

Session SB64 (2026)

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Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **China**
Exported on 27-05-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Title: Estimation of emissions for two years prior to the submission

Question From Party: Japan

Question raised on: 07.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: China applied the flexibility regarding the estimation years in its GHG inventory and reported emissions three years prior to the submission year. It is explained that the emissions two years prior to the submission are not available due to limitations on the timeliness of reporting of basic statistics. Also, it is stated that China plans to upgrade the capacity for underlying data collection. Which sectors, categories, or underlying statistics are considered to be the greatest constraints to enabling the estimation of emissions two years prior to submissions in the future GHG inventories? What improvement measures are being considered?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Due to China's unique national circumstances and challenges and gaps related to the timeliness of basic statistical data, China is currently unable to ensure that the latest reporting year is no more than two years prior to the submission (T-2) of its national GHGI.

China's vast territory and numerous sectors and industries have resulted in a national circumstances characterized by huge number of GHG emission sources and sinks with complex features. In this context, different basic data also follows different production cycles in accordance with their features. In order to ensure the accuracy and scientific validity of the basic data, the data production process includes data collection, processing, quality assurance and quality control, peer review, review by relevant competent governmental entities etc, which could also be time consuming. The timeliness of the basic data do not fully align with the timeliness requirements for GHGI reporting and prevent China from reporting T-2 GHGI. Therefore, China applied flexibility provision provided in the MPGs for developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and reported its T-3 GHGI.

To further improve the timeliness of national GHGI compilation, China is strengthening communication and coordination between inventory teams and relevant statistical departments, establishing routinely data collection mechanisms, and steadily advancing capacity-building for basic statistics. To date, China has developed and released its Work Plan for Preparing Climate Change Transparency Compliance Reports in 2025, which further clarified the institutional arrangements for transparency reporting, including national GHGI compilation. We believe this plan will continuously enhance the overall efficiency of the GHGI compilation.

Title: Increase in the target of total installed capacity for wind and solar Power

Question From Party: Japan

Question raised on: 07.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: China set an NDC target of 1,200 GW of total installed capacity of wind and solar power by 2030, but as of the end of 2024, this reached 1,280 GW, meaning the target has already been achieved. Are there plans to raise this 2030 target further, while we understand China's new NDC sets a target of 3,600GW by 2035?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. by the end of 2025, the total installed capacity of wind and solar power reached 1.84 billion kilowatts, meeting China's 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target ahead of schedule. This represents a major achievement in China's green and low-carbon energy transition. Currently, China do not plan to further improve this target by 2030, but China's efforts to promote energy transition toward green and low-carbon development will not cease. On September 24, 2025, President Xi Jinping announced China's 2035 NDC targets at the United Nations Climate Summit, clearly stating that "expand the installed capacity of wind and solar power to over six times the 2020 levels, striving to bring the total to 3,600 gigawatts" by 2035.

Title: Development of emissions projections

Question From Party: New Zealand

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Reporting related capacity-building needs

Question: In its first Biennial Transparency Report China explains that it does not include emissions projections but notes plans to develop emissions projection models and scenarios, aiming to strengthen relevant capacity over the medium to long term. Could China provide an update on its progress in developing emissions projections, and share any plans to implement projections in its second Biennial Transparency Report?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Yes, due to the constrains and challenges in basic data and methodologies, China has not yet reported its projection in GHG emissions and removals, and the progress currently made regarding these aspects are not enough for China to report emissions and removals projections in its second BTR. To address these challenges and gaps, China is now seeking for corresponding financial, technical and capacity-building support, to promote this matter.

Title: Bilateral and Regional transparency exchange

Question From Party: Australia

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Reporting related capacity-building needs

Question: China outlines its needs for enhancing transparency, including support provided by other Parties (BTR chapter 5 pp183-187). Could China please provide further detail on the bilateral or regional mutual exchange with other Parties that could further enhance its transparency capabilities.

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Yes, the BTR team tried to learn from the experiences of OECD-DAC Rio Marker methodology on climate support accounting and reporting. And during the preparation, the team benefited from discussion with other Parties, e.g. Australia, EU, Germany etc. The Chinese BTR team would like to appreciate the support from other Parties, and would like to continue such cooperation.

Title: ETS Operation, p.111

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: Regarding the emissions trading system (ETS), could the Party indicate whether it is considering any policy or institutional measures to enhance market activity and participation in the system?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. To ensure a steady start and stable operation of the national carbon emissions trading market, the entities currently allowed to participate in trading are only key emitting entities; other entities, including financial institutions, are temporarily not allowed to participate in market trading. To promote wider range of industries and enterprises to take actions on greenhouse gas emission reduction, market participants in the National Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading Market are more diversified. Legal persons including Project owners, key emission entities, financial institutions, and other organizations such as associations and societies can participate in Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Trading in accordance with relevant regulations.

In recent years, carbon finance businesses have flourished, giving rise to a variety of financial products. Based on carbon emission allowances and certified voluntary emission reductions, various localities have carried out extensive explorations in carbon finance, encouraging enterprises to strengthen carbon asset management and providing them with new financing channels. The participation of financial institutions in the national carbon emissions trading market helps guide social capital into the carbon emission reduction field, playing an important role in promoting green and low-carbon technology innovation and driving the green transformation of economic and social development.

Going forward, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment will adhere to the fundamental positioning of the carbon market as a policy tool for emission reduction. In accordance with the deployment of the Opinions on Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Transition and Strengthening the Construction of the National Carbon Market issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council, it will steadily promote qualified financial institutions to participate in national carbon market trading on the basis of legal compliance and controllable risks, and will introduce other non-compliance entities at an appropriate time. In collaboration with relevant departments, it will establish and improve policy systems for carbon pledge, carbon repo, and other instruments, regulate financial activities related to carbon emission rights, and accelerate the construction of a more effective, more vibrant, and more internationally influential carbon market.

Title: Challenges in Time Series of the Inventory, p.20~29

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: We appreciate the information provided in the BTR. The BTR reports inventory data for only three years (2005, 2020, and 2021). Could the Party elaborate on the challenges in reporting annual inventory data from 1990 onwards, and on any plans to improve this in future reporting cycles?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. With regard to reporting annual inventory data from 1990 onwards, the greatest challenge lies in the availability of basic data. At present, China does not have high-quality, consistently and comparable annual statistical datasets covering all five sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste) and the entire period from 1990 onwards. Using the LULUCF sector as an example, its data requirements go back even further than other sectors, and such data are largely unavailable. Therefore, it is currently difficult for China to compile a continuous time series GHGI starting from 1990. Due to this, China applied the flexibility provision provided in the MPGs for developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and reported its

GHGI since 2020, meeting its reporting obligation under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. In the future, as China compiles the time series GHGI from 2020 onwards, we will continuously improve the data quality and explore the possibility to develop relevant datasets since 1990.

Title: Transition from BUR to BTR

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Reporting related capacity-building needs

Question: Could the Party provide information on any challenges encountered during the transition from the BUR to the BTR, and how these were addressed?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. During the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), general challenges China encountered are mainly related to institutional arrangements. The ETF requires developing country Parties to report more detailed information in a more frequent and unified manner, and raised more strict Review and Consideration requirements. For China, this means much more comprehensive and coordination work and is in urgent needs to further improve its institutional arrangements, and clarify the responsibilities of stakeholders. Based on the coordination experiences and institutional memories China accumulated during the preparation of its NC4, China has primarily developed its institutional arrangements for its BTR, including clarifying the basic information and data from stakeholders, working procedure, and enhancing stakeholders' awareness in conducting transparency compliance. Based on the experiences of preparing its BTR1, China has formally developed and issued its Work Plan for Preparing Climate Change Transparency Compliance Reports in 2025. We believe the Work Plan will continuously enhance China's capacity in reporting.

In addition to the constrains in institutional arrangements, China also faces considerable technical challenges under the ETF. In national GHG inventory, challenges include enhancing the availability and timeliness of basic data, promote the deriving and obtaining of domestic emission factors, adopting higher tier methodologies, efficiently organizing QA/QC etc. In mitigation PaMs, challenges include improving the quantified effective assessment of mitigation PaMs, research on the cost and interaction of the mitigation PaMs etc. In adaptation, challenges include developing risk and effectiveness assessment methodologies etc. In financial, technical and capacity-building, challenges include the developing relevant statistical system and accounting methodologies. China will continuously improve its ability in addressing above-mentioned challenges with the support of finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

Title: Progress on NDC target - Non-Fossil Fuels, p.94, 96

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: We note the information provided on energy transition targets. The Party has indicated a target of increasing the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25% by 2030. However, progress data for 2023 shows that this share currently stands at 17.9%, suggesting that further efforts will be needed. Given that fossil fuels still account for 81.8% of the energy mix, could the Party elaborate on its key strategies and policies to accelerate decarbonization? In addition, could the Party provide information on its planned actions in the coming years?

Answer:

Thanks the question. China attaches great importance to the development of non-fossil energy, and there is also a rapid development of non-fossil energy in recent years. According to the latest data from the National

Bureau of Statistics of China, the proportion of non-fossil energy consumption to total energy consumption in 2025 has reached 21.7%, which directly indicates that China is continuously approaching to its committed target on its established route.

In 2025, China has built the world's largest renewable energy system, with the share of installed renewable energy capacity rising from about 40 percent to roughly 60 percent. Among this, newly installed capacity of wind and solar power exceeded 430 GW, bringing their cumulative installed capacity share to nearly half, surpassing that of thermal power for the first time in history. The entire increase in society's total electricity consumption has been provided by incremental renewable power generation (China's newly added renewable energy generation reached 519.3 billion kWh, already covering the 516.1 billion kWh increase in total electricity consumption). The *15th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China* provides further guidance for the development of non-fossil energy, explicitly aiming to promote the safe, reliable, and orderly substitution of fossil energy with non-fossil energy. It adheres to a balanced approach to developing wind, solar, hydro, nuclear and other energy sources, and implements a ten-year doubling action for non-fossil energy.

Title: Question to China on reporting finance support received

Question From Party: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

Question: Thank you China for the opportunity to comment on your first Biennial Transparency Report. In your report you mention the challenges in reporting on finance support received, especially considering the additional reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework. Can you please share some actions you're taking to overcome this?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Yes, the information of financial support received is scattered in many ministries and provinces, during the preparation of China's BTR1, The Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the Ministry of Finance guided the BTR team to collect and check project information one by one. The most significant challenges China faces is the lack of national statistics system on climate related projects supported and its own project database, making it difficult to conduct statistics on support received. At the same time, China doesn't have its own climate finance accounting methodology. During the BTR1 preparation, the BTR team learnt from OECD-DAC Rio Marker system, but still needs to establish its own methodology. The BTR team would wish to get support from interested Parties for enhancing the accounting and reporting.

Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. At current stage, China has not yet applied artificial intelligence (AI) in national GHGI compilation. Should Canada has practical experiences in applying AI in its national GHG inventory development, we would be more than willing to engage in exchanges and discussions with you.

Title: National climate finance needs

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

Question: The report mentions that total national climate finance needs for China are estimated based on a review of literature. Can China please expand on this process and its methodologies?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Yes, the climate finance needs assessment is based on literature review. The publications include research papers and reports by NCSC, CICC, Tsinghua University, Central University of Finance and Economics, etc., represents thinktanks, academia, private sectors.

Title: Fluorinated gas production

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: With regards to CRT 2.B.9.b, how does your country identify F-gas producers, determine the types of F-gases being produced, and track their production?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. China has established the *Statistical Survey System for the Production, Use, Import and Export of Ozone-Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Gases* and conducts annual statistical surveys under this system. The survey covers information such as the annual production of ODS and F-gas producers. Therefore, China primarily relies on this system to identify F-gas producers, determine the types of F-gases being produced, and obtain their production volumes.

Title: Revised carbon intensity reduction methodology

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: NDC target (e.g. conditions, assumptions, methodologies)

Question: China's BTR notes China's goals for carbon intensity reduction. Would it be possible to have details on China's new methodology for calculating its carbon intensity?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. We would like to clarify that, the accounting methodology reported in China's BTR1 for carbon intensity is ratio of energy-related carbon dioxide emissions to gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices. The update here is the expansion of sectoral coverage (gas type still CO₂), which includes Fuel Combustion in the Energy Sector (1A), consumption of raw materials in Ammonia production (2B1), use of carbon materials and electrode paste in Calcium carbide production (2B5), fossil energy consumption in methanol (2B8a) and ethylene (2B8b) production, reductants and raw material consumption in Ferroalloys production (2C2), coal and coke consumption in Lead and Zinc production (2C5, 2C6), as well as coal and coke consumption in Lubricant use (2D1) and Paraffin wax use (2D2) under the Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances. China's update on the coverage of carbon intensity is in line with the Paris Agreement and fully reflect China's efforts and progress in implementing its NDC.

Title: Methane emission reduction plans

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: China's BTR notes its intention to enhance control of non-CO2 GHG emissions and goes on to discuss methane. China's 15th 5-year plan also notes that China will implement a plan targeting methane in certain sectors. What are China's plans for methane reduction?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. China plans to adopt a series of policies and measures to further reduce methane emission during the 15th Five Year Plan period. This includes: further improvements in methane emission control policies, technologies, and standard systems, as well as management levels; further enhance the fundamental capacity in methane emission statistics, accounting, monitoring, and supervision; further improve the utilization level of coal mine gas; reduce the methane emission intensity of agricultural products from planting and breeding; promote the comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry manure to reach over 85%. Thereafter, China will strive to promote the gradual achievement of zero routine flaring in onshore oil and gas extraction within the oil and gas extraction industry, and to bring the associated gas gathering rate of oilfields to an internationally advanced level.

Title: Incorporation of atmospheric measurements in GHG inventory

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: Improved measurement technologies in recent years have resulted in the advancement of emissions data derived from atmospheric measurements which can be compared to emissions/removals data reported under the Paris Agreement. Could you please share information about how atmospheric measurement data are considered in the development of your inventory, including any plans to incorporate such measurements into inventory methodologies?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. At present, China has incorporated satellite-retrieved fire point data into the compilation of its Agricultural GHGI to estimate emissions from agricultural straw burning in fields. With respect to using atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration inversion data for inventory verification, the inventory compilation team has been closely following research progress in this area. During internal quality checks, the team has attempted comparative analyses using atmospheric inversion results from existing literature. However, the comparison results indicate that current atmospheric greenhouse gas inversion models still have significant uncertainties, with inter-annual fluctuations in the inversion results larger than those of the calculated data. This work is therefore still at a research and exploration stage and has not yet been put into operational application. Going forward, the GHGI compilation team will continue to track progress in atmospheric GHG concentration inversion data, with a view to continuously improving the quality of the GHGI compilation.

Title: NDC target for Forest Stock Volume

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: The European Union notes China's target for 'Forest Stock Volume', part of China's updated NDC in 2021, to 'increase the forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters from 2005 levels' (Page 94 of China's first BTR). The indicator for the target is detailed in Chapter 3, Part II of China's first BTR, Page 96, as using sampling from China's National Forestry Inventory and the National Integrated Monitoring of Forest, Grassland and the Ecological Conditions. Progress against this target is detailed on Page 96, with national forest stocks reaching, in 2021, '19.493 billion cubic meters, an increase in carbon sink of 6.493 billion cubic meters from 2005 levels, thereby achieving the NDC target ahead of schedule'. Could China elaborate on the framework implemented to ensure consistency with estimating and defining the Land-use category emissions and removals across the reporting time series?

Answer:

Thanks for the question.

Regarding the definition of land use categories, the inventory compilation team has referred to China's latest and most comprehensive land use classification standards, namely the Technical Regulations for the Third National Land Survey (TDT 2055-2019) and the Guidelines for the Classification of Land and Sea Use for Territorial Spatial Survey, Planning and Use Control (2020), and divided the Land use categories into 12 primary categories and 73 secondary categories.

Meanwhile, adopting the latest standards, we have reclassified and integrated land spatial data for all years prior to 2019, so as to ensure the consistency of land classification methodologies across the time series.

On this basis, in accordance with the land classification recommendations set out in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, all lands are grouped into six mutually exclusive primary categories: forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland, settlement land, and other land. Subordinate secondary categories are further divided under each primary category. For instance, forest land is subdivided into arbor forest land, bamboo forest land, shrub forest land, open forest land, young forest land, and nursery land, among others.

With respect to the estimation of emissions and removals from the land use sector, we follow the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. On the basis of differentiated land use categories, adopted a 20-year time interval to further classify each land use type into land remaining in the same category and land converted from other categories. The stock-difference method is applied to assess carbon stock changes in various carbon pools for each land use type, including above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, litter and dead wood, as well as soil organic carbon in the 0–30 cm soil layer. A net increase in carbon stock across all carbon pools represents carbon removal, while a net decrease corresponds to carbon emissions. In addition, we also estimate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from newly expanded wetlands, as well as those generated by forest and grassland fires.

Title: Use of flexibilities within the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs)

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: Table 1-54 of China's BTR presents the use of flexibilities for developing parties detailed in the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (annex to Decision 18/CMA.1). In its first BTR China reported national greenhouse gas emissions and removals for the years 2005, 2020 and 2021 introducing annual series as of from 2020, thereby making use of the flexibility's provisions of the MPGs allowed to countries bases on their self –determined capacity. What are the institutional or data collection constraints which prevented China from reporting GHG emissions and removal

data for 2022 (n-2)? Also, what are the improvement underway to provide an annual timeseries in future BTRs?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Due to China's unique national circumstances and challenges and gaps related to the timeliness of basic statistical data, China is currently unable to ensure that the latest reporting year is no more than two years prior to the submission (T-2) of its national GHGI.

China's vast territory and numerous sectors and industries have resulted in a national circumstances characterized by huge number of GHG emission sources and sinks with complex features. In this context, different basic data also follows different production cycles in accordance with their features. In order to ensure the accuracy and scientific validity of the basic data, the data production process includes data collection, processing, quality assurance and quality control, peer review, review by relevant competent governmental entities etc, which could also be time consuming. The timeliness of the basic data do not fully align with the timeliness requirements for GHGI reporting and prevent China from reporting T-2 GHGI. Therefore, China applied flexibility provision provided in the MPGs for developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and reported its T-3 GHGI.

To further improve the timeliness of national GHGI compilation, China is strengthening communication and coordination between inventory teams and relevant statistical departments, establishing routinely data collection mechanisms, and steadily advancing capacity-building for basic statistics. To date, China has developed and released its Work Plan for Preparing Climate Change Transparency Compliance Reports in 2025, which further clarified the institutional arrangements for transparency reporting, including national GHGI compilation. We believe this plan will continuously enhance the overall efficiency of the GHGI compilation.

Title: Projected emissions and removals

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: In its first biennial transparency report, China reported it has not yet developed an official emissions projection model with associated scenarios and parameter assumptions', as allowed within the flexibilities of the MPGs. Could China elaborate on the needed capacity building and technical assistance to strengthen their institutional capacities to report projections in future BTRs?

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Currently, China has not yet developed an official emission projection model and associated scenarios. The main challenge and gap China faces is the lack of long time-series data, including for the national GHG inventory and other parameters related to GHG projections. Further to this, China also needs to research on and develop methodologies for GHG emission and removal projection, establish projection models and scenarios, and clarify corresponding institutional arrangements (e.g. the working format and responsibilities of different departments). With sufficient capacity building and technical support, China plans to develop the capacity to conduct emission and removal projections in mid-to-long term.

Title: Data availability on geological storage

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: National inventory report

Question: In China's first biennial transparency report (BTR) Chapter 3 of Part I, concerning emissions and removals from Energy, China reported that 'due to the limited data availability, the current inventory didn't

report on CO₂ transport, injection, and geological storage'. Could China explain the measures foreseen to ensure that the available data is provided in future BTRs? The European Union understands that a range of demonstration projects for carbon, capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) are in progress and that commercial geological storage is now operational within China.

Answer:

Thanks for the question. Regarding the CCUS demonstration projects in China, we would like to clarify that these projects are now in a transitional phase as they move from piloting to large-scale and commercial application. Accordingly, they are not yet able to produce reliable basic statistical datasets, which is why CO₂ transport, injection and geological storage are not reported in the current GHGI.

In addition to the limited availability of basic data, China's accounting methodology for CCUS is still incomplete. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines have not yet provided detailed methodologies for fugitive emissions from CO₂ transport and storage, and China has not yet conducted actual measurements of fugitive emissions from storage processes. Looking ahead, China plans to further improve its existing institutional arrangements, gradually enhance the statistical reporting system for climate change, and integrate CCUS project information into the basic statistical framework. At the same time, China will explore the development of methodologies for fugitive emissions from CCS, further refine CCUS accounting methodology, with a view to supporting future inventory compilation efforts.
