

China's perspective on the Paris Agreement outcome

Workshop of the Asia-Pacific Regional Group 'Unpacking (I)NDCs – identifying, prioritizing, planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation actions'

Vietnam

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I. China's views on the Paris Agreement

New starting point in the history of global climate governance

- The Paris agreement aims to enhance the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention during the post-2020 period
- Equity mainstreamed, CBDR-RC anchored
- The Paris agreement charts the course for green development. The trend of green and low-carbon transformation is irreversible.
- Challenges in addressing climate change through international cooperation cannot be solved once and for all only by the Paris agreement. Continuous political impetus, domestic efforts and mutual understanding are required.

Comprehensive, effective and inclusive global climate change solution

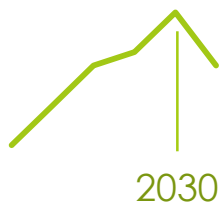
- Highlight the scientific and urgent need for responding to the threat of climate change (Art.2)
- NDC includes mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, CB and transparency (Art.3)
- “Bottom-up” nationally determined framework, accommodating the national conditions of various countries and reflecting the CBDR between developed and developing countries:
 - Request party to communicate a NDC every five years and to pursue domestic measures to achieve it;
 - Mitigation: developed country leadership + normative expectations for developing countries
 - Finance: developed country leadership + expansion of donor base (voluntarily)
- A progress tracking and assessment framework that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and facilitative to respect for different national circumstances and encourage participation:
 - Enhanced transparency framework, flexibilities tailored to capacities
 - Periodic GST to assess collective progress

II. Requirements going forward

Do you have plans to revise the INDC before turning it into an NDC?

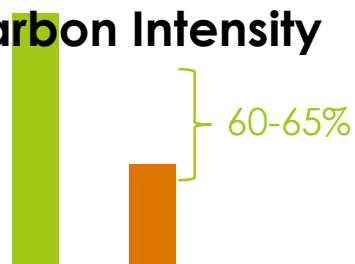
- How to understand Para 23&24, decision 1/CP.21?
 - Request those parties whose INDC pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a **time frame up to 2025** to **communicate** by 2020 **a new NDC** and to do every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 9, of the agreement.
 - Also request those parties whose INDC pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a **time frame up to 2030** to **communicate or update** by 2020 these contributions.....
- Seek to accommodate different time frames for the 1st round of iNDCs; “Update” does not necessarily mean “mandatory upgrade”
- Developed countries periodically communicate, implement and update MOI contributions is crucial for developing countries to update the ambition of mitigation and adaptation contributions.

Carbon Dioxide Emission



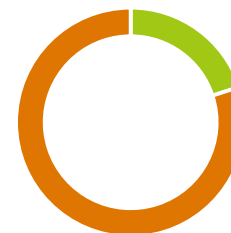
Peaks around **2030**
Try best to peak early

Carbon Intensity



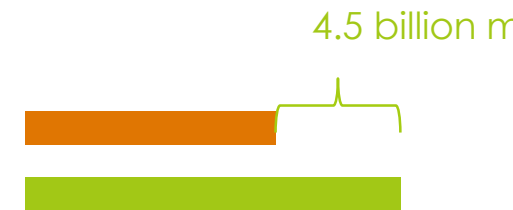
Lower by **60-65%**
from 2005 level

Share of Non-Fossil Fuels

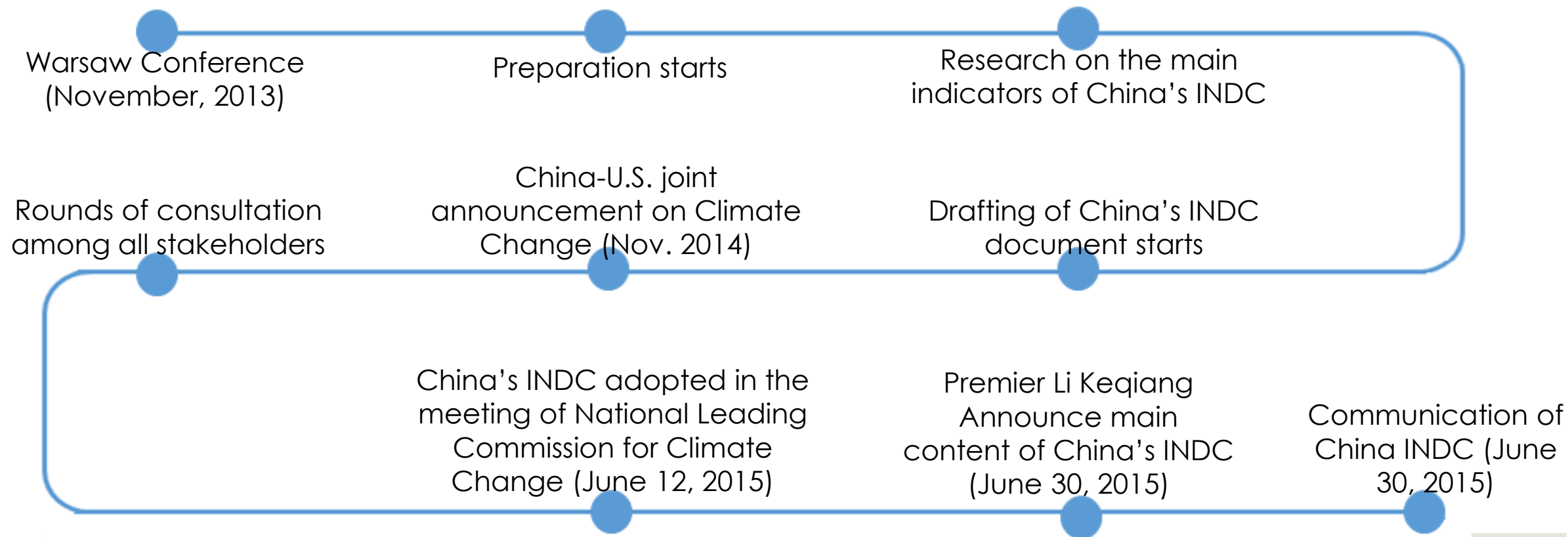


Increase to around **20%**

Forest Stock Volume

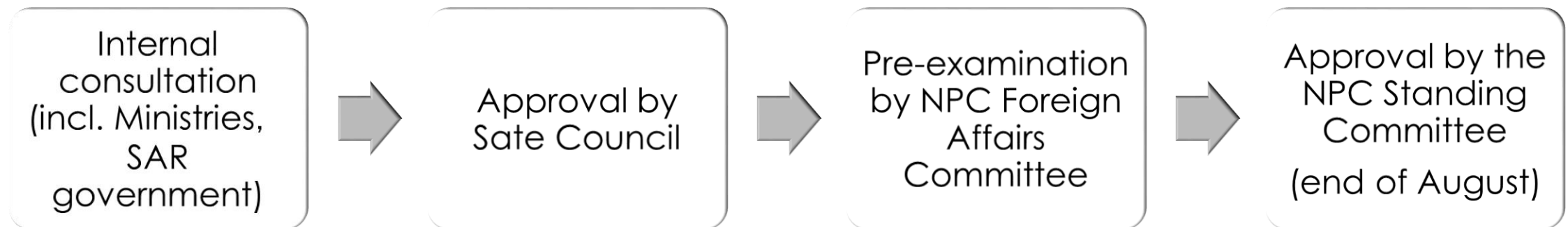


Increase by around **4.5**
billion from 2005 level



What are your plans for ratification?

- On April 22 2016, Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli signed the Paris Agreement on behalf of China and announced that China will finalize domestic legal procedures to ratify the Agreement **before the G20 Hangzhou Summit in September** this year.



Have you started the implementation process?

- INDC up to 2030 implementation: 13th, 14th and 15th FYP
- 13th Five Year Plan: legally binding carbon intensity target + Work Plan
 - March 2016, China set **18%** carbon intensity reduction target by 2020
 - ***“Work Plan for greenhouse gas Emission Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period”*** soon to release
 - province/city carbon intensity target
 - enhanced actions in energy, industry, transportation, building, consumption, non-CO2 gases.....

Thank you for your attention!

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