Center supported by the Basel Convention. At the conference it was decided that regular performance assessments needed to be carried out to ensure that Convention technical assistance needs can be met at these centers.

4. At the conference it was decided to further promote the cooperation with the Basel Convention and the Rotterdam Convention, and it was agreed to arrange a special Conference of the Parties with all three Conventions' participation.

In addition, given the fact that the financial mechanism of the Convention has not yet been perfected, substantial technical assistance has yet to be started, the representatives present at the Conference failed to reach a consensus on the procedures and institutional arrangements of non-compliance, the

Conference decided to postpone the issue, and continue discussion at COP 5 in 2011.

(FECO/MEP)

The United Nations Promotes Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Control

On May 6, 2009, Jan Betlem, an official from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) announced during a press conference at the COP4 held in Geneva, Switzerland, that UNEP will work with the World Health Organization (WHO) and Global Environment Facility GEF to implement a series of international measures to eliminate malaria despite the continuously reduced use of DDT pesticides. As a part of the global project "Display and Collection of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management", 40 countries from Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia will take part in the 10 demonstration projects of non-chemical measures. The demonstration measures include: eliminating potential mosquito breeding spots (such as clearing the furrow and channels that contain stagnant water), protecting houses from mosquito infestation with gauze (such as screen doors and screen windows), growing trees that repel mosquitoes (such as oaks), and liming to reduce contacts between mosquitoes and human beings.

In the past, Mexico and other Central American countries have adopted non-chemical alternatives to DDT and successfully reduced malaria cases by

60%. The adopted measures include cleaning up mosquito breeding corners, growing plants that repel mosquitoes around their houses, and breeding fish that eat mosquito larvae. The 10 new demonstration projects will help spread successful experience to other areas that have high incidence of malaria thereby achieving the malaria control goals proposed by WHO, which aims to reduce global DDT use by 30% by 2014 and eliminate the use of DDT by 2020.

(UN Website)

International Convention on Ship Recycling Banned Use of PCBs-containing Devices on Ships

On May 15, 2009, the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships 2009 (the International Ship Recycling Convention) was adopted during the International Diplomatic Meeting on Ship Recycling. This is the first international convention named after China's Hong Kong SAR. Representatives from 59 countries, including China, signed the Convention.

The International Ship Recycling Convention puts forward new demands on ship design, construction, operation and dismantling. It bans the use of such harmful substances as asbestos and organic tin compounds, as well as new devices containing ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and PCBs in all ships. These hazardous materials are banned for installation when a ship

loads and unloads at its jurisdiction port, construction or repair stations, as well as when it is offshore.

The International Ship Recycling Convention will enter into force globally 24 months after the following three entry-into-force conditions are met: first, 15 signatory countries ratify the Convention in their own countries; second, the gross

tonnage of ships in countries that ratifies the Convention should be more than 40% of the global total; third, the total ship recycling of countries that ratifies the Convention should be more than 3% of the global total. After the International Recycling Convention is adopted, all signatories' own review, ratification and implementation are still needed. China's Ship

Recycling Association believes that it will be a long time before the Convention enters into force, estimating it to take at least 3 to 5 years.

(China Ship News)

Research Developments

Key Technological Research and Demonstration for Implementing the Stockholm Convention Pillar Program Passed its Mid-term Review



On June 27, 2009, the mid-term review for the project of Technical Research and Demonstration of Global Response to Environmental Change was held in Beijing. Liu Yanhua, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Science and Technology attended and addressed the meeting. The expert panel who were present to review the progress of major projects was headed by Professor Zhang Kunmin, Vice Chairman of China Sustainable Development Research Center, and joined by Academician Jiang Youxu, Academician Ren Zhenhai, Academician

Fang Jingyun.

Professor Yu Gang, Head of the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering of Tsinghua University, presented a report on the 9th project "Research and Demonstration on Stockholm Convention's Key Technologies". This project is jointly undertaken by the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University and three other agencies, including FECO. FECO is in charge of the research on future trends of POPs Convention and negotiations strategies. This project successfully passed its review.

(china-pops.net)

Project of Technical Research and Application of Pollutants Reduction in Funeral Sector and Environmentally Sound treatment of Remains Officially Launched

On June 24, 2009, the signing ceremony for "Technical Research and Application of Pollutants Reduction in Funeral Sector and Environmentally Sound treatment of Remains" was held in Beijing. This project is part of the National Science & Technology Pillar Program section of



Signing Ceremony

the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, which has been undertaken by the 101 Institute of the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Acting as a legal representative, Li Bosen, Deputy Director of the 101 Institute, and the legal representatives from involving agencies signed the project paper marking the official launch of the project implementation.

The project will investigate eight topics, including:

- Technical research into pollutants

creating during cremation.

- Reducing dioxin emissions from the sector.
- Research into sustainable technology for funeral supplies and cremation facilities.
- Research into the sustainable treatment of ashes.
- Research into the sustainable treatment of remains, and
- Research and application of plasma in remains cremation

China NIP lists the funeral sector as one of six key industries for dioxin emissions. This new project will provide technical support for the reduction of dioxin emissions in China's funeral sector. The total funding of the projects is 31.34 million RMB.

(Official Website of Ministry of Civil Affairs)

Window of Cooperation

PCBs Added to the List of Indicators to be Monitored as Part of “2009 Sino-Russian Joint Monitoring Action of Transboundary Water Quality”

Delegations from Heilongjiang Province's Heihe municipal EPB and the Russian Amur Oblast Natural Resources Department met to discuss the 2009 Sino-Russian Joint Monitoring Action of the Heilongjiang River Water Quality on May 5, 2009. The meeting took place at the Heihe River Birds Guan City Hotel.

At the meeting both sides agreed to monitor transboundary water quality on three separate occasions. Each monitoring event will take place over a single day and will occur on May 15, July 7 and September 1. Sampling will be performed in accordance with the

Principle of Alternative Provision of Sample Vessels required by the Sino-Russian Transboundary Water Quality Joint Monitoring Program. China will provide the sample vessels, cable cars, velometers and sampling equipment for this year's monitoring.

In line with the Implementation Plan for the 2009 Sino-Russian Trans-boundary Water Quality Joint Monitoring Program,

the monitor content was adjusted. Three monitoring indicators, including PCBs have been added to the register and Chloride, Selenium, anionic surfactant have been removed. Due to the lack of sediment in Heilongjiang Province, deposits will no longer be sampled in Blagoveshchensk-Heihe cross-section.

(cnsphoto.com)



Signing Ceremony

Special Events

2009 National POPs Update Survey Organized

On June 26, 2009, MEP began the process of performing a national POPs survey. A notice (2009 No. 83) was issued to the EPBs of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corp, requiring that the 2009 national POPs Survey be completed based on the results of 2006-2008 survey results.

According to the Notice, the 2009 National POPs Update Survey will build upon the results of the previous surveys and act as the basis for developing a reporting mechanism of POPs emission sources.

EPBs at all levels are encouraged to be highly responsible for ensuring the timely and successful completion of the survey. All regions should summarize previous experiences, study survey technical documents and take active parts in the trainings organized by MEP. EPBs will be required to organize surveys in their own jurisdictions, and effectively supervise the entire survey process to ensure the results are accurate. MEP will arrange funding to subsidize the survey. Where applicable regions should also seek financial support at the local government based on their actual needs. Management of fund use should be improved for maximum efficiency and the funding should be earmarked for the survey only.

(MEP Official Website)

POPs Publicity Campaign Organized in Chongqing

To increase public awareness of persistent organic pollutants, a campaign was launched in Tongjiaqiao village of Shapingba district of Chongqing Municipality. The campaign, titled "Promoting Environment and Health Knowledge in Communities", was jointly launched by Chongqing Municipal Solid Waste Management Center, Shaqu peasants and Workers' Democratic Party during the National Environment and Health Promotion Week.

The campaign focused on the concerns and interests of local residents, and aimed to improve knowledge of the hazards and sources of POPs as well as provide information on historic contamination accidents. All information was presented in simple terms. The activity aimed to make the public realize the necessity and importance of POPs reduction and control, as well as raise the general public's environment and health awareness. The campaign was received well.

The event, which is part of the Sino-Norwegian Local Capacity Building Demonstration Project for China's implementation of the Stockholm Convention, was jointly organized and carried out by FECO and NIVA (Norwegian Institute for Water Research).

(Chongqing Municipal EPB)

POPs Forum 2009 and 4th National Symposium on POPs Held in Ningbo

The 2009 POPs Forum and the 4th National Symposium on POPs were held in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province on May 17, 2009. The event was co-sponsored by the POPs Research Center of Tsinghua University, the Convention Implementation Office, the POPs Professional Committee of Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences, and the Chemistry Professional Committee of Chinese Chemical Society.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Professor Yu Gang, Director of the POPs Professional Committee of Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences. Xu Changcheng, Director of Ningbo EPB, Ren Guanping, Secretary of Chinese Academy for Environmental Sciences and Lu Chenggang, Deputy Division Chief of FECO/MEP attended the meeting and delivered addresses. Over 280 people attended the meeting and included representatives from the country's POPs research institutions, administrative departments, industry, and international experts from the European Union, Japan, South Korea.

The forum focused on the technology needs for China's POPs reduction and control. International experts from the European Union, Japan and South Korea were invited to deliver reports on BAT/BEP guidelines for dioxin emissions reduction, POPs analysis and monitoring. In addition, renowned experts who

participated in COP 4 were invited to introduce the latest international POPs progress from the conference.

During the two-day meeting, the following topics were discussed: addition of new POPs and their impacts; POPs Convention compliance needs and coping strategies; POPs scientific researches and decision support, and POPs emission reduction technology and application.

The forum included a keynote speech, 22 key topic reports, 25 subtopic reports and 35 graduate student reports. The forum proceedings collected a total of 109 papers. A technology and equipment exhibition was held over the same period where more than 10 enterprises exhibited new technology, equipment and programs for POPs analysis, POPs waste disposal.

The participants of the forum noted that the event carried on the POPs forum's tradition of being dedicated to promoting China's POPs communication, coordination and cooperation between the government, industries and



academic communities, is a timely event and positively promoted China's implementation of the POPs Convention.

Academician Fu Jiamo, researcher of Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, was presented with this year's Outstanding Contribution Award for POPs Elimination. The academician has long been engaged in research on bio-geochemistry and control

of POPs and other toxic and hazardous chemicals. Fu Jiamo has dedicated himself to POPs research in the Pearl River Delta, and has made great contributions to China's Convention implementation.

The next POPs Forum will take place on May 17, 2010 in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province.

(Tsinghua University)

Capacity Building

Western Region's First Low-Cost and Rapid Dioxin Screening Laboratory Put into Operation in Chongqing Municipality

Two low-cost and rapid dioxin screening laboratories have been built in the municipal Solid Waste Management Center and the Environmental Monitoring Station of Beipei District. The laboratories

were built by Chongqing Municipal Government using a Norwegian Government Grant and utilized the technical support of FECO, Tsinghua University, CAS center and NIVA. The laboratory targeted meeting the basic level EPBs demands for dioxin data.

These laboratories are the first of their kind to be built in the western region. They use the ELISA bio-screening technology, and are more efficient for analysis of a large amount of samples. The

completion of the laboratories will greatly reduce the time for dioxin bulk screening and will complement Chongqing's existing Southwestern Dioxin Monitoring Center. This addition will further strengthen the city's capacity for POPs prevention and control.

(Chongqing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau)

***Sintering Flue Gas Dioxin
Purification Device
Constructed in BaoSteel***

A new sintering machine has been constructed in Meigang Company Baosteel. The machine adopts advanced the Circulating Fluidized Bed-Dry Process of Flue Gas Desulfurization(CFB-FGD) technique, and makes full use of the technique's unique advantage by using international advanced dioxin removal devices. The new machine was constructed to achieve the goals of energy-saving and emission reduction, and to build an environment-friendly enterprise.

The new No.4 400 m² machine has been constructed by the Meishan Iron and Steel Company of BaoSteel to meet the goal of 6 million tons of annual output.

For construction projects, the environmental protection facilities must be designed, constructed and put into operation simultaneously with the main construction work. To achieve this, the company launched the sintering flue gas desulfurization project simultaneously with the construction of the sintering machine. At present, the construction design, equipment procurement and civil works has been completed and the installation of the main equipment has

started. The project is scheduled to begin operation in June 2009.

After completion, it will be possible to control SO₂ emissions at less than 100 mg/Nm³, dust emission less than 20 mg/Nm³ and dioxin emissions less than 0.1 ng-TEQ/Nm³. These levels are at international environmental standards. The success of the project is expected to provide a positive experience to China's comprehensive treatment of flue gas in the sintering sector.

(csteelnews.com)

Forthcoming Meetings

***Sino-US Cement Kiln
Project Results Exchange
Meeting to be Held in Zibo,
Shandong Province***

To summarize the experiences and achievements of the Sino-US Project on Emission Reduction of POPs and Other Toxic Pollutants in Cement Kilns, the Sino-US Cement Kiln Project Results Exchange Meeting will be jointly held by FECO in Zibo of Shandong Province on July 22, 2009. Participants from Shandong Provincial EPB, provincial Energy Saving Office, provincial Cement Association, Cement Enterprises, research institutions will attend the meeting.

(FECO/MEP)

***First Pesticide POPs Law
Enforcement Training to be
Held in Liaoning This July***

On April 16, 2009, MEP with 9 other relevant ministries jointly issued a notice which bans the production, distribution, use, import and export of DDT, chlordane, mirex and hexachlorobenzene. The notice declares that from May 17, 2009, production, circulation, use, import and export of these chemicals (except emergency use of DDT for disease vector control) will be banned within China.

To implement the requirements of the Notice, and to enhance law enforcement for the above-mentioned Pesticide POPs, the Environmental Supervision and Enforcement Bureau along with FECO

will jointly organize Pesticide POPs law enforcement trainings for supervisors from the country's environmental inspection agencies in the second half year. On July 10-28 2009, the first Pesticide POPs training will be held in Xingcheng of Liaoning Province, supervisors from the environmental inspection agencies from China's different provinces and cities will take part in this training.

(FECO/MEP)

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