

Local-Central climate governance nexus in China

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China's Mitigation Actions

- China will endeavor to lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 compared to the 2005 level;
 - China will increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15% by 2020;
 - China will increase forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020 from the 2005 levels;
 - These autonomous mitigation actions are voluntary in nature and will be implemented in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular Article 4, para 7;
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Work Plan during the 12th FYP (2011-2015): Implementing Actions

- The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China ***passed by Peoples' Congress at March 13 2011;***
- Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the 12th Five-Year Plan Period ***issued by State Council at Dec 1 2011***
- Major Targets:
 - Reducing carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 17% by 2015 from 2010 level.
 - Controlling the emissions of greenhouse gases including methane, nitrous oxide, HFCs, perfluorocarbon and sulfur hexafluoride from non-energy activities.
 - Improving climate change policy system and mechanisms, establishing systems for the statistical accounting of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Establishing carbon emission trading market gradually. Conducting low carbon pilot projects. Enhancing the ability to control greenhouse gas emissions.

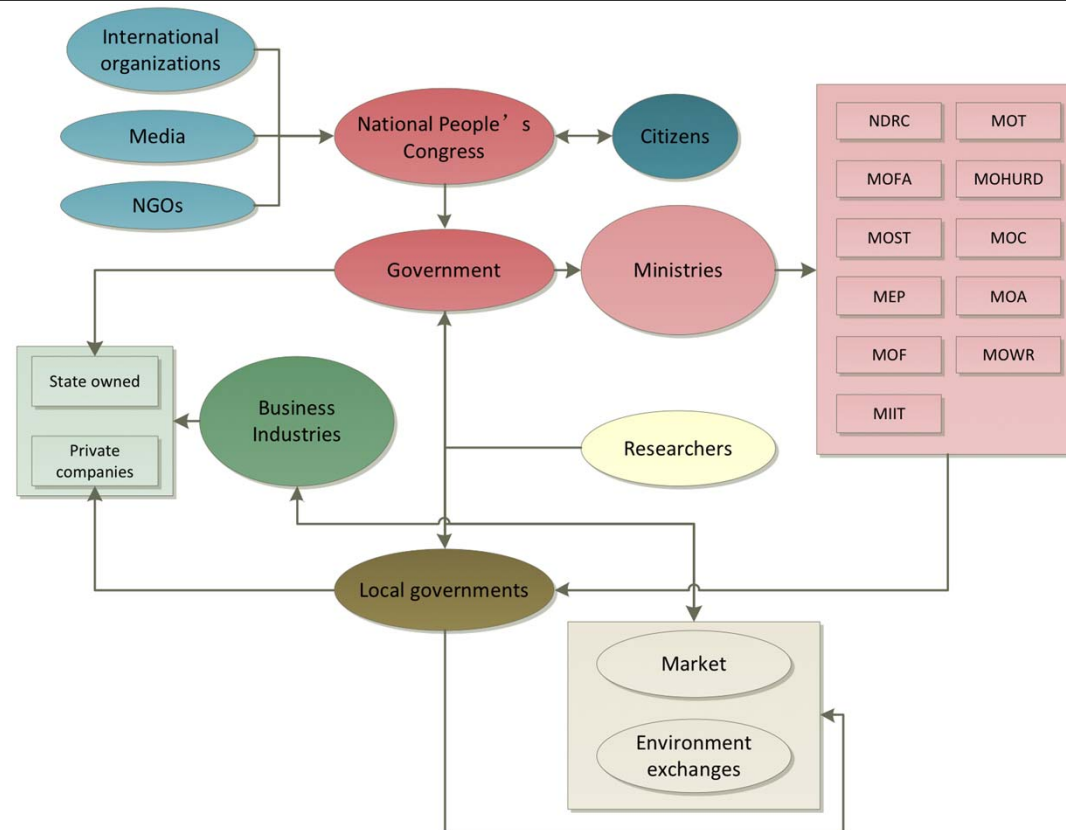
Implementing Mitigation Actions

- **Accelerating the adjustment of industrial structure:** Increase the proportion of value added from services and strategic emerging industries to GDP to approximately 47% and 8% respectively;
- **Promoting energy conservation:** achieve energy conservation capacity of 300 million tce, reduce GDP energy intensity by 16%;
- **Developing low carbon energy:** the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption to primary energy consumption shall reach 11.4%;
- **Increasing carbon sinks:** increase 12.5 million hectares of forests, the forest coverage to 21.66%, forest stock volume by 600 million cubic meters. Piloting CCS demonstration projects;
- **Controlling GHGs from non-energy activities:** Control GHGs from industrial production process, agriculture and waste treatment;
- **Strengthening replacement of emission intensive products:** programs to replace cement, steel, lime, calcium carbide and other emission intensive products

Scaling Up Policies and Measures

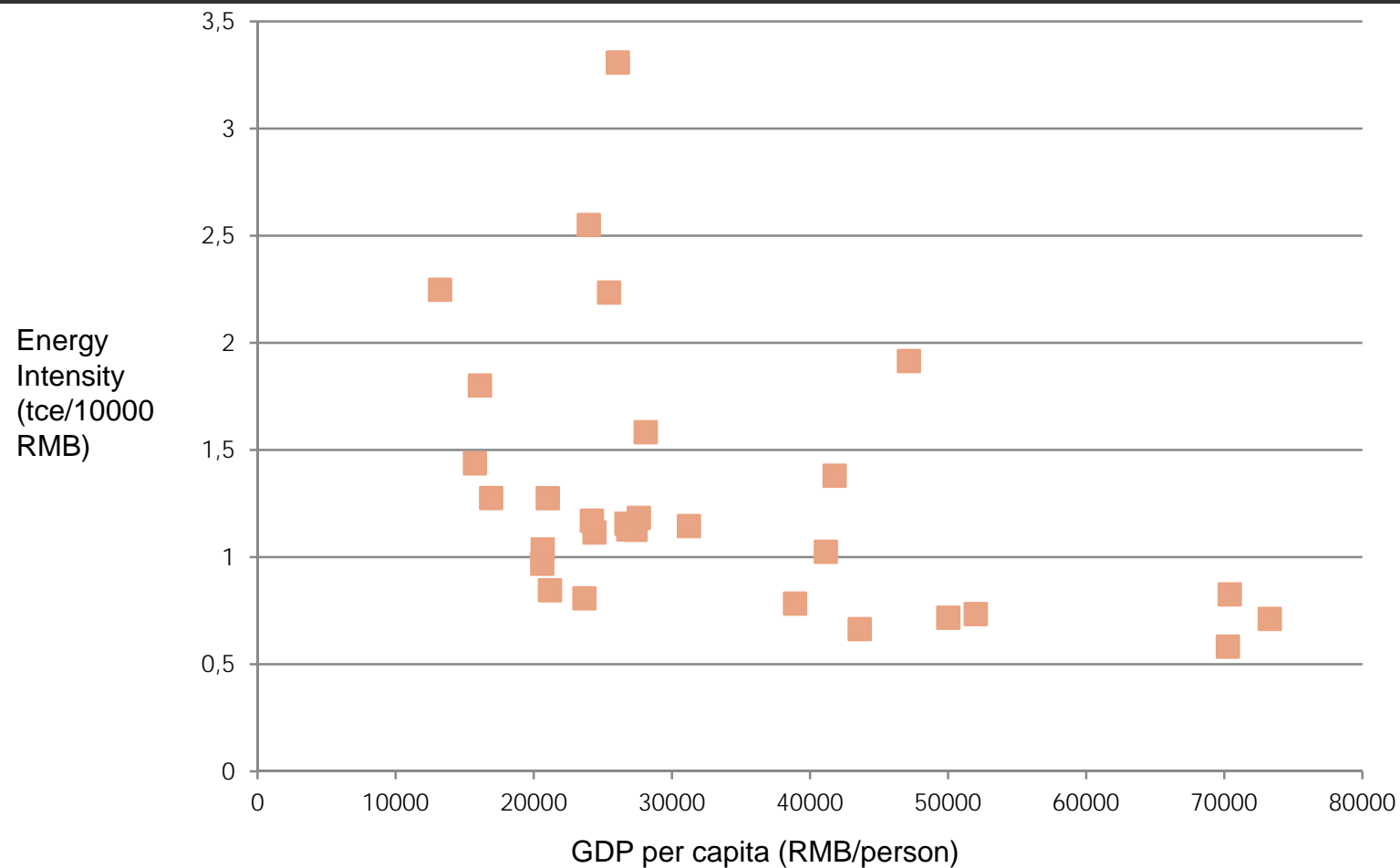
- **Low carbon development pilot programmes:** Low carbon provinces and cities pilots (5 provinces+8 cities); low carbon parks pilot (low carbon emerging industries); low carbon communities pilots (low carbon building and lifestyle); low carbon products (standards, labeling, verification, low carbon consumption);
- **GHGs statistical and accounting system:** Establishing comprehensive GHGs statistics system; involved in evaluation system of local government performance; GHG inventory at local level, key sectors and enterprises;
- **Emission trading schemes:** Establishing voluntary emission trading scheme; Conducting emission trading pilot programmes (two provinces+five cities); Enhancing supporting system for emission trading (MRV, registry, third party, regulation etc)

Low carbon governance structure



MIIT: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
MOHURD: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China
MOT: Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China
MOA: Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China
MOWR: Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China

Diversity of Local Circumstance



Allocating Target from Central to Local

Target	Regions
18%	Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong
17%	Beijing, Hebei, Liaoning, Shandong
16%	Shanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Shannxi
15%	Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Gansu, Ningxia
10%	Hainan, Xizang, Qinghai, Xinjiang

Three dimensions of central-local nexus

- Target allocation:
 - Tailored approach for allocation;
 - Structural and technological consideration;
 - Consistent with local development plan;
 - Pilot programmes
 - Low carbon development pilot projects;
 - Emission trading pilot programmes;
 - GHG inventory
 - Performance assessment;
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Conclusions

- Enhance policy coordination at national level to mainstream climate policy. Coordination between local and central government should be also enhanced to reflect local priorities and characteristics;
- Train decision-makers and legislators on best practices of climate change policymaking, critical analysis of the current system in China and options for future policy.
- Enhance the participation of stakeholders in the policy making process to understand their concerns and barriers for implementation;
- Share information around international policymaking and implementation practices, policy lessons and good practice to inform new policy and to embark on reform of existing policies.
- Undertake capacity building, as well as funding and technology sharing, at the enterprise level, including measurement systems and the hardware or infrastructure that supports them;
- Develop a standardized reporting system to collect emission data, as well as energy data, and cover small as well as large firms;
- Establish a robust domestic policy assessment system based on mandatory energy auditing by external parties, as in the financial sector; this should reduce conflicts of interest faced by company staff responsible for energy and emissions reporting and improve quality control of data;

Thank you for your attention

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