



The Climate Transition in China

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For The Club of Rome



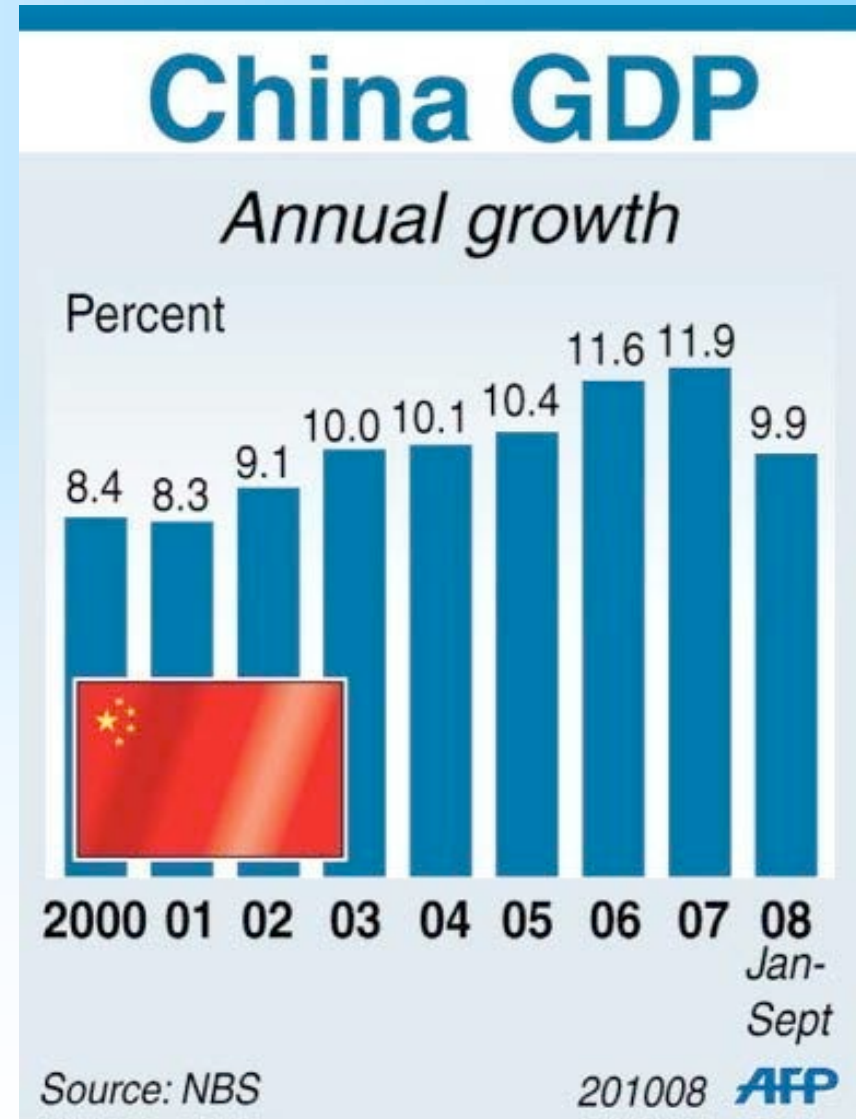
Outline

- Background of China
- China's efforts of climate transition
- UN's role in CC Transition in China



Background - China Profile

- China has 1.3 billion people, 22% of the world's population
- China is the fastest growing economy in the last 2 decades, with an average annual GDP growth of 9.5%





Background - Development Challenges & Vision

Challenges:

- Poverty alleviation
- Environmental challenges continue to constrain economic growth and public health
- The global recession
- Comprehensive structural, institutional and legal reform

Long-term Vision: Xiaokang Society to achieve 'balanced development'

- between urban and rural areas;
- regions within China;
- economic and social needs;
- economic growth and the environment;
- domestic development and global engagement.



Background - Environment Situation

Domestic:

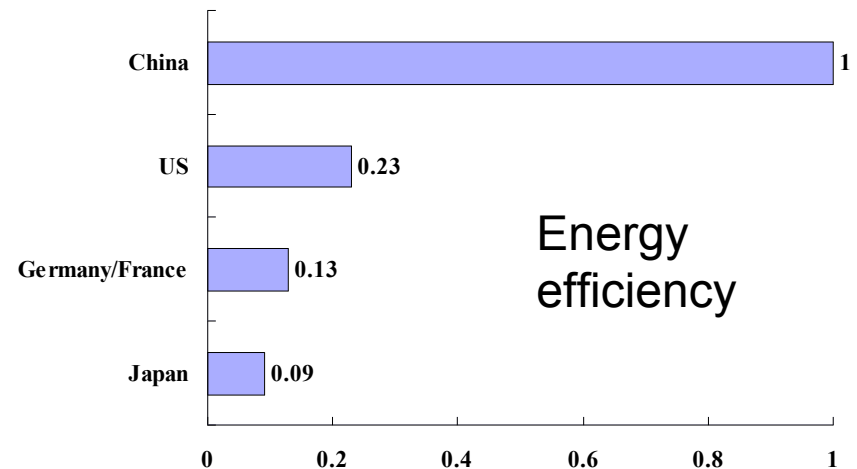
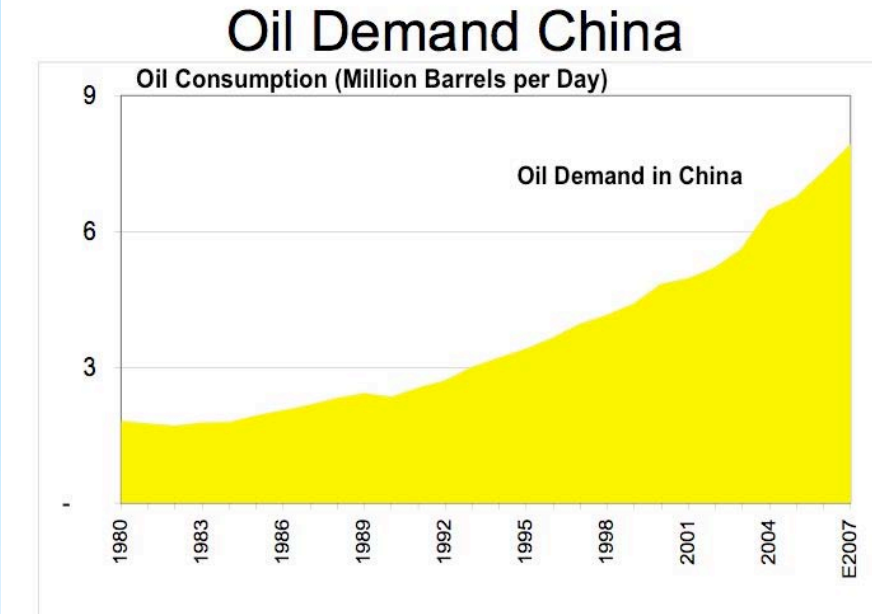
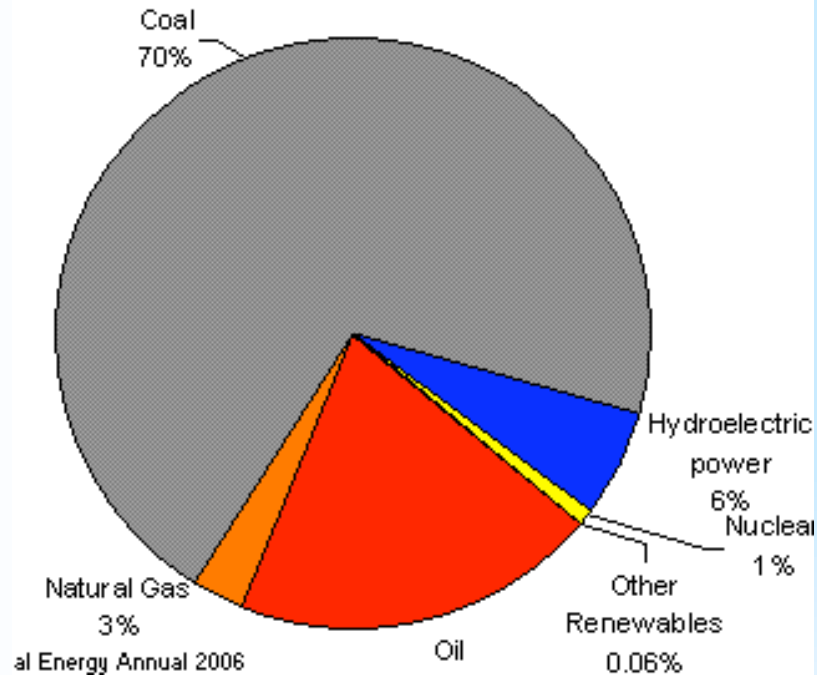
- Rapid industrialization and urbanization;
- Huge growing population and structure change of population;
- Low environmental capacity and serious environmental situation;
- Low S&T support, low energy efficiency.

International — foreign trade structure:

- China is being more integrated into the world during the process of globalization;
- China has been becoming a manufacturing base of the world and unfortunately possibly becoming “pollution haven” of world;
- Trade unbalance and protectionism.



Background - Energy Structure & Efficiency



- Coal is dominated
- Conflicts between energy supply and demand
- Low energy efficiency (SME)



Background - Some Evidences

- 2nd energy consumption country
- 1st emission of SO₂ due to fossil fuels
- 2nd of CO₂ emission after EU-27
- NO_x emission to be controlled
- Industrial pollution having its most severe impact on the poor



China's efforts of climate transition

- **Challenges**

- Transformation of extensive growth pattern;
- Adjustment of industrial and energy structure;
- Technology advancement & independent innovation
- Sustainable utilization and protection of resources;
- Adaptation to climate change in agriculture, water resources and coastal areas.
- Demands of investment and technology for emission reduction.



China's efforts of climate transition

- Vulnerability: one of the most affected countries of its large population and rapid development,
- National Goal: Resource-saving and Environmental-friendly Society
- Action: National Climate Change Plan (2007)
- Index: 11th Five-Year National plan (2006-2010)
 - energy intensity reduction by 20%
 - SO₂ emissions reduction by 10%
 - COD emissions reduction by 10%
 - Sewage treatment rate no lower than 70%
 - Utilization rate of industrial wastes over 60%



China's efforts on climate transition

Policy:

- Climate Change National Assessment Report: 2007
- Legislation of CC and scheduled into National Plan: 2009
- International negotiations

Mitigation:

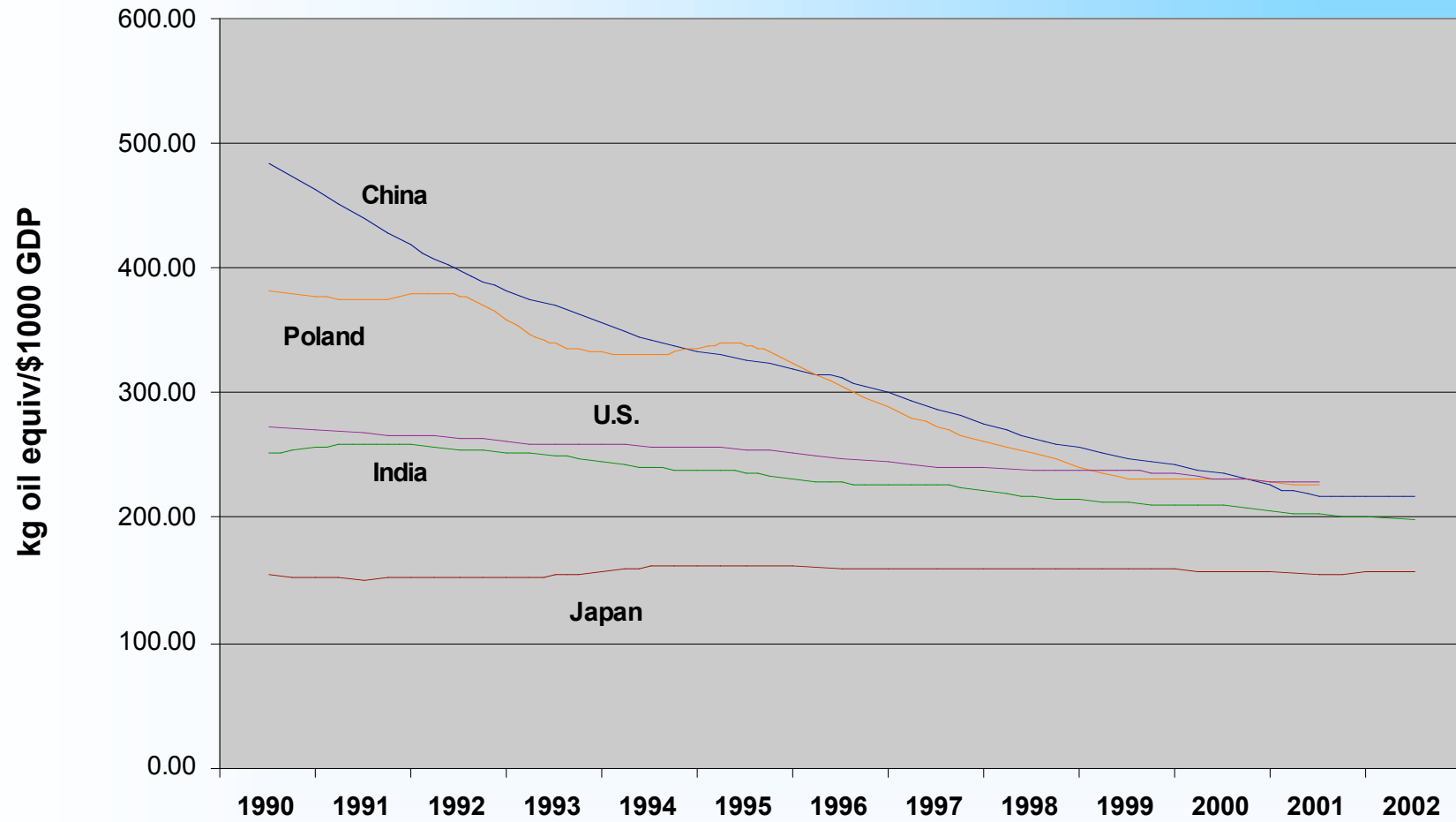
- Restructure the economy, promoting technology advancement and improving energy efficiency ;
- Develop low-carbon and renewable energy;
- Carbon sequestration: national tree-planting and afforestation campaign and enhancing ecological restoration and protection

Adaptation:

- Combine together with national sustainable development strategies
- National and provincial strategies
- International collaboration



Energy Use Intensity (1990 - 2002)





UN's Role in CC Transition in China

- MDG
- Mainstreaming Environment and CC in National Development
 - UNDAF: UN Development Assistant Framework
- **Partnership:** UN-China Climate Change Partnership Framework (CCPF, MDG Achievement Fund)
- **Actions:**
 - Energy-saving lighting bulb (GEF)
 - Renewable energy (UNIDO, UNDP)
 - Green Economy (UNEP): Will be integrated in National Plan
 - Green Jobs (ILO)
 - Green Buildings (SBCI)



UN's Role in CC Transition in China

UNEP led Green Economy

- Increase in **green investment**
- Increase in quantity & quality of jobs in **green sectors**
- Increase in share of **green sectors** in GDP
- Decrease in Energy/resource use per unit of production
- Decrease in CO₂ and pollution level/GDP
- Decrease in wasteful consumption



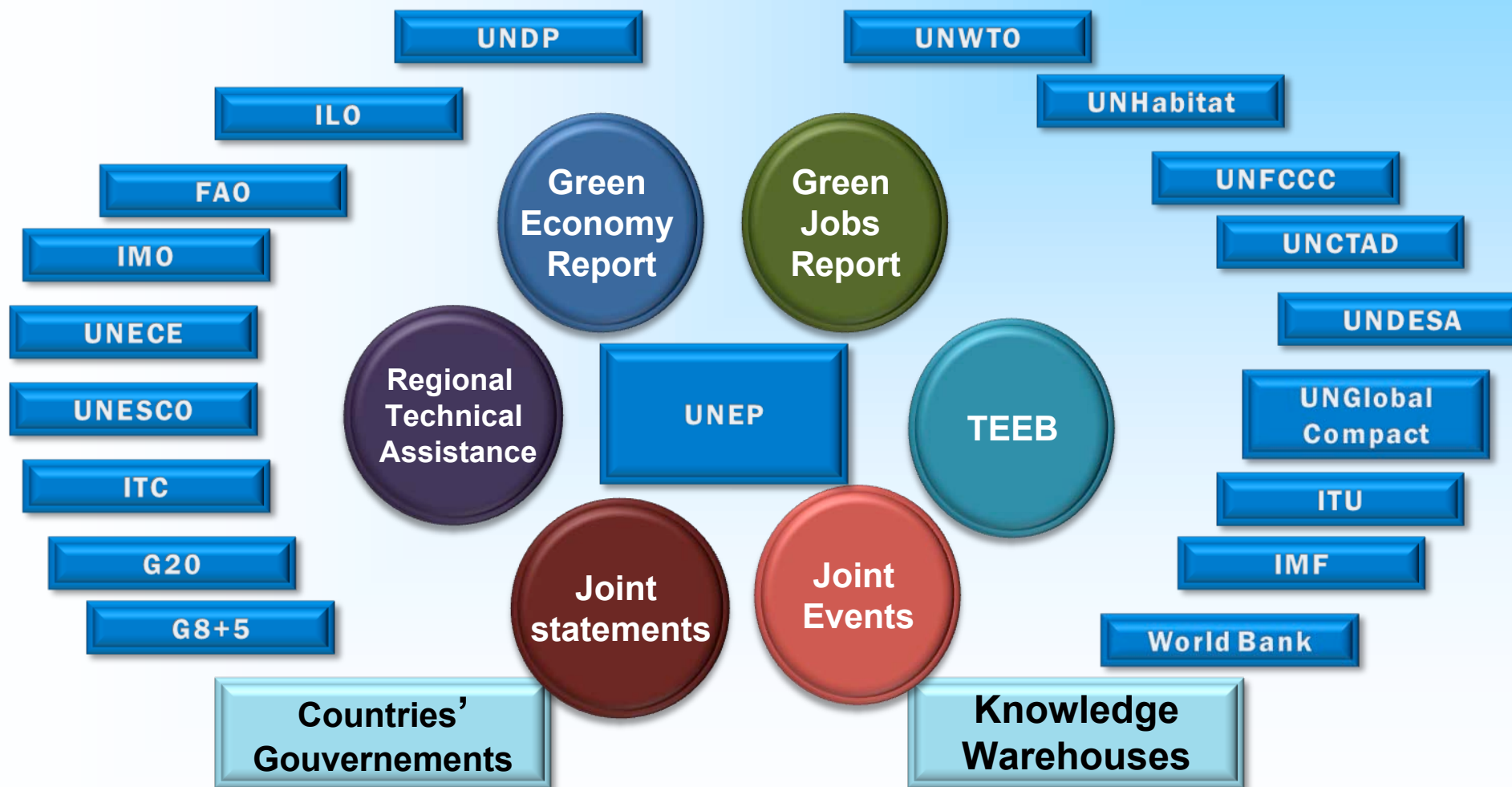
UN's Role in CC Transition in China

Green Economy Initiative

- Include green investment in regular government budget
- Create public-private green investment funding mechanisms
- Provide domestic enabling conditions (fiscal/pricing policy, standards, education & training)
- Provide global enabling conditions (trade, IPRs, ODA, technology transfer, environmental agreements)



Green Economy Initiative components





UN's Role in CC Transition in China

- UN's Assistance
 - **Adaptation:** Adapting by building resilience
 - **Capacity building:** Improving understanding of climate change science
 - **Public awareness:** Communicating and raising public awareness
 - **Technology transfer:** Facilitating a transition towards low carbon societies
 - **Coordination**



THANK YOU!