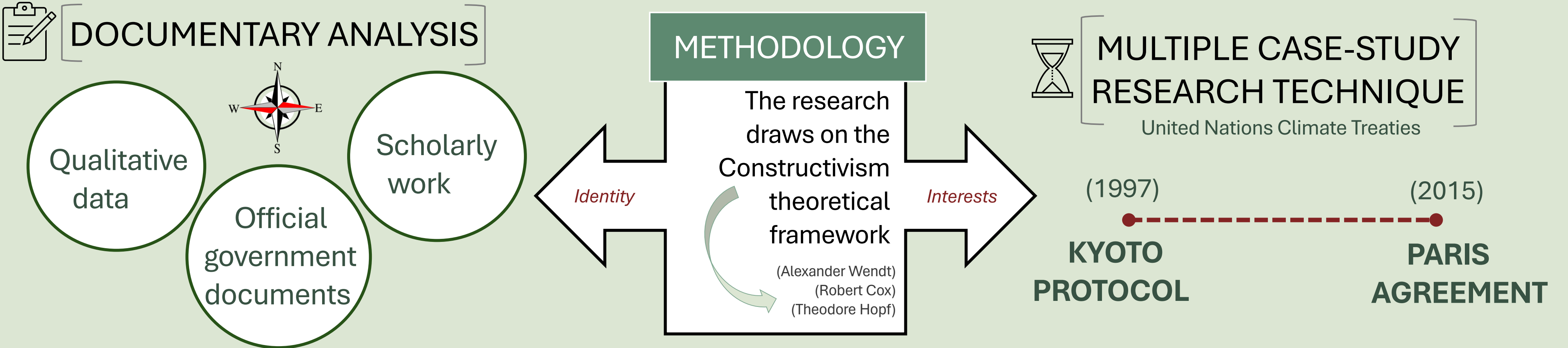
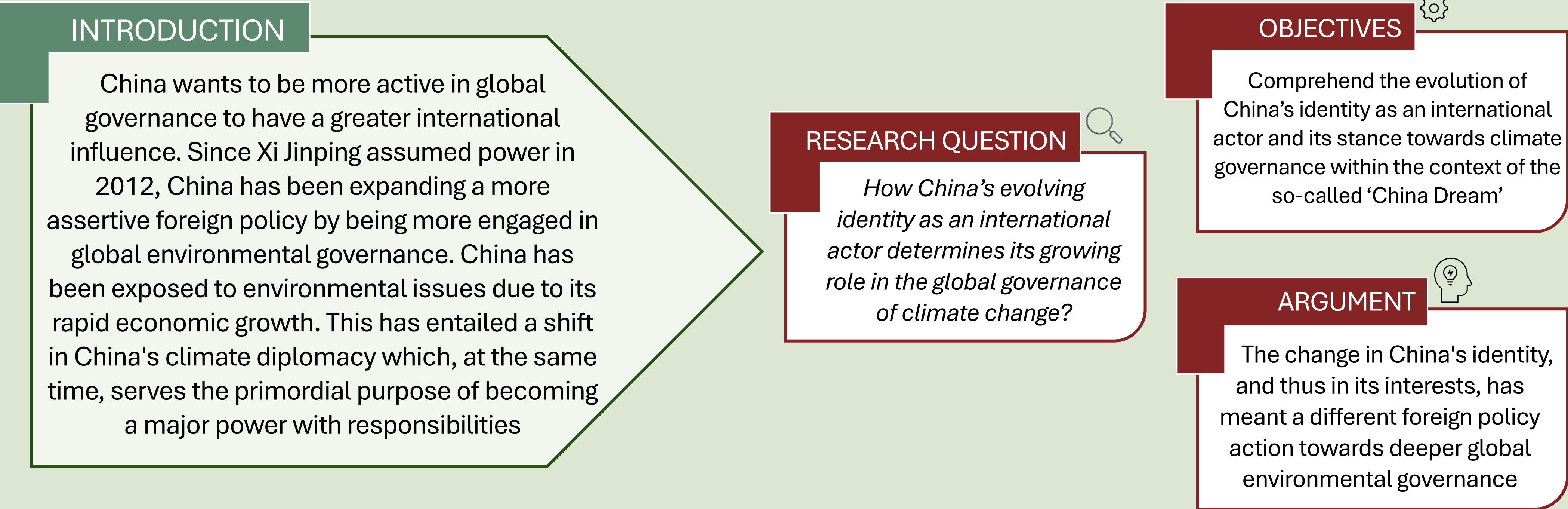


China's Global Environmental Engagement: Transforming Identity through Governance




| | KYOTO PROTOCOL | ANALYSIS | PARIS AGREEMENT |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| IDENTITY | Developing country identity / Non-revisionist, non-disruptive, and non-hegemonic actor | | Major power with responsibilities |
| CHANGE | From 'keeping the low profile' to 'striving for achievement' foreign policy strategy | | |
| POSITION | <div>'Common but differentiated responsibilities'</div> <div>Refusal of binding GHG reduction targets</div> <div>Skeptical to the Three Flexible Mechanisms</div> <div>Reservations on international scrutiny of its emissions data and reporting practices</div> <div>Developed countries have to assist financially and technologically developing countries with climate mitigation and adaptation</div> | | <div>Not any more historical responsibility nor differentiation</div> <div>Voluntarily pledged GHG reduction targets, as part of NDC</div> <div>Supportive of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes and cooperative approaches</div> <div>Agreed to participate in transparency mechanisms</div> <div>Developed countries have to assist financially and technologically developing countries with climate mitigation and adaptation</div> |

KEY FINDINGS

- China's evolving identity determines its stance at climate negotiations from a 'norm taker' to a 'rule shaper'
- China's shift in identity to a great power with responsibilities has entailed a different foreign policy strategy toward becoming a leader in global climate action
- Engaging in the collective-action problem of climate change has been an instrument to advance China's aspirations of becoming a major power with responsibilities aligned with the pursuit of national rejuvenation objectives

References

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