

Statement of Minister Xie Zhenhua
(pronounced Shieh Gen-Hwa) of China
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Madame President,
Colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, on behalf of the Chinese government, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the government and people of South Africa for hosting this conference in Durban. China associates itself entirely with the statement made by Argentina on behalf of the G77 and China.

For more than two decades, we have met in Rio, Kyoto, Bali, Copenhagen and Cancun within the UN multilateral framework to tackle climate change issues through dialogue. And we've strengthened our cooperation, enhanced consensus, and achieved constant progress. As we now meet again in Durban, we should bear in mind our mission, treasure our hard-won results, fully implement the existing consensus, and further promote the comprehensive, effective and continuous implementation of

the Convention and the Protocol. I would like to take this opportunity to make three observations.

First, we should consolidate our existing achievements.

The UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, as consensus instruments for all parties, constitute the basic norms for international cooperation in response to climate change. They set out the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and the principle of equity. The Bali Roadmap clearly established the negotiation mandate for enhanced implementation of the Convention and the Protocol. On the basis of the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreement, the Durban conference should further safeguard the principles in and consolidate the framework of the Convention and the Protocol, and work towards a comprehensive, fair and balanced outcome as required in the Bali Roadmap.

Second, we should move ahead steadily towards practical objectives.

To tackle climate change is a long-term and arduous task. A step-by-step approach is the only way to reach the ultimate goal

of the Convention. The most important tasks awaiting us in Durban are: to conclude the negotiations as mandated in the Bali Roadmap, and to make clear arrangements for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and to firmly establish that the developed country parties to the Protocol will continue to set themselves quantified emission reduction targets, while the developed countries not parties to the Protocol shall undertake comparable commitments under the Convention. The Durban conference should also implement the consensus achieved under the Cancun Agreements and operationalize mechanisms for adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency. There is an urgent need to launch the GCF at Durban.

And three, fulfilling current commitments will lead to enhanced trust and cooperation.

Actions speak louder than words. In Copenhagen, leaders of the world demonstrated clear political will to tackle climate change, and came up with their own mitigation commitments, or targets for action, which would be of great significance to the safeguarding of the

environmental integrity. Last year in Cancun, on adaptation, finance, technology transfer and transparency, a general consensus was reached. The international community expects these commitments and consensus to become, as soon as possible, solid and forceful actions with equitable, effective and actionable mechanisms. In spite of their tremendous challenges in achieving economic development and poverty eradication, the developing countries have made every effort to control greenhouse gas emissions. Developed countries should face squarely their own historical responsibilities and the reality of their high per capita emissions, truly taking the lead in drastic emission reduction, and honoring their obligations and commitments regarding financial and technology transfer support to the developing countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Consistent with its sense of responsibility towards its people and the people of the world, the Chinese government has always attached great importance to climate change issues. A proactive response to climate change, as a firm policy option, has been

integrated into China's strategic planning for economic and social development. Admittedly, China's aggregate emissions have caused some concern, but I beg you not to forget that China is a developing country with 1.32 billion people, and a per capita GDP of just over 4,300 US dollars. As many as 128 million people in China still live on under 1 dollar a day. Despite all of this, China, overcoming all sorts of difficulties, has made painstaking efforts in response to global climate change. Between 2005 and 2010, China cut its energy consumption per GDP unit by 19.1%, which represents a conservation of 630 million tons of coal equivalent, or a CO₂ emissions reduction of 1.5 billion tons. This constitutes an important contribution to the global emission mitigation efforts.

In November 2009, my government announced its 2020 objective in GHG emissions control, including the target of a 40 to 45% cut in CO₂ emission per GDP unit from 2005 level. In 2010, in 5 provinces and 8 cities, China launched low carbon pilot projects in order to explore a low carbon development model suitable to our specific situation. China's 12th Five-Year Plan

states that by 2015, CO₂ emission per GDP unit shall be cut by 17% from the 2010 level, the share of the non-fossil component in primary energy shall reach 11.4%, and forest stocks shall increase to 600 million cubic meters and its coverage shall grow up to 21.66%. These are all binding targets. In addition, China aims to rationally control total energy consumption, to set up a GHG emissions accounting system and gradually establish a carbon market for emission trading. China will take effective actions to achieve these targets. China will also strengthen south-south cooperation in adaptation, capacity building, energy conservation and efficiency and other fields, and to the best of its abilities, China will provide assistance to other developing countries, especially, the LDCs, small island countries and African countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The road to a brighter future lies ahead of us. China will spare no effort in order to achieve a comprehensive and balanced outcome at the Durban Conference, following the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", and in line with the mandate of the Bali Roadmap, an outcome

that will give rise to equitable and effective arrangements guiding the comprehensive, effective and continuous implementation of the Convention and its Protocol. China is fully behind the government of South Africa in its push for a successful conference in Durban in line with the principles of openness, transparency, extensive participation and party-driven practice. China will, as always, play a constructive role and work tirelessly with all parties in order to achieve a positive outcome at the Durban Conference.

Thank you.

**在《联合国气候变化框架公约》第17次缔约方会议暨
《京都议定书》第7次缔约方会议上的讲话（基本稿）**

中国国家发展和改革委员会副主任 解振华

二〇一一年十二月七日，南非德班

主席女士，各位同事，女士们、先生们：

首先，我代表中国政府衷心感谢南非政府和南非人民主办这次德班会议。同时，我们完全支持阿根廷代表“77国集团+中国”所作的发言。

过去二十多年来，我们从里约、京都、巴厘、哥本哈根、坎昆一路走来，在联合国多边框架下为应对气候变化开展对话、加强合作、凝聚共识，不断取得积极成果。现在我们共聚德班，应牢记使命，珍惜来之不易的成果，充分落实已有共识，进一步促进公约和议定书的全面、有效和持续实施。我谨借此机会发表三点意见：

一、夯实基础，巩固现有框架。联合国气候变化框架公约

及其京都议定书凝聚了各方的共识，奠定了国际社会应对气候变化行动的基本准则，确立了“共同但有区别的责任”原则和公平原则。巴厘路线图明确了加强公约和议定书实施的谈判授权。德班会议应在哥本哈根会议和坎昆会议基础上进一步维护和巩固公约和议定书的原则和框架，按照巴厘路线图的要求达成全面、公平、均衡的成果。

二、积极行动，达成务实成果。德班会议最重要的任务是完成巴厘路线图谈判授权，就京都议定书第二承诺期作出明确安排，明确议定书发达国家缔约方在议定书第二承诺期继续承担量化减排指标，明确非议定书发达国家缔约方在公约下可比的减排指标；同时，全面落实坎昆协议所达成的共识，尽快启动绿色气候基金，细化适应、技术转让、能力建设和透明度等方面的机制安排。

三、践行承诺，增强合作互信。行动是最好的语言，在哥本哈根会议上，各国领导人明确表达了应对气候变化的政治意愿，提出了各自的减排承诺或行动目标，对保证环境整体性具有重要意义。去年的坎昆会议就资金、适应、技术转让和透明度等问题达成了原则共识。国际社会期待这些承诺和共识能尽快转化为切实、有力的行动，细化为公平、有效、便于操作的机制安排。发展中国家在面临发展经济和消除贫困等繁重任务的同时，已经尽其所能为控制温室气体排放做出了巨大努力。发达国家应当正视其历史责任和高人均排放

的现实，切实履行率先大幅度减排的责任，把向发展中国家提供资金和技术转让支持的义务和承诺落到实处。

女士们、先生们，

中国政府本着对本国人民和世界人民负责的态度，历来高度重视气候变化问题，把积极应对气候变化作为中国经济社会发展的重大战略和坚定不移的政策取向。中国的排放总量引起了关注，但请大家别忘了，中国是一个有 13.2 亿人口的发展中国家，人均 GDP 刚过 4300 美元、还有 1.28 亿人的生活费用低于每天 1 美元水平，面临促进发展、消除贫困、改善民生的艰巨任务。但中国克服种种困难，为应对全球气候变化付出了艰苦努力。2005 至 2010 年，中国单位国内生产总值能耗下降 19.1%，节能 6.3 亿吨标准煤，相当于减少二氧化碳排放约 15 亿吨，为减缓全球温室气体排放作出了重要贡献。

中国政府于 2009 年 11 月郑重宣布了到 2020 年控制温室气体排放行动目标，其中包括二氧化碳排放强度比 2005 年下降 40-45% 的目标。2010 年，中国在五省八市启动了低碳试点工作，探索符合中国国情的低碳发展模式。我国的“十二五”规划《纲要》中提出到 2015 年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比 2010 年降低 17%、非化石能源占一次能源比重达到 11.4% 以及增加森林蓄积量 6 亿立方米、森林覆盖率增加到 21.66% 的约束性指标，并提出“合理控制能源消费总

量”、“建立完善温室气体排放统计核算制度，逐步建立碳排放交易市场”。中国将采取切实行动，确保上述目标的实现。中国还将在适应、能力建设、节能和提高能效等方面继续加强南南合作，向其他发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家、小岛屿国家和非洲国家提供力所能及的帮助。

女士们、先生们，

通往更美好未来的路就在我们脚下。中国将全力支持德班会议按照巴厘路线图授权，就加强公约和议定书的全面、有效和持续实施作出公平、有效的安排，达成全面、均衡的成果。中国坚定支持南非政府按照公开透明、广泛参与和缔约方驱动的原则推动德班会议取得成功。我们将一如既往地发挥积极建设性作用，与各方一道，共同为德班会议圆满成功做出不懈努力。

谢谢！