

## **Country Statement—China**

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### I. Regarding domestic policy update

The First National Climate Change Programme was delivered in June 2006. The programme set up national targets of energy intensity, 20% reduction by 2010 compared to 2005 and with a share of renewable energy in the energy mix of 10% by 2010 compared to 2005.

The National Leading Group on Climate Change chaired by Premier Wen Jiabao with NDRC as the day to day administrating entity. Also, the Department of Climate Change within NDRC is being set up to streamline the international policymaking on climate change and domestic implementation.

A white paper on climate change was released on the 29 of November to show the efforts of China for implementation of the National Climate Change Programme in terms of both mitigation and adaptation.

### II. Regarding APP

APP is a good approach for sector specific technology cooperation. It is designed well. China is an active partner. There were eighteen projects approved as flagship projects in the last ministerial meeting, of which China participates in twelve of them. With the support of the U.S. government there will be eight more projects to be implemented in the future.

### III. Expectations for APP and the barriers for China

China has high expectations for APP in terms of technology transfer cooperation. As a result, China is hosting a high-level conference on climate change, technology transfer and development in cooperation with the UNFCCC next week on 7-8 November. All APP Partners are invited.

In terms of barriers for China's involvement, a lack of funding and capacity is still the biggest barrier. Support from the APP developed countries is urgently needed by means of bringing in more industry, research and academic people and creating more collaborating technology specific projects.