

23-25 August 2011



European civil society engages with southern Chinese CSOs in Guangzhou



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UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

A project implemented
by the University of
Nottingham and its
consortium members

Key success factors of the EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Industrial Pollution and Environmental Health:

69 participants from
Chinese and European NGOs,
universities, government, and
media joined the dialogue forum

The complex topic of
environmental health was made
manageable by a clear focus on
the relation between industry,
environment and health and
government

Key note speakers Miranda
Schreurs (German Advisory
Council of Environment, Berlin)
and May Tan-Mullins
(University of Nottingham
Ningbo China) could draw on
their rich experience of working

in both regions of the world and
addressing the topic in question
from many different angles
(historical lessons, role of
NGOs/ government)

Chinese participants were
carefully chosen and represented
a mixture of first, second and
third generation of NGOs as
well as policy advisors and
academics

South Chinese
organizations were given the
chance to present themselves
and participate in European-
Chinese dialogue

New EU-Members states
were represented by a
representative of a NGO from
Estonia highlighting cross-border
cooperation projects between
Europe and Central Asia

European participants
represented a mixture of “old
China hands” who very early
have been involved in civil
society actions in China as well
as young organizations,
academics, governmental
institutions and media

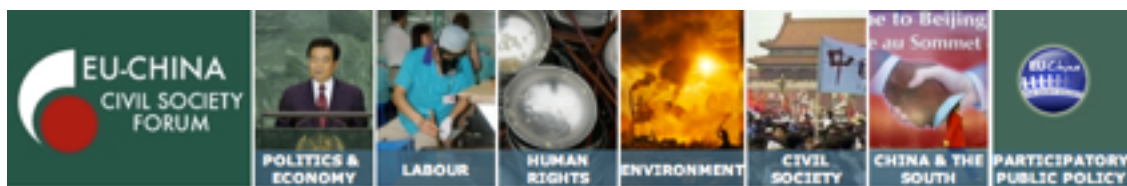
Prior to the workshop the
participants could gain insight in
experiment based NPO projects
by visiting an ecological farm
outside of Guangzhou.

Two follow-up projects have
been identified which will
strengthen the cooperation
between European and Chinese
civil society organizations.

**The 3rd EU-China Civil Society
Dialogue on Labour Relations
will be held in Bonn from 12-14
November. For more
information please visit
www.eu-china.net**

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- Using Scoop.it as an online reader for future EU-China Civil Society dialogues
- Reports about the first two EU-China Civil Society Dialogues on Weibo
- Many conference contributions are now available for download: <http://www.eu-china.net/english/Resources/Industrial-Pollution-Environmental-Health-Konferenzdokumentation.html>*



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RESOURCE

- EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Participatory Public Policy (2011)
- Civil Society Dialogue on "Industrial Pollution & Environmental Health" - A conference documentation**
From 23rd to 25th of August 2011 the second conference of the "EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Participatory Public Policy" was held in Guangzhou. The topic was "Industrial Pollution & Environmental Health" Many conference contributions are now available for download.
- Programm und Sprecher (english and chinese) | Reader (english)
- Nora Sausmikait: Opening Speech (in english - in chinese)
- May Tan-Mullins: Environmental Health, Policies and Challenges in China: An Overview (english only)
- Miranda Schreurs: Environmental pollution, human health, and the role of governments: Comparative perspectives from Europe and Asia (english only)
- Jennifer Holdaway: Intersections and dislocations: the governance of environment and health in China (english and chinese)
- Yang Jianchu: Industrial migration causes pollution migration (chinese only)
- Charlie Catterbuck: Non-regulatory instruments in China and Europe - Civil society approaches (english only)
- Georg Schreiber: Cooperation between NGOs and Governmental Institution on Food Safety Issues (english only)
- Wang Lin: Self-managed media age: chances and challenges for food safety (chinese only)
- Antoine Hubert: An example of potential solutions along the global food production life cycle for preserving resources and increasing food safety (english only)
- Halong Wang / Qifang Xu: Soil environmental quality and food safety (english and chinese)
- Charlie Catterbuck: >Web Based Learning for Environment and Health e.g. "Sustainable" Food (english only)
- Wang Xiaohu: Green management and sustainable development for Chinese enterprises (chinese only)
- Eva Sternfeld: Food Safety and organic food certification in the EU (english only)
- Guo Nan: Improvement of Food Safety in China (english and chinese)
- Gerd Fleischer: Environment and Agriculture - Challenges and Approaches (english and chinese)

Optimizing EU-China collaboration

By Dr Nora Sausmikat

Strengthening the EU-China civil society dialogue can not only help to fill in the gap of knowledge on civil societies in each region but can help to overcome prejudices and to work jointly for a peaceful sustainable future.

From 23rd to 25th of August 2011, nearly 70 participants representing organizations from civil society, research institutions, media, environmental institutions and government transferred their knowledge on best/worst practices concerning food monitoring mechanisms, farmer-NGO-governmental cooperations, fighting for environmental rights and the right for information especially concerning contamination of water and soil by industrial pollution. By reflecting on the history of environmental health topics in Europe and China as well as on the role civil society played in lobbying for the people and their right for a healthy environment this second dialogue organized by the German Asia Foundation (Germany) and the Institute for Civil Society Studies (China) hoped to establish a common platform for future collaborations,.

factor given as a task for this three days intense discussion was the necessity to push for enforcement of laws and monitoring measures.

Whereas it became very clear that the history of European and Chinese environmental movement is quite different and therefore the focus of current organizations are different, the discussions made it very clear what we can profit from the lessons learned by “old activists”. By referring to the long history of fighting PVC and asbestos related diseases Charlie Clutterbuck pointed out that it was “obfuscation by industry and lax legal standards led to its further use for many years killing thousands. (...) but it was “Civil Society that raises the issue, and the markets and state vie with each other to control/not control it.” Wang Xiaohui from Sun Yatsen University therefore urged the audience to put much more emphasis on focusing on the responsibility and control of enterprises – including corruption which touches on monitoring processes. This triggered a discussion on the priorities of action – and which structures or measures on the side of government, enterprises and society would be necessary to simultaneously address Environmental and Social Responsibility (SER/ CSR). Another topic popping up during the three days discussion and very relevant for learning from each others civil society development was the fighting of different CSOs against each other over different priorities (labour unions, environmentalists, farmer-consumer related groups).

Finally, one very important topic was seen in the role of civil society to address processes of international and national waste migration - in China currently underway from South to West China.

Numerous cases studies from 30 years of environmental movement history were intertwined with reports of experiences from Chinese groups. What became very clear was that it needs specific political preconditions for making civil society action and the protection of citizen’s health meaningful and effective: a balance of power which ascertains the rights of the people (Wu Lihong), independent judges, and access to data and relevant environmental and health related information. Also, it was agreed upon that more effective use of media is necessary and a closer cooperation between media/ journalists and scientists. The closer cooperation between government, enterprises and civil society was articulated by some representatives of reform-minded stakeholders but seen as highly problematic by some NGO-activists who highlighted



The two keynote speakers as well as the speech by Jennifer Holdaway (represented by Cai Chao) reflected on the history of environmental health related movements and policies. Shocking examples from the world’s worst environmental disasters over the last 40 years demonstrated the need to move from reactive to a precautionary concept of action. It was also agreed upon that in order to establish a healthy environment we should not only focus on the absence or prevention of pollution – but have to care for a qualitatively good and healthy life including “healthy cities”. The third important

problematic by some NGO-activists who highlighted the fundamental different interests. Especially concerning a growth-critical policy conflicts between these stakeholders were seen inevitable. Some exception could be seen in the German system of food safety governance where NGOs play an important role in forcing the Federal Office of Food Safety to work as transparent as possible. It was highlighted by one representative of the Federal Office that the biggest difference between Chinese and European systems was that in Europe there is at least some trust left in society – trust that business and government are not collaborating. The government also trusts civil society and urges them to function as (professional) watchdog.



Putting ideas into practice

In bringing together all kinds of different stakeholder the action planning was extremely fruitful. South China is the workshop of the world with its high density of IT and textile industries and technological parks. Under the absence of any WTO/UN global environmental framework it seems to be more necessary than ever that European-Chinese civil society collaborations are strengthened.

The core identified aspects which have been identified during the three days of lectures and interactive sessions as being necessary for effective actions by civil society representatives were: information access about food/ industrial pollution, the right for reporting, the empowerment of consumers, the better use of media, monitoring and supervising, and the closer cooperation between scientists and NGO activists. These core aspects were all addressed in the ideas developed together in the action planning sessions: the professionalization

of environmental journalists, independent food monitoring, push for green supply chains, empower villagers in setting up independent water supervision bodies, and foster exchange with Europeans to introduce advanced technologies for treatment of organic waste from dairy, piggery, and poultry operations.

Collaboration needs commitment

Different political cultures and historical processes are also reproduced in the civil society environments. If we would like to surpass pure knowledge exchange - which is nevertheless the basis of our exchange – we have to learn more about the different understanding of becoming committed to a non-state environmental cause or an occupation in a NPO/ NGO. In these kinds of meetings we do not only gain insight in the different focus and perspective of European and Chinese environmental activists and scientists or the different challenges here and there. We also learn about the common responsibilities and necessities concerning a common peaceful and healthy future for all citizens. To reach this aim we need to know more about different approaches, strategies, and priorities to reach consensus which is build on trust and produces sustainability.

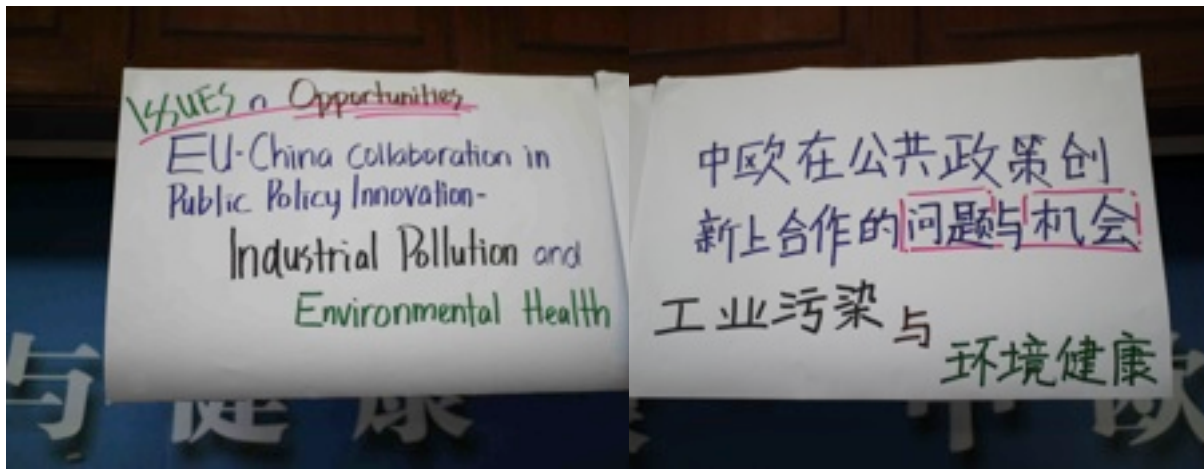
Partnership between GAF and ICS

The German Asia Foundation (GAF) is already engaged in this activity for many years by focussing on civil society exchange and informing about EU China policies. GAF is one of four European partners in the EU-China Civil Society Dialogue Program on Participatory Public Policy. The Guangzhou Institute for Civil Society (ICS) has long partnered with GAF and is a key promoter of participatory public policy making in China. ICS with its mixture of academics and practitioners managed to establish links to governmental institutions as well as NGO groups. ICS provides the best gateway for Southern Chinese NGOs to become more visible, enrich their experience in international collaborations and add the European aspect to their work.

Dr Nora Saumikat is Project Manger at the German Asia Foundation.

The German Asia Foundation (GAF) hosts the EU-China Civil Society Forum website (<http://www.eu-china.net>) and regularly reports on the proceedings of the EU-China Civil Society Dialogue Program on Participatory Public Policy (<http://www.eu-china.net/english/participatory-public-policy/>).

The Institute for Civil Society (ICS) of Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU) is a non-profit organization engaged in research, experiment and advocacy. ICS was jointly created by The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and SYSU in August 2003 and operates under SYSU's Department of Anthropology (<http://ics.sysu.edu.cn/>).



Role of governments, NGOs and citizens here and there

By Dr Bettina Gransow

After two days packed with lectures on environmental health and food safety and related exercises I will try to reflect a bit on what has been said regarding the role of governments, NGOs, and citizens in China and Europe. Some issues that came up:

How can stakeholders collaborate?

There was broad agreement on the necessity of a multi-stakeholder approach when dealing with public goods such as environmental health or food safety. But: How to coordinate between such different stakeholders? And how to find common ground on what to agree between such different stakeholders as governments, NGOs, and citizens, and probably here we also have to add companies. What impressed me most was what we heard about the accumulation of interlinked risk factors in environmental health and food safety issues, and the urgent necessity to change from a reactive attitude to a preventive attitude regarding environmental disasters.

But there are several reasons why in practice it is quite difficult to take up precautionary measures: E.g. the linkage between environmental pollution and health problems may not always be very clear; to find resources for preventive measures is much more difficult than to find resources for reactive measures when the damages are already obvious; If you are dealing with new technologies you have to think about protection from the unknown (as Miranda Schreurs posed it). Therefore one important question that came out of our discussion was: How can different stakeholders collaborate in a way that is taking up a preventive attitude in finding answers to the challenges of environmental health and food safety?

Towards global NGO institutions?

Following the presentations on environmental pollution and environmental health (including a global and historical perspective) the question has been raised whether with the transfer of industries also environmental problems are shifting to the South? And what then would

be the role of NGOs here? – Obviously NGOs have to become more international, in their perspectives as well as in their actions. Here the strengthening of the international dialogue is an important contribution, but beyond that global institutions are needed to provide a more stable platform for such dialogues and to make such dialogues more effective. But where should the means to establish global NGO institutions should come from? More analysis is needed not only on existing global frameworks for NGO cooperation such as provided by the UN or the World Bank, but also on the obstacles preventing or hindering the cooperation between e.g. Chinese and European NGOs. This is a topic which is worth to be analyzed more deeply.

Another topic that popped up in various presentations and small group discussions was the cooperation between local NGOs along the production or supply chain. This was seen as a convincing starting point.

About the role of NGOs regarding governments and industries the discussion focused on the question whether priority should be given to exert pressure on governments and industries or to focus on information and education. Here the internet could be used in both directions. A topic related to the question of information and education was who is responsible or able to explain complex scientific issues to the public in a language and manner that is understandable to them. A gap in the interests in and understanding of environmental health issues on the side of the experts on the one hand and journalists on the other has been identified and more cooperation has been suggested as a precondition for a better communication among themselves and with NGOs and the public as well.

Bettina Gransow is currently teaching as guest professor at the School of Sociology and Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou and working as an international advisor for the Institute of Civil Society where she supports civil society research and social assessment initiatives.

Value of multi-stakeholder dialogues for better environmental governance

By Dr May Tan-Mullins

The People's Republic of China's (PRC) environment has been degraded at an alarming rate and scale over the past three decades. Although the Beijing central government recognised the need for environmental protection, implementation and initiatives on the local level remains weak resulting from a mix of political, societal and economic factors. Moreover, these efforts from the central authorities were often deterred by the conflict of interest between economic development and environmental protection. The gap between formulation and implementation of the environment laws and regulations also plays a vital role in the degenerated state of the environment.

More importantly, the restricted participation of non-state actors, such as environmental NGOs, academics, media and the Chinese public largely rendered any attempts ineffective. This is because in today's highly globalised world, it is impossible for the State to be the sole steward of the environment due to the complex multifaceted interlinked issues concerning environmental governance and protection. The distance between the central government in Beijing and the 22 province, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities and 2 special administrative regions also made it pragmatically impossible for the central authorities to monitor affairs at the local levels. It is hence pertinent to refocus the spotlight away from the government to other stakeholders, from state-centric to people-oriented adaptive co-management system to include non-state stakeholders in managing China's environment and its resources.

The ongoing EU-China Dialogue on Civil Society (a project managed by the University of Nottingham) signalled such a positive change in terms of focusing on

non-state stakeholders in the governance of the environment and its resources in China. This change could be attributed to several factors. First, the accessibility of internet and social media to majority of the public provides a platform for exchange of ideas and information regarding environmental issues and monitoring. Pollution incidents were reported online via functions such as weibo (Chinese version of Twitter) and Renren (Chinese version of facebook). Second, the increasing ownership of hand phones also enabled viral spread of information via SMSes and Weixin (iphone applications). Third, more than 3,500 environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were granted establishment in 2008. Fourth, the increasing tendency of the businesses to focus on the environmental aspects of corporate social responsibility also provided another outlet of monitoring on environmental protection and violations.

The Chinese government is gradually realising that non-state actors could 'provide an extra set of eyes and ears' in terms of monitoring and reporting environment protection violations at the local levels. It is hoped that, environmental governance will shift progressively to involve greater number of non-state actors through the transfer of responsibility and authority for policy decisions. And best practices in environmental governance, promoted by discussions such as the EU-China dialogue, will be adapted and adopted in China in the future.

Dr May Tan-Mullins is lecturer at the Division for International Studies at the University of Nottingham Ningbo China (UNNC). She has previously worked with NGOs on projects on ethnic/natural resource conflicts mediation.



Dr May Tan-Mullins gave a keynote on Environmental Health, Policies and Challenges in China



Non-regulatory instruments in China or Europe - Civil society approaches

By Dr Charlie Clutterbuck

I have been involved with all 3 parts of society – State (on Advisory Committee on Pesticides/Select Committee Adviser), Market/Business (own company EP@W Ltd) and Civil Society - on the Board of two Non-Government Organisations – Food Ethics Council, and Pesticides Action Network – UK

The history of industrial pollution, environmental health and effective action, is that it has usually been Civil Society that raises the issue, and the markets and state vie with each other to control/not control it. The main debate between the State and Markets is as to whether law/regulation is required (State) or whether voluntary means (Markets) will suffice. Regulations only prevent the worst practices while voluntary methods can encourage good practice.

Some of the big Industrial Pollution/Environmental Health issues of last 100 years are:

Asbestos. Far and away the most dangerous industrial pollutant of last 100 years., The signs were there early on, but consistent obfuscation by industry and lax legal standards led to its further use for many years killing thousands as a result. Asbestos related deaths are still killing 10 people a day in UK alone, and rising – despite a complete ban 10 years ago. Years and years of campaigning by unions, and latterly by Hazards (www.hazards.org) – a combination of trade unions and scientists, brought about recognition of the dangers of asbestos and eventually ban throughout EU.

Civil society is composed of the totality of voluntary social relationships, civic and social organizations, and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as distinct from the force-backed structures of a state (regardless of that state's political system), the commercial institutions of the market.

Pesticides. Pesticides can impact on various parts of the environment – land, air water and health, there have been a broad range of public concerns, backed mainly by Pesticide Action Network and ‘Organic’ groups. Rachel Carson’s book ‘Silent Spring’ had vast effect for decades. When it was found, in the 1960s, that the death of birds of prey was due to pesticides residues staying in the food chain and passed up to the birds of prey, warning bells rang for public and science alike. Controls, like approval processes, were originally voluntary, but due mainly to adverse publicity, legal controls were eventually implemented. Now EU laws and Directives cover them v

comprehensively. The Pesticide Action Network still campaigns for bans on certain hazardous pesticides - as in developing countries there are far too many poisonings. As a result Endosulphan has just been banned worldwide.

Vinyl Chloride This is the building block of PVC, a very popular plastic. PVC was seen as the ‘clean face’ of industry – compared to the dark coal driven steel related industries. But then, in the mid 1970s, a company doctor in America noted that 3 men were all claiming compensation for liver cancer – a rare variety. He notified the world. Checks were carried out throughout the industry and found many more – 20-30 cases in UK. NB it was not the science of toxicology that found it – although it confirmed it. Nor was it the science of epidemiology that discovered it. Till then, we thought that these 2 sciences would spot hazards. Also, if this substance had been used widely in 1000’s of small workplaces, we still not know that VC causes liver cancer. The discovery shocked the chemical world as the ‘clean production now had cancer’. In this case the unions came in AFTER the discovery and were part of the process of ensuring proper control. Then the consumer NGOs came in saying that there may also be a danger from VC leaking out of the PVC sheets used to wrap food, that led to an EU Directive on VC in food wrapping

Bad diet.

However it is not poisoning so much that we now worry about – as with Global Warming being caused by carbon dioxide, we are finding that it too much processed carbohydrates that are killing people. In UK 80,000 people are dying of obesity related disorders compared with less than a 1000 through food poisonings. It was trade unions in UK that ensured the early Labour Party introduced measures to ensure decent School Meals in UK in 1906. They realised that working class children were being badly fed and were not ‘fit for war’. In the 1980’s this law – despite public and trade union opposition, was removed. It was replaced again in 2006 – this time because many children are now too ‘fat for war’. In 2008 EU set up £90m fund to give children at school free fruit and vegetables.

In conclusion, the relationship between civil, state and market regarding pollution control in the EU is complex and continually moving. The role of the state is likely to decline as markets take more control. If there is less funding and organisation, it may be harder for the voice of civil society to be heard.

Dr Charlie Clutterbuck, Environmental Practice @ Work Ltd

Web Based Learning for Environment and Health e.g 'Sustainable' Food

By Dr Charlie Clutterbuck

Web (1.0) based learning

Web based learning IS NOT just copy/paste old hardcopy on to the web. Instead of thinking 2-dimensionally, you can think in 3 directions and build different levels – like thinking in 3-D.

When developing online materials, you have to think more about what it is like to be 'at the other end'. You can then: (1) Ensure that what is intended reaches the receiving end. There is not a chain where messages get lost along the way. You have to be clear about the 'aims'; (2) Enable interactivity – so learners can do quizzes, surveys, games and follow avenues but come back to main road. (3) Set up Forums and Discussion groups that replicate group work across the world for those with particular interests.

Sustainable Food

The two big environmental and health issues are 'global warming' and 'globesity' (new word for global obesity). Sustainable Food is that which is 'healthier for people and the planet'. 'Sustainable' balances environmental (planet), economic and social (people) concerns.

Development of e-Learning Materials for Sustainable Food

Environment. Developed idea of producing learning materials that could go straight into work, with Environmental Learning www.epaw.co.uk/EPT

Health & Safety at work – health is about long term disease, while safety more about acute accidents. Farming

in the UK is a most dangerous workplace. Produced online learning materials to improve skills of people on farms, based on national learning standards.

www.healthandsafetypractices.co.uk/learn

Social is part of the 3 aspects of 'sustainable', and in food production is called 'ethical' e.g.

www.ethicalgrowers.org.uk. This is newer version of original in Chinese! www.epaw.co.uk/cooperative/china (user: cooperative; pass: sourcing)

Sustainable Food Awareness seeks to 'raise awareness', although 'awareness' means very little in learning terms. We are more interested in what people DO as a result of thinking. This is for schools: www.sustainablefood.com/trialversion.swf (cut/paste URL)

Promote Sustainable Food is for a national learning/doing programme. Aimed at managers mixing encouraging workers at work to eat better www.sustainablefood.com/promote

Sustainable Food Guide is modeled along the lines of environment management systems like ISO 14001. It has top menu for 'Doing' Policy/Targets/Measure and a side menu of 'Thinking' Soil/Water/Social www.sustainablefood.com/guide

Moving forward

We have barely begun to see full potential of this new learning, as people all learn in different ways, and this opens up all sorts of prospects. We can really mix the doing and the thinking, especially as we rely on more texting, tapping and typing to do what we want.

Dr Charlie Clutterbuck, Environmental Practice @ Work Ltd
www.epaw.co.uk

Charlie Clutterbuck reminded dialogue participants of the power of direct communication with stakeholder groups such as workers or community residents through the web.



Using Scoop.it as an online reader for future EU-China Civil Society dialogues

In June 2012 the University of Nottingham Ningbo China (UNNC) together with Global Links Initiative (GLI) will organise the fifth EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Social Entrepreneurship. In order to provide dialogue forum participants with key readings prior to the event itself we have chosen to make good use of Scoop.it, an online platform which allows organisers to curate a specific topic. On the site “Social Entrepreneurship in Europe and China” there are research reports about social enterprises in China,

links to organisations which provide support to social enterprises worldwide, online tools for budding social entrepreneurs, case studies of social enterprises etc. What’s more, users from Europe and China can make suggestions which materials to include in the online reader, thereby becoming a living document nurtured by the wider community.

<http://www.scoop.it/t/social-entrepreneurship-in-europe-and-china>



Harnessing the power of social media during the dialogues

By Dr Andreas Fulda

In our last newsletter we described how mobile journalists can help document our eight EU-China civil society dialogues. In order to reach out to the wider public we are also planning to harness the power of social media. Micro-blogging tools such as Twitter and Weibo allow us to directly engage with final beneficiaries of the project.

In future EU-China Civil Society Dialogues Twitter and Weibo can be used to facilitate interaction between organisers and participants from the very beginning until after the end of each events.

One idea for the fifth EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Social Entrepreneurship in June 2012 is to ask invited dialogue participants to submit their questions via Weibo (e.g. What are the key characteristics of successful social entrepreneurs? How to run a social enterprise which is both profitable and contributes to society? Where can I find useful online tools?).

Also during the dialogue forums participants can be invited to submit feedback through Twitter and Weibo. During the closing sessions of the first and second day participants can be asked to reflect on what they have learned. This way the dialogue forum becomes self-documenting. A further benefit of using micro-blogging is that participants start acting as multipliers in their respective communities.

从@黄浩明CANGO:中欧民间组织之间的交流, 能够促进双方在环境与健康, 如何解决工业污染等方面, 寻找解决方案, 客观的讲, 中欧之间的差距还是明显的, 中国作为后工业化国家, 我们可以从欧洲发展之路的实践中, 学习和借鉴其经验和教训, 我们可以少走些弯路, 提高整体效益等。



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Such an approach requires organisers to think ahead how to engage with both the wider public as well as the invited dialogue participants. As a good practice they should set up their organisational Twitter or Weibo account and make sure that their micro-blog is being updated daily.

Questions submitted by Twitter and Weibo can be used by the organisers to guide the structure of the three day forum. Rather than inviting speakers to give lengthy presentations one possible alternative format is to ask one European and one Chinese speaker to use 8 minutes each to respond to one of the questions. This would allow invited speakers to address quite a number of key questions pertaining to social entrepreneurship in Europe and China.

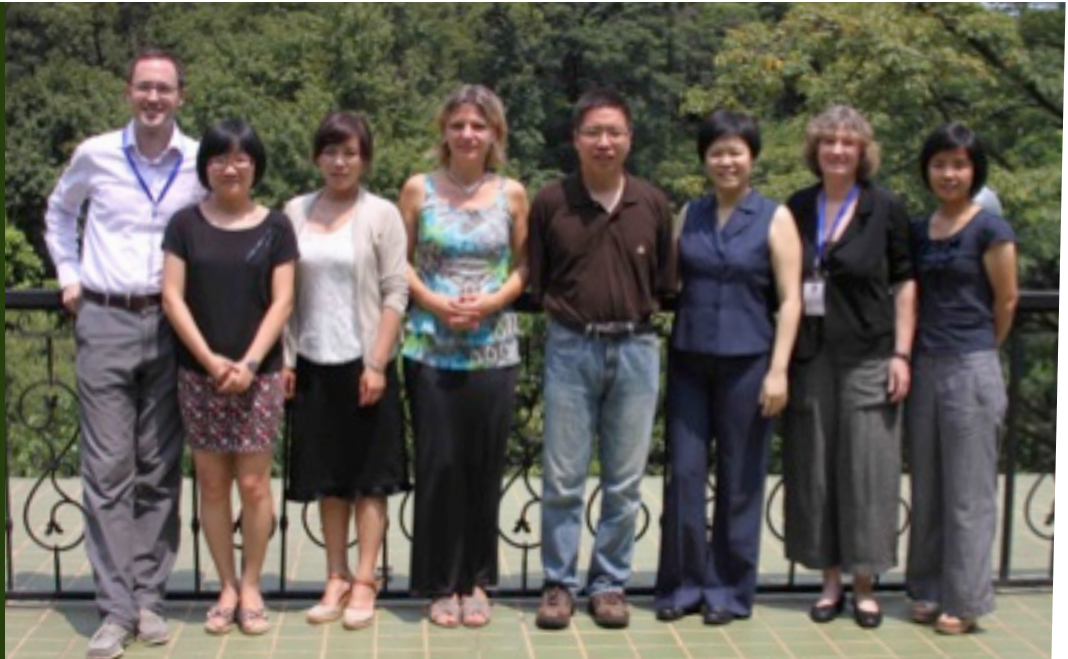


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Dr Andreas Fulda manages the EU-China Civil Society Dialogue Program on behalf of the China Policy Institute, School of Contemporary Chinese Studies, University of Nottingham, UK.

The second consortium board meeting was held on 22 August in Guangzhou.

Participants from left to right: Andreas Fulda, Wang Lu, Jiang Bing, Nora Sausmikat, Zhu Jiangang, Karen Lim, Bettina Gransow, Jing Chunyan



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