Meeting China’s climate goals

Zhu Liu

Resinick Postdoc Fellow, California Institute of Technology
Associate, Harvard University
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Source: [CDIAC Data](https://cdiac.ornl.gov); [Le Quéré et al 2013](https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.2577); [Global Carbon Project 2013](https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.2577)
CARBON CRUNCH
China’s carbon dioxide emissions will grow beyond the year 2030 unless it adopts strict low-carbon measures. Greater production efficiency, use of renewable energies and natural gas, and nationwide emissions-trading schemes can allow emissions to peak by 2030, and reduce national CO₂ emissions by 30 gigatonnes (Gt) by 2035.

1. Projected emissions, with and without mitigation
Without interventions, emissions would grow by 3% per year until 2030.

2. Carbon-saving strategies
- 50% Improved industrial efficiency
- 30% Low-emission fuels and renewables
- 20% Carbon-trading schemes

More-efficient technologies would lower emissions from manufacturing.

Projections on the basis of China’s official five-year plan and reports of the International Energy Agency and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Liu, Z. et al., *Nature Climate Change* (coming soon, DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2800)
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Rural population divided by 5 income groups (each for 20% rural population)

Urban consumption divided by 8 income groups (each account for 12.5% urban population)

Poorest rural Chinese

Richest urban Chinese

Per capita carbon footprint

Liu, Z. et al., submitted
Thanks!

zhu_liu@hks.harvard.edu