



## Trade, Urbanization and the Environment October 28-30, 2009 - Beijing

Agenda (as of June 20, 2009)

### October 28, 2009 (First day)

2.15-3.00pm Registration

#### 3.00-3.30pm Opening addresses from the organizers

High level representative of Peking University  
Henri Proglio, Chairman and CEO, Veolia Environnement

#### 3.30-4.50pm Keynote speeches

Prof. Amartya Sen, Economist, Nobel Prize 1998  
Peng Sen, Vice-Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission

4.50-5.00pm Q&A

5.00-5.30pm Photo session

5.30-7.30pm Reception and banquet dinner

### October 29, 2009 (Second day)

#### 9.30-12.30 Plenary 1: Trade and the Environment

Trends in international trade and the environment are mutually interdependent. On the one hand trade liberalization may exaggerate environment trends through increased resource consumption and pollution, and may also lead to the 'social dumping' of high polluting industries to low-regulation countries. On the other hand, environmental regulation can help to alleviate these adverse effects and to find a more optimum balance between the often divergent demands of growth and environmental preservation. In light of the fact that unilateral regulation may limit a country's competitiveness and reduce growth, finding such an optimum in a world with limited inter-country coordination of environment regulation is difficult. This plenary introduces the trade/environment paradigm, raises the need for global coordination, and emphasizes the importance of science in developing methods that will enable the benefits of trade to be sustainably captured.

9.30-10.30am Keynote address - key International Institution  
Keynote address - Chinese official from the Ministry of Commerce  
Q&A

10.30-11.00am *Coffee break*

11.00-12.30 Panel Discussion  
Trade of primary products and the environment  
Service trade and the environment  
Energy consumption issue of import-export goods  
Environmental clause issues in free trade agreement  
*Commentaries*

12.30-2.00pm **Luncheon Talk: Health and the environment**  
Dr. Harvey FINEBERG, President, Institute of Medicine, USA

**2.00-5.00pm Plenary Session 2: Urbanization and the Environment**

Several regions of the world are facing important challenges since they have to deal with a fast-paced urbanization combined with a weakening environment. On the one hand, there is a general consensus on the need to protect environmental resources and to integrate the carbon constraint. On the other hand, the urban ratio of the world's population is projected to reach 60% by 2030. Despite the striking sprawl of mega cities and the challenges it presents, most of the population increase will happen in smaller cities and towns.

Therefore, these global phenomena will change the way cities are managed locally and will create major mutations in the future (infrastructure, land use, etc.). Important transformations are already perceptible such as the development of "green cities". Indeed, a growing number of projects are emerging all over the world seeking for low carbon impacts, renewable energies, low emissions, energy efficiency, reduced footprint and a comfortable environment for the urban dwellers. In a globalized world, the environmental performance of a city could become a decisive indicator of its competitiveness.

2.00-3.00pm Keynote address from an international speaker  
Keynote address from a Chinese official from the Ministry of Construction

3.00-3.30pm *Coffee Break*

3.30-5.00pm Panel Discussion  
Perspectives on urbanization, demography and its implication on urbanization  
Providing environmental services in cities, managing urban mutations  
*Commentaries*

**October 30, 2009 (Third day)**

**9.00-10.30 First set of concurrent sessions**

Session 1a: Trade and climate change

Climate change being a global issue and arguably a global public 'bad', international collaboration is fundamental to ensuring effective policy response. The Kyoto Protocol offers three mechanisms for sharing the responsibility: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); Joint Implementation (JI), and Emissions Trading. Under the Protocol, specific requirements to reduce greenhouse gas apply only to developed countries, although possibilities are open for similar restrictions to be applied to developing countries in the future. Some have argued that this has limited the impact of the Protocol. This session explores the controversial role of developing countries in addressing the issues raised by the Kyoto Protocol. It aims to specifically examine how climate change policies and methods might be adapted to a more specific developing country context, including, for example, the wider promotion of CDM and greater collaboration on carbon trading.

Session 1b: Green cities

Dealing with environmental challenges and meeting the needs of a growing population have changed the way cities operate. With regulations becoming more stringent on what can go back into the ecosystem (air, soil, water), local governments are expected to manage their city in a responsible manner and to promote sustainable lifestyles. From water to waste management, cities are encouraged to reduce their impacts, avoid waste and limit pollutions. This transformation requires moving from a linear model, according to which a city is a resources consumer and a waste producer, to a more integrated and circular model, which turns waste into resources and develops alternative technologies. The change towards an eco-friendlier management calls for the cooperation of all, governments, business sector, communities, experts, etc.

### Session 1c: Urban environment and health

The quality of the urban environment will play an increasing role in public health as cities will potentially concentrate emerging environmental and health hazards. Therefore, the monitoring of the impacts on health of urban sources of pollution (air, water, etc) and their control are necessary. Integrating the management of health and urban pollution in cities can help prevent health-threatening environmental issues. Cities can contribute to human well being if they achieve to protect urban dwellers health and deal with challenges such as the access to sanitation, waste management, outdoor and indoor air pollution.

10.30-11.00am Coffee break

### 11.00-12.30 **Second set of concurrent sessions**

#### Session 2a: Green Trade policy

Trade issues are closely related to environmental issues. Non-sustainable trade will exacerbate environmental pollution, while a heavily polluted environment will have a negative impact on trade growth. Thus, green trade policies are essential to achieving a harmonious development of trade and the environment. Appropriate environmental protection and trade measures will need to be adopted to optimize the trade structure, adjust the total trade volume, and improve the environment. This session explores issues ranging from green trade measures (including tariff and non-tariff measures), carbon tariff, and experiences of developed countries in green trade policies, etc.

#### Session 2b: Mobility

With rapid urbanization and growing environmental concern, local actors have to integrate these constraints and adapt the spatial organization of the city while offering innovative mobility options. From public transport (buses, tramways, etc.) to bicycles and car sharing, there is a need to find alternatives to private car use, especially in rapidly urbanizing countries. Not only would it contribute to limit traffic congestion, and reduce air pollution, but it would help make cities more liveable and sustainable.

#### Session 2c: Human development and the environment

From the human development (HD) viewpoint, economic growth is merely a tool for achieving the underlying goal of human development – an expansion of human capabilities. How are environmental concerns to be addressed within this view? What accounting metrics could there be to include the environment from this viewpoint, and how would this compare with the Green GDP paradigm? Papers on issues of the meaning and demands of sustainable development and empirical studies on environmental and sustainability issues from an HD perspective are also welcome.

12.30-2.00pm **Luncheon Talk**

### 2.00-3.30 **Panel Discussion**

The Euro-Asia cooperation. Reinforcing the dialogue and implementing coordinated actions. Support and initiatives ranging from multilateral agencies to city-to-city dialogue are growing between the European and Asian regions in order to promote sustainable development and clean trade. The development of joint programs and the sharing of good practices in the field of education, technologies and scientific expertise are just so many opportunities to promote and implement new sustainable pathways.

### 3.30-4.00pm **Closing address and end of the conference**

**Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri**, Chairman of the IPCC and Director General of TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute)

a Chinese official, Minister of Environmental Protection

**Liu Wei**, Dean, School of Economics, Peking University