

Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic on Cooperation in Addressing Global Climate and Environmental Challenges

At the invitation of Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic, paid a state visit to China from 3 to 5 December 2025. Convinced of the importance of a sustained dialogue between the two countries with a view to bringing lasting solutions to address global climate and environmental challenges, the two Heads of State decided to strengthen the cooperation between China and France in this regard:

1. China and France reaffirm their commitment to further implementing effectively and consistently the 2019 Beijing Call for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change, the 2024 joint statement of China and France on strengthening biodiversity and ocean cooperation from Kunming-Montreal to Nice, and the 2025 Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic on Climate Change on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Paris Agreement.

2. China and France reaffirm their commitment to strengthening multilateralism and addressing global challenges, and in particular to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, as the fundamental legal bases and central frameworks for international cooperation to address global climate and environmental challenges.

3. China and France reaffirm their determination to defend the role of science as the basis of our action, and support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution (ISP-CWP) and to safeguard the integrity of information on climate and environmental issues. The two countries call upon all parties to adhere to the objectives and principles established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The two countries call upon all parties to adhere to and implement existing commitments, especially on mitigation and adaptation.

They welcome the efforts undertaken by the Brazilian presidency of the COP30 of the UNFCCC and the commitments made in Belém, including the new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

while striving to do better collectively and cooperatively. They reaffirm the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that achieving this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The two countries reaffirm their commitment to jointly fostering a supportive and open international economic system. They continue to enhance cooperation on accelerating the global renewable energy deployment, including making continuous contribution to the global efforts to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, and actively pushing forward green and low-carbon socio-economic transformation, and continue to strengthen their engagement on topics such as carbon pricing, climate investment and financing, methane, carbon footprint methodologies, and adaptation. They recognize the importance of controlling and reducing methane emissions and in particular of mobilizing the technological and innovative solutions available. They support the tripling of nuclear power generation capacity worldwide by 2050. They support the implementation of the 2023 International Maritime Organization Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships in order to reach net-zero GHG emissions by or around 2050.

4. Recognizing the interactions between climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, forest loss and land degradation, and degradation and scarcity of water resources, the two countries reaffirm the commitments made by all parties at COP26 in working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation, and making active contributions to the protection of tropical forests in the three major forest basins. The two countries also acknowledge the need to strengthen integrated water resource management at local, regional and global levels, and will aim to promote a shared vision for the next United Nations Water Conference in 2026.

5. The two countries commit to strengthening global ocean governance. They welcome the forthcoming entry into force of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, encourage countries to sign or ratify the agreement as early as possible and call for its swift and effective implementation. The two countries will continue the efforts undertaken in the organizations of the Antarctic Treaty system (Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources), including with regard to environmental protection, resources conservation and biodiversity.

6. The two countries support efforts to conclude negotiations on an international legally binding instrument aiming to end plastic pollution, in accordance with UNEA Resolution 5/14 (UNEP/EA.5/Res. 14). Both countries are committed to encouraging research and innovation on sustainable and competitive plastic alternatives.

7. China and France intend to cooperate to support developing countries in enhancing their capacity to access financing and to encourage an acceleration of their ecological transition, while supporting their sustainable development. Developed countries will continue taking the lead in providing and mobilizing climate and environmental finance for developing countries by 2035, while developing countries are encouraged to contribute to this global effort on a voluntary basis. They welcome the Kunming Biodiversity Fund. They reaffirm their support to the financing targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. China will continue to participate at an appropriate level in the meetings of the follow-up committee of the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact held in June 2023 and is seriously considering the Paris Pact for Peoples and the Planet (4P).

8. China and France are willing to actively explore the possibility of establishing a working group on addressing climate and environmental challenges, and consider convening a meeting in the first half of 2026 to discuss the establishment of this working group.