

## China- Key points on the opening of GST TD1.3:

2023.6.6

- We congratulate and appreciate the tremendous efforts of the Co-facilitators to make everything happen in a rich and creative manner.
- In the meanwhile, there are a few significant missing pieces to present a clear picture of where we are and how we get there to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- **Request:** in the technical assessment synthesis report, objectively and honestly capture and reflect the information and messages below.

### 1. **Missing piece One:** Pre2020 progress and gaps

Pre2020 is a technical issue.

- 1) Pre2020 is an integral part of global efforts and progress towards achieving Paris Agreement goals.
- 2) 1<sup>st</sup> GST was launched in 2021, and pre2020 progress is an essential part of the technical assessment of GST.
- 3) Pre2020 is the start of the organized and documented efforts of humankind to combat climate change.
  - Scientific findings on historic emissions
    - IPCC AR6 WG3-SPM B1.3: Historical cumulative net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 1850 to 2019 were 2400±240 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (*high confidence*). Of these, more than half (58%) occurred between 1850 and 1989 [1400±195 GtCO<sub>2</sub>].
    - IPCC AR6 WG3-SPM B1.3: Historical cumulative net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions between 1850-2019 amount to about four fifths of the total carbon budget for a 50% probability of limiting global warming to 1.5°C (central estimate about 2900 GtCO<sub>2</sub>), and to about two thirds of the total carbon budget for a 67% probability to limit global warming to 2°C (central estimate about 3550 GtCO<sub>2</sub>).
    - IPCC AR6 WG3-SPM Figure on Historic cumulative net anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per region 1850-2019 (Page14): North America and Europe take up 39%; Eastern Asia is 12%.
  - Reports of Parties in place
    - Reports on national GHG inventory data
    - National Communication
    - Compilation and synthesis of biennial reports
- 4) 134 developing countries and groups requested repeatedly to make meaningful assessment of Pre2020 progress and gaps.

### 2. **Missing piece Two:** Global collective progress

Latest IEA report: World Energy Outlook 2022

- 1) Fully achieving the commitments and goals established to date could limit warming to 1.7 °C: within the range of the temperature goal of Paris Agreement.
- 2) Policies now in place put us instead on a path to 2.5 °C: the gap towards achieving the Paris goals is in implementation and delivery of ambition.

- 3) Renewed policy momentum and technology gains made since 2015 have shaved around 1 °C off the long-term temperature rise.
3. **Missing piece Three:**
  - 1) Progress and gaps on implementation and delivery of NDCs
  - 2) Assessment of conditions to implement NDCs, as many developing countries' NDCs are conditional. This is the critical “what’s next” we need to work on towards achieving Paris Agreement.
4. **Missing piece Four:**
  - 1) There is no information and assessment of cost and support needs attached to different temperature goals, targets and modeled pathways.
  - 2) This is the critical “what’s next” we need to work on towards achieving Paris Agreement.
5. **Missing piece Five:** No substantive assessment of adaptation progresses and gaps on a global scale towards achieving GGA, and what’s next.
6. **Missing piece Six:** assessment on landscape of international cooperation and what’s next.
  - 1) Enhancing international cooperation is the mandated aim of GST
  - 2) The environment for global climate efforts is increasingly deteriorating.
    - Sanctions on clean energy products
    - Blockages on international clean technology cooperation
    - Green barriers and unilateral measures
    - Disruptions to global economy, trade, investment, supply chains, etc.
  - 3) These all undermine the capacities and progress collectively and individually in addressing climate change, in particular for developing countries.