

附件:

气候变化问题与传统安全因素有着根本区别，本质上仍属于社会经济发展范畴。气候变化问题从根本上说是发展问题，它在发展的过程中产生，也只有通过发展才能予以解决。《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《京都议定书》确立了在可持续发展框架下解决气候变化问题的原则。发展是发展中国家应对气候变化的基础条件，也是维护世界和平与安全的重要条件，发展中国家只有在经济发展、能力提高的基础上才能为应对气候变化做出更大贡献。因此，应对气候变化应在可持续发展框架下统筹考虑，实现经济发展、消除贫苦、实现发展和保护环境的多赢局面。

气候变化国际合作不应过于强调气候变化对国际安全的影响，否则，不利于气候变化谈判进程，更不利于从根源上解决气候变化问题。当前，落实“巴厘路线图”的国际谈判正处于关键时期，各方应集中精力，在公约和议定书原则和框架下，推动年底哥本哈根会议取得积极成果。气候变化的起因是发达国家工业化过程中无节制的排放温室气体，发达国家对气候变化负有不可推卸的历史责任。发展中国家、特别是最不发达国家和小岛屿国家是气候变化的受害者。发达国家应根据“共同但有区别的责任”原则继续率先大幅量化减排，并在资金、技术、适应、能力建设方面向发展中国家提供支持，切实帮助发展中国家提高应对气候变化的能力。发展中国家也将在此前提下，在可持续发展框架下为应对气候变化做出力所能及的贡献。

中国将继续以积极、建设性的态度参与谈判，愿与各方共同努力，按“巴厘路线图”的要求，推动哥本哈根会议取得积极成果。

Attachment

There are fundamental differences between climate change and traditional security factors. In essence, climate change is part of socio-economic development. In the final analysis, it is an issue of development. It derives from the process of development and can only be resolved through development. The UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol have established the principles for resolving climate change within the framework of sustainable development. Development provides the basic perspective for developing countries to tackle climate change, and is an important foundation for world peace and security. Only through economic development and capacity building can developing countries make greater contributions to addressing climate change. An integrated approach within the framework of sustainable development should therefore be adopted to address climate change and achieve a win-win result combining economic development, poverty eradication and environmental protection.

International cooperation in climate change should not place too much emphasis on the implications of climate change for international security. Otherwise, it will do no good to the negotiation process for climate change or

on the implementation of the Bali Roadmap is at a critical juncture. Parties concerned need to concentrate their energy and push for positive results under the principles and framework of the UNFCCC and its protocol at the Copenhagen Conference to be held at the end of this year. Climate change is initially caused by unmitigated emissions of greenhouse gases by developed countries during their industrialization process. Developed countries should shoulder unshirkable historical responsibility for climate change. Developing countries, the LDCs and small island countries in particular, are victims of climate change. Developed countries should continue to take the lead in quantified and considerable emission reduction under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and provide support to developing countries in finding technology, adaptation and capacity building, so as to effectively help developing countries improve their capability to address climate change. Under this condition, developing countries should also make contributions to the best of their ability to addressing climate change within the framework of sustainable development.

(Translation)

Attachment

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There are fundamental differences between climate change and traditional security factors. In essence, climate change is part of social economic development. In the final analysis, it is an issue of development. It derives in the process of development and can only be resolved through development. The UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol have established the principles for resolving climate change within the framework of sustainable development. Development provides the basic prerequisite for developing countries to tackle climate change, and is an important foundation for world peace and security. Only through economic development and capacity building can developing countries make greater contributions to addressing climate change. An integrated approach within the framework of sustainable development should therefore be adopted to address climate change and achieve a win-win result combining economic development, poverty eradication and environmental protection.

International cooperation in climate change should not place too much emphasis on the implications of climate change for international security. Otherwise, it will do no good to the negotiation process for climate change, or tackling the problem at its root causes. At present, the international negotiation on the implementation of the Bali Roadmap is at a critical juncture. Parties concerned need to concentrate their energy and push for positive results under the principles and framework of the UNFCCC and its protocol at the Copenhagen Conference to be held at the end of this year. Climate change is initially caused by unrestricted emissions of greenhouse gases by developed countries during their industrialization process. Developed countries should shoulder unshirkable historical responsibility for climate change. Developing countries, the LDCs and small island countries in particular, are victims of climate change. Developed countries should continue to take the lead in quantified and considerable emission reduction under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and provide support to developing countries in funding, technology, adaptation and capacity building, so as to effectively help developing countries improve their capability to address climate change. Under this condition, developing countries should also make contributions to the best of their ability to addressing climate change within the framework of sustainable development.

China will continue to engage in the relevant negotiation in an active and constructive manner. We are ready to work with other parties to push for positive results at the Copenhagen Conference in accordance with the Bali Roadmap.

