

# **The US and China must find a way to cooperate at COP26 and beyond. Otherwise, global climate action is impossible**

October 25 2021, by Hao Tan, Elizabeth Thurbon, John Mathews, Sung-Young Kim

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A week out from the COP26 climate negotiations in Glasgow, all eyes

are on two nations: China and the United States. Together, the superpowers are responsible for [more than 40%](#) of global carbon emissions. US-China relations have been fractious in recent years, and whether they can cooperate on climate action is crucial to success at COP26 and beyond.

US progress on [climate change](#) went backwards under the Trump administration, but President Joe Biden has brought the nation back to the table. Biden wants to cooperate with China in this critical policy sphere, raising hopes of a less adversarial bilateral relationship.

Throughout 2021, however, US-China relations have become increasingly strained. And China's cooperation at COP26 is far from guaranteed—President Xi Jinping is [reportedly](#) unlikely to attend the negotiations.

Together, China and the US could supercharge global progress on [climate action](#). But if they fail to cooperate, the two nations risk a race to the bottom on climate change—with dire consequences for all.

## **An emissions snapshot**

China currently accounts for [28% of global carbon emissions](#). While its emissions rose rapidly during the 2000s and a good part of 2010s, emissions growth has slowed in recent years thanks to dedicated government efforts to [improve energy security](#) and promote renewable energy.

China made its first international commitments on climate change at the 2015 Paris climate talks, including a pledge for carbon emissions to peak by around 2030.

In 2017, US President Donald Trump pledged to withdraw from the

Paris Agreement, giving China the chance to take the global leadership mantle on climate action. It looked like China might assume this role when, last year, it pledged to become carbon-neutral by 2060.

China is [on track](#) to achieve its 2030 renewable energy and carbon intensity targets. But the target is considered inconsistent with the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C this century.

In the US, Biden has pledged to reverse the climate policy [damage](#) wrought by the Trump presidency. He will pursue ambitious national initiatives and international cooperation, including with China.

## On again-off again

In April this year, Biden sent US Climate Envoy John Kerry to China to discuss collective climate action. During the visit, the two countries released a [joint statement](#) declaring a commitment to cooperation.

However by September, China's tune had changed. Last month, during Kerry's second visit to China, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi [declared](#) cooperation on climate change cannot be divorced from the overall situation of China-US relations.

This statement implied China would withhold cooperation on climate change until the US gave ground on [broader strategic issues](#). Examples include the US relaxing its stance on:

visa restrictions on Chinese students and members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and their families sanctions against Chinese leaders, officials and government agencies its request to extradite Huawei executive Meng Wanzhou from Canada over fraud allegations.

But as ever, the relationship is complex. Shortly after Kerry's visit to

China, presidents Biden and Xi [spoke on the phone](#) covering topics including climate change. Two weeks later, Xi announced China will no longer build new coal-fired power projects abroad.

But we cannot deduce from this announcement that China has decided to cooperate with the US on climate. China has been scaling back its financing of coal-fired power stations abroad [for years](#).

## Fork in the road

Cooperation between China and the US will remain highly unpredictable. The key question is whether competition between the two nations on climate action will be constructive or destructive.

Under a [constructive](#) scenario, the US and China would compete to ramp up their investments in clean energy, advance their technological capabilities and build internationally competitive industries. They would also compete to help emerging countries reduce their emissions.

China and the US would both seek to prove the superiority of their respective governance models by making rapid progress on climate change. In other words, does China's party-state, quasi-Communist model offer the most desirable path forward? Or is the US model of democratic capitalism the better option?

By contrast, destructive competition between the US and China would have dire consequences for the climate. First, it would make the international flow and diffusion of green technologies difficult.

For example, the US controls advanced semiconductor technologies required for electric vehicles (EVs) while China is leading the world in EV battery technologies. If the nations began restricting tech exports to each other, advancement in electric vehicles would significantly slow.

It may also become more complex to establish global standards for new major clean energy technologies such as offshore wind systems. Global markets for particular clean energy technologies would become fractured and much smaller than they would otherwise be.

With a reduced market size, new climate technologies and products would then take longer to become affordable, slowing their global uptake.

Second, an effective system for global climate governance requires most nations, if not all, to participate. Yet, without trust between the US and China, such a system would be untenable.

Finally, the domestic climate actions of both the US and China may be adversely affected if tension between the two countries intensifies.

In the US, [hawkish politicians and media](#) would likely denigrate the administration's position on climate change as its political weakness when dealing with China.

The Chinese ruling party would likely face rising nationalist sentiment against further climate actions which would be viewed as caving in to US demands. This nationalist view has long argued that the West presses China on climate actions simply to hold back the country's development.

How the US and China act and react on climate issues will continue to be of supreme importance, at COP26 and beyond. But it's the long-term competitive dynamics between the two countries that will fundamentally determine global [climate](#) action.

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