



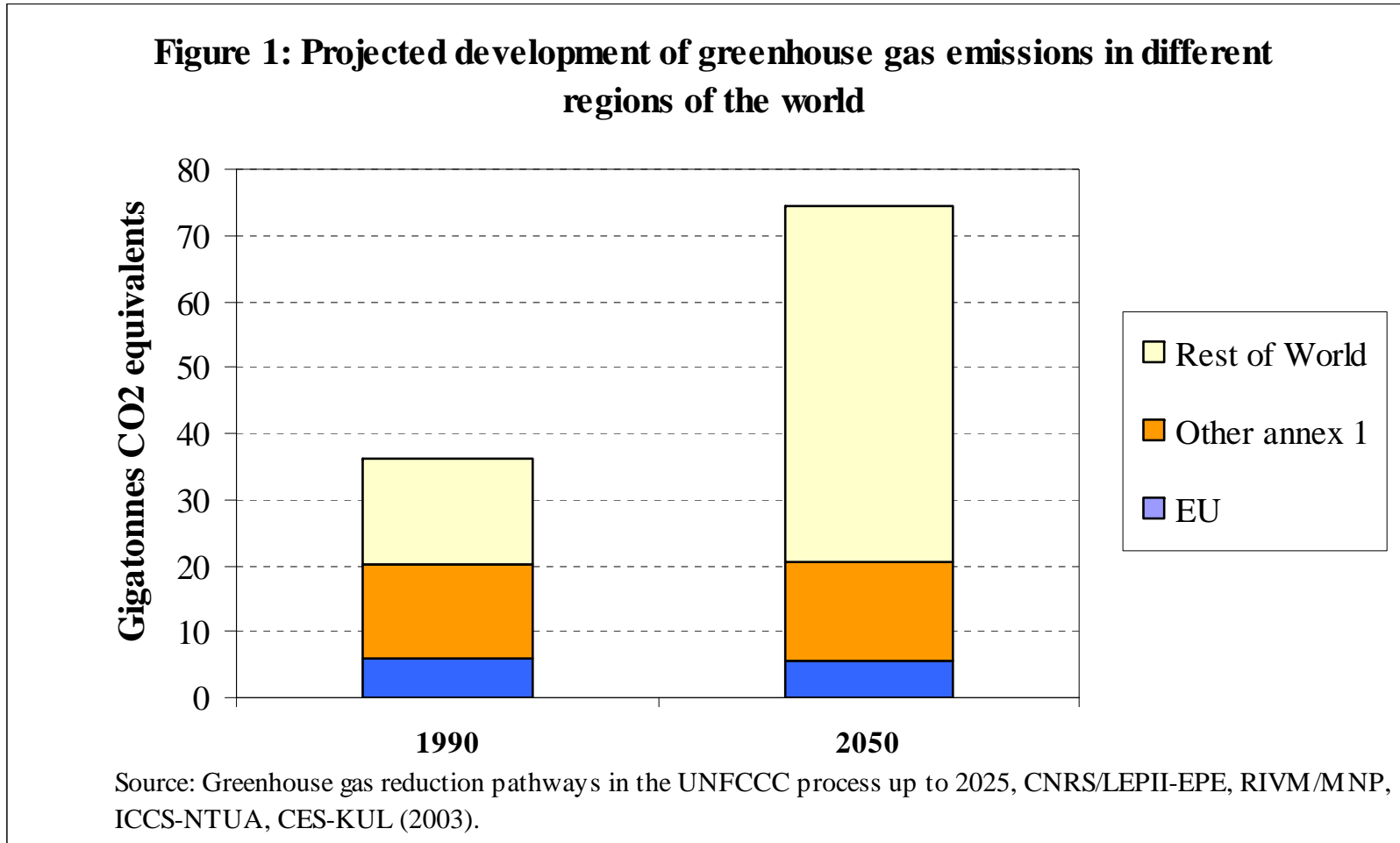
# **Climate destabilisation and right to development: How environmental / climate NGO perceive China and what they expect from the European-Chinese relations**

Christoph Bals  
Germanwatch

- *Which are the topical areas, structural problems and developments regarding China and the EU-China relationship European civil society actors are dealing with (human rights, industrial relations, working conditions, ecology...)?*
- a) China as a Climate factor
- b) A new wealth model (supported by the north)

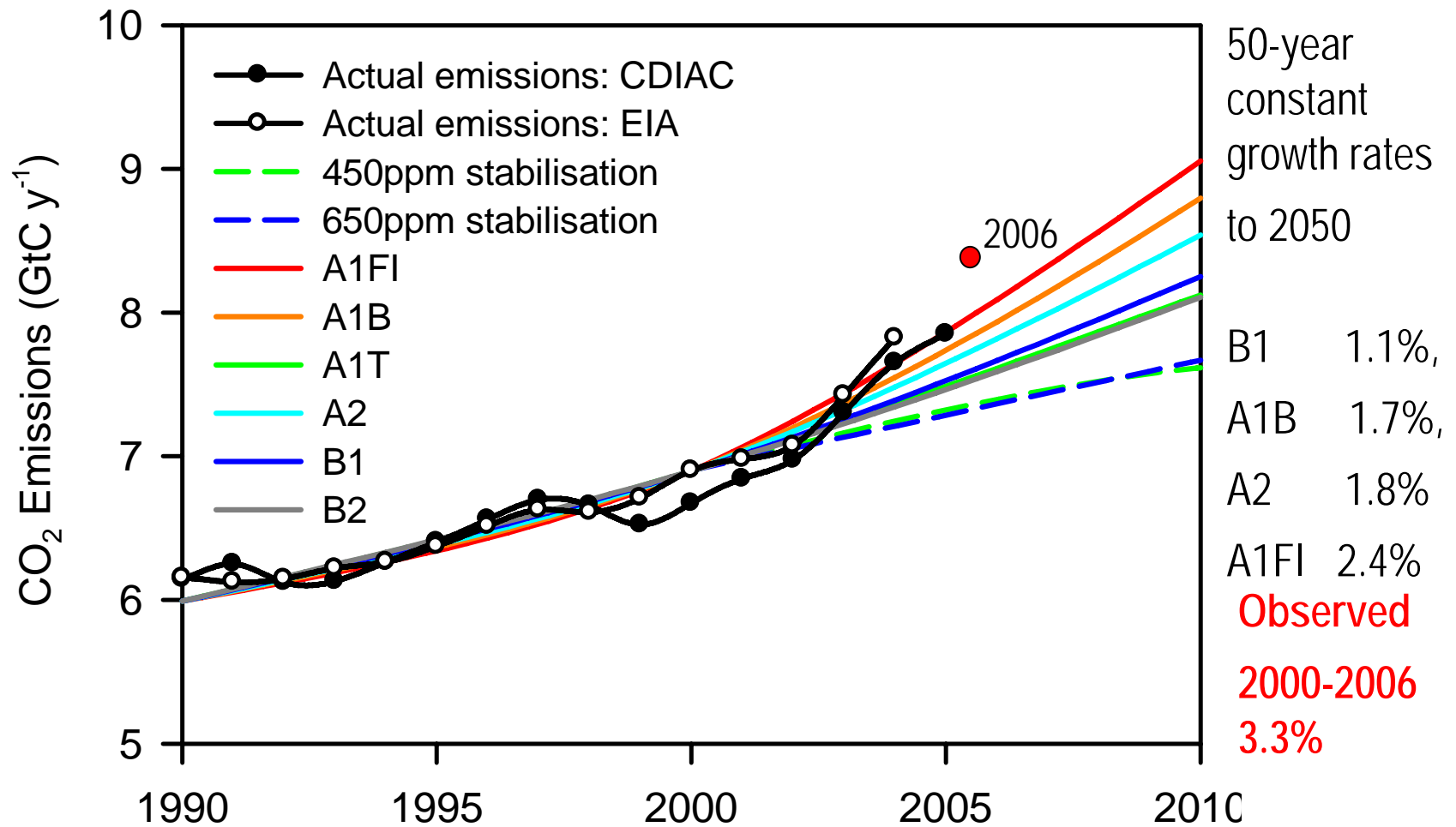
- *What has been the rationale for selecting a certain topic? Who suggested taking up this topic? Who decided to take it up?*

# The EUs share of global emissions

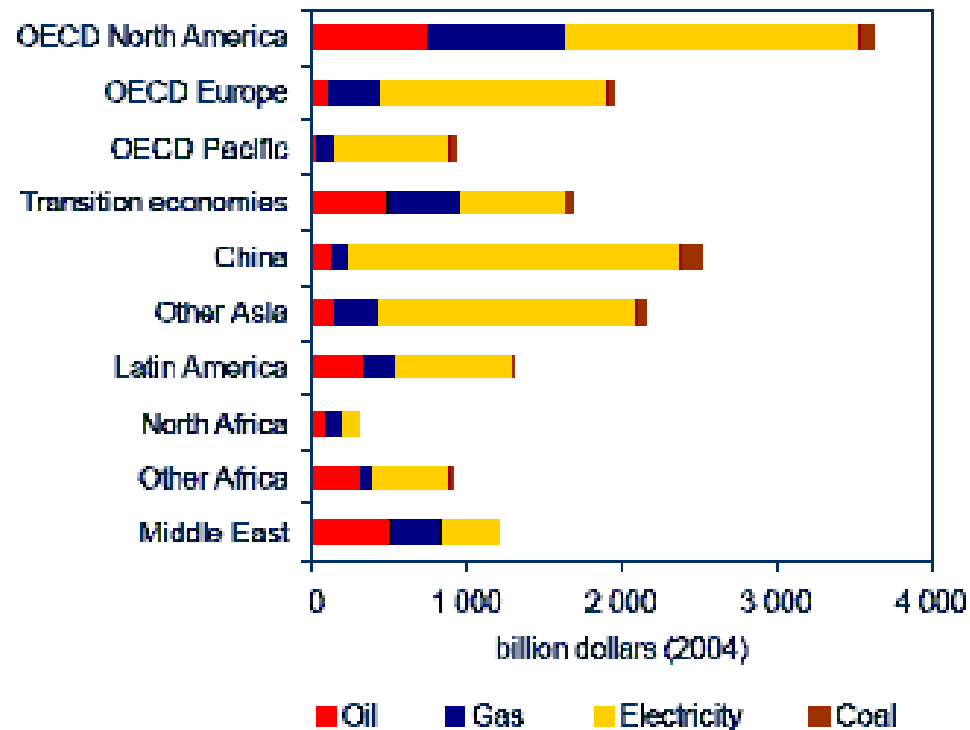


The fossil Industrial Country paradigm cannot be the solution.  
The Challenge: Less poverty, less fossil resources, less greenhouse gases

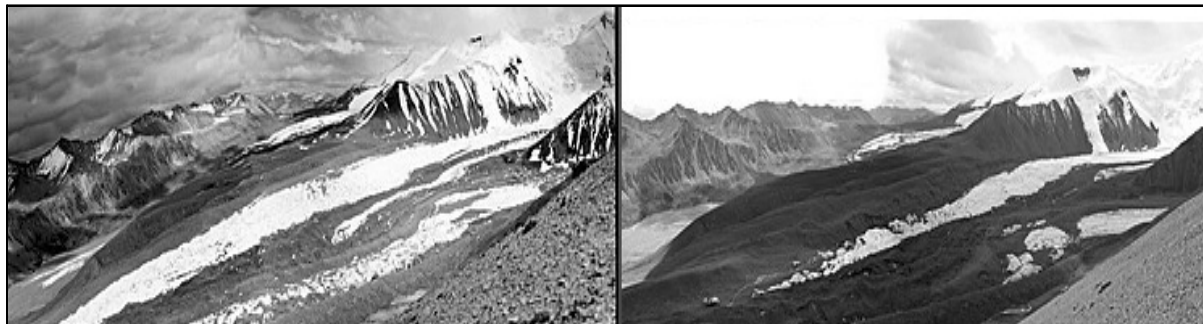
# Trajectory of Global Fossil Fuel Emissions



## Cumulative Energy Investment 2004-2030



***The power sector absorbs more than 60% of developing countries' investment needs, Source: IEA, World Investment Outlook, 2005***



Der Halong Gletscher im zeitlichen Vergleich: im Juni 1981 (links) und im September 2005.

Quelle: **Greenpeace (Hrsg.) (2005):** Yellow River at Risk.

Abrufbar unter:

# The Himalayas are melting because of climate change



## WHO IS LIABLE?

Lakes of melted snow and ice in the Himalayas are at risk of bursting. Urgent action is needed to protect both people and property. But who will pay?

Lawyers believe that Sherpa communities in Nepal may be able to take unprecedented legal action by suing companies such as Shell, BP, ExxonMobil and Saudi Aramco for the costs of making these glacial lakes safe.

You are invited to the UK premiere of *Meltdown*, a 50-minute documentary on flood risks in the Himalayas due to rising temperatures. The event marks the launch of a campaign to raise funds for scientific and legal work that is needed before a court case can be brought.

Thursday 18th November, 6.30 for 7.00pm. The Alpine Club, 55/56 Charlotte Road, London EC2A 3QF. Nearest tube: Old Street.

RSVP by Monday 15th November to peterroderick@cjp.demon.co.uk

Before and after the film, refreshments and discussions with:

- *Meltdown* producer Richard Heap, Slackjaw Productions;
- Pemba Dorjee Sherpa, fastest climber of Everest
- Playwright, satirist and author Alistair Beaton
- Prakash Sharma, Nepal's leading public interest lawyer

The screening is organised by the Climate Justice Programme, an international collaboration hosted by Friends of the Earth International, with Pro Public, Friends of the Earth Nepal. The Climate Justice Programme is particularly grateful to the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation for funding its work and to Joe Short for design and communication.

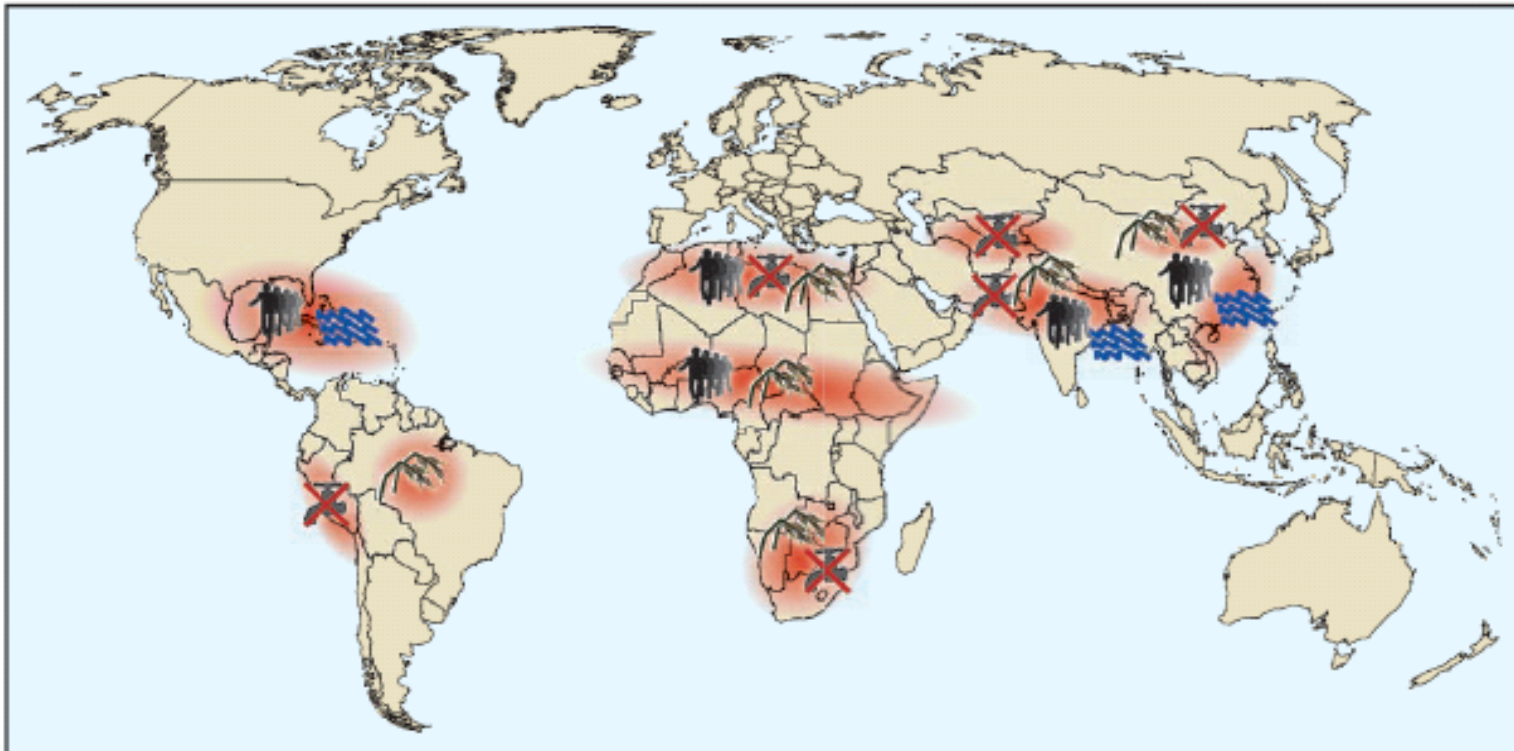


## Law Conference in London





# Sicherheitsrisiko Klimawandel



Konfliktkonstellationen in ausgewählten Brennpunkten:



Klimabedingte Degradation von Süßwasserressourcen



Klimabedingter Rückgang der Nahrungsmittelproduktion



Brennpunkt



Klimabedingte Zunahme von Sturm- und Flutkatastrophen



Umweltbedingte Migration

Quelle: WBGU 2007

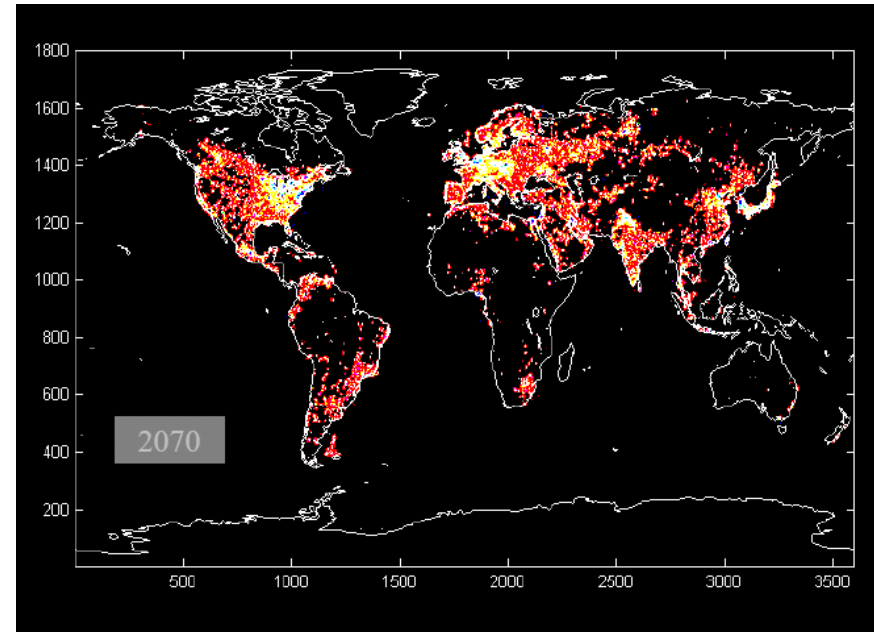
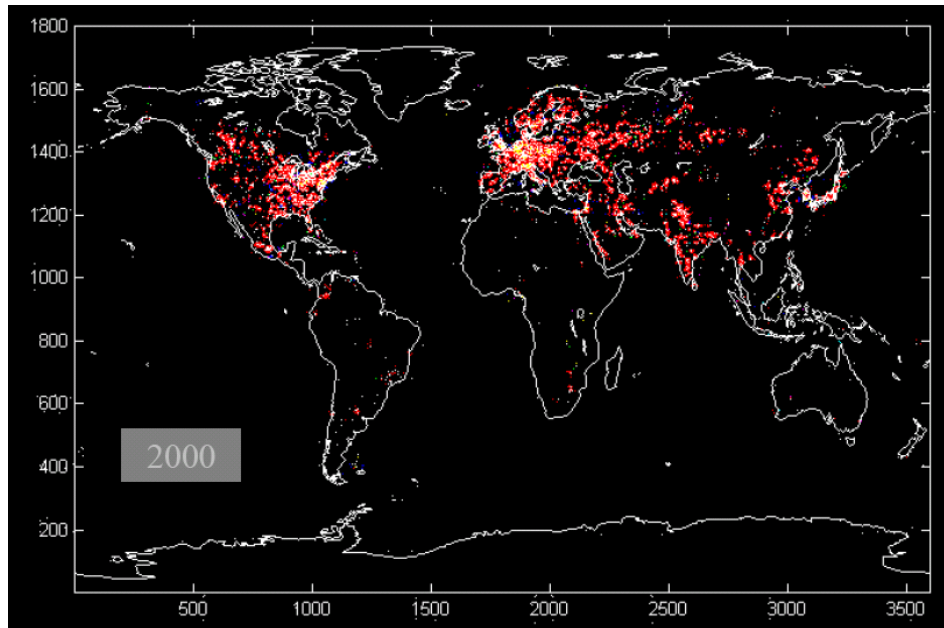
*Who are the European civil society actor's Chinese partners? How do the European actors perceive the emerging civil society discourses in China related to the respective topics, problems and developments?*

- Greenpeace China
- WWF China
- Böll Foundation
- Scientists
- Delegates
- Renewable Energy Representatives
- People from Himalaya regions
- via InWent

*Which images of China are forming the civil society commitment?*

- China as a threat (giant economic dragon) vs. China as a partner
- Climate Apartheid vs. Climate Partnership based on Climate and Energy Security
- New Cold War (Access to Resources? Consequences of Climate Change – “irresponsible global player”) or Partnership Approach?

# The true meaning of „Lux“ury



**Quelle: Held, Edenhofer, PIK, 2007**



„In the mirror of China we see our own  
Un-Sustainability“

# Renewable Energy Dev. Targets in China up to 2010 and 2030

Prioritised Renewable Energies	2010	2020
Hydropower	190 GW <sup>25</sup>	300 GW
Biomass Energy	5.5 GW	30 GW
- Biomass power ( <i>agricultural and forestry wastes, energy crops plantations, bagasse included</i> )	4 GW	24 GW
- Large-scale biogas	1 GW	3 GW
- Biomass Pellets	1 million tons	50 million tons
- Biogas and Biomass Gasification	40 million households	80 million households
- Liquid Bio-fuels	<sup>26</sup>	
Wind Power	5 GW	30 GW
Solar Power	300 MW	1.8 GW
Solar Thermal Applications	150 million m <sup>2</sup>	300 million m <sup>2</sup>
Geothermal Energy	4 Mtce	12 Mtce
Tidal Power	N/A	100 MW

Table 1: Renewable energy development targets in China up to 2010 and 2020 <sup>27</sup>

Source: Cheng Quian, Germanwatch, 2008

*Which are the difficulties the civil society actors in Europe and in China have to cope with? How do European civil society actors rate their own chances to influence EU's policy or even Chinese developments? Do they believe that they can make a difference – and if so, how?*

- Influence mainly via UK and Germany.
- Chinese Delegation ready to discuss with int. civil society

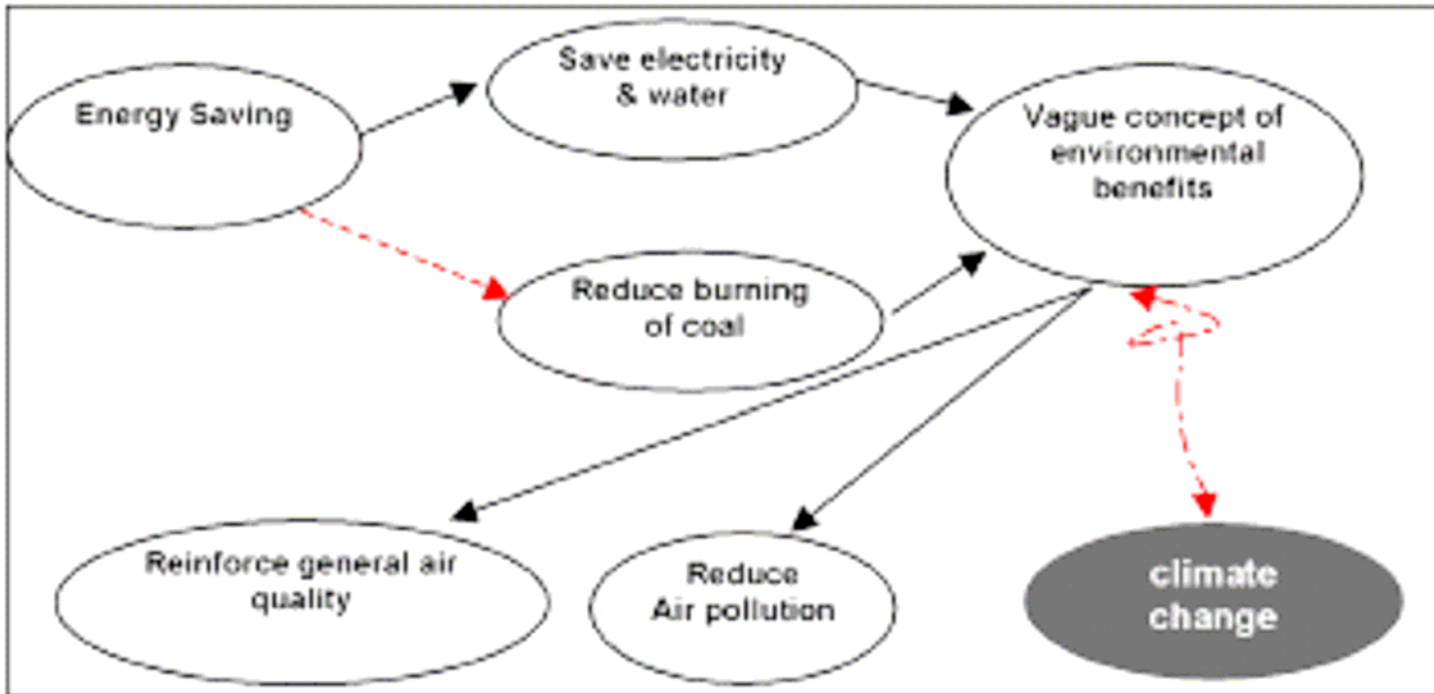


Figure 1: Public understanding of energy saving and climate change

According to an in-depth interview conducted by Greenpeace in late 2007 in Beijing among the middle class, public understanding of “climate change” is still vague.