



ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

India-China Joint Workshop on National Actions Plans on Climate Change

China's policies and actions to mitigate climate change

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- 国家发展和改革委员会能源研究所
- Energy Research Institute , NDRC , P. R. China

Outline



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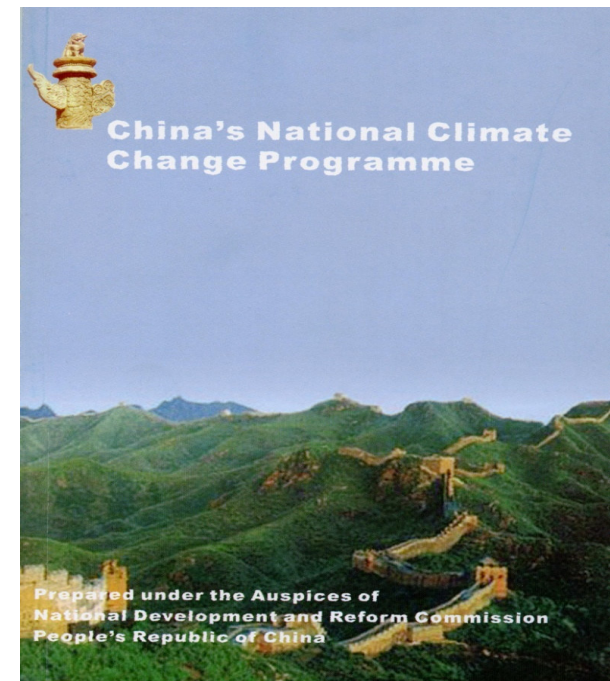
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1. Political Context



On 3rd June 2007, the Government ratified the National Climate Change Programme, to make significant achievements in controlling GHGs in the 11th five-year period (2006-2010):

- To reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 20%;
- To increase the share of RE in TPES up to around 10%;
- Recovery of coal bed methane up to 10 billion cubic meters in 2010;
- To stabilize N₂O emissions from industrial processes at the 2005 level ;
- To control the growth rate of CH₄ emissions from agriculture activities ;
- To increase forest coverage rate to 20% of the country's area



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1. Political Context



On 27th August 2009, the NPC Standing Committee approved the *Congressional Resolution on Actively Tackling Climate Change*, calling for:

- Take proactive and effective measures to address climate change, develop nationally appropriate green economy and low-carbon economy;
- Dealing with climate change should be regarded as an important role of achieving sustainable development and included into the economic and social development planning, plus clear objectives, tasks and requirements.
- Pertinent budget should be made and support should be strengthened for fighting climate change at all levels of governments;
- The legislative body should draw up and improve laws and regulations to provide legal foundation for addressing climate change.



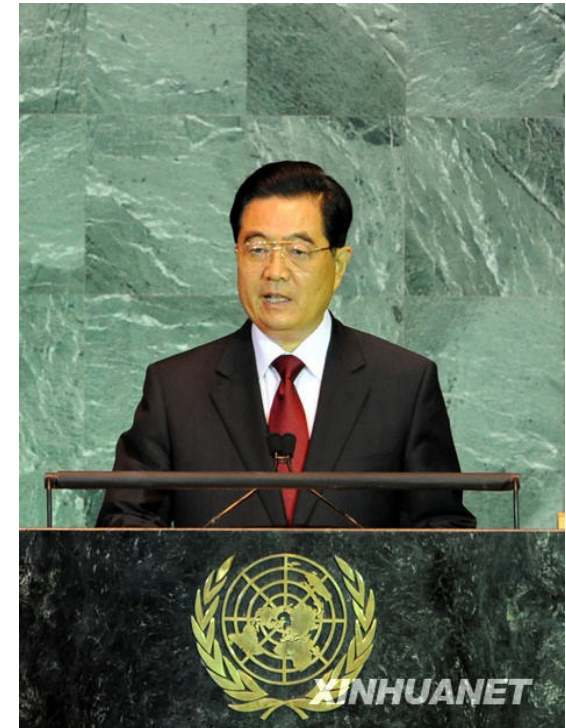
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1. Political Context



On 22nd September 2009, in his statement at the Opening Plenary Session of the United Nations Summit on Climate Change, H.E. Hu Jintao, President of the PRC, announced that China will further integrate actions on climate change into its economic and social development plan and take the following measures :

- Intensify effort to conserve energy and improve energy efficiency, to cut carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by a notable margin by 2020 from the 2005 level;
- Vigorously develop renewable energy and nuclear energy, to increase ratio of non-fossil fuels to around 15% by 2020;
- Energetically increase forest carbon sink, intending to increase forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020 from the 2005 levels;
- Step up effort to develop green economy, low-carbon economy and circular economy, and enhance RD&D of climate-friendly technologies.



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2.Guidelines and Principles



The principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and to address climate change within the framework of sustainable development should be hold as the core for closer international climate change cooperation and the basis for taking further actions by developing countries.

- **As a developing country, it is of great significance for China to make full use of these principles to participate in international climate change affairs, and take on commitments in conformity with their development stage, responsibility and capabilities.**



2.Guidelines and Principles



Mitigation actions by developing countries shall differ from the mitigation commitments by developed countries as the two groups are distinguished in development stage, responsibility, capacities:

- **Developed countries should fulfill the commitments of emission reduction set in the Kyoto Protocol and continue to undertake mid-term deeper quantified emission reduction targets;**
- **Developing countries should take nationally appropriate mitigation actions, in the context of sustainable development, supported by technology and financing from developed countries, except any form of national emission reduction tasks or expected results.**



2.Guidelines and Principles



Developing countries shall reinforce coordination with each other in international climate change affairs:

- **The developing countries should achieve unity in interpretation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, which may focus on energy efficiency improvement, renewable energy development, carbon sinks buildup etc in agreement with priorities of each country's sustainable development strategies;**
- **National mitigation actions plan to be formulated in China will have better coordinated with overall action plans by other major developing countries.**



2.Guidelines and Principles



The principle that national mitigation actions shall consist with corresponding domestic development planning:

- Practice proves that domestic policies for sustainable development in developing countries can as well make substantial contribution to mitigation of climate change, such policies include improving energy efficiency, optimizing energy structure, developing renewable energy, afforestation, etc;
- China shall take all the domestic and international factors into consideration to formulate national mitigation actions. In particular, China shall pay special attention to the consistency between national mitigation actions up to 2020 and domestic planning for energy-conservation and renewable energy development.



3.Mitigation Actions



- **Actively promote the implementation of ten key energy-saving projects;**
- **Orderly develop hydropower on the precondition of protecting the ecosystem;**
- **Actively promote the development of nuclear power;**
- **Expedite technology advancement in thermal power generation;**
- **Vigorously develop natural gas and coal-bed methane (CBM) industry;**



3.Mitigation Actions



- **Promote the development of bio-energy;**
- **Actively support the development and utilization of wind, solar, geothermal and tidal energy;**
- **Effectively control GHG emissions from cement production and other industrial processes;**
- **Make great efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector;**
- **Effectively build up carbon sinks through land-use change, afforestation and reforestation.**



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4. Expected Results and Fund Requirement



- **Through the ten key energy-saving projects and other energy-saving actions, to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 40% by 2020 from the 2005 level. This achievement may help China to cut a total of 3.85 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions in the next 15 years;**
- **Through renewable energy and nuclear power development, to obtain 15% of its TPES from non-fossil energy sources by 2020. equivalent to cutting 1.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions;**



4. Expected Results and Fund Requirement



- A preliminary study shows that the proposed mitigation actions on energy efficiency improvement, renewable energy development and nuclear power development require 4,300 billion, 3,200 billion and 600 billion Yuan of investment respectively in the period of 2005 through 2020;
- Respective investment cost for GHG emission reductions via improving energy efficiency, developing renewable energy and nuclear power are 1120, 3270 and 2470 Yuan per ton of CO₂eq reduction.



5. Supplementary Measures



- **Achieve unity to further clarify the strategic position on addressing climate change ;**
- **Improve regulations to deal with climate change on the legal track;**
- **Plan in advance to enhance the macroscopic instruction for implementation of climate change work;**
- **Innovate new financial support mechanisms to increase investment in dealing with climate change;**



5. Supplementary Measures



- **Build up innovative mechanisms and system on science and technology research and application to address climate change;**
- **Lay a solid foundation through capacity-building to enhance the decision-making ability on climate change;**
- **Establish and strengthen relevant management agencies to enhance leadership for addressing climate change ;**
- **Deepen international cooperation to demonstrate an image of a responsible country on climate change issues.**



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