

## Climate Change Summit scheduled to held on January 23-24, 2020 Hong Kong, China

Smith Amelia

Ubun Ratchathani University, Netherlands, E-mail: [smithamelia236@gmail.com](mailto:smithamelia236@gmail.com)

Hillaris Conferences would like to address our new and important conference “[Climate Change Summit](#)” which is scheduled during January 23-24, 2020 at Hong Kong, China. The running theme of this conference is “Requisite to redress the climate for refining Environment”. We are glad to invite all the eminent researchers, delegates, students, scholars etc. across the globe to join this illustrious international conference where your eye-opening and fact-finding talks will make this world to realize changes that are happening in the climate frequently and will inspire everyone to make this environment toxic free which is very much needed.

[Climate change](#) is a result of the greatest market failure that the world has seen, Sir Nicholas Stern, whose review last year warned of the economic and social costs of climate change, said tonight.

Air and water pollution are major environmental problems in the China and around the world, including water, air and soil contamination due to the incorporation or replacement of new compositions, which could lead to a drastic change in their nature and could even lead to depletion and deterioration of existing natural materials. The Pollutants basically consists of heavy metals, organic compounds, nitrates and phosphates.

China observed a ground average temperature increase of 0.24°C/decade from 1951 to 2017, exceeding the global ground average temperature increase rate. The average precipitation of China was 641.3 mm in 2017, 1.8% more than average precipitation of previous years. The sea level rise was 3.3mm/year from 1980 to 2017.

Representatives from 196 countries attended the conference. As of 2019, 196 states plus the European Union have signed. Further, 183 nations and the European Union have ratified the agreement. The main purpose of the Paris Agreement is to fight back against climate change.

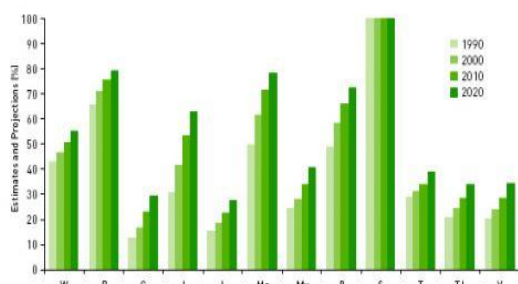
High levels of [air pollution](#) in China's cities caused to 350,000-400,000 premature deaths. China has made some improvements in environmental protection during recent years. According to the World Bank, 'China is one of a few countries in the world that have been rapidly increasing their forest cover.

As the world's manufacturing hub, China is in a unique position to change the course of global emissions. In most industrial sectors, 75% of greenhouse-gas emissions are produced from the supply chains. In a globalized world, this means China's emissions are generated to meet more than just its own rising demand. Research conducted by the Carbon Trust found that China is the world's largest emitter in the apparel sector, but 72% of those emissions are essentially the responsibility of companies overseas where the products are exported and sold.

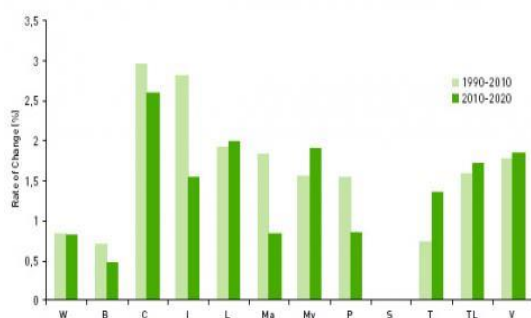
The state of China's environment is receiving attention from all over the world. This article reviews the current status and trends of [environmental pollution](#) in China. We argue that China is able to contain, and to some extent improve air and water quality for the urban population at the local level. The situation is uneven when it comes to problems at the regional level. On the one hand, surface water quality in the South is improving and particle emissions are stable. On the other hand, nitrogen oxide emissions are increasing rapidly and sulphur oxide emissions have been on the rise until very recently, despite intense official pressure to bring sulphur emissions down. China's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have grown rapidly in recent years, causing global concern. However, we argue that future growth in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is likely to be slower. Overall, China appears to be following a path similar to the one taken by more industrialized countries.

While Southeast Asia is one of the world's least urbanized regions, its urban population is growing at unprecedented rates, 1.75 times faster than the world's urban population (Figure 1). Human settlements and the pressure from human activities and economic growth have expanded with urbanization. On a local basis, these factors have the potential to increase the vulnerability of ecosystems and communities to climate change. In 2008, more than 45 per cent of people in Southeast Asia lived in urban areas. By 2030, this proportion is projected to increase to 56.5 per cent (United Nations, 2004). In some countries, for example, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, the urban proportion may rise beyond 60 per cent. Singapore is 100 per cent urbanized. In the process, villages have become towns and in some cases, mega-cities, 2

expanding rapidly often without proper planning.



Southeast Asia Urbanization: Estimates and projections



Southeast Asia Urbanization: Rate of change (%)

Rapid urbanization strains a municipality's capacity to meet infrastructure and other urban service demands. Some 28 per cent (57 million) of the region's urban population is living in slums. In some large cities such as Phnom Penh, Jakarta and Manila, it is not uncommon to find a quarter or more of the population living in informal settlements. In metro Manila, for instance, 61 per cent of its people are squatters. These informal settlements are often located in unsafe areas, which generate further risks to life, health and property, leaving them vulnerable to climate change. The region faces a range of urban environmental challenges, from rapidly expanding but poorly planned cities to forest fires, polluted air and water, inadequate water supply, sanitation and energy, deficient drains and flooding fears.

Increasingly, as much as 80 per cent of national gross domestic product is generated within urban areas, usually through industrialization and foreign direct investment. Southeast Asia, like the rest of developing Asia, until the recent global economic slowdown, has been rapidly expanding its economy, leading to tremendous environmental changes. The economic growth pioneered in Singapore—one of 4 Asian tigers—through industrialization and increases in foreign direct investment, is now occurring in the 'second tier' countries of Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, and more recently, Vietnam. In many cases, the industrialization-led economic growth based on the development approach of 'grow first, clean up later' has been synchronous with rapid urban population growth, land use change and major environmental problems, including pollution and contamination of inland and coastal waters, deforestation and overexploitation of water resources and biodiversity, eroding the region's environmental sustainability. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has ranked Jakarta, Indonesia and Bangkok, Thailand, among the world's most polluted mega-cities.

Southeast Asia as a whole has a low per capita emission of carbon dioxide when compared with the developed world based on medium term forecasts. Its emission by 2030 is expected to be 4.2 tons per capita compared with 6.7 in China, 10.8 in Japan, 21.9 in Australia and 23.0 in the United States (APERC, 2006). The low per capita emission is consistent with its low per capita income level. However, the per capita emission on a regional basis masks national variation. Two of its 11 countries, namely, Indonesia (0.48 per cent) and Thailand (0.24 per cent) are among the world's top 10 countries of historical responsibility for global carbon dioxide emissions (1850-2000).<sup>3</sup> Their emissions are comparatively small against that of the United States (29.6 per cent) and European Union (27.1 per cent). In 2002, Singapore's per capita carbon dioxide emission was 12.2 tons and expected to reach 18.8 tons by 2030.