Proposal to host the

16th International Congress on Catalysis

Beijing, July 3-8, 2016
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Letter of Invitation

President, Officers of the Council, Council Members and Delegates of the International Association of Catalysis Societies,

On behalf of the Catalysis Society of China, I would like to take the pleasure of proposing to host the 16th International Congress on Catalysis (16th ICC) in Beijing in July 3-8, 2016. This proposal is our continuous effort to bring ICC to China after three previous attempts made at the 9th ICC in 1988 (Calgary, Canada), the 12th ICC in 2000 (Granada, Spain), and the 14th ICC in 2004 (Paris, France).

Since its first event in 1956, ICC has been working in the spirit of promoting scientific and technological progress in catalysis by providing a forum for the world catalysis communities. Organizing the 16th ICC in China will significantly strengthen this spirit at its occasional 60 anniversaries. The commitment of the 16th ICC to China, whose catalysis community is now almost the largest in the world, will comprise a new chapter in the history of ICC. It will be the first time for ICC to take place in such a large developing country.

The Chinese catalysis community has established close ties with the international catalysis societies in the past three decades. China is making an increasing contribution to the ICC. The number of presentations contributed by Chinese scientists to the ICCs has rapidly increased since the 7th ICC in 1980 when China participated in the Congress for the first time. Meanwhile, the number of publications authored by the Chinese scientists in the international journals related to catalysis has increased significantly. Currently, there are at least over two hundred catalysis research laboratories and groups in universities, institutes and industry in China. Over ten thousands of scientists and engineers are working in both fundamental research and industrial applications of catalysis. Catalysis is playing a more and more important role in sustainable developing of China, thus providing the great opportunity for catalysis research and development.
We propose for the 16th ICC theme “Catalysis for Sustainable Development of the World” to feature the crucial roles of catalysis science and technology in improving the efficiencies of energy production and utilization from fossil fuels, abating/eliminating pollutants emission to the environmental, and developing renewable energy. In the conference program, we will cover the main areas of catalysis research, with an emphasis on stimulating idea-exchange and discussion on the fundamental understanding of catalysis and catalytic engineering. In order to make this congress more successful, we would like to invite our colleagues in Asia to organize satellite conferences in China and our neighboring countries and districts.

The 16th ICC will be held in China National Convention Center (CNCC), Beijing. The world class and multi-functional CNCC will surely provide a comfortable and elegant environment for the Congress. The center locates in the north side of Beijing city with convenient accommodation and transportation systems, and it will be reserved solely for the 16th ICC during July 3-8, 2016.

Beijing, the capital city of China, is well known not only for its long history and rich culture, but also for its fast economic growth and very convenient public utilities. The social program will take this advantage and arrange a number of activities including visiting the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, museums and some informal social events. It will allow you to experience historical culture and oriental hospitality in China.

The National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), together with a number of large industry corporations in energy, environmental and petrochemical fields, have committed to financially support the 16th ICC. This makes us to offer an economic registration rate of 600 USD for a full participation and 300 USD for a student. As usual, 10% of the registration fee will contribute to IACS. We believe such low registration and inexpensive accommodation fees will allow more participations, especially more young students and scientists, to
attend the 16th ICC.

It has been a long hope of Chinese catalysis community to uphold the ICC’s spirit, participate in ICC affairs. We have now well prepared for being awarded the honor to organize the 16th ICC in Beijing in 2016. We promise, with your understanding, support and constructive advice, to present you a great ICC congress in China. We strongly believe that the 16th ICC in China will greatly promote the development of catalysis research in China as well as all over the world.

With best regards,

Can Li
Prof., Dr.
President, the Catalysis Society of China
Director of State Key Laboratory of Catalysis
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Dalian 116023, China.
The Catalysis Society of China

The catalysis research in China dates from the early 1950s and has been rapidly grown since the 1980s. During the past three decades, especially in the 21st century, significant and prominent achievements in both fundamental and applied catalysis have been made. The Catalysis Society of China has now over 200 full professors with independent research groups. The society sets a Standing Secretariat in Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). The society president is elected every four years during the National Conference on Catalysis that is held biannually.

Catalysis is one of the key fields of research for chemical and materials manufacturing, energy conversion, and pollution control in China. In the last 20 years, more than 20 National Research Projects have been granted to the fundamental catalysis research by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), in addition to the financial supports from industry such as China Petro-Chemical Corporation (SINOPEC) and China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), for applied catalysis researches.

Activities in catalysis research in China is mainly conduct in 5 institutes of the CAS, 20 universities, and 5 research institutions belong to the SINOPEC and CNPC, the two largest petroleum and chemicals companies in China. Totally there are more than 50 research centers for the fundamental and applied researches on catalysis in China. The catalysis field in China covers several areas such as physical chemistry, organic chemistry, chemical engineering, and energy and environmental science. The catalysis researches in China have grown remarkably as evidenced by its increase in publications in catalysis-related international journals. The research papers of catalysis and catalytic materials increased at an annual rate of about 10%, and the number of papers published in 2011, for example, was up to 2160 while it was only 850 in 2000. Meanwhile, the quality of the papers is continuously improved as reflected by the
rapidly increasing number of high-quality papers that have been published in the most profile journals of chemistry and catalysis.

The Catalysis Society of China is very active as marked by its regularly organized catalysis conferences. The National Conference on Catalysis is biannually held with over 1500 participants, and 6 symposia are organized every one or two years with specific topics in catalysis such as photocatalysis, environmental catalysis, rare earth catalysis, catalyst preparation, homogeneous catalysis and zeolite catalysis. In particular, the National Young Scientists Conference on Catalysis has been held every two years since 1987, which has truly encouraged the young students and researchers to devote themselves in catalysis research and education. There are 4 catalysis journals published in China: *Chinese Journal of Catalysis* (since 1980), *Chinese Journal of Molecular Catalysis* (since 1986), *Journal of Fuel Chemistry* (since 1980) and *Journal of Natural Gas Chemistry* (since 1990).

In order to promote the international exchange and collaboration, the Catalysis Society of China has organized many regional and international conferences related to catalysis. At the same time, Chinese catalysis community is also making a growing contribution to the ICC. The number of presentations contributed by Chinese scientists to the ICCs has rapidly increased since 1980. The presentations contributed to the ICC increased from only 3 in the 7th ICC (Tokyo, 1980) to 149 in the 13th ICC (Paris, 2004), 268 in the 14th ICC (Seoul, 2008) and about 300 in the 15th ICC (Munich, 2012).

The Catalysis Society of China has made great efforts to promote the national and international collaboration on catalysis researches and the cooperation between academia and industry. Several research projects on catalysis have been jointly supported together by NSFC, MOST, and industry, the researchers from both academia and industry are involved. There are also a number of joint laboratories established between the catalysis laboratories in China and international institutions.

In summary, catalysis has been recognized as a key technology in China, and catalysis
researches in China has developed remarkably in the past three decades. Catalysis now plays an important role in the sustainable development of China’s economy, and the Chinese catalysis community will make an even greater contribution to the research and development of catalysis in China as well as in the world.

**Catalysis Research in China**

The main sectors of catalysis R&D in China are laboratories in universities, research institutes of the CAS, and the research laboratories of the petroleum and chemical industries. These three sectors have been closely collaborating with each other and are highly complementary in nature.

Universities in China have the tradition of working in fundamental understanding of catalysis since their foundation. They generally receive funding from NSFC, MOST, and industry. The laboratories in universities are mainly active in basic research on catalysis.

![Research Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences](image)
![Research Laboratories in Universities](image)
![Research Institutes of Petroleum and Chemical Industries](image)

**Close collaborations between the Academia and Industry for the Catalytic R&D in China**

The research institutes of the CAS actively engage in both fundamental and applied research. In particular, there are three State Key Laboratories in the field of catalysis. The State Key Laboratory of Catalysis (SKLC) of Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP) has nourished an excellent tradition and atmosphere for research on both fundamental and applied catalysis. The State Key Laboratory for OXO Synthesis and
Selective Oxidation (OSSO) in Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics is specialized in both homogenous and heterogeneous catalysis. The State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion (SKLCC) in the Institute of Coal Chemistry conducts fundamental and applied research on coal conversion, emphasizing on converting coal to transportation fuels, chemicals, and functional carbon materials.

Industrial research laboratories focus their attentions on developing new catalysts, new processes and technologies. Accordingly, these laboratories almost exclusively conduct applied research. The petroleum industry, represented by SINOPEC and CNPC, has five major research institutes for catalytic R&D. SINOPEC has established Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (RIPP), Shanghai Research Institute of Petrochemical Technology (SRIPT), and Fushun Research Institute of Petroleum and Petrochemicals (ERIPP). CNPC has two institutes working in catalysis: Heavy Oil Processing Laboratory and Catalyzing Laboratory. There are about 500 senior researchers and engineers who engage in the R&D of catalytic materials, process and technologies. Several major technologies have been commercialized, such as deep catalytic cracking process for producing olefins, FCC family technologies for light olefin production, and hydro-technologies for production of clean diesel fuel.

Table 1 lists the major institutions in catalysis research and development in China.

**Table 1 Major Catalysis Research and Development Institutions in China**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutes from the Chinese Academy of Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Coal Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Organic Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
China University of Petroleum  
Jilin University  
Fuzhou University  
Nanjing University  
Fudan University  
Peking University  
Tsinghua University  
Nankai University  
Tianjin University  
Sichuan University  
Zhejiang University  
Dalian University of Technology  
Beijing University of Chemical Technology  
University of Science and Technology of China  
East China University of Science and Technology  
South China University of Science and Technology  
East China Normal University

**SINOPEC & CNPC institutes**

Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (RIPP)  
Shanghai Research Institute of Petrochemical Technology (SRIPT)  
Fushun Research Institute of Petroleum and Petrochemicals (ERIPP)  
Heavy Oil Processing Laboratory  
Catalyzing Laboratory

**State Key Laboratories Related to Catalysis**

State Key Laboratory of Catalysis  
State Key Laboratory of OXO Synthesis and Selective Oxidation  
State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion  
State Key Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Solid Surfaces  
State Key Laboratory of Heavy Oil Processing  
State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis
Proposal of the 16th ICC

Congress Theme
We propose the Congress theme “Catalysis for Sustainable Development of the World” to feature the prominent roles of catalysis science and technology in enhancing the efficiencies of energy production and utilization from fossil fuels, developing renewable energy, eliminating pollutants emission to the environmental and reducing wastes in modern petroleum industry and chemical manufacturing.

The tradition from previous ICCs will also be maintained by covering the main areas of catalysis research. A very important focus of this event will be placed on rational design and synthesis of catalysts at atomic, molecular, and nano scales and understanding of the key catalysts and catalytic processes by uncovering the combined powers of theoretic and experimental catalysis, including the use of advanced in-situ, and time- and/or space-resolved characterizations.

We will also make the congress to serve as a platform to exchange new ideas for crosscutting research involving concepts and approaches spanning heterogeneous, homogeneous and bio-catalysis, to highlight the trend in advanced catalysis research of increasing blurring of these subfields. Meanwhile, we will allot sessions to address the most frontiers of catalysis science and technology and the hot topics involving multidisciplinary interaction and integration.

Tentative Topics

I. Fundamental Research
   A. In situ and dynamic spectroscopic and visualizing characterizations
   B. Surface chemistry, reaction kinetics and mechanisms
   C. Molecular catalysis
   D. Molecular simulation and theoretical calculation

II. Catalytic Materials
   A. Nanostructured catalytic materials
B. Micro- and mesoporous catalytic materials
C. Biological and enzymatic catalysts
D. Novel design and synthetic approaches

III. Catalytic Processes for Sustainable Development
   A. Efficient utilization of fossil sources
   B. Clean energy: battery and fuel cell
   C. Renewable energy: biomass and solar energy
   D. Energy storage and conversion

IV. Environmental Catalysis
   A. Automotive exhaust cleanup
   B. Air and water pollution control
   C. Updating and utilization of wastes

V. Catalysis for Chemical Synthesis
   A. Green synthesis
   B. Petrochemicals
   C. Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals
   D. Enantioselective synthesis

I. Cross-disciplinary
   A. Integration of heterogeneous and homogeneous
   B. Biocatalysis/Organic Catalysis
   C. Catalytic reaction engineering

Tentative Program Overview

The tentative program consists of:

- 6 plenary lectures, 12 keynote lectures, 206 oral presentations and 700-1000 posters.
- The keynote lectures and oral presentations will be distributed in 4 parallel sessions.
- Congress Banquet will be held at the Summer Palace or the People's Congress Hall.
• Excursion program provides four routes for the participant’s choice: (1) the Summer Palace; (2) the Forbidden City; (3) the Great Wall; (4) the Temple of Heaven.

Satellite Conferences

Satellite conferences (pre- and post-conferences) will be arranged for specific topics in catalysis. At this moment, 3 satellite conferences are decided to be held in Shanghai, Dalian, and Xiamen. These cities present special characteristics of China and there are institutes and universities that are active in catalysis. The organizing committee of the Congress will help with the organizing of these satellite conferences. Satellite conferences will be also considered in Asian cities, Tokyo, Seoul, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taipei, each of these cities is just a 2-3 hours’ flight from Beijing.

Key dates

October 31, 2014 First circular distribution
December 31, 2015 Deadline for submitting abstracts
March 31, 2016 Notification of acceptance for presentation
April 30, 2016 Early registration deadline
May 31, 2016 Distribution of the final program
July 3-8, 2016 Congress
Committees

International Scientific Committee
The members of IACS Council and Officers of IACS are invited to join the International Scientific Committee. They will be consulted for the organization of the scientific affairs and the referring process for scientific contributions.

National Scientific Committee
The scientific program of the 16th ICC will be organized by the Catalysis Society of China. The International Scientific Committee and the National Scientific Committee will review the submitted abstracts and put advice on the presentations. The Organizing Committee will arrange the conference program.

Organizing Committee

Chair
Prof. Can Li, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Co-Chair
The next president of the Catalysis Society of China to be elected for the term of 2012 – 2016 is going to be invited as the co-chair of the 16th ICC.

Members
Prof. Xinhe Bao, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, CAS
Prof. Kuiling Ding, Institute of Organic Chemistry, CAS
Prof. Weiping Ding, Nanjing University
Dr. Xiangchen Fang, Fushun Research Institute of Petroleum and Petrochemicals, SINOPEC
Prof. Naijia Guan, Tianjin University
Prof. Heyong He, Fudan University
Prof. Hong He, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, CAS
Prof. Changjun Li, Tianjing University
Prof. Jun Li, Tsinghua University
Prof. Haichao Liu, Peking University
Prof. Wenjie Shen, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, CAS
Prof. Jianguo Wang, Institute of Coal Chemistry, CAS
Prof. Ye Wang, Xiamen University
Prof. Chungu Xia, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, CAS
Financial Aspects

Preversional Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-registration (800×600USD)</td>
<td>480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular registration (200×650USD)*</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students (400(pre.)×300+100 (regular)×350USD*)</td>
<td>155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>765,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINOPEC, CNPC etc.</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Agent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS, NSFC</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial exhibition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totally</strong></td>
<td><strong>940,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSE</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental of the venue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Hall and Rooms, Audio-visual equipments, Poster exhibitions, Technicians</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcements, Program, Bags, Badges, Abstracts on memory stick,</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception, Banquet, Excursion, Coffee breaks</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invited speakers, Staff</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IACS contribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% of registration fee</td>
<td>76,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totally</strong></td>
<td><strong>936,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*registration fee on-site or late than the pre-registration deadline.

The budget has been made on the basis of 1,500 participants including 500 students.
The registration fee will be 600 USD for a full participate and 300 USD for a student. As usual, 10% of the registration fee will contribute to IACS.
Additional financial supports could be obtained from CAS, NSFC, and Industry (SINOPEC, CNPC). Part of this income will be mainly used to support students and young scientists. Special funds will be allocated for participants from developing countries on the basis of their contributions.

20-30 IACS Young Scientist prizes will be offered to excellent scientists (under 35 years) based on the evaluation of their scientific presentations in the congress.

**Congress Venue**

**China National Convention Center (CNCC)**

CNCC is located at the north side of Beijing city and is in the central area of the Olympic Green Park, surrounded by the China National Stadium (Bird Nest), the National Aquatics Center (Water Cube) and the National Indoor Stadium. The CNCC complex consists of Convention Center, InterContinental and Grand Hotels. The center itself spans 7 levels (B2 to Level 5) with over 23,600 m² of meeting and function space plus 36,000 m² of exhibition area. CNCC is China's most versatile international convention venue for congresses, meetings, exhibitions, banquets and many events with a variety of requirements. The key function areas are:
• Plenary Hall to seat 5,700 (6,400 m²) in theatre style
• Ballroom to seat 3,000 (4,860 m²)
• Up to 74 Breakout Rooms depending on the configuration of partitions
• A tiered Auditorium with 350 fixed seats
• Four combinable exhibition halls of 5,500 m² each, totaling 22,000 m²

Plenary Hall

The Plenary Hall is located on Level 4 of the Conference Center. The Hall is 6,400 m² in total and can seat up to 5,700 in theatre style seating in flat and tiered seats. The hall can be easily divided into 2 self-contained acoustically independent sections (Plenary Hall A 3,600 m², 3,200 seats and Plenary Hall B 2,800 m², 2,500 seats). Plenary Hall B will be arranged for the presentation of Plenary Lectures during the 16th ICC in 2016.

Ballrooms

The 4,860 m² column free Ballroom, located on Level 1 can be easily divided into 3 self-contained independent sections (Ballrooms A, B and C). Each section is 1,620 m² and can accommodate 1,500 people in theatre style seating. This site will be reserved for the reception of the 16th ICC on July 3, 2016.
Conference Rooms

CNCC has 8 meeting rooms of 300-450 m². Theses rooms are located in suites on Level 3. On the same floor, there also has a tiered Auditorium with 350 fixed seats. These rooms and auditorium provide enough spaces and advanced equipments for the 4-6 parallel sessions required for the 16th ICC in 2016.
Exhibition Halls

CNCC has four combinable exhibition halls of 5,500 m² each, totaling 22,000 m². They can house exhibitions to run in conjunction with conferences or non-conference related exhibitions. All materials required for setting up exhibition booths, as well as related services, are available. This site will be used for poster presentations and commercial exhibitions of the 16th ICC in 2016.

Facilities and Services

All conference rooms are equipped with advanced projector systems, first-rate acoustic apparatus, inside and outside communication systems, and audio-video systems. Food and beverage supply, recreation bars, photography and kinescope services, business services, postal services, internet access and registration services are available at CNCC. The CNCC's Business Center provides such facilities as fax, domestic and international telephone and fax service, and typing and printing services. There has high-speed broad band multimedia network and internet service without charge. Free wireless internet is also available in the Congress area for all the 16th ICC participants.
Computers are able to access in the preparation rooms and the Congress area.

**International Congresses Recently Held in CNCC**

| Event                                      | Date       | Organizer                                                      | Attendance |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|                                                               |           |
| The FISM World Championships of Magic 2009 | July, 2009 | Fédération Internationale des Sociétés Magiques                | 3000      |
| The 20th Conference of the Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver | March, 2010 | The Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver | 3000      |
| World Congress of Cardiology Scientific Sessions 2010 | June, 2010 | The World Heart Federation                                      | 8000      |
| ISME World Conference 2010                  | August, 2010 | International Society for Music Education                      | 5000      |
| The 25th APAO Congress                      | September, 2010 | Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology Congress                  | 5000      |
| The 17th international Biophysics congress  | November, 2011 | The International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics        | 2000      |
| 18th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining | August, 2012 | Association for Computing Machinery                             | 1500      |
| IAU 28th General Assembly                   | August, 2012 | International Astronomical Union                               | 2500      |
Accommodations

CNCC has two affiliated hotels with room numbers of 575. Within 5 km radius, there are 3 five star hotels, 9 four star hotels and more than 10 three star hotels. Dining, shopping and entertainment facilities are easily available nearby. The hotels are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Hotels available for the 16th ICC in July, 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CNCC Hotels</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InterContinental Beichen (5 star)</td>
<td>337 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNCC Grand Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>420 rooms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotels within Walking Distance of CNCC</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crowne Plaza Park View Wuzhou (5 star)</td>
<td>477 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Star Continental Grand Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>542 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Skylight CATIC Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>367 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrity International Grand Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>332 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Sports Center Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>400 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yayuncun Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>360 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Jade Hotel (2 star)</td>
<td>192 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beichen Huiyuan Serviced Residence</td>
<td>1,500 rooms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotels within 5 km of CNCC</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marco Polo Parkside (5 star)</td>
<td>315 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Western International (4 star)</td>
<td>427 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Century Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>353 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuanchenxin International Hotel (4 star)</td>
<td>200 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Experts Building (4 star)</td>
<td>192 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JingMin Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>293 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Aoya Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>212 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Wise Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>165 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Hui Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>160 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Sardonyx Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>141 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheng Hong Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>122 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Huahui Jinrun Hotel (3 star)</td>
<td>97 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen Bo Plaza (3 star)</td>
<td>84 rooms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Catering and Relaxation

Chinese food has a high reputation in the world not only for its exquisite, delicious taste and charming appearance but also for its sheer abundance. Wonderful Chinese food is supplied at CNCC, in hotels and in nearby restaurants. Western food is also available in the above places and in close-by fast-food restaurants.

There are bars, gymnasiums, shopping centers, cafes and other recreation centers near CNCC and through Beijing. Taking a leisurely stroll the ancient alleyways of Beijing or going on a tour of the city.

Transportation Network

CNCC is located at the north 4th ring road of Beijing city, 26 km from Beijing Capital International Airport (BCIA), 9 km from the central area of Beijing. Four lanes in each direction link CNCC to the main road network of the city, making passengers and visits access conveniently. The city Subway network has a station on Line 8 which is directly linked via underground walkway to CNCC. Walkways at Level 3 and Level 4 link the two on-site hotels directly to the Center. The transportation network used for the Olympic Games (2008) reasonably connects surrounding leisure areas and key touristic resorts.
Airport

Beijing Capital International Airport (BCIA) is the largest international airport in Asia. It now accommodates over 70 million passengers each year with 11 domestic and 55 foreign airlines participating in the operational business. Each week more than 5,000 flights are available to most major cities in the world. It takes only 30 minutes to drive from BCIA to CNCC. There also have subway, shuttle bus, and Taxi from BCIA to CNCC which usually takes about 60 minutes.

Subway

Beijing has 15 subway lines totaling 323 km in length with 180 stations. These stations distribute in the whole city of Beijing making it convenient for getting to CNCC and around the city including the main sightseeing spots. The fare is CNY2 regardless of the distance and transfers between lines. The airport express line is in operation every 15 minutes.
Taxis and Buses

It's very easy to take a taxi anywhere in Beijing. Taxis are the preferred choice of transportation for most foreigners, because they are inexpensive and easily available. At present, there are about 67,000 taxis in Beijing. All the taxis have been equipped with a wireless telecommunication system and Global Positioning System (GPS). They are running on over 700 bus routes in Beijing city, taking 10 million people each day. Generally, the buses run from 5:00 to 24:00. The frequency of departure varies for different routes, usually every 5 or 10 minutes. Some buses also run overnight.

Train Station

There are four railway stations in Beijing: Beijing Railway Station (in eastern Beijing), Beijing West Railway Station (in the southwest of the city), Beijing South Station (in the south) and Xizhimen Station (in the north). There are direct trains between Beijing and all big cities of China. Each station is easily connected with Bus and Subway terminals for local transportation in Beijing.

The city of Beijing

Beijing is the capital of China and it is geographically located in northern China. Beijing has a semi-humid continental climate in the warm temperate zone with an annual average temperature of 12 degrees Centigrade and rainfall of 641 millimeters. In the early of July when the 16th ICC will be held, the temperature is usually about 20-30 degrees Centigrade.

Beijing is a world famous historical and cultural city with 3000 years of civilization. It is now a world-class metropolitan city, a colorful mixture of old and modern civilization.

Beijing served as the capital of several ancient dynasties for over 800 years. Among the historical sites in Beijing, the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven and the Site of Peking Man at Zhoukoudian have the honor to be placed on the list of the World Cultural Heritage of United Nations.
In Beijing, there are numerous museums and libraries with the largest collection of books in China. Beijing also serves as a center for international exchange in culture, science and technology. Beijing has more than forty state scientific research institutions, over sixty universities and the greatest number of professional and technical personnel.

Beijing offers convenient international access, advanced public transportation, modern convention facilities, affordable and comfortable accommodations and immaculate services. Beijing has a wealth of experience in hosting large-scale international activities. Hundreds of international meetings have selected Beijing as their venue. Now Beijing has attracted increasing international attention after the Olympic Games in 2008. Modern Beijing has gained an unquestionable reputation as an international convention destination.

**Excursion Programs and Social Events**

**Excursion Programs**

**Route 1: The Great Wall**

The Great Wall, symbolizing China's ancient civilization, is one of the world's most renowned projects. It is a distance of 75 km northwest of Beijing. The highest point at Badaling is 800 meters above the sea level.

Construction of the Great Wall began during the period of the Warring States (476-221 BC). Formerly, walls were built at strategic points by different kingdoms to protect their
northern territories. In 221 BC after the first Emperor of the Qin Dynasty unified China, he decided to have the walls linked up and extended. Historical records show that about 1 million people, one-fifth of China's population at that time, were involved in the huge project which took more than ten years. When it was finished we call it "Wan Li Chang Cheng" which means "Ten Thousand-Li-Long Wall".

The Great Wall which we are going to visit was rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty in the 16th century. It extends from Shanhaiguan Pass, a seaport along the coast of Bohai Bay, to Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province. Its total length is more than 6,700 km.

**Route 2: The Forbidden City**

The Forbidden City is the largest and most well preserved imperial residence in China. The construction began in 1406 and took 14 years. The first ruler who actually lived here was Ming Emperor Zhudi. For five centuries thereafter, it continued to be the residence of 23 successive emperors until 1911 of the last Qing Emperor. In 1987, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognized the Forbidden City as a world cultural legacy.

It is believed that the Forbidden City got its name from astronomy and folklore. The ancient astronomers divided the constellations into groups and centered them on the North Star. The constellation containing the North Star was called the Constellation of Heavenly God and the star itself was called the purple palace. Because the emperor was supposedly the son of the heavenly gods, his central and dominant position would
be further highlighted by the use of the word purple in the name of his residence.

**Route 3: The Summer Palace**

Located in the northwest suburb of Beijing, the Summer Palace is China's best preserved imperial garden. Its landscape, dominated mainly by Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, covers an area of 2.9 square kilometers, three quarters of which is under water. Its 70,000 square meters of building space features a variety of palaces, gardens and other ancient-style architectural structures. Well known for its large and priceless collection of cultural relics, it was among the first group of historical and cultural heritage sites in China to be placed under special state protection. The construction of the Summer Palace started in 1750. At that time, the Qing Dynasty was in its heyday and China was a powerful Asian country with vast territories. The monarch in power then was Emperor Qianlong. With supreme power and large sums of money, he summoned skillful and ingenious artisans from all over the country to carry out this construction work in honor of his mother's birthday. After 15 years and one seventh of the nation's annual revenue spent, the Garden of Clear Ripples was completed and served as a testimony to China's scientific and technological achievements. In 1888, Empress Dowager Ci’xi reconstructed the garden and renamed it the Garden of Nurtured Harmony (Summer Palace) where she lived and attended to the state affairs here during the summers. Characterized by its vast scope and rich cultural embodiments, the Summer Palace has become one of the most famous tourist sites in China as well as the world.
Route 4: The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven was built in 1420 during the Ming Dynasty. Situated in the southern area of Beijing city, this grand set of structures covers an area of 273 hectares. To better symbolize heaven and earth, the northern part of the Temple is circular while the southern part is square. The whole compound is enclosed by two walls, a square wall outside a round one. The outer area is characterized by suburban scenery, while the inner part is used for sacrifices. The inner enclosure consists of the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest and the Circular Mound Altar. The Temple of Heaven counts as the world's largest extant group of temple buildings. Its distinct architectural design and pattern represents the ancient belief of round heaven, square earth, and the supreme imperial power.

The Circular Mound Altar: The largest group of architectures ever to be dedicated to Heaven, the Temple of Heaven served as an exclusive altar for Chinese monarchs during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was decreed that rulers of successive dynasties would place altars in their own capitals to worship Heaven and pray for good harvest. The ancient Chinese believed that Heaven was the supreme ruler of the universe and the fate of mankind, and thus worshiping rites dedicated to Heaven came into being. The Heaven was actually the Universe, or nature. In those days, there were specific rites of worship. This was especially true during the Ming and Qing dynasties when official ceremonies were held.
Social Events

Participants and accompanying persons could join the city tour and enjoy the social events organized by Tourist Agency.

Hutong

Hutongs are narrow streets or alleys formed by lines of courtyard residence, most commonly associated with Beijing. The size and decoration of the main entrance of a courtyard tells the social status of its owner, they were relatives of the royal family, or high-ranking officials, or citizens of higher social status such as wealthy merchants or commoners, artisans or laborers. The higher position the owners were the closer to the Forbidden City their courtyards were located. There used to be several thousand Hutongs in Beijing. However, many of them have disappeared since the middle of last century, but many of those ancient Hutongs still stand, among them, some are several hundred years old and have been assigned protected status.

The National Centre for the Performing Arts

The National Centre for the Performing Arts is located immediately to the Forbidden City. The exterior of the theater is a titanium accented glass dome that is completely surrounded by a man-made lake. Guests arrive in the building from the main entrance at north after walking through a hallway that goes underneath the lake. Internally, there are three major performance halls: the Opera Hall, the Music Hall and the Theater Hall. It can seat 6500 people in three halls and is 200,000 m² in size.

Peking Opera

Peking Opera, the National Opera of China, is the most influential and representative of all the operas in China, and one of the three main theatrical systems in the world. It is a blend of music, dance, art, acrobatics, and martial arts. With its beautiful paintings, exquisite costumes, and graceful gestures, Peking opera is truly a comprehensive art system.
Filled with many aspects of Chinese cultural, Peking opera presents the audience with an encyclopedia of Chinese culture. Its repertoire includes historical plays, comedies, tragedies and farces. Many historical events are adapted into the plays, which in the past were an important primer on history and ethical principles for poorly educated common people. Traditionally in China, women were forbidden to enter theatres, so all Peking (Beijing) Opera characters were performed by men. But now, women enjoy equal rights with men on stage, and more women are appearing on the Opera stage than ever before.

**Food in Beijing**

Those who are fortunate enough to spend time travelling around China will discover that styles of cuisine in the north and south of China are largely different. In the south, rice is much more popular as the main staple of the Chinese diet, while in the north, wheat products such as noodles, flat breads, dumplings and steamed buns are more popular than rice as the staple. As China’s economy develops and more people move around, this trend may change in recent decades, but it is a good rule of thumb to understand Chinese cuisine. For example one can find Jiaozi (small boiled dumplings stuffed with meat or vegetables) in many places throughout China, but if you travel to Beijing or other parts in Northern China, you may find more people eating Jiaozi and eating many more varieties of Jiaozi than elsewhere in south China.

*Peking Duck* has the reputation of being the most delicious food in Beijing. Eating Peking Duck is seen to be one of the two things you are absolutely supposed to do while in Beijing. The other one is climbing the Great Wall. Many restaurants at the central area of Beijing offer Peking Duck. Ducks are immersed in condiments unique to the restaurant and are roasted directly over flames stoked by wood. The best roasted duck is date-red, shining with oil, but with a crisp skin and tender meat. The chef cuts the meat into thin slices at table. Then the meat is served with Chinese onions and special sauce.
**Imperial Official Food** is the most famous type of official food. This is the preferred food of the Qing Dynasty officials, and was later introduced into restaurants. Another type of food is that which is described in the classic novel "Dream of Red Mansions". The author described a number of dishes in the book and now there are several restaurants which serve this style of dish. The most famous place is the Beijing Grand View Garden Hotel. This hotel is right next of the Beijing's Grand View Garden which is modeled after the garden described in the "Dream of Red Mansions".
Letters of Support

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences

The Council of the International
Association of Catalysis Societies (IACS)

April 23, 2012

Dear president and the council members of IACS,

On behalf of the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, I am pleased to support the proposal by the Catalysis Society of China to invite the 16th International Congress on Catalysis to Beijing in 2016. Our institute, together with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, will provide financial support and assistance as needed to ensure a success of this ICC event.

The Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is almost the largest institution specializing in catalysis research and development in China. For more than half century, catalysis acts as the major field of our research; six developments with more than 30 professors devote their primary field of research to catalysis, ranging from fundamental topics to industrial technologies. Among them, the State Key Laboratory of Catalysis mainly focuses on basic research of catalysis while the National Laboratory for Clean Energy conducts both fundamental and applied catalysis in efficient production and utilization of fossil fuels, development of renewable energy, and pollutants elimination.

The Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics is ready to support the organization of this international conference on behalf of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. We will closely cooperate with the Chinese Catalysis Society to make the 16th ICC successful and fruitful. I also strongly believe that the 16th ICC will provide an excellent opportunity for an intimate discussion and exchange among the scientists worldwide.

With best regards

Yours Sincerely,

Tao Zhang
Prof., Dr.
President of
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Prof. Can Li  
Chairman  
The Catalysis Society of China  
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
457 Zhongshan Road, Dalian  
116023, China  
April 10, 2012

Dear Prof. Li,

I am greatly pleased with the news that, on behalf of the Catalysis Society of China, you are going to present the proposal for the 16th International Congress on Catalysis. I am looking forward to partnering with you to bring such an important international conference to China.

As you may know, the National Natural Science Foundation of China provides over 300 research grants each year in the field of catalysis. I believe the International Congress on Catalysis will be a strong boost to the development of catalysis research in China as well as the collaboration among researchers from China and other countries and regions. If the congress takes place in China, NSFC is prepared to provide financial assistance to its organization. I am fully convinced that, with the strong team of Catalysis Society of China and the visionary leadership of you, this important event will be a great success.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Prof. Yiyu Chen  
President  
National Natural Science Foundation of China
April 17, 2012

Dear Professor Li,

I learned about the proposal that the 10th International Congress on Catalysis would be held in Beijing in 2016. I believe that the congress would be a great event in the catalysis community.

China Petrochemical Corporation (SINOPEC) acts as the largest company in the petroleum and petrochemical industry in China, with businesses covering exploration and development of oil and gas, refining and petrochemicals. In 2011, we processed 217 million tons of crude oil and produced 128 million tons of gasoline, diesel, kerosene, 10 million tons of ethylene, 14 million tons of synthetic resin, 990 thousand tons of synthetic rubber, 1.4 million tons of synthetic fiber. The catalytic technology plays a key role in the above-mentioned processes. Four subsidiary research institutes directly under SINOPEC and research laboratories of large petrochemical complexes are all actively developing catalysts and catalytic processes for refining and petrochemicals. SINOPEC also pays highly attention to the cooperation with The
Chinese Academy of Sciences and other universities and colleges as well. If China hosts the 16th International Congress on Catalysis, it will be a very good opportunity for the researchers from SINOPEC to communicate with the international catalysis community, demonstrate their research achievements and improve the international catalysis industry. This would be an exciting academic event for both industrial and academic circle.

Herein, on behalf of SINOPEC I would like to express our strong support to the proposal of holding the 16th International Congress on Catalysis in China in 2016.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

Wang Tianpu
President
Sinopec