

Climate Change and China

London School of Economics
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2008年各省自治区直辖市节能目标完成情况

单位：%

地区	2008年万元GDP能耗降低目标	2008年万元GDP能耗降低率	万元GDP能耗累计降低率	“十一五”节能目标完成进度
北 京	5.0	7.36	17.53	86.37
天 津	4.5	6.85	14.94	72.53
河 北	4.5	6.29	12.83	61.54
山 西	4.4	7.39	13.32	57.52
内 蒙 古	5.0	6.34	12.79	55.09
辽 宁	4.0	5.11	11.83	56.44
吉 林	4.2	5.02	12.22	52.47
黑 龙 江	4.5	4.75	11.43	54.37
上 海	3.6	3.78	11.67	55.60
江 苏	4.4	5.85	13.04	62.60
浙 江	4.0	5.49	12.63	60.51
安 徽	4.0	4.52	11.59	55.20
福 建	3.5	3.70	10.05	60.77
江 西	3.6	5.53	12.20	58.32
山 东	4.5	6.47	13.81	59.80
河 南	5.1	5.10	11.71	55.82

Evaluation result for 2008: 26 out of 31
provinces passed the test

Region	Reduction target (%)	Actual reduction	Cumulative reduction 2006-2009
Beijing	5.0	7.36	17.53
Tianjin	4.5	6.85	14.94
Hebei	4.5	6.29	12.83
Sichuan	4.2	3.55	9.76
Xinjiang	4.0	3.15	7.13









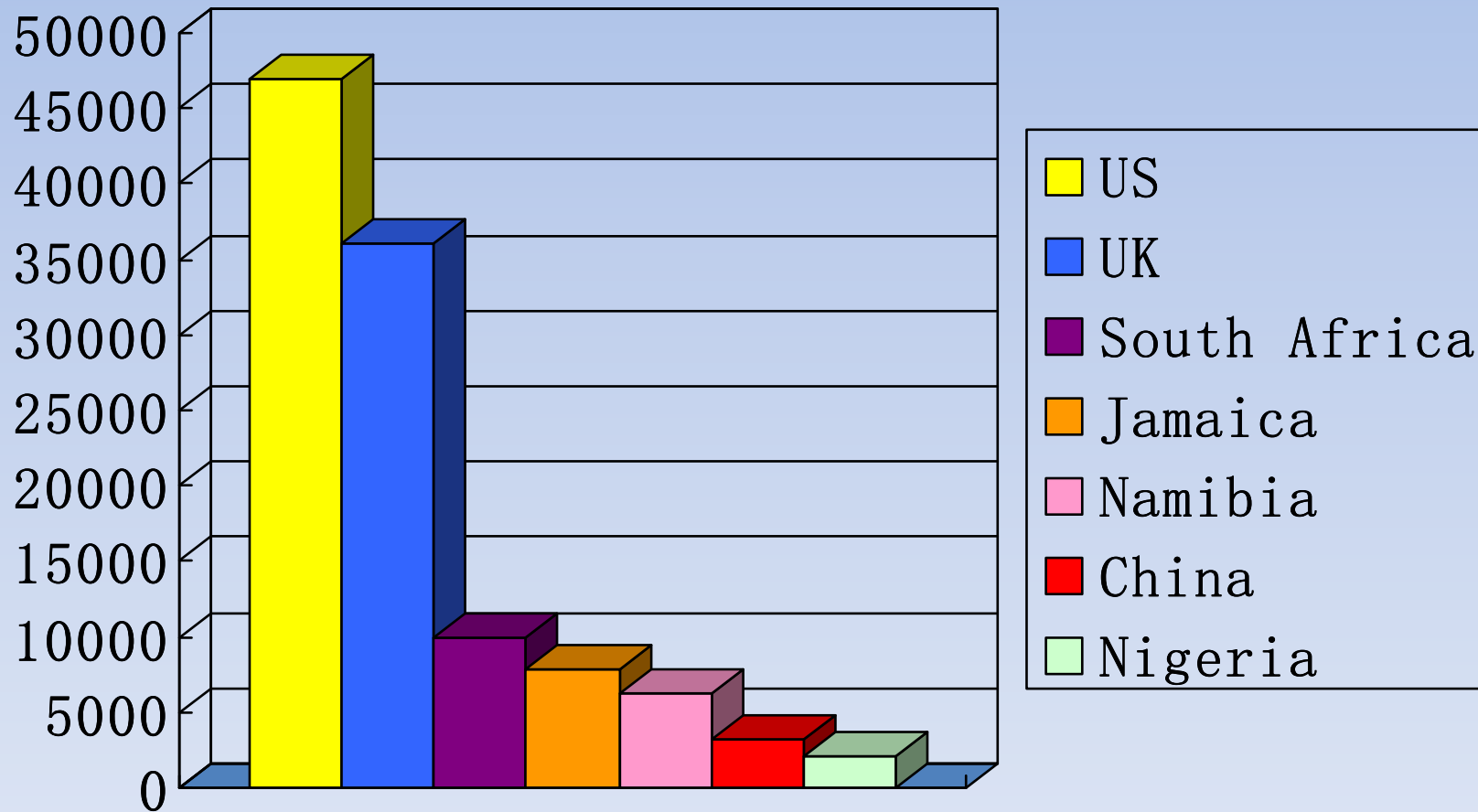


China's targets for 2020 *

- Bringing down CO2 emission per unit of GDP by 40-45%
- Increasing the ratio of non-fossil energy to 15%
- Expanding forest cover by 40 million hectares

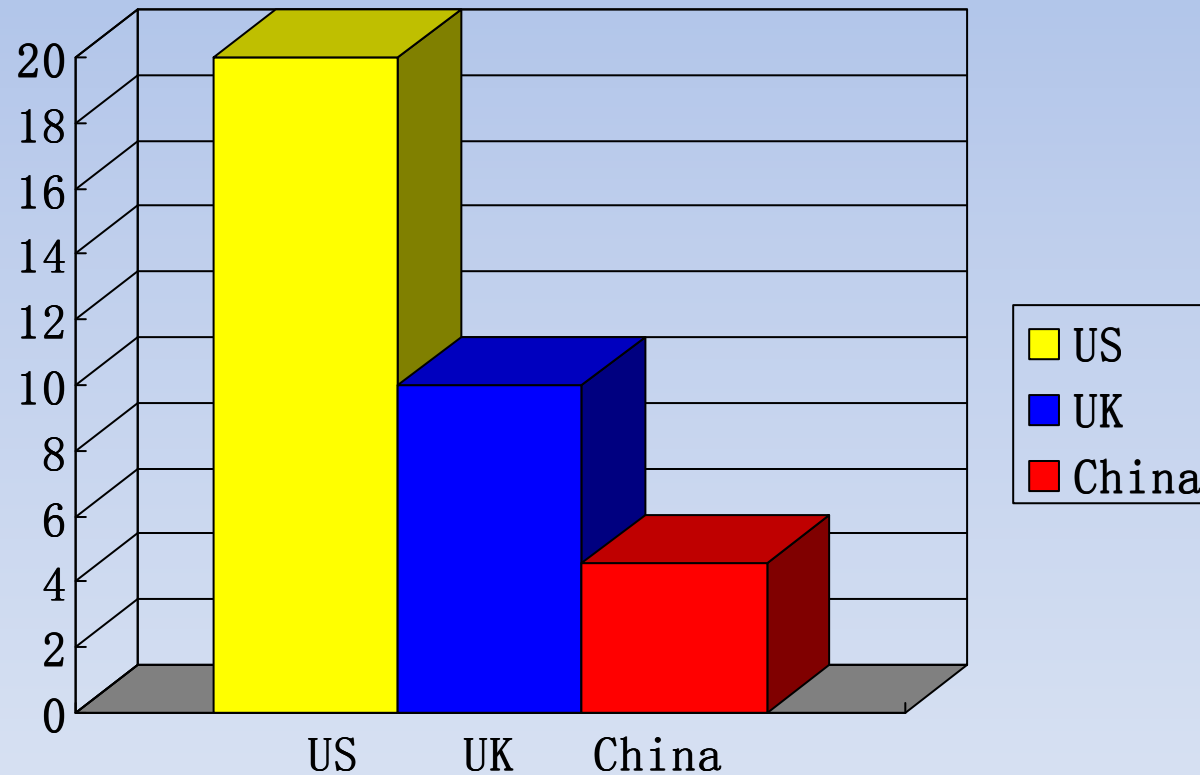
*** Based on 2005 level**

GDP per capita (\$)





per capita CO2 emission (ton)



To ensure success at Copenhagen:

- Developed countries should undertake substantial emission reduction targets
- Financial and technological support should be provided to developing countries
- Developing countries should adopt mitigation measures

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