Towards Low Carbon China?

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Economic Development & Environmental Challenges



Rise of China in economic strength

- * Favorable foriegn investment policy
- * An export oriented economy
- * Fixed-asset investment



- * Labor force and capital reserve
- * Economy of scale
- * Huge domestic demands/consumption
- * "Socialist" market economy















Development goal vs Goal of development



A government-dominated economy:

infrastructure and mega-projects

State-owned enterprises demand more resources and markets

Overcapcaity lead to "go-out" policy















Goal of Development

















In search of development model

Chinese leadership and local governments are committed to vision of China' moderation

Lack of public institutions which exist in the developed countries

From "Three Represents" theory to "Harmonious Society"

Establish new social security system

Chinese families prepare for future overhang

Investment in housing drives real estate boom



















Striving for a Low Carbon Economy

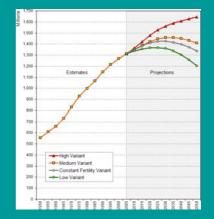
- Other efforts:
- -Strengthen corporate social responsibility
- -Develop government efficiency assessment systems since 2004
 - -Anti-corruption efforts
- -Energy conservation and renewable energy development



Population Control

- Most populous country 20% of world population
- Around 1.3 billion with 0.606% growth rate
- Effective family planning policy since 1972
- Strictest policy began in 1979
- "One Family, One Child"
- Slogan "One is best, at most two, but never a third"
- Changing attitude towards Children in 21st century
- Late marriage and late birth





Sustainability vs Realities

* Environmental degradation

- Along with massive population and unprecedented economic development
- Significant barriers to Sustainablity

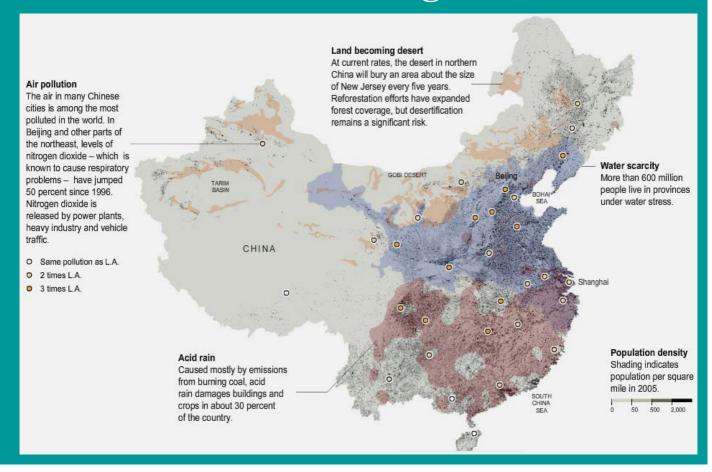
* Economic growth

- Increasing negative environmental consumption, e.g. automobile
- Rising demand for energy
- Threats to the Earth's future environment

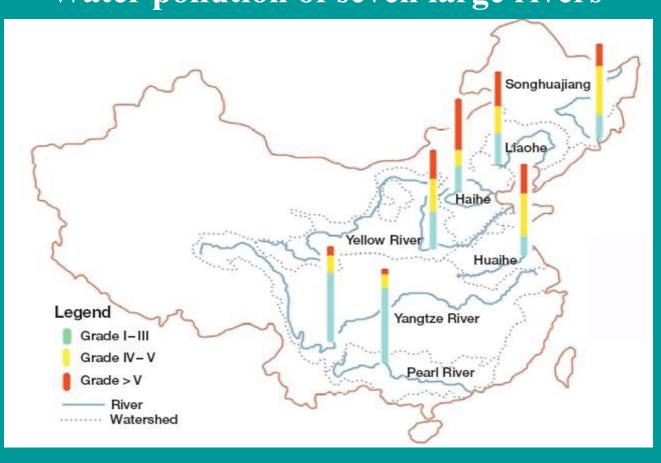
* Growing income disparity

* Lack of a mature civil society sector

Environmental degradation



Water pollution of seven large rivers



11th-Five Year Plan (2006-2010)

- **Energy consumption per GDP decline by 20** %
- Total amount of major pollutants discharged reduce by 10 %
- Forest coverage from 18.2 % to 20 %
- Comprehensive utilization of solid wastes increased to 60 %

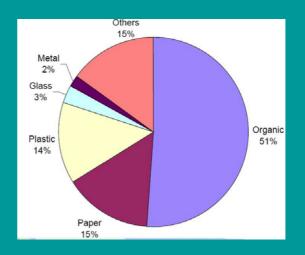
Challenges to achieve low carbon economy in China

- Lack of good governance
- Weak citizen participation
- Institutional/Policy constraints
- -Weak environmental ministry which lacks capacity in term of human resources as well as regulatory functions
- -Insufficient capacity of local officers in terms of information and training on the implementation of MDGs
- -Inconsistent and overlap institutions, and even policies

Solid Waste

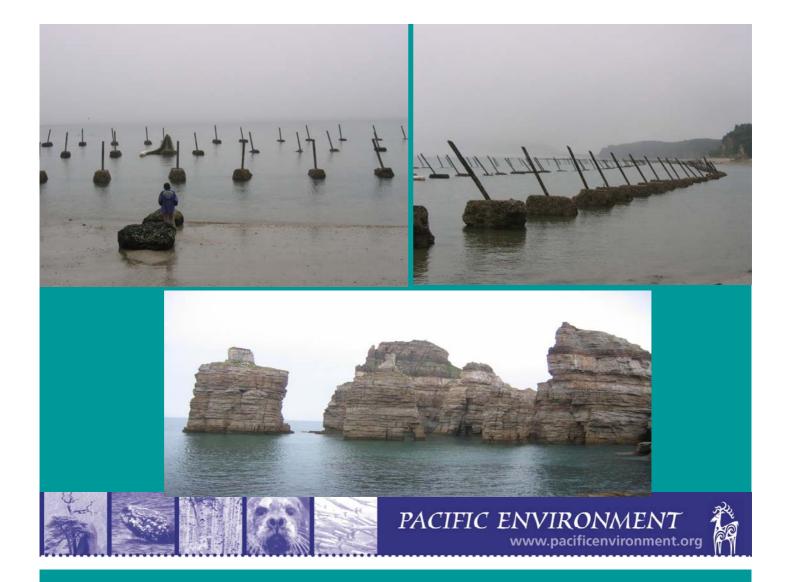
- Waste incineration
- Rapid Waste generation versus less developed waste treatment
- Undercurrent of imported waste, especially E-waste

over 70% of world's e-waste dumped in China



Energy

- * Expand use of renewable energy
- * Secure global supply
- * "Energy conservation; Reduce emission"
- * Climate change gradually gaining concern



Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyle





















Depelation of Natural Resources

- International trade and smuggling of wildlife species
- Decline of marine fishery
- Lack of sound resources management



















Species in Danger

- Marine mammals
- **Sea Turtles**
- Coral species
- **Sharks**

















Illegal Trade on Endangered Species



Sea Turtle Trade



Most of Sea
Turtles are caught
and smuggled
from Southeast
Asian countries















Shark Consumption and Trade





Puqi Township, Wenzhou, as the world's capital of shark processing industry















Shark Processing













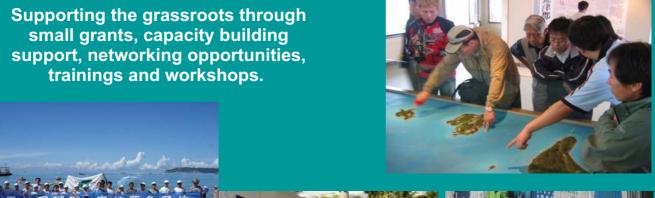




Lifestyle has impact on eco-system



Civil Soceity Approach













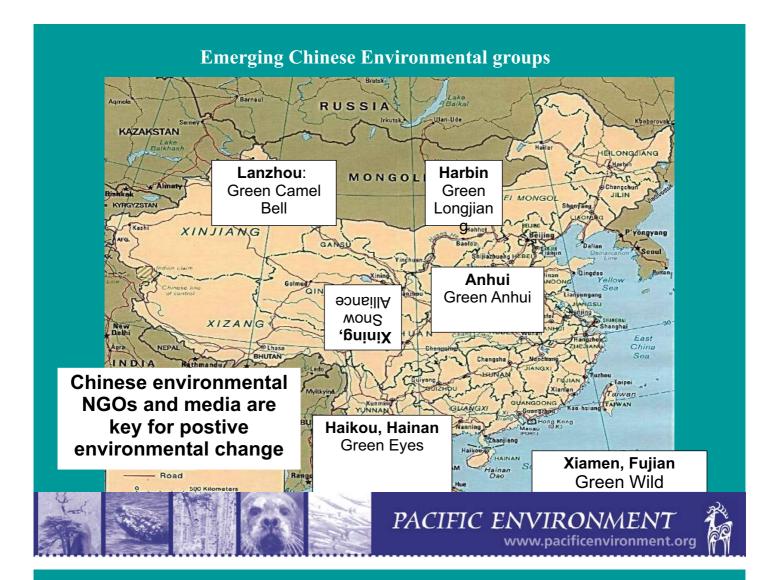




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Thanks!

