

困境与对策

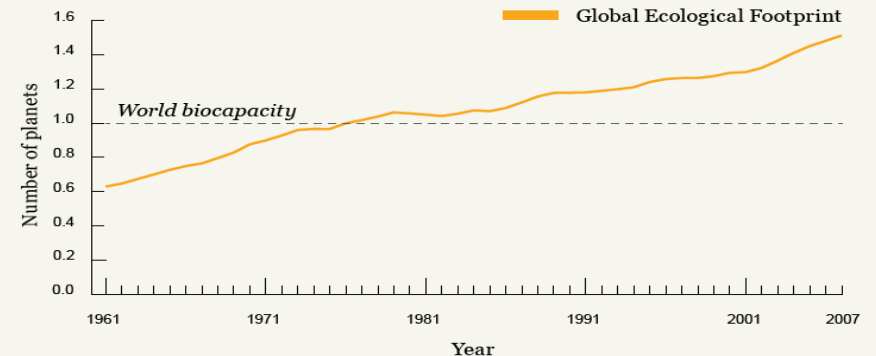
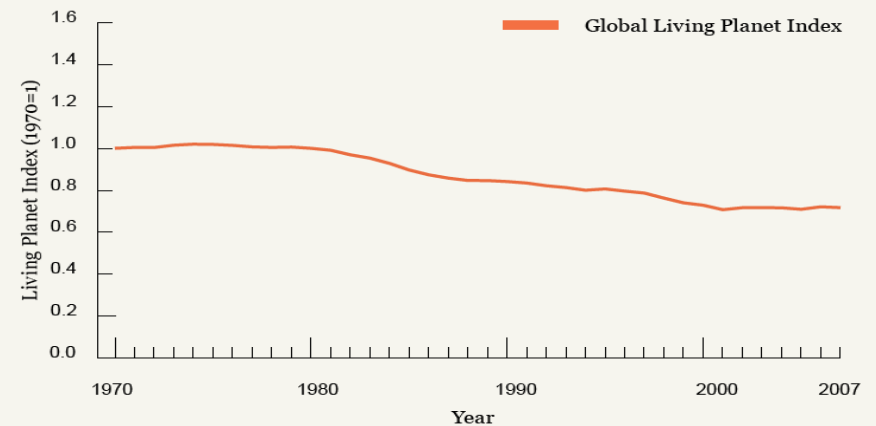
Dr. Li Lin
Deputy Country Representative
WWF China

Washington DC, Feb. 24, 2011



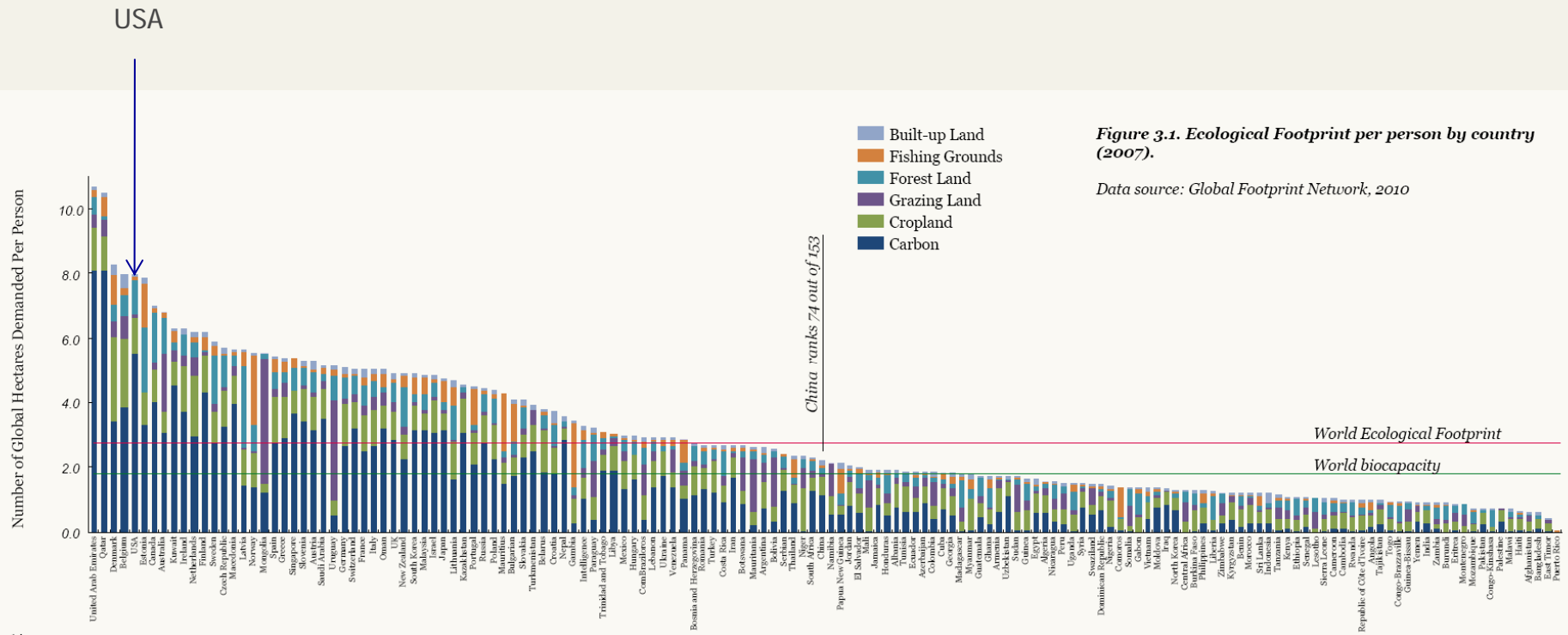
State of the planet

- Living Planet Index: 30% decline since 1970
- Global Ecological Footprint: +100% increase since 1966
- Humanity needs 1.5 Earths
 - global Ecological Footprint = 2.7 global hectares (gha) pc
 - biocapacity = 1.8 gha





China in the World





http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/china/?196876/Carbon-and-cities-central-to-a-sustainable-China



WWF

REPORT

CHINA

2010

THIS REPORT
HAS BEEN
PRODUCED IN
PARTNERSHIP
WITH



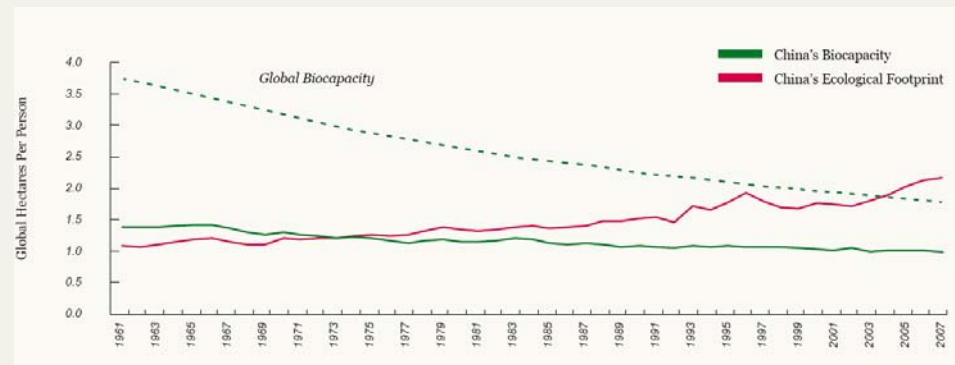
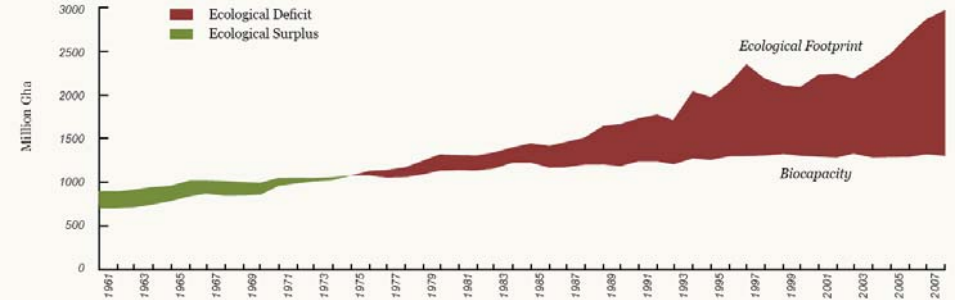
China Ecological Footprint Report 2010

Biocapacity, cities and development 



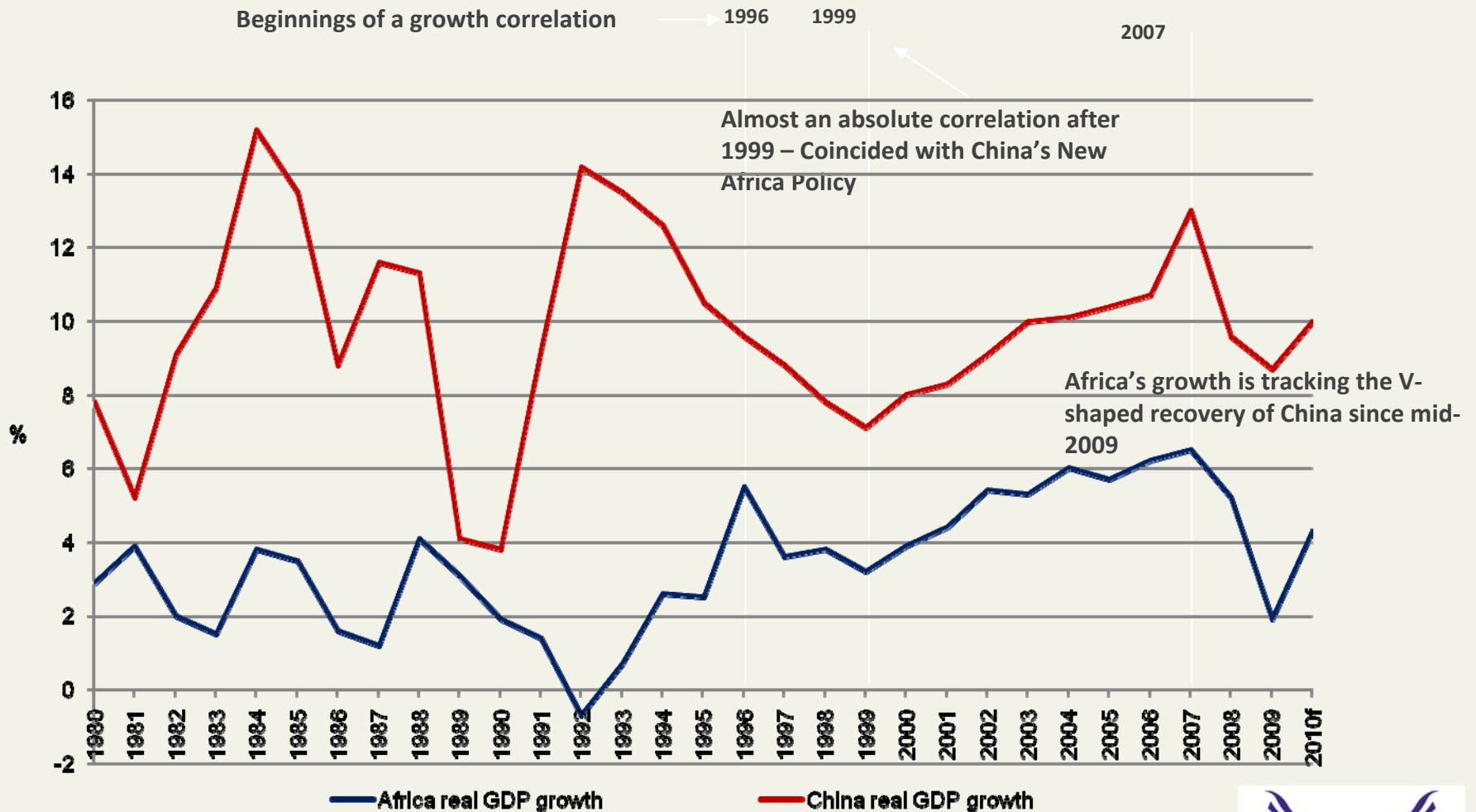
China vs. World

- In 2007 Ecological Footprint per capita in China = 2.2 gha < 2.7 gha global average
- If everyone lived like a Chinese, humanity will need 1.2 Earths, while human being is using 1.5 Earths
- 2004 China exceeded sustainable level of biocapacity on a global scale, some 30 years after the global sustainability threshold was breached





China & Africa New Growth Coupling



Source: IMF, EIU, Frontier Advisory analysis

1999-2008: Growth correlation of 0.919972!

Feb. 24, 2011



12th Five Year-Plan

Proposals:

- Rebalancing the economy
- Improving social equality
- Protecting the environment
- Continuing the “Going Global” strategy.



Based on initial drafts, the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015):

Focuses:

Key messages: Develop a resource-efficient and environmentally-friendly economy ; “green growth ”concept; promoting “conservation culture ”; focus on EE and coping climate change

Energy conservation:

- Preferential measures for developing energy-efficiency technologies
- Binding target: per unit GDP energy consumption reduction of approximately 17% (down from 11th FYP's goal of 20%);

Environmental protection:

- Focus: drinking water protection; air/soil pollution prevention; start of environmental protection tax (used to be fees); reformation of resource tax; polluters pay principal;
- Green indicators: Water consumption per unit of GDP (140m³/10,000CNY), key river/lake qualified water target increased to 60%; Proportion of GDP that is invested in environmental protection.

Ecological Conservation: Conservation and natural restoration first; protection and management of key eco-places; Ecological Compensation mechanism; different development strategies for cities/regions with different eco-functional features

Carbon emissions target: In line with the 40-45% carbon intensity target by 2020 at 2005 level

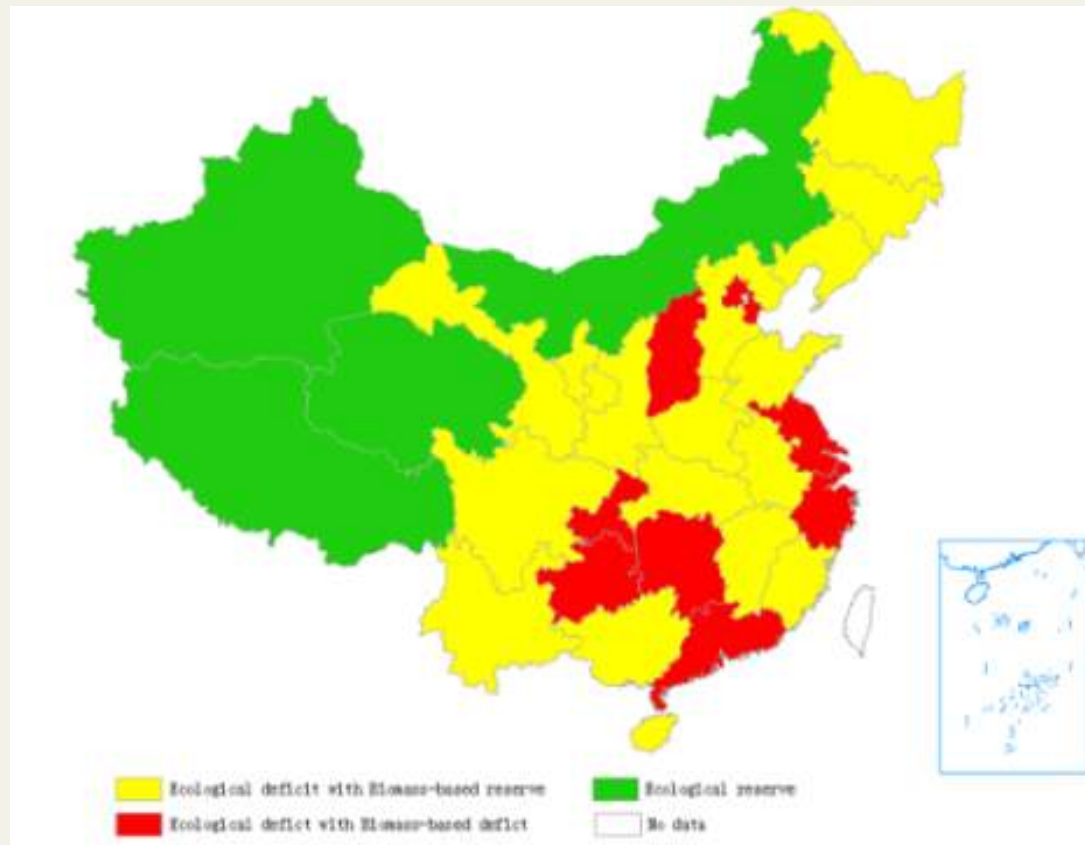
- A carbon tax by 2013
- A type of carbon trading system by 2015.
- Better environmental quality for cities and towns (“blue sky days” target) and other mandatory emissions targets

New energy: 15% non-fossil fuels by 2020, including:

- A cap on domestic coal production Significant support for nuclear and hydropower; Wind power is expected to see a threefold expansion in capacity; Domestic natural gas consumption is also expected to double from 2011 to 2013.

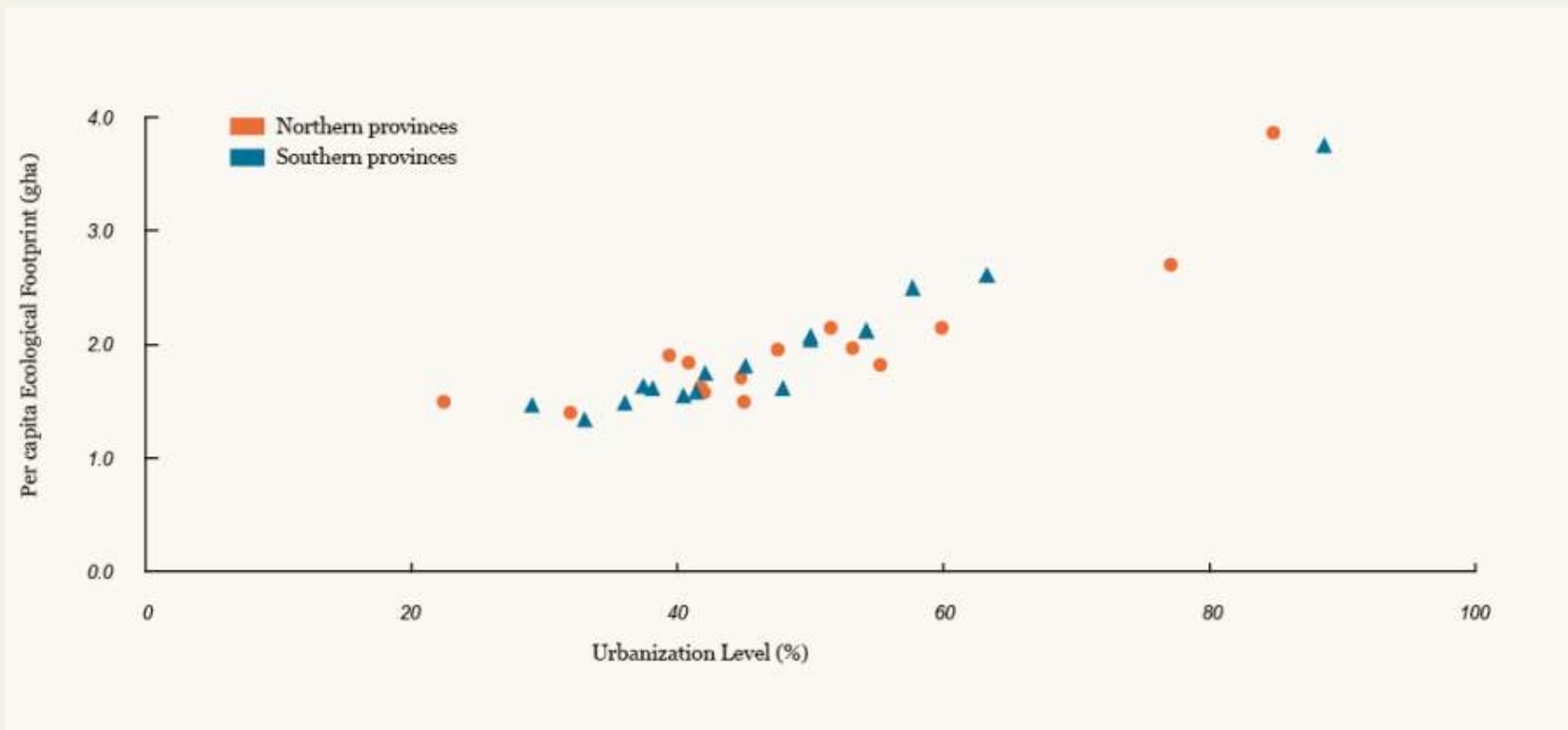


Footprint distribution





Footprint vs. Urbanization





Footprint vs. GDP

