

China- Key points on the Roundtable on Integrated and holistic approaches of GST TD1.3:

2023.6.10 15:00pm

Chamber Hall, World Conference Center, Bonn Germany.

- Thank you dear co-facilitators for organizing this rich exchange of views and information among Parties and NPS throughout the past year. China welcomes this precious opportunity in this final roundtable to discuss integrated and holistic approaches.
- I will focus my intervention on two points that would pave our way forward towards achieving Paris Agreement goals.

1. **Equity consideration**, with its integrated historic and current context should be presented in the technical assessment of GST. Equity and CBDR need to be operationalized in our way forward towards achieving Paris Agreement, and this should be a key message out of this Roundtable

Equity and CBDR deeply rooted in the self-evident truth, that all countries enjoy the equal rights to development, and everyone of its people across countries enjoys the equal rights to a decent life.

Historically, the unregulated emissions since industrial revolution sustained the economic and technological advantages of developed countries over developing countries. According to IPCC AR6-WG I, due to its cumulative effects, historical cumulative CO₂ emissions did not just disappear, but determine to a large degree the warming to date. In addition, according to IPCC WG3 report, just part of the developed countries take up 40% of cumulative emissions 1850-2019. not to 1990, but to 2019, which lay out the fact that emissions by developed countries are both historically and currently in an integrated manner.

Today, the global climate governance was well-established, while also low-end manufacturing with intense emissions were shifted from developed to developing countries. So the basic fact is that developing countries manufacture products and extract fuels and minerals, leaving emissions in our own territories, while developed countries get to consume the products and minerals without emissions. According to the OECD report (“Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade”, November 2021), every year OECD countries transferred nearly 2 billion tons of CO₂ to non-OECD countries by trade. which equals to 15% of annual emissions of all OECD countries. IPCC AR6 WG3 further confirmed that developed countries are net CO₂ emission importers, whereas developing countries are the net CO₂ emission exporters.

So let's take a look at the situation of developing countries in implementing the Paris Agreement. Not responsible for historic emissions, / bearing transferred emissions, / suffering from the failure of developed countries in providing financial support and technology transfer, / facing multiple domestic challenges including eradicating poverty and sustainable development, / burdening boarder tax imposed by developed countries, / and in an deteriorating international cooperation environment, developing countries, at different starting point, with different resources, are requested to take the same course, hit the same finishing line, at the same time, with developed countries.

These facts and the message to operationalize equity and CBDR should be sent through GST.

2. About International Cooperation for climate actions. Assessment of the current landscape of international cooperation should be presented out of this Roundtable, with a clear recommendation to eliminate unilateral measures and ensure international enabling environment for climate action.

- 1) Enhancing international cooperation is the mandated aim of GST
- 2) In the past decades, globalization including free trade, investment and technology cooperation nurtured the massive and successful innovation and deployment of clean energies. The cost of solar PV reduced by 88% from 2010 to 2019; the cost of onshore wind electricity reduced by 68%. Cooperative initiatives like Mission Innovation, Clean Energy Ministerial brought on board countries across regions of different national capacities and circumstances.
- 3) But unfortunately, the environment for global climate efforts is being sabotaged.
 - Sanctions on clean energy products.
 - Blockages on international clean technology cooperation

Some countries even issued list for critical and emerging technologies, that they will only cooperate with allies and restrict broader international cooperation. On this list, renewable energy generation and storage, batteries, energy efficiency technologies are core areas. This clean-energy-technology-monopoly jeopardizes the accessibility to clean technologies by developing countries, as well as the possibility of developing countries to establish and develop our own clean energy solutions and industries.

- Green barriers and unilateral measures on trade and investment, disruptions to global economy, trade, investment, supply chains, etc. which is not only inconsistent with the rules of WTO and other respective regimes, but will also undermine the capabilities and progress to address global climate change collectively and individually, in particular for developing countries.
- Thus a clear message and recommendation to eliminate unilateralism and enhance international enabling environment for climate action should be presented out of this Roundtable and in the synthesis report.

Thank you.