

# **Low Carbon Development in Asia-Pacific: Role of the Private Sector**

**Hongpeng Liu**

**Environment and Development Division**

**United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

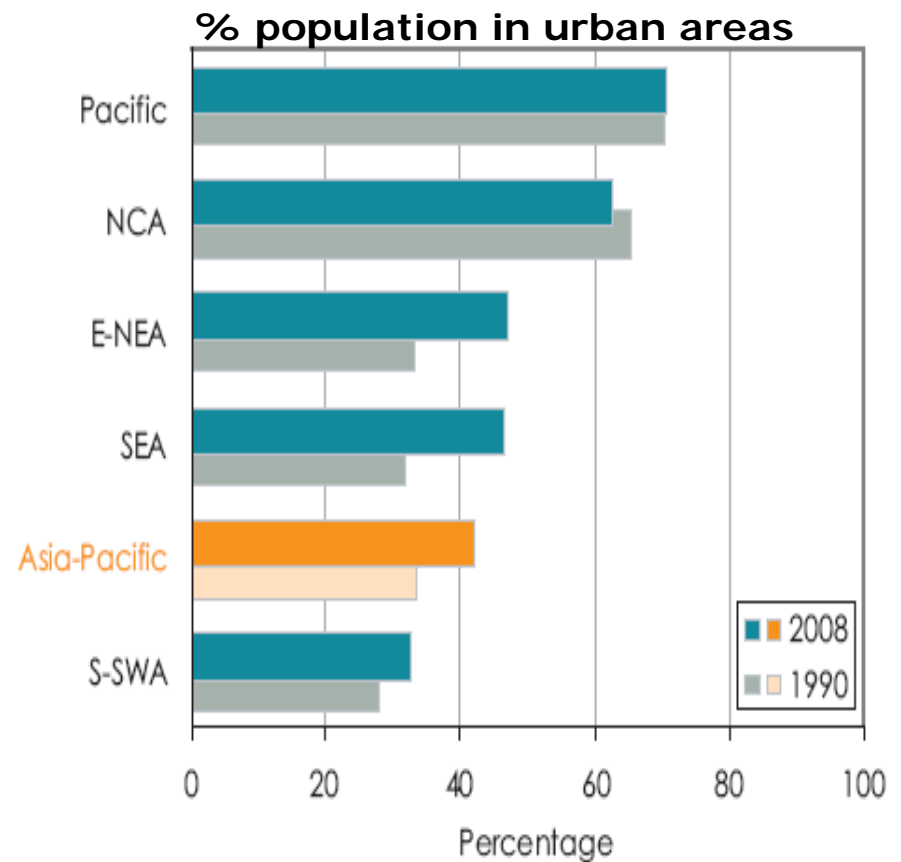
**OECD/ESCAP Regional Conference on Corporate Responsibility**

**“ Why Responsible Business Conduct Matters”**

**2-3 November 2009, Bangkok, Thailand**

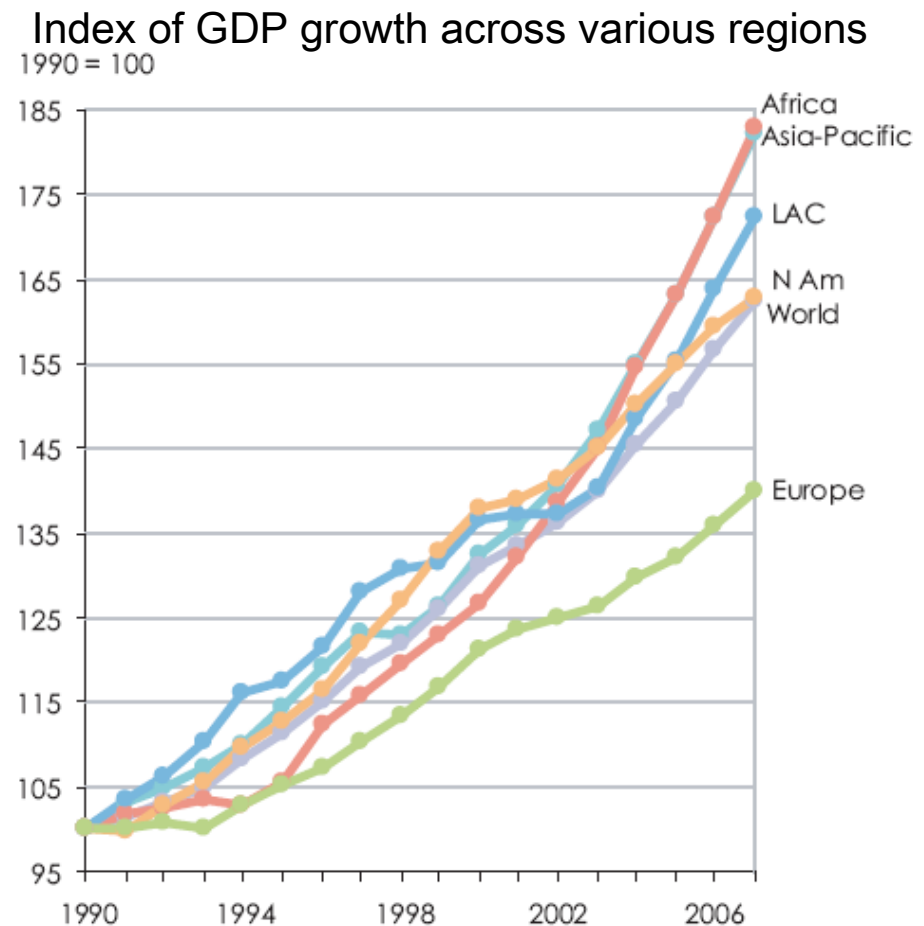
# Overview of the Asia-Pacific Region

- The most populous region of the world
  - 61% of total world population
- Demographically diverse
- Second highest rate of urbanization



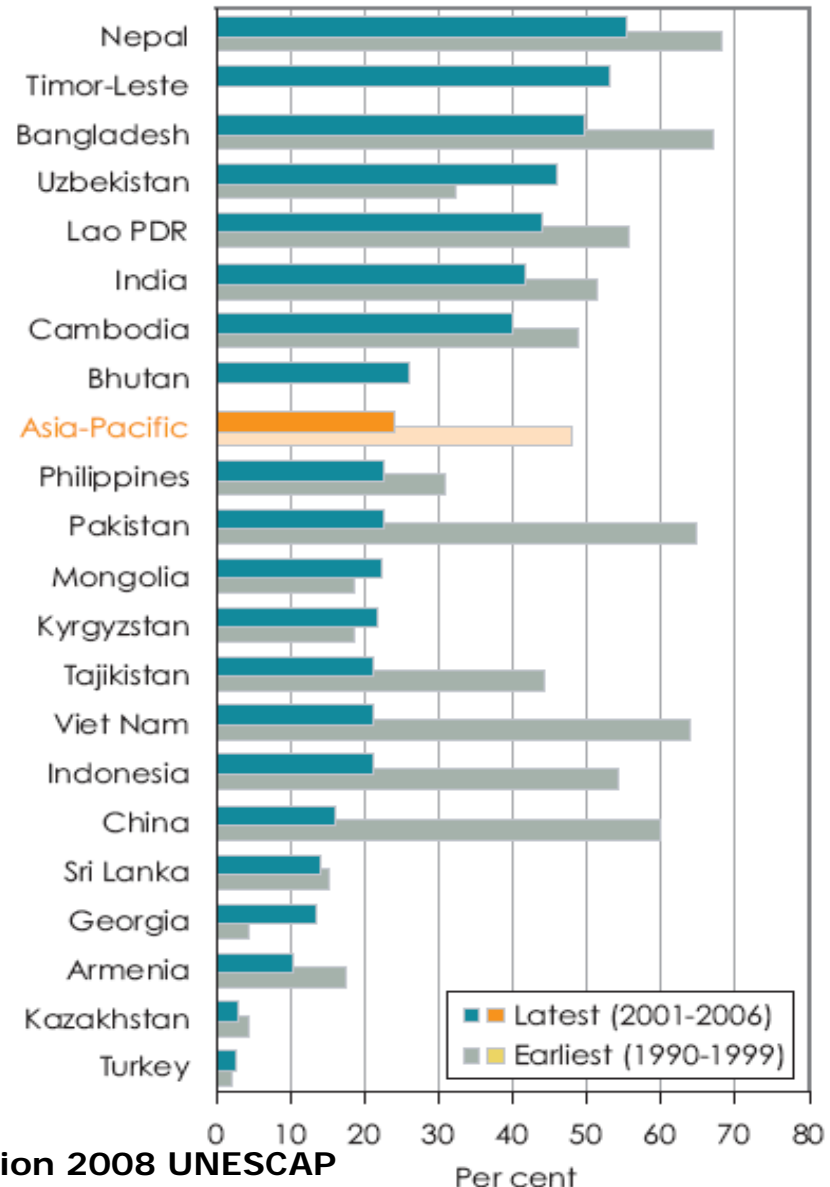
# The Fastest Economic Growth Region

- Region contributed 27.6% of the global output
- Variation in growth rate across countries within a region
- China contributes 20% of the region's GDP and India 8.9 %
- Share of agriculture in GDP steadily declining, being replaced by industry



# Critical Challenges- Poverty Levels Population below USD 1.25/day

- Substantial improvement in the poverty levels over the years
- However, still a large number of population below poverty line
- Most populous countries still have high levels of poverty



Source: Statistical Handbook for Asia and the Pacific Region 2008 UNESCAP

# **Critical Challenges - Energy & Environment Nexus**

- **Conventional environmental / health effects from energy production / transport /use  
= Air, water and soil pollution and waste problems**
- **Increasing concerns over environmental sustainability, particularly climate change**
  - **GHG emission**
  - **Impacts (environment, health, resources, economy, social, security, etc.)**

# **A Paradigm Shift Needed**

## **Environmental Sustainability**

- **Most experts agree on the need for stabilization of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration at 450 ppm and 500-550 ppm at the highest (CO<sub>2</sub> was 382 ppm in 2007)**

## **Economic Security**

- **Region is heavily dependent on fossil fuels**
- **Vulnerability for uncertainty in supply / price**

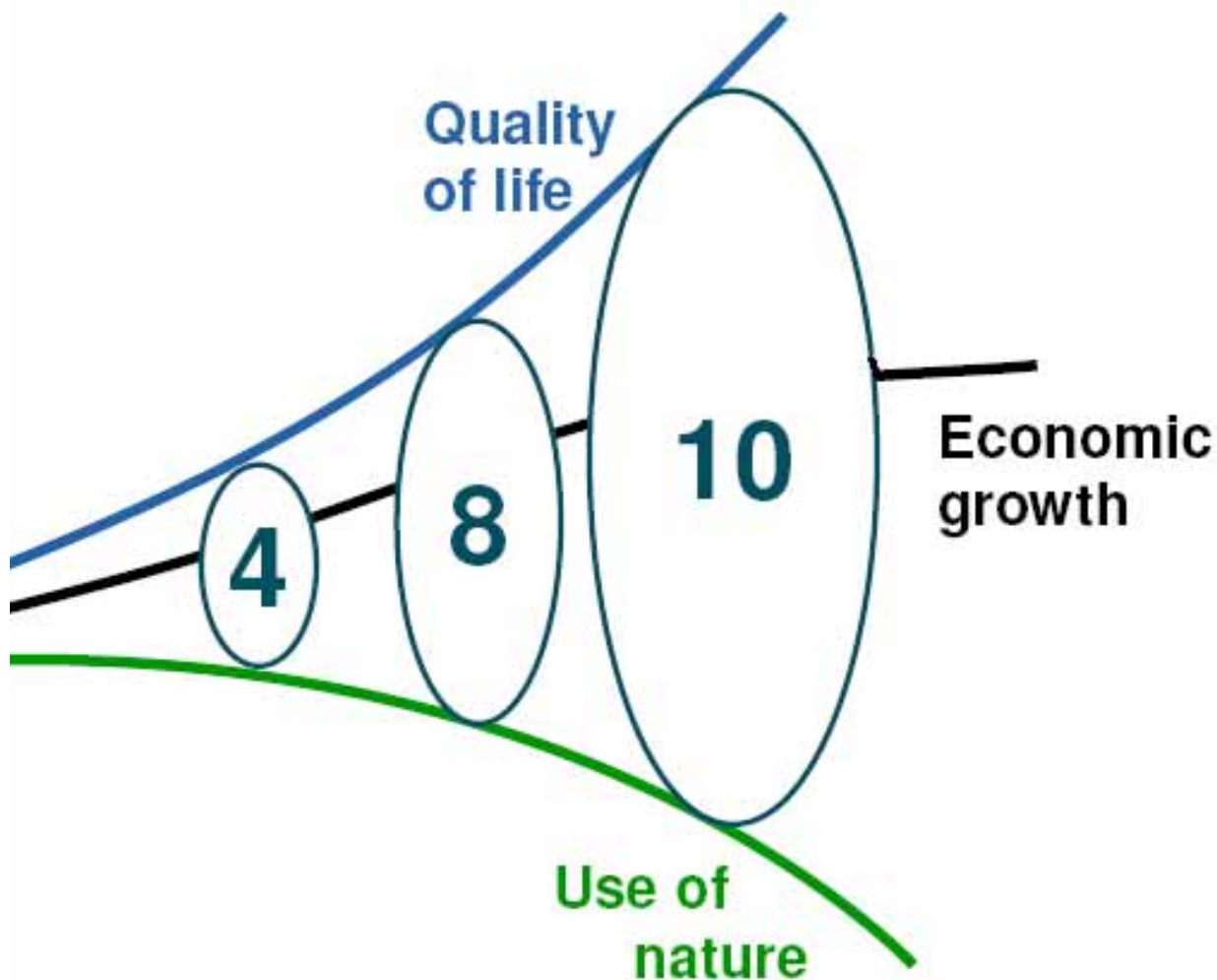
## **Opportunity**

- **Meeting basic demands with minimal environmental externality / economic risks (eco-efficiency)/decoupling**
- **Emerging trend towards knowledge and service-based economies**

# Green Growth/LCDP

- Intersectoral restructuring can address economic opportunities
- Gains in efficiency and better fit with arising economic opportunities –green and low carbon growth
- Co-benefits and ancillary benefits with domestic air quality and increased (dynamic) competitiveness
- Making the most of the Asia-Pacific transition to services and their attached low carbon components
- Increase climate resilience and enhance adaptation
- Another way of addressing long term sustainable development

# Economic Growth & Natural Resource



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_8184](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_8184)

