

CCICED SPS 1-1 Global Climate Governance and China's Role



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Background

The Paris Agreement in 2015 was a significant milestone in the global climate governance process. It pointed to new directions for global climate governance, but requires major efforts to maintain global participation and momentum. Also, it is well recognized that this Agreement is insufficient to fully address mitigation needs. China has firmly supported the Paris Agreement, but calling for a more equitable global climate governance system that can adequately respond to the demands of developing countries. Impacts of global warming are already impacting environmental safety and the economy within China. Thus, in addition to its international interests, modernization process and development of an ecological civilization. China has formulated its climate change targets for 2020 and 2030 but the mode and path of green low carbon transition are not very clear, especially for the long term to 2050 and beyond. Furthermore, international demand for China to take on more responsibilities and obligations is on the rise, given China's significant greenhouse gas emissions and growing economy.

Tasks

1. China's role and influence in the new global climate governance framework;
2. China's mid to long-term strategies and pathways for addressing climate change; ensuring near-term infrastructure investments match the needs for achieving 2035 and 2050 goals;
3. The Chinese institutional reform and its implications for climate change;
4. New growth engine and transition pathway towards green and low carbon development.;
5. Greening infrastructure investment and climate finance in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative;
6. Experiences in enhancing carbon pricing policies;
7. The role of gender in climate change governance.