

## China- Key points in the Roundtable on Mitigation of GST TD1.3

2023.6.7

I would like to express our gratitude to the Co-facilitators for your endless efforts in organizing rich discussions in Technical Dialogue.

I'd like to request the following messages to be reflected in the technical assessment synthesis report.

### 1. The cumulative effects of GHG:

According to AR6-WGI, D.1.1 It reaffirms with high confidence the AR5 finding that there is a near-linear relationship between cumulative anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the global warming they cause. Historical cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions determine to a large degree warming to date.

### 2. Historic emissions and pre2020 gaps:

- 1) Historic emissions should be presented clearly. 58% Historical cumulative net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions occurred before 1990. Historical cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since 1850 amount to 4/5 of the total carbon budget for limiting global warming to 1.5°C, and to about 2/3 of the total carbon budget for limiting global warming to 2°C.
- 2) Pre2020 is an integral part of global efforts and progress towards achieving Paris Agreement goals. The gaps and lessons we learned from the pre2020 is key to identify where we are, why and how we could proceed better.

### 3. Important facts and differentiated responsibilities of developed and developing countries:

- 1) The time from peaking to Net Zero:  
For developed countries, it roughly takes around 70 years from emission peak to achieve net-zero. For developing countries, none of the developing countries have peaked, while most of us have committed to achieving carbon neutrality or net zero targets around mid-century, bearing with multiple developing challenges including poverty eradication.
- 2) The GDP/income per capita at peaking and Net Zero:  
GDP/income per capita of developed countries when they peaked were around 20000-30000 USD, and it will be even higher at their target year for Net Zero. But GDP per capita and income per capita of developing countries at the year they aim to achieve peaking and net zero are significantly lower.
- 3) Global joint efforts are required to achieve global targets:  
when we talk about peaking on a global scale, this is not a target that has nothing to do with the developed countries. All developed countries have already peaked. To contribute to peak on a global scale, developed countries should achieve Net Zero significantly before 2050 even 2040, to provide equitable room to achieve any global goal.

- 4) Assessment of potential of developed countries on proposition of “what’s next”  
When discussing “what’s next”, equity should be operationalized by assessing and presenting the potential of developed countries which are of exceptional economic and technological advantages, and of historic responsibilities to global climate change.

4. Assessment of conditions for NDC implementation by developing countries, Assessment of cost and support needs attached to different temperature goals and modeled pathways.

This is critical to be captured to identify “what’s next” we need to work on towards achieving the Paris Agreement.

5. Assessment of synergies and trade-offs/negative effects of climate actions with other SDGs in the context of sustainable development.

6. Authentically present of context of IPCC findings:

When citing IPCC findings, it should be presented explicitly that IPCC findings has limitations. As stated in the IPCC AR6 SYR, “modeled pathways and scenario analysis of the reports are based on a range of assumptions. These are quantitative projections and are neither predictions nor forecasts. Most do not make explicit assumptions about global equity, environmental justice or intraregional income distribution”.

Thank you.