Record Nr. UNINA9910632482903321 Annual report on actions to address climate change (2018) / / edited by **Titolo** Fuzhan Xie and Yaming Liu Pubbl/distr/stampa Gateway East, Singapore:,: Springer,, [2023] ©2023 **ISBN** 981-19-6422-X 1 online resource (265 pages) Descrizione fisica Collana Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path 551.6 Disciplina Soggetti Climatic changes Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

Monografia

Livello bibliografico

Nota di contenuto

Intro -- Contents -- 1 Ten Years of Actions on Climate Change Have Paid Off -- 1.1 Introduction -- 1.2 Progress in Scientific Understanding of Climate Change -- 1.2.1 Changes and Impacts of the Global Climate System -- 1.2.2 Climate Change in China and the Impacts -- 1.2.3 China's Scientific and Technological Endeavors Have Deepened Response Actions -- 1.3 International Climate Process and International Governance -- 1.3.1 Climate Negotiation Process from Copenhagen to Post-Paris -- 1.3.2 Engagement of Non-state Actors -- 1.3.3 Development and Changes of the International Climate Governance System -- 1.4 China's Policies and Actions on Climate Change -- 1.4.1 Concept Innovation -- 1.4.2 Target Setting -- 1.4.3 Policy Actions --1.4.4 China's Contributions to International Climate Governance -- 1.5 Ten-Year Statistical Analysis of Green Book of Climate Change -- 1.6 Concluding Remarks -- 2 Effectiveness Assessment on Low-Carbon City Construction in China -- 2.1 Developing the Assessment Index System for Low-Carbon City Construction -- 2.2 Results of the Assessment on Low-Carbon City Construction -- 2.2.1 Assessment from the Perspective of Macrolevel -- 2.2.2 Assessment from the Perspective of Geographical Locations -- 2.2.3 Assessment from the Perspective of City Clusters -- 2.2.4 Assessment from the Perspective of City Classification -- 2.2.5 Assessment on Municipalities Directly Under the Central Government and Provincial Capitals (Capitals) -- 2.3 Conclusions and Recommendations -- 2.3.1

Conclusions -- 2.3.2 Recommendations -- 3 Opportunities and Challenges for China to Lead Global Climate Governance Against the Backdrop of De-globalization -- 3.1 Background -- 3.2 New Situations and Challenges of Global Climate Governance. 3.2.1 The United States, Britain, and Other Western Countries Began to Adjust Their Strategies, with the Intention to Reconstruct a New International Governance System Exclusively Beneficial to Them Through De-globalization -- 3.2.2 The U.S. Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement Greatly Undermined the Confidence in International Climate Governance, Leaving the International Climate Governance System Severely Tested -- 3.2.3 Insufficient Implementation of Developed Countries Caused Obvious Gaps in Emissions, Climate Finance, and Technology Transfer, Making It More Difficult to Meet the Long-Term Goal of the Paris Agreement -- 3.3 China's Opportunities and Challenges -- 3.3.1 International Climate Governance is the Vanguard and Outpost of the Dispute Between De-globalization Led by the United States and Re-globalization Advocated by China -- 3.3.2 Tackling Climate Change Provides an Opportunity for China to Promote the Reform of the Global Governance System and to Build a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind -- 3.3.3 As Climate Change has Left Significant Direct and Indirect Impacts in a Wide Range of Fields, It Has Become a Grey Rhino for China to Achieve the Goal of Building a Great Socialist Country and to Maintain Its Overall National Security. It Is an Inherent Demand for China to Proactively Tackle Climate Change --3.4 China's Action Pathways and Objectives -- 3.4.1 It Is Imperative For China to Take Climate Change as an Important Strategic Fulcrum for Sticking to Globalization, to Continue to Proactively Lead and Promote the Implementation of the Paris Agreement, to Integrate the Belt and Road Initiative and South-South Cooperation Closely with Actions on Climate Change, and to Take an Active Part in Promoting Global Cooperation and Pragmatic Actions on Climate Change.

3.4.2 It Is Imperative for China to Speed Up the Studies and Formulation of Objectives, Pathways, and Measures for China's Medium and Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies, and Coordinate and Strengthen the Target Orientation and Implementation Efficacy of Emissions Reduction and Low-Carbon Development with Climate Change as an Important Driving Force --3.4.3 It Is Imperative for China to Reconcile the Global Goal of the Paris Agreement and the Goal of Realizing Socialist Modernization in the New Era, and to Study and Phase in Strategic Goals for China's Low-Carbon Development -- 3.5 Conclusions -- 4 Reflections and Recommendations on China's Solutions to Climate Change in the Talanoa Dialogue -- 4.1 The Role of the Talanoa Dialogue in Global Climate Governance -- 4.2 Main Activities and Recent Development of the Talanoa Dialogue -- 4.3 Recommendations on China's Solutions to Climate Change in the Talanoa Dialogue --4.3.1 Where Are We Now?-We Have Entered a New Era of Global Climate Governance -- 4.3.2 Where Do We Want to Go?-We Are Going to Build a Clean and Beautiful World -- 4.3.3 How Do We Get There?-We Are Going to Build a Community of Shared Future to Tackle Climate Change -- 5 Towards a Climate Resilience Society: Challenges and Prospects --5.1 Introduction -- 5.2 Global Climate Risk and Response -- 5.2.1 Changes in Climate Systems -- 5.2.2 Effects of Climate Change --5.2.3 Future Climate Risk -- 5.3 Promoting Sustainable Economic and Social Development with Equal Emphasis on Adapting to and Mitigating Climate Change -- 5.3.1 Balancing the Goals of the Paris Agreement -- 5.3.2 Challenges to Adaptation -- 5.3.3

China's Efforts -- 5.3.4 Future Prospects -- 5.4 Conclusion -- 6 New Changes in Global Climate Governance and the Rise of Nongovernmental Organizations -- 6.1 NGOs in Global Climate Governance.

6.2 The Status of NGOs and Post-Paris Agreement negotiations -- 6.3 Non-governmental Organizations Serve Global Climate Governance --6.4 Chinese Civil Climate Change Action Network and Global Climate Governance -- 7 Development Trends, Possible Impacts, and Countermeasures of the Powering Past Coal Alliance -- 7.1 The Background and Objectives of Establishing the Powering Past Coal Alliance -- 7.2 Analysis of Relevant Policies of the Main Members of Powering Past Coal -- 7.2.1 United Kingdom -- 7.2.2 European Union -- 7.2.3 Canada -- 7.2.4 United States -- 7.2.5 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Countries -- 7.3 Possible Impacts of Powering Past Coal on Global Energy Transition -- 7.3.1 Influence of Powering Past Coal is Limited -- 7.3.2 Starting the Global Process of Coal Phase-Out is in Line with the General Trend of the Green and Low-Carbon Transition -- 7.3.3 The Process of Coal Phase-Out May Accelerate in the Future -- 7.3.4 Where Should Powering Past Coal Work Towards? -- 7.4 Possible Impact of Powering Past Coal on China and China's Countermeasures -- 7.4.1 The Prominent Status of China as a Coal Power Superpower -- 7.4.2 Initial Results Have Been Made in the Policies on Controlling the Total Amount of Coal, and Greater Effort Should Be Made in the Future. -- 7.4.3 China Faces Growing Risks in Overseas Construction and Investment of Coal-Fired Power Plants -- 7.4.4 China's Countermeasures -- 8 The Status Quo, Problems and Strategic Countermeasures of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.1 The Status Quo and Problems of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.1.1 The Status Quo of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.1.2 China's Achievements in South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.1.3 China's Main Problems and Obstacles in South-South Cooperation on Climate

8.2 Demand Analysis of Climate Change Within the Framework of South-South Cooperation -- 8.2.1 Demand Analysis by Country --8.2.2 Demand Analysis by Field -- 8.3 Future Development Trends of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.3.1 International Situations -- 8.3.2 Domestic Situations -- 8.3.3 The Judgement of Future Development Trends of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.4 China's Strategic Positioning and Deployment of South-South Cooperation on Climate Change -- 8.4.1 Strategic Positioning --8.4.2 Strategic Deployment -- 9 The Evolution of the Rule-Based System for Global Climate Governance Based on Science and Practices -- 9.1 The Rule-Based System for Global Climate Governance Has Been Established and Updated on the Basis of Scientific Researches and Assessments -- 9.2 The Long-Term Goal of Tackling Climate Change Based on Scientific Assessments on Climate Change and the Setting of Political Games -- 9.3 The Evolution of the Rule-Based System for Global Climate Governance Based on Practical Experience -- 9.3.1 International Rules, Practices, and Evolution of Climate Change Mitigation -- 9.3.2 International Rules and Practices Conducive to Compliance -- 9.4 Outlook for the Evolution of the Rule-Based System for Global Climate Governance -- 10 The International Progress of Making Concerted Efforts to Promote Climate Action and Sustainable Development -- 10.1 The Association Between Sustainable Development and International Progress in Climate Change -- 10.1.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has Promoted Climate Action of Countries Around the World -- 10.1.2 The United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has Promoted the Sustainable Development of Countries Around the World -- 10.2 The Association Between Climate Action and Sustainable Development Measures Taken by Developing Countries.

10.2.1 The Focus of Climate Action in Developing Countries is Closely Associated with the Realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.