Roundtable 2: Advancing NDC implementation and enabling environment

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China

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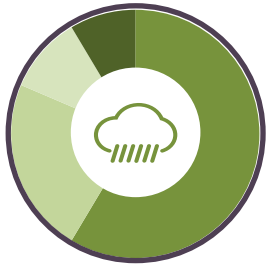
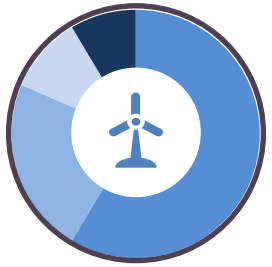
1. Actions and Achievements-China's NDC

NDC communicated in 2015



332 Adaptation

Sectors: agriculture, forestry and water resources
Areas: cities, coastal and ecologically vulnerable areas
Systems: early warning and emergency response, disaster prevention and reduction



60%~65% Mitigation

Lower carbon intensity per GDP

2030 peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around and making best efforts to peak early

20% non-FF in primary energy consumption to around

4.5bn m³ increase the forest stock volume on the 2005 level

According to the Paris Agreement, China updated its NDC in 2021:

Nationally Determined Contribution NDC (2030)

- Achieve the peaking of CO_2 emissions around 2030 and making best efforts to peak early;
- Have CO_2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060;
- Lower CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% compared with 2005 level;
- Lower CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP by over 65% from the 2005 level;
- Increase the share of NFF in primary energy consumption to around 20%;
- Increase the share of NFF in primary energy consumption to around 25%;
- Bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts;
- Increase the forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion m^3 compared with the 2005 levels;
- Increase the forest stock volume by 6 billion m^3 compared with the 2005 levels;
- Enhancing mechanisms and capacities to effectively defend against climate change risks in key areas;
- Strengthen early warning and emergency response systems and disaster prevention and reduction mechanisms.

1. Actions and Achievements-1+N policy framework and national adaptation strategy

Mitigation: 1+N policy framework

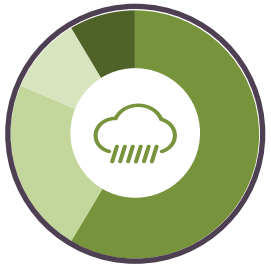
- **WORKING GUIDANCE FOR CARBON PEAKING AND CARBON NEUTRALITY IN FULL AND FAITHFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY**
- **ACTION PLAN FOR CARBON DIOXIDE PEAKING BEFORE 2030**
  - Green transition: Planning; Optimizing regional development; Green production and living patterns.
  - Industrial restructuring: Optimizing and upgrading industrial structures; Curbing energy-intensive projects; developing green and LC industries.
  - Energy system: Energy efficiency; control FF consumption; develop non-fossil energy; reforms of energy systems and mechanisms.
  - Transportation: Transportation structure; Energy-conserving and LC vehicles and mobility.
  - Residence: Urban and rural development mode; LC buildings; Energy consumption structure of buildings.
  - Technology and Innovation: Research on cutting-edge technologies; Speeding up the research, development and dissemination of advanced and applicable technologies.
  - Carbon sinks: Carbon sink capacity of ecosystems.
  - International cooperation: Green trade; Green BRI; Negotiation and global climate governance.
  - Framework: Laws and regulations; standard and MRV.
  - Investment policies; Green finance; Fiscal, tax and pricing policies; MBMs.
  - …

Adaptation: National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035

- **A Comprehensive planning and development of climate change adaptation work from now to 2035**
- **The guiding ideology, basic principles, main objectives and key tasks of China's work on adaptation to climate change**
  - Strengthen Climate Change Monitoring, Early Warning and Risk Management: Improve the Climate Change Observation Network; Reinforce Climate Change Monitoring, Prediction and Early Warning; Strengthen Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Risks; Enhance Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Reduction
  - Improve the Climate Adaptability of Natural Ecosystems: Water Resources; Terrestrial Ecosystem; Marine and Coastal Zone
  - Improve Climate Adaptability of Economic and Social Systems: Agriculture and Food Security; Health and Public Sanitation; Infrastructure and Major Engineering Projects; City and Human Habitat Environment; Sensitive Secondary and Tertiary Industries
  - Construct Regional Structure Adaptive to Climate Change: Construct Territorial Space Adaptive to Climate Change; Strengthen Regional Action on Climate Adaptation; Improve the Climate Adaptability in Significant Strategic Regions
  - …

2. Financial needs to implement NDC-China

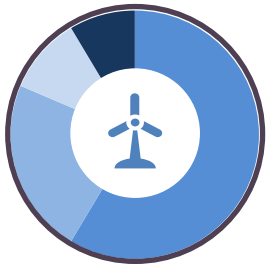
Financial need (Annual average)



Adaptation

1.6 trillion RMB

From 2021-2060



Mitigation

RMB 6.5 trillion RMB

From 2021-2060

2021-2030 Annual average financial need for mitigation actions is approximately RMB 2 trillion

Finance Support Received

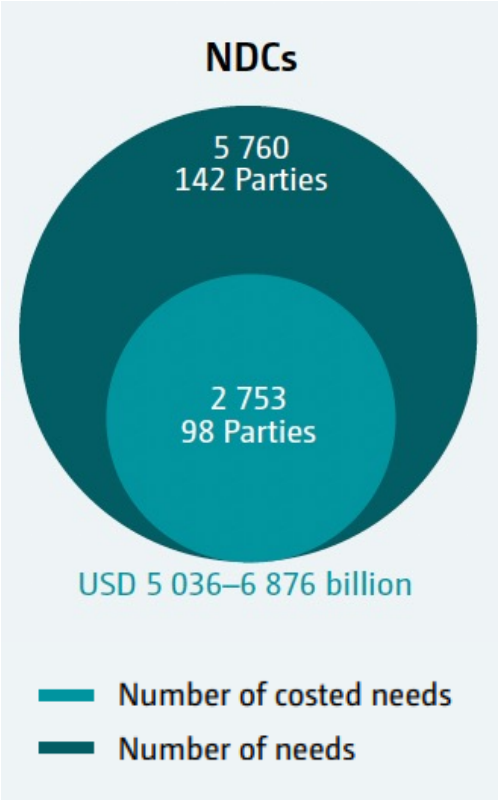
- From 2020 to 2022, China received US$0.87 billion annual average in international finance through various channels, including the multilateral finance mechanism under the UNFCCC, multilateral development institutions and bilateral cooperation mechanisms
- With an annual per capita support amount of only US$0.62, equivalent to 0.6% **of China's own financial input in addressing climate change**.
- US$51 million, a total from 2020 to 2022, was in the form of grants and US$2.57 billion in the form concessional loans. Concessional loans constituted the vast majority **(nearly 98.1%)** of climate finance support received by China during the reporting period.

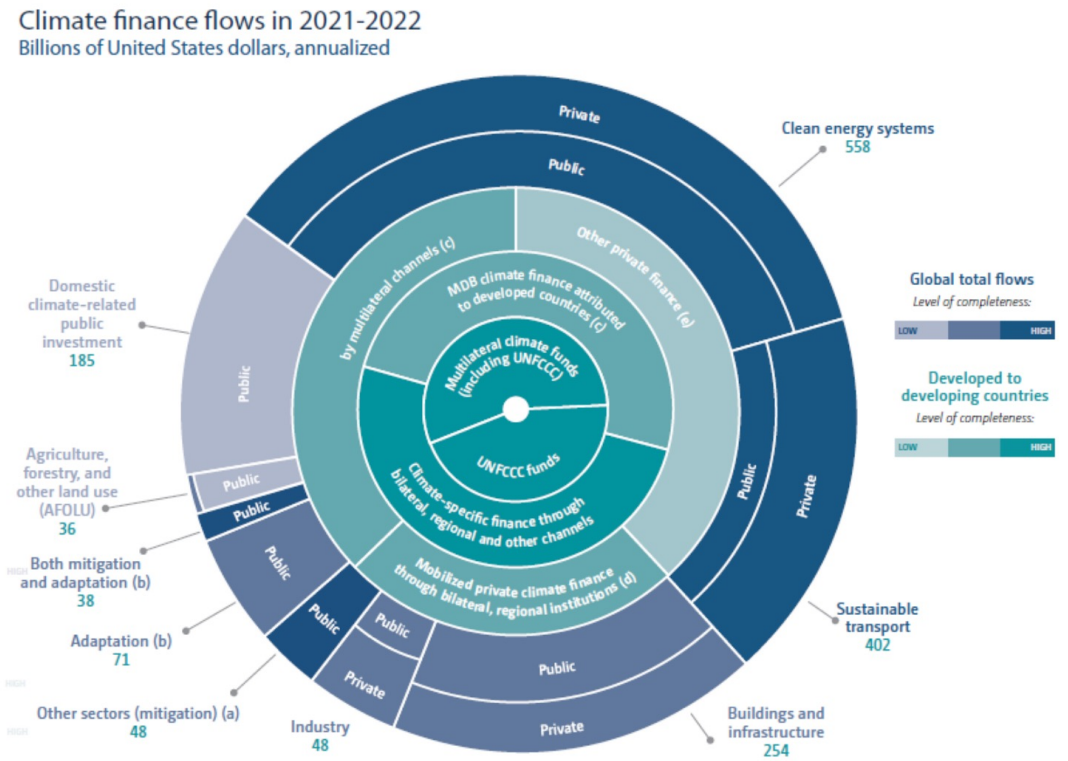
Source: The People's Republic of China's First Biennial Transparency Report on Climate Change, 2024

3. Financial needs gap to implement NDC

Climate Finance

- Commitment: Developed countries to provide to developing countries 100 Bn USD per year by 2020
- Progress: In 2021-2022,67.1 Bn assessed by UNFCCC*
- Needs: Parties contained a total of 5,760 needs, with 2,753 (48%) are costed needs reported by 98 Parties, need 5036-6876 Bn.





Source: UNFCCC-SCF. 2022. Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
UNFCCC-SCF. 2024. Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows.

*Source: UNFCCC-SCF. 2024. Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

4. Strengthen international cooperation and support for developing countries

GST Outcomes: III. International Cooperation, 1/CMA.5

- 153. Reaffirms its commitment to multilateralism, especially in the light of the progress made under the Paris Agreement and resolves to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement.
- 154. Recognizes that Parties should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and thus enabling them to better to address the problems of climate change, **noting that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.**

IPCC AR6 SYR

- **International cooperation is a critical enabler** for achieving ambitious climate change mitigation, adaptation, and climate resilient development (high confidence).
- Climate resilient development is enabled by increased international cooperation including mobilizing and enhancing access to finance, particularly for developing countries, vulnerable regions, sectors and groups and aligning finance flows for climate action to be consistent with ambition levels and funding needs (high confidence). **Enhancing international cooperation on finance, technology and capacity building can enable greater ambition** and can act as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation and shifting development pathways towards sustainability (high confidence).

Literature : J.P., He, G. & Davidson, M.R. Quantifying the cost savings of global solar photovoltaic supply chains. Nature 612, 83–87 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05316-6

Wang, M., Mao, X., Xing, Y. et al. Breaking down barriers on PV trade will facilitate global carbon mitigation. Nat Commun 12, 6820 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-26547-7

- Prices would be substantially higher in 2030 if strict nationalistic policies were gradually implemented in each country from 2020 to 2030. Under the national trend scenario, 2030 prices would be approximately 20% higher in each country.
- The global trade of solar photovoltaic (PV) products substantially contributes to increases in solar power generation and carbon emissions reductions…Trade barrier reduction by half from the 2017 status quo level will increase the net carbon emissions mitigation potential by 4–12 GtCO2e by 2060, while extra trade barrier imposition will result in global net carbon emissions mitigation potential decreasing by up to 3–4 GtCO2e by 2060.

Thanks for Listening!