

Contribution: China's Perspectives

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Contents

1. Scene setting: relations between elements, contributions and information under the Convention
2. Elements: Contribute to what?
3. Contributions: principles and rationales
4. Information: on what elements and what contribution?
5. Making contribution: messages from facts
6. Preparing further contribution: challenges and actions

1. Scene Setting:
Where is Contribution?

**Principles, Provisions and Structure
of the Convention**
(especially Article 4 and Annexes)

Elements

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Technologies
- Finance
- Capacity Building
- Transparency

Contribution: commitments and actions

Information: for understandings

1.Scene Setting: Where is Contribution?

- **Principles, political and legal basis:**
 - **under the Convention and shall be guided by the principles of the Convention**
 - Differentiations between developed and developing countries
 - CBDR and Equity, with developed countries taking the lead
 - Cover all pillars of the Convention, not mere mitigation
 - In full accordance with the principles and provisions, in particular Article 2, Article 4 and Annexes of the Convention

2. Elements (1)

- **Mitigation: what? By whom? In which means? When?**
 - Common BUT differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing
 - energy mix
 - efficiency and technologies
 - Sectoral structure and position of global supply chains
 - Sources of income: investment, consumption, and net exports
 - Population transition: distribution (urbanization) and total amount
 - Socioeconomic impact assessment of response measures

2. Elements (2)

- **Adaptation**

- Risk and vulnerability assessment and management
- Early warning technology and implementation
- Thematic and regional adaptation: e.g., water, coastal management, biodiversity, public health, extreme events, etc
- Finance and technology assistance for adaptation in developing countries – the KEY
- Beneficiary magnitudes

2. Elements (3)

• **Technologies**

- As global public goods: development and transfer speed, range, effectiveness
- TNA, information, joint programs in R&D (e.g. CCS) Demo, Diffusion, IP reform, speeding up transfer, policies, specific areas, etc
- Support from developed to developing countries

Elements (4)

- **Finance**

- Commitments and obligations under the Convention by developed countries to developing countries
- Public Fund - importance
- Implement existing commitment before 2020
- Enhanced targets by developed countries

Elements (5)

- **Capacity Building**
 - Institutional, human resources, R&D, thematic, etc.
 - Support from developed to developing countries

Elements (6)

- **Transparency**
 - Both on action and support
 - Based on the work and existing arrangements under the Convention, KP and BAP

3. Contributions: Principles and Rationales as basis (1)

- Differentiation between developed and developing countries
 - Historical responsibilities of developed countries
 - Different stage, level, context and substance of development;
 - Largely uneven distribution of either stock and flow emission share against population share (High Geni Coefficient of carbon emission)
 - Demonstrative effects of developed countries and risk of path dependency of developing countries
- CBDR and Equity
 - All countries try their best to cooperate on combating climate change
 - Developed countries take lead and demonstrate feasible innovation of development path, through ambitious emission reductions and provision of finance, tech and capacity-building support to developing countries
 - Developing countries make best efforts to enhance their actions in the context of the sustainable development, dependent on the finance and technology support by developed countries

3. Contributions: Principles and Rationales as basis (2)

Elements	Developed Countries
Mitigation	Undertake economy-wide QELRCs on a binding basis
Adaptation	Provide finance and tech support to developing countries
Technologies	Transfer technologies to developing countries
Finance	Fulfill commitments for 2020 and enhance provisions of public funds level beyond 2020 based on the 100bn USD
Capacity Building	Provide support in all areas developing countries need
Transparency	Cover all the above areas

3. Contributions: Principles and Rationales as basis (3)

Elements	Developing Countries	
Mitigation	Enhanced diversified mitigation actions including carbon intensity targets, BAU, plans, projects, etc	In the context of sustainable development
Adaptation	Enhance endogenous systematic and institutional capacity and engage local stakeholders	
Technologies	Enhance infrastructure and human resources	Dependent on the finance and technology support by developed countries
Finance	Assess the barriers and needs	
Capacity Building	Share best practices with local stakeholders	
Transparency	Enhance institutional and technical capacity	

4. Information: on what elements and what contribution?

- In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention
- Differentiation between developed and developing countries
- Based on the work of the Bali process
- National Communication for Annex 1 and Non-Annex 1 Parties
- Information on provisions of support by developed countries to developing countries – come first

5. Making contribution: facts in China

- Decide national strategy: eco-civilization and low carbon development
- Setting up National Goal
 - 40-45% reduction of CO2 intensity below the 2005 level by 2020
 - Non-fossil fuel share reaches 15% by 2020
 - Enlarge forest carbon sink
- Formulate policies in energy efficiency improvement, R&D, renewables, and restructuring economies

5. Making contribution: facts in China

- Implement policies and measures
 - National scheme of carbon market pilots in 5 cities and 2 provinces
 - National scheme of low carbon city pilots in 42 provinces and cities
 - Enforcing the CO₂ intensity targets in the period of 12^{ed} Five Year Plan at both national and local levels
 - National Programme for adaptation to climate change
 - Studies on national strategies for low carbon development
 - Conduct R&D for various of climate friendly technologies
 - Enlarging renewables in energy mix
 - Increasing public expenditure in low carbon efforts

6. Preparing further contribution: challenges and actions

- Challenges

- Strong unemployment pressure: need to create over 10 million new jobs annually in cities with around 200 million of rural population without full employment
- Urbanization for over 300 - 400 million rural population by 2030: high demand for construction and materials for access to city infrastructure
- Path dependency and lock-in effects
- Capacity at local level

6. Preparing further contribution: challenges and actions

- Actions: changing development path and patterns
 - Studies on the strategy, roadmap, policies and measures to enhance actions
 - Integrate climate targets into national socioeconomic development strategies: preparing the 13th Five Year Plan
 - Public expenditure to incentivize low carbon R&D, efficiency improvement, and emission reduction
 - Further development of renewables
 - Phasing out low efficient capacity of production
 - Environmentally smart urbanization and industrialization: planning and practice
 - Awareness improvement: Setting up National Low Carbon Day for public communication
 - International cooperation: 2015 agreement and other practical cooperation

Thank you for your attention!

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