

Health co-benefits from China's NDC implementation - Report launch

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IISD/ GSI

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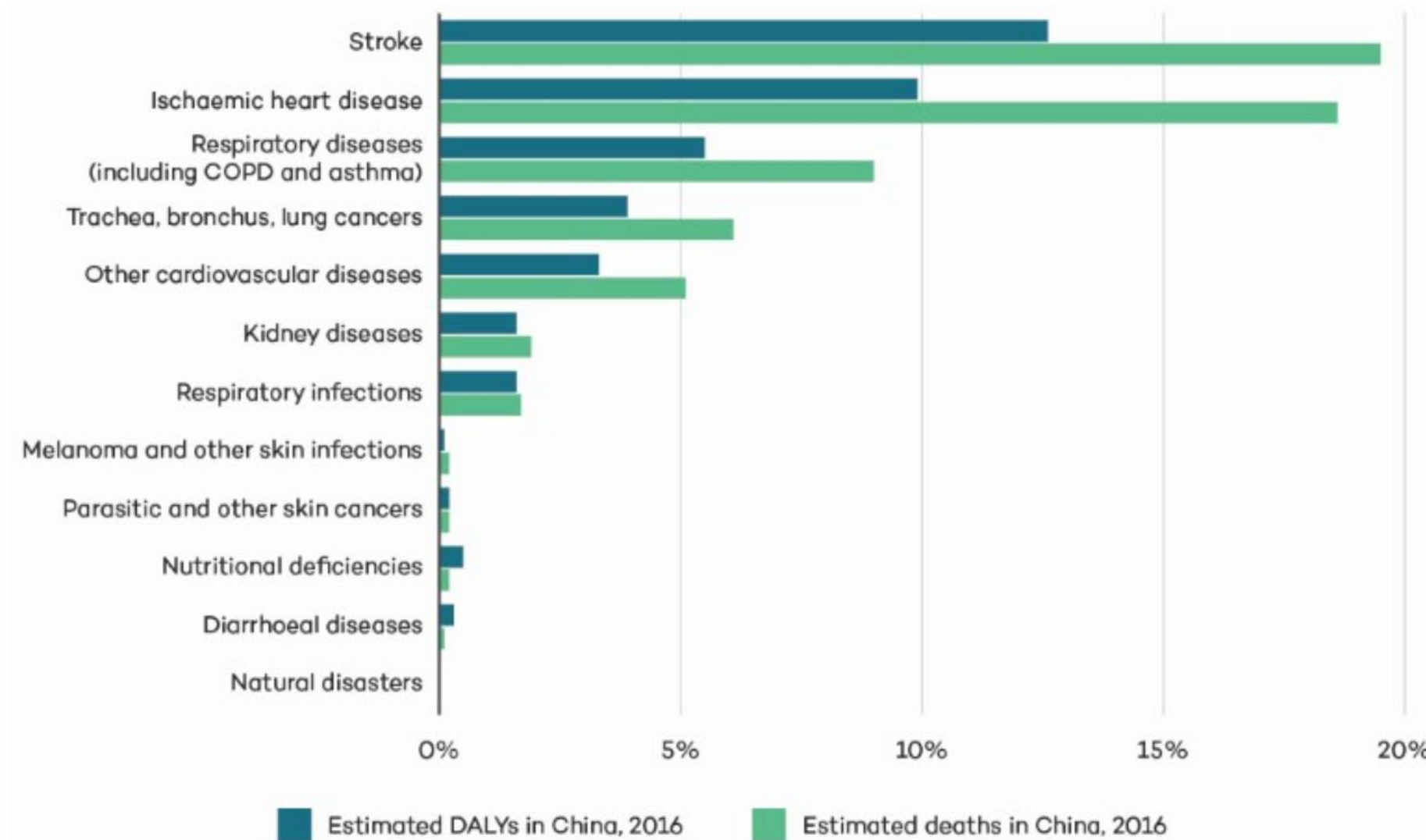


Fossil fuels, air pollution and health in China

- 99.6% of Chinese population living in areas exceeding the WHO's PM2.5 guideline of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2013 (HEI)
- 1.1 million deaths in 2016 in China due to ambient air pollution (WHO)
- Around 60% of China's electricity sourced from coal in 2018
- Subsidies to fossil fuel consumption cost over USD 40 billion in 2017
- Air pollution externalities cost USD 1.1 trillion in 2017 (IMF)



Importance of environmental sensitive disease in China (2016)



The good news: China's climate related commitments



- NDC commitments (2015)
 - “To achieve the **peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030** and making best efforts to **peak early**;
 - to lower **carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65%** from the 2005 level [by 2030];
 - to increase the **share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20%** [by 2030]; and
 - to increase the **forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion cubic meters** on the 2005 level [by 2030].”
- “Make the skies blue again” pledge by Premier Li Keqiang (2017)
- China’s 13th Five-Year Plan (2016–2020) prioritized environmental and energy sustainability
- G20 and China’s Self and Peer Review of fossil fuel subsidies (2016)

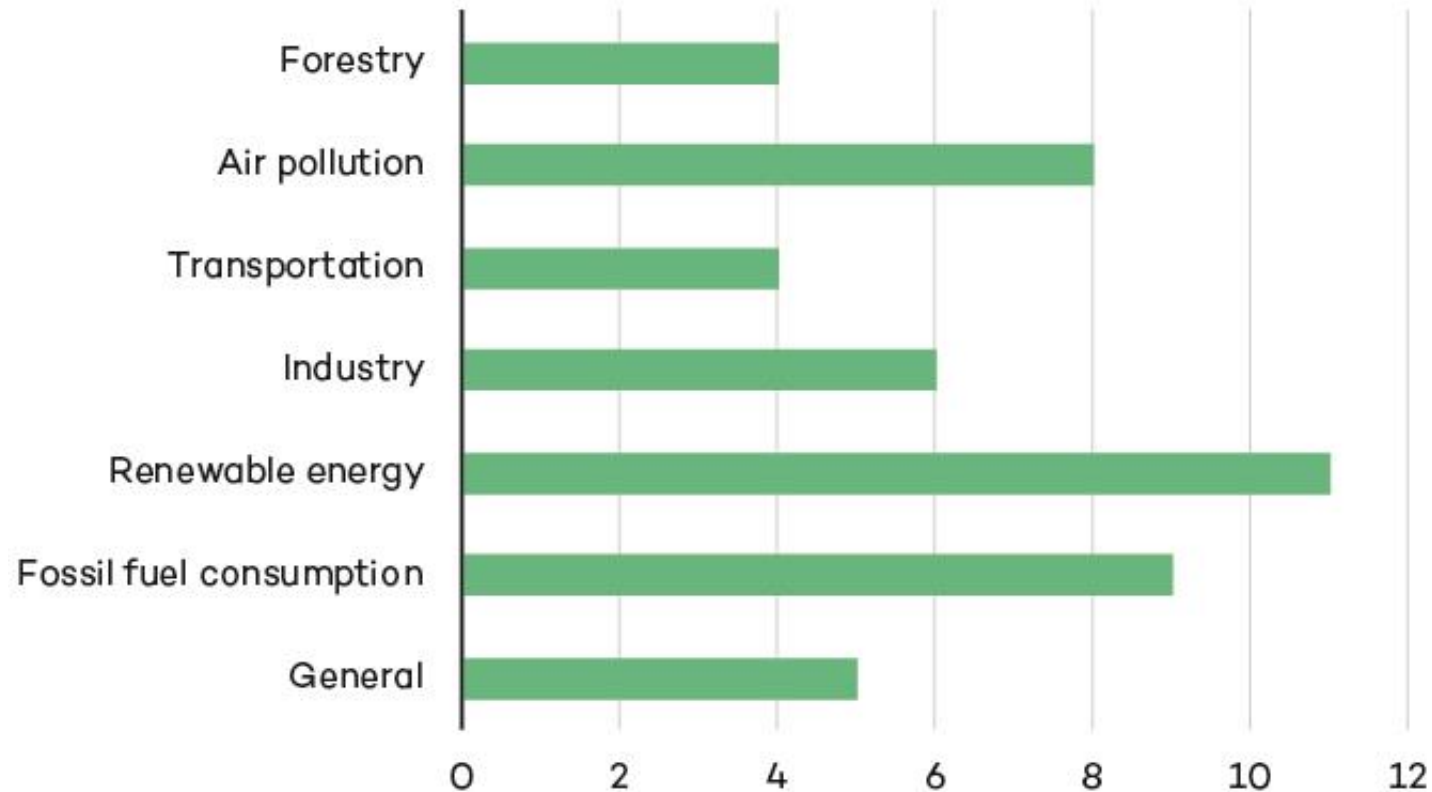
13th FYP policies seem aligned with NDC targets



Main 2020 targets

(Related to 2030 NDC targets):

- Reduction of carbon emissions per unit of GDP by 40 to 45% by 2020
- Increase the share of non-fossil fuels in the total mix of primary energy consumption to 11.4% by 2015, 13% by 2017 and 15% by 2020
- Increase the proportion of forest stock volume by 1.3 billion m³ by 2020 and by 4.5 billion m³ by 2030



What studies say: achievement of China's NDC would result in important health co-benefits

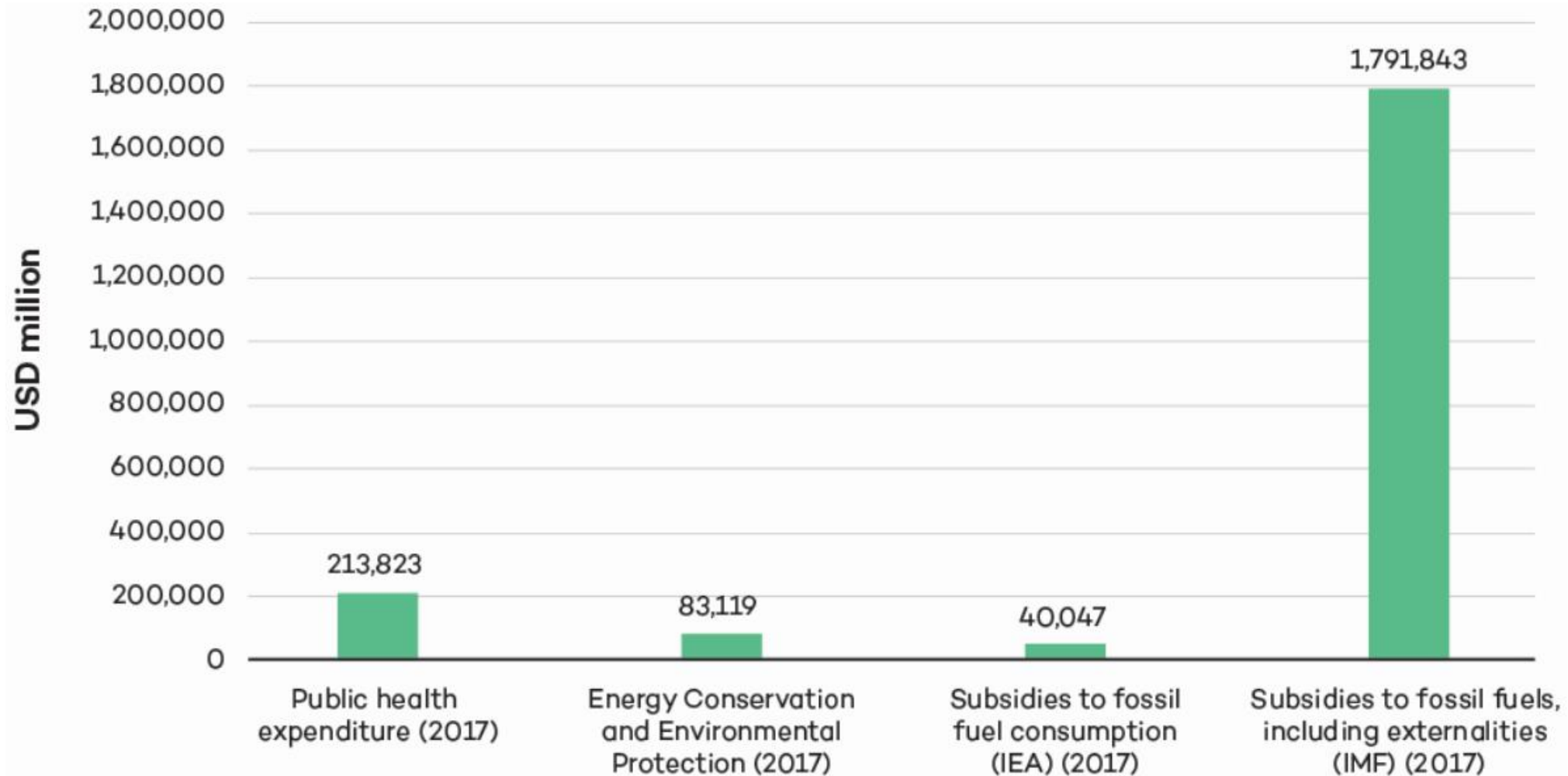


6 different models estimating health co-benefits of China NDC or of related policies:

- between 225,000 – 250,000 premature deaths avoided in 2050
- Co-benefits estimated in between USD 18 bn ad USD 700 bn in value life savings
- the health co-benefits are higher than the cost of implementing climate policies to achieve the country's NDC targets, with significant economic gains expected by mid-century



Fossil fuel subsidies in China vs other public expenditures



Source: Author's elaboration based on data from IEA, IMF, and Chinese Ministry of Finance

Conclusions



Can health and fossil fuels subsidy reform targets increase NDC ambition?

中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会

尊敬的克里斯蒂娜·菲格里斯女士：

作为联合国气候变化框架公约中方国家联络人，我谨此转交后附《强化应对气候变化行动——中国国家自主贡献》。

顺致最崇高的敬意。

中国国家发展改革委应对气候变化司司长
联合国气候变化框架公约中方国家联络人

2015年6月30日于北京



Thank you

Download the report “Health co-benefits from NDC implementation in China” here:

<https://www.iisd.org/library/health-ndc-implementation-china>

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