

中国关于长期合作行动的愿景

China's Vision on Long-term Cooperative Action

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Shared vision is to promote implementation of Convention

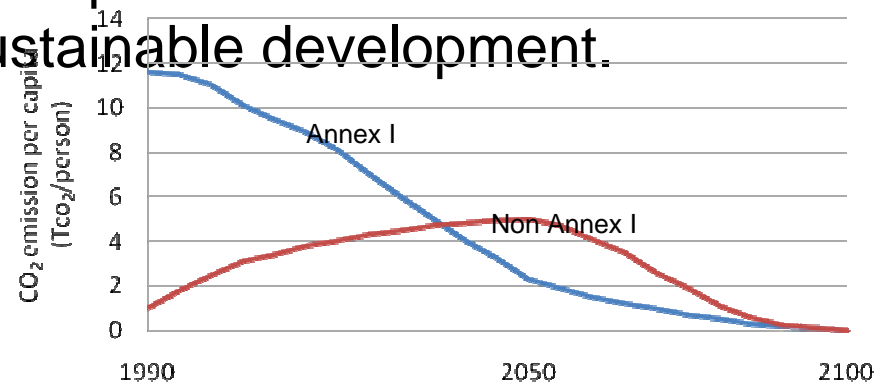
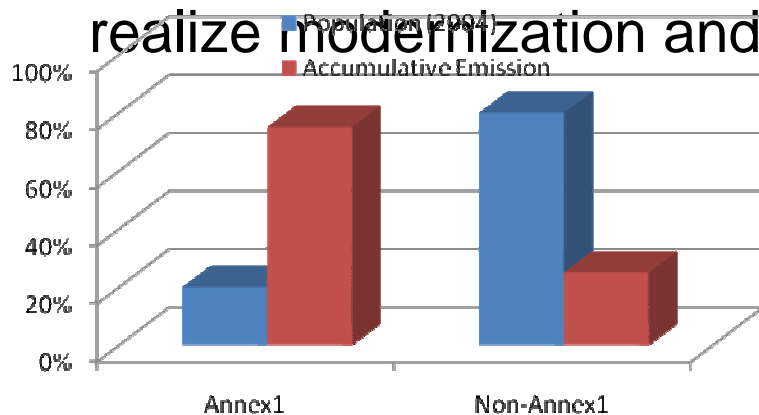
- Shared vision on long-term cooperative action should be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention, which is the stabilization of GHG concentration, adaptation to climate change, and sustainable development;
- Shared vision should follow the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and the principle of equity;
- Shared vision should be focused on the implementation of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Bali Roadmap, and address mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and provision of financing resource.

Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities

- Given their difference in historical responsibility, level of development and development stage, and capability, the developed and developing countries are differentiated with adopting policies, actions, and measures to addressing climate change.
- Due to their excessive historical accumulative emissions and current high per capita emissions, developed countries should faithfully observe their commitment to the Convention and KP:
 - Deep emission cut
 - Providing financing, technology and capacity building support.
- Developing countries should take appropriate national actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change under the framework of sustainable development supported by measurable, reportable, and verifiable financing, technology, and capacity building from developed countries.

Principle of equity

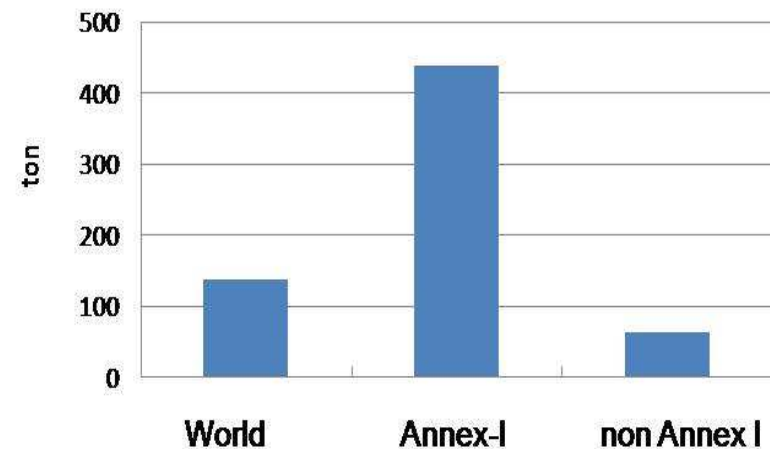
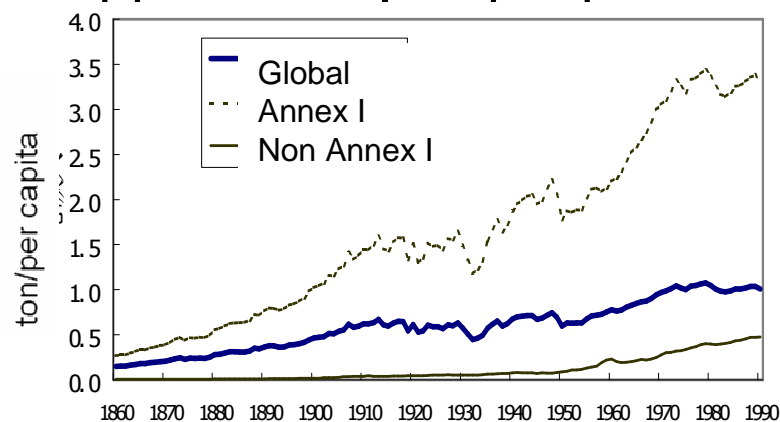
- The GHG emission of developed countries keeps growing even after their industrialization.
- Developed countries have contributed 75% of the global accumulative GHG emission with 20% of the world's population.
- The per capita accumulative emission convergence is a representation of the principle of equity. Although the urgency of climate change makes it difficult to realize actual per capita accumulative emission convergence, developing countries do need a certain amount of per capita accumulative emission to realize modernization and sustainable development.



Comparing of CO₂ emission per capita under the long-term mitigation target

Development needs of developing countries

- Development itself is the great contribution to addressing climate change. The development space and rights of developing countries should be well guaranteed.
- The carbon space has been excessively occupied by developed countries. Developed countries should greatly cut their emission to move space for developing countries.
- The large scale technology transfer is a precondition for developing countries to make greater contribution to



Four building blocks of BAP is essence of shared vision

- Shared vision on LCA should not be a single-dimension objective only for mitigation, but a multi-dimension objective including mitigation, adaptation, technology, financing, and sustainable development.
- Any long-term goal for mitigation should be based on sound science, and consider the economic and technological feasibility, equitable sharing of carbon space.
- Midterm reduction target for developed countries is key to any long term goal: cutting GHG emission at least by 25-40% by 2020 compared to 1990;
- Adaptation has become an urgent task of developing countries and developed countries should strengthen the support of developing countries' adaptation efforts in terms of financing, technology, and capacity building;
- The ultimate solution lies in low carbon development, technology innovation and technology transfer.