



UNFCCC Workshop on NA1 NAMAs

Presentation by China

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China's Views on NAMAs

- NAMAs by developing countries are on voluntary basis, distinct from legally-binding obligation by developed countries;
- NAMAs by developing countries are based on national circumstances, national strategies of SD and development priorities;
- NAMAs are contingent on effective provision of finance, technology and capacity building support provided by developed country parties;

China's Mitigation Actions

- China will endeavor to lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 compared to the 2005 level;
- China will increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15% by 2020;
- China will increase forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020 from the 2005 levels;
- These autonomous mitigation actions are voluntary in nature and will be implemented in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular Article 4, para 7;

Work Plan during the 12th FYP (2011-2015): Implementing Actions

- The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China ***passed by Peoples' Congress at March 13 2011;***
- Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the 12th Five-Year Plan Period ***issued by State Council at Dec 1 2011***
- Major Targets:
 - Reducing carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 17% by 2015 from 2010 level.
 - Controlling the emissions of greenhouse gases including methane, nitrous oxide, HFCs, perfluorocarbon and sulfur hexafluoride from non-energy activities.
 - Improving climate change policy system and mechanisms, establishing systems for the statistical accounting of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Establishing carbon emission trading market gradually. Conducting low carbon pilot projects. Enhancing the ability to control greenhouse gas emissions.

Implementing Mitigation Actions

- ***Accelerating the adjustment of industrial structure:*** Increase the proportion of value added from services and strategic emerging industries to GDP to approximately 47% and 8% respectively;
- ***Promoting energy conservation:*** achieve energy conservation capacity of 300 million tce, reduce GDP energy intensity by 16%;
- ***Developing low carbon energy:*** the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption to primary energy consumption shall reach 11.4%;
- ***Increasing carbon sinks:*** increase 12.5 million hectares of forests, the forest coverage to 21.66%, forest stock volume by 600 million cubic meters. Piloting CCS demonstration projects;
- ***Controlling GHGs from non-energy activities:*** Control GHGs from industrial production process, agriculture and waste treatment;
- ***Strengthening replacement of emission intensive products:*** programs to replace cement, steel, lime, calcium carbide and other emission intensive products

Scaling Up Policies and Measures

- ***Low carbon development pilot programmes:*** Low carbon provinces and cities pilots (5 provinces+8 cities); low carbon parks pilot (low carbon emerging industries); low carbon communities pilots (low carbon building and lifestyle); low carbon products (standards, labeling, verification, low carbon consumption);
- ***GHGs statistical and accounting system:*** Establishing comprehensive GHGs statistics system; involved in evaluation system of local government performance; GHG inventory at local level, key sectors and enterprises;
- ***Emission trading schemes:*** Establishing voluntary emission trading scheme; Conducting emission trading pilot programmes (two provinces+five cities); Enhancing supporting system for emission trading (MRV, registry, third party, regulation etc)

Challenges Ahead

- Climate change interacts and aggravates many other development challenges facing by developing countries: poverty eradication, urbanization and industrialization, lack of financial resources, technology and capacity etc;
- Developing country NAMAs amount to more mitigation than developed country pledges;
- Enhanced support from developed countries in new and additional financing, technology transfer and capacity building to enable enhanced actions by developing countries;
- Developed countries must raise their level of ambition to the levels demanded by science and equity, reflecting their historical responsibilities and principle of equity and C.BDR.