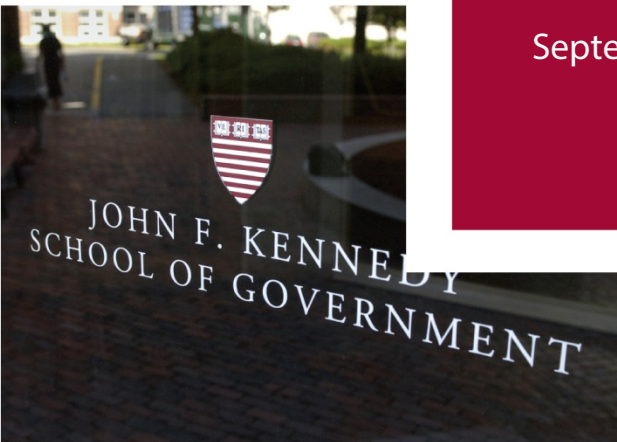




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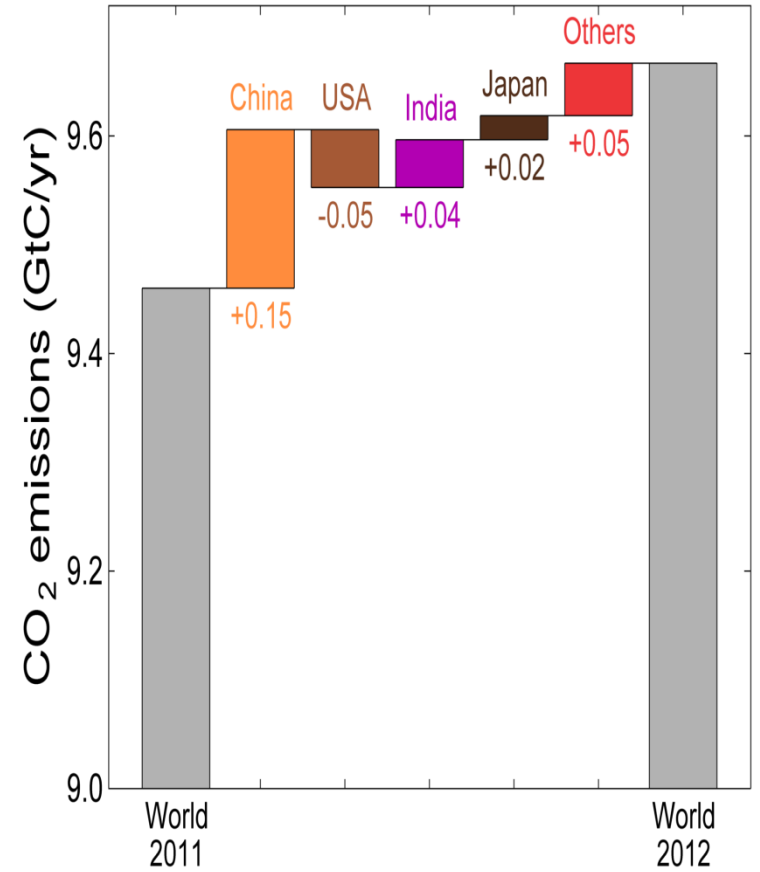
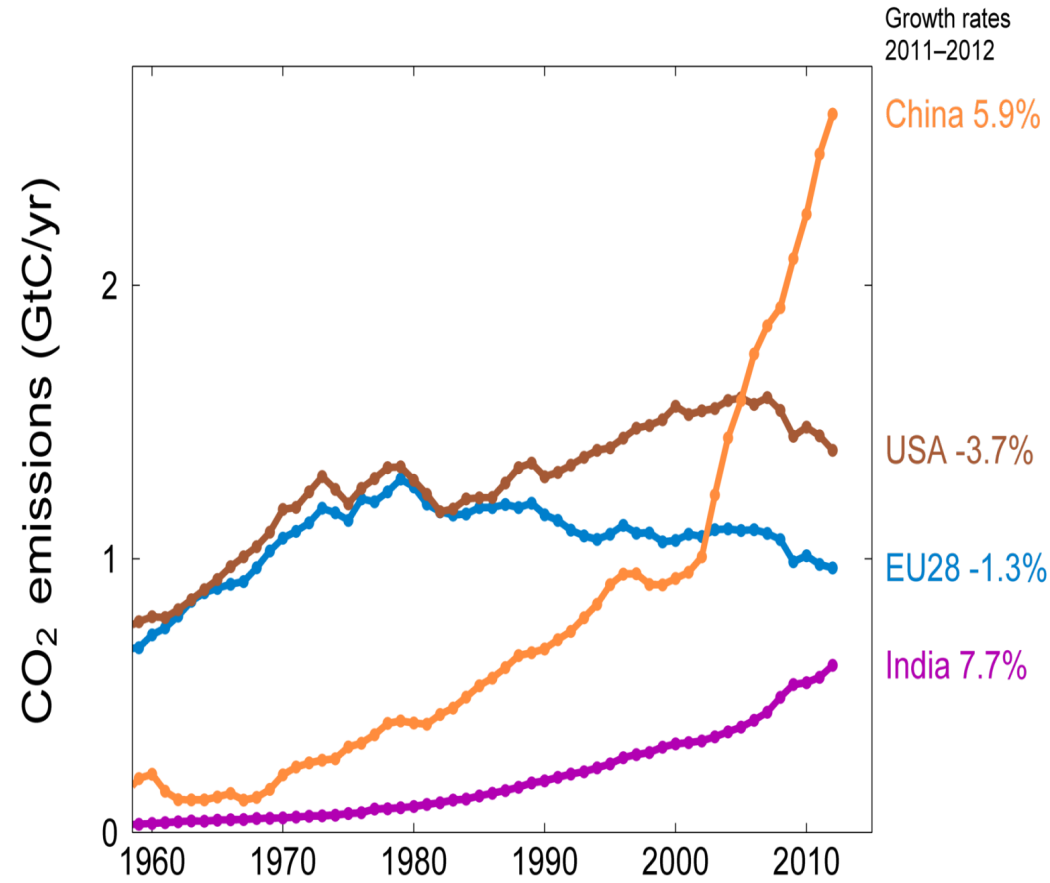
Meeting China's climate goals

Zhu Liu

Resinick Postdoc Fellow, California Institute of Technology

Associate, Harvard University

September 20, 2015

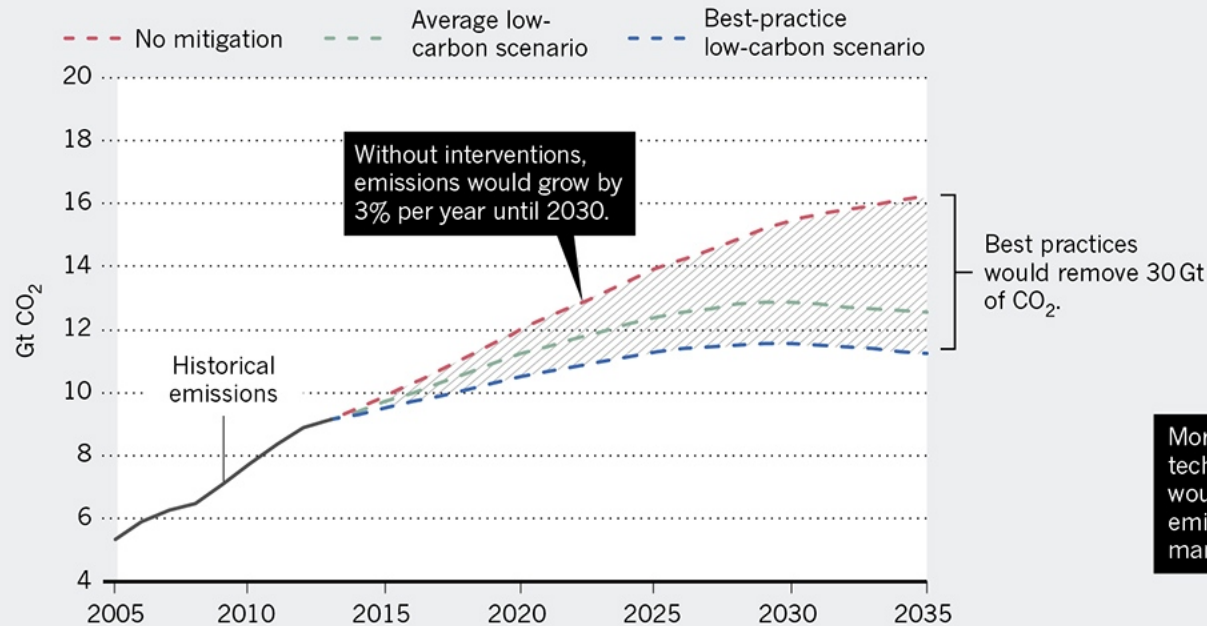


Source: [CDIAC Data](#); [Le Quéré et al 2013](#); [Global Carbon Project 2013](#)

CARBON CRUNCH

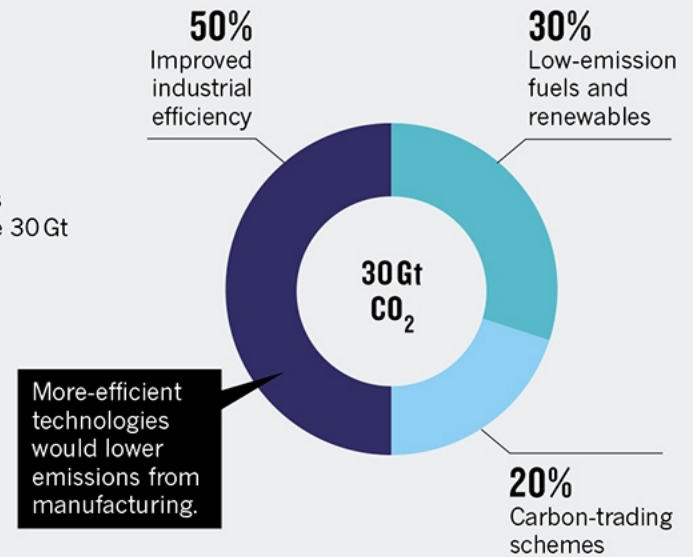
China's carbon dioxide emissions will grow beyond the year 2030 unless it adopts strict low-carbon measures. Greater production efficiency, use of renewable energies and natural gas, and nationwide emissions-trading schemes can allow emissions to peak by 2030, and reduce national CO₂ emissions by 30 gigatonnes (Gt) by 2035.

1 Projected emissions, with and without mitigation



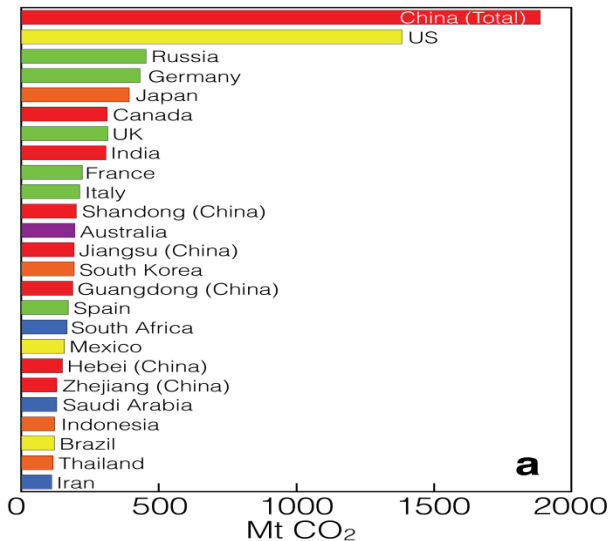
Projections on the basis of China's official five-year plan and reports of the International Energy Agency and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

2 Carbon-saving strategies

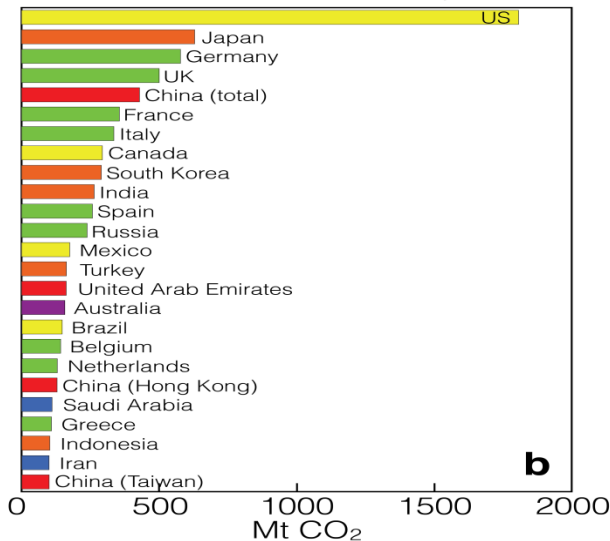


Liu, Z. et al., *Nature* 522, 279-281(2015)

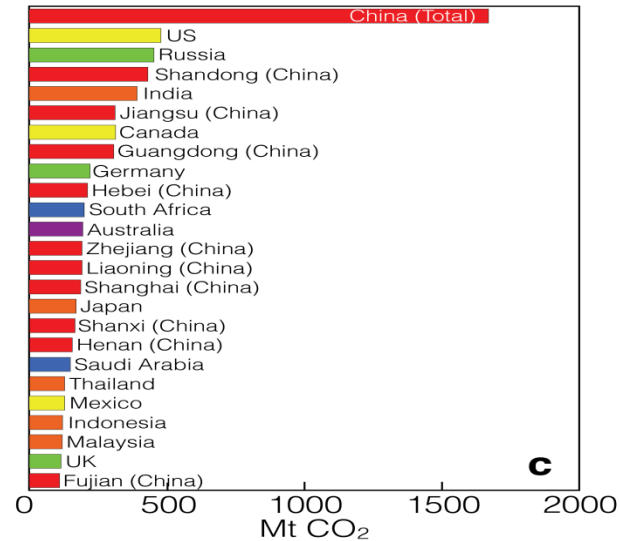
Net Emissions Embodied in Trade



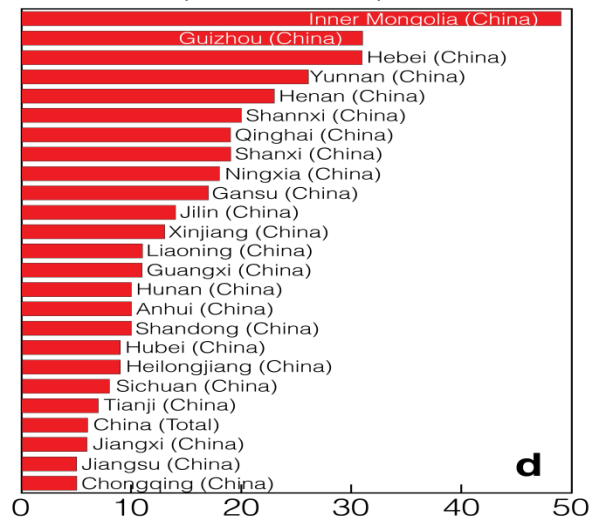
Emissions Embodied in Imports



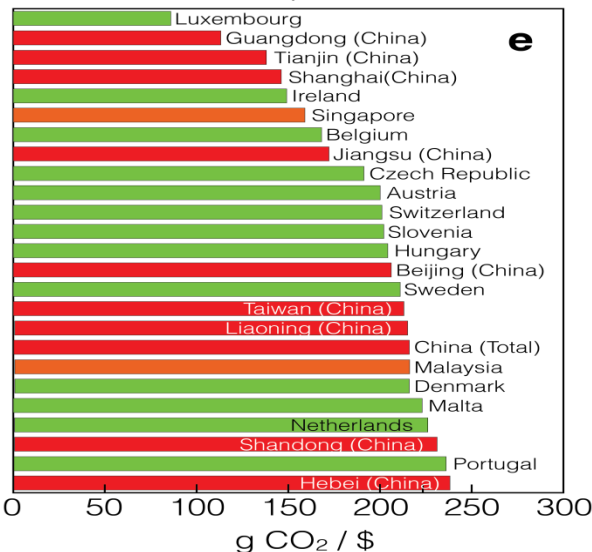
Emissions Embodied in Exports



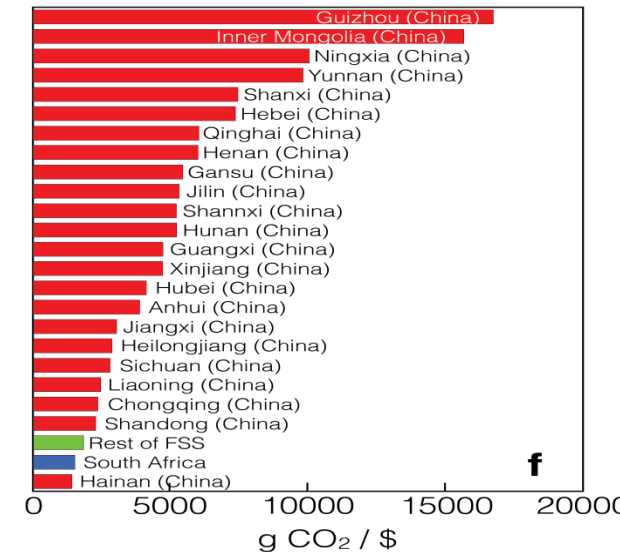
Intensity Ratio between Exports and Imports

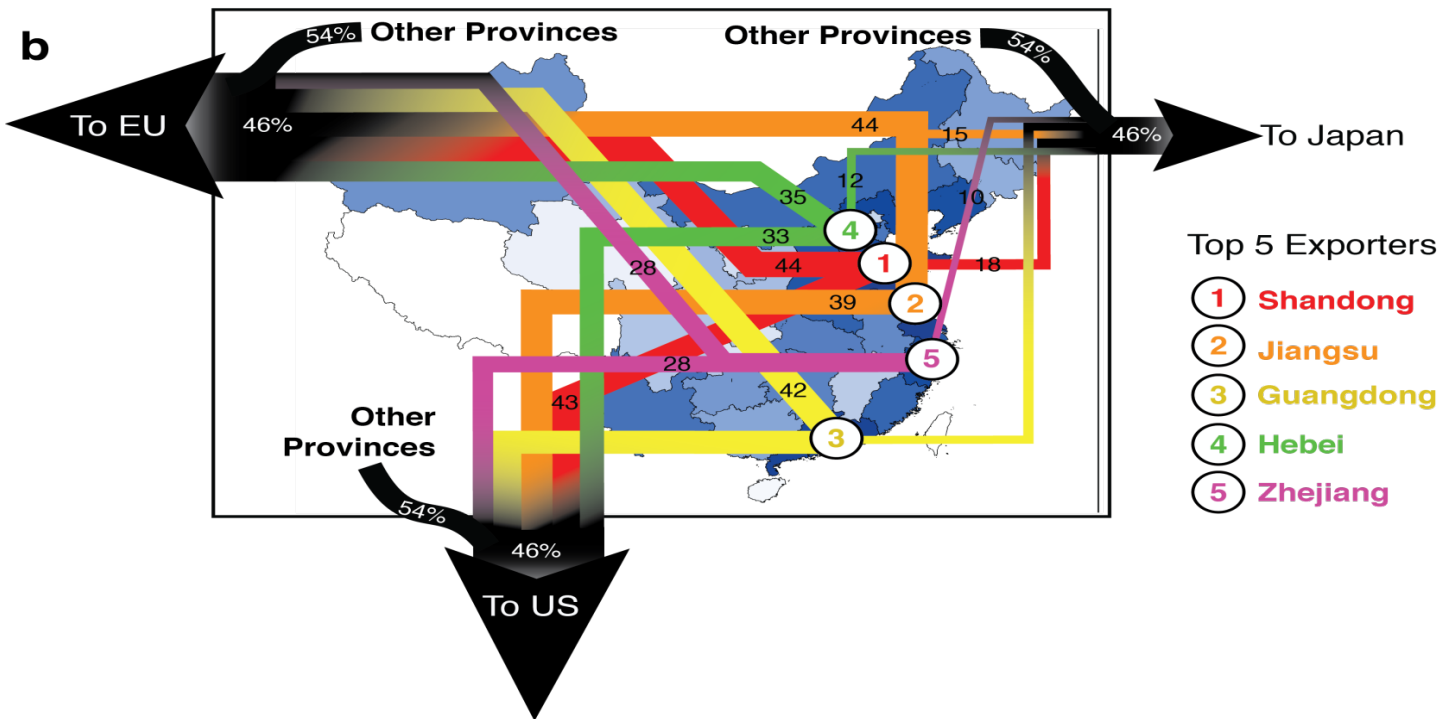
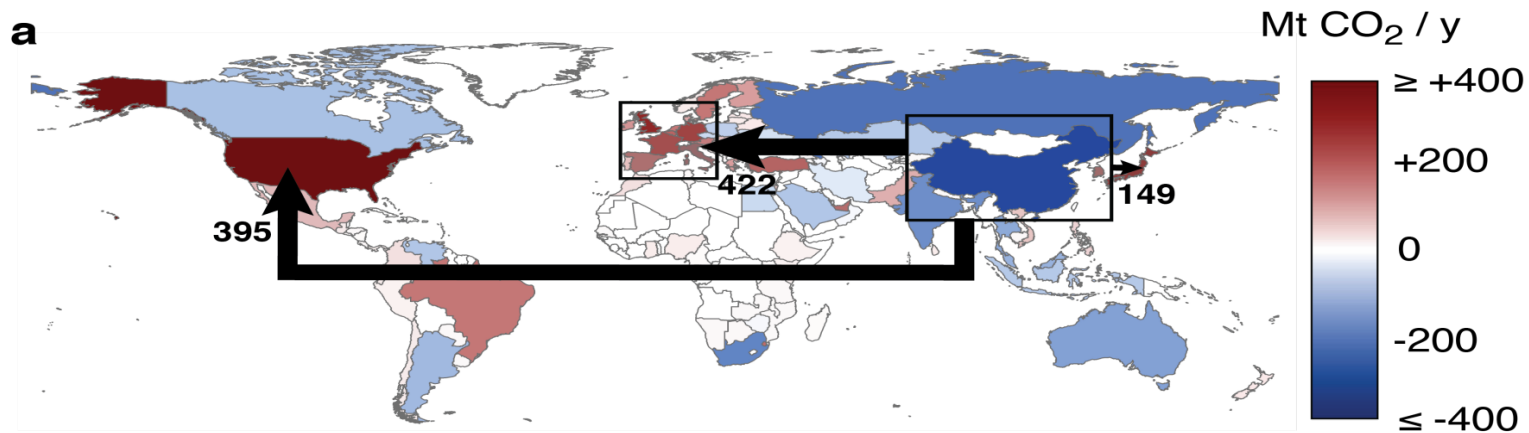


Emissions Intensity of Imports

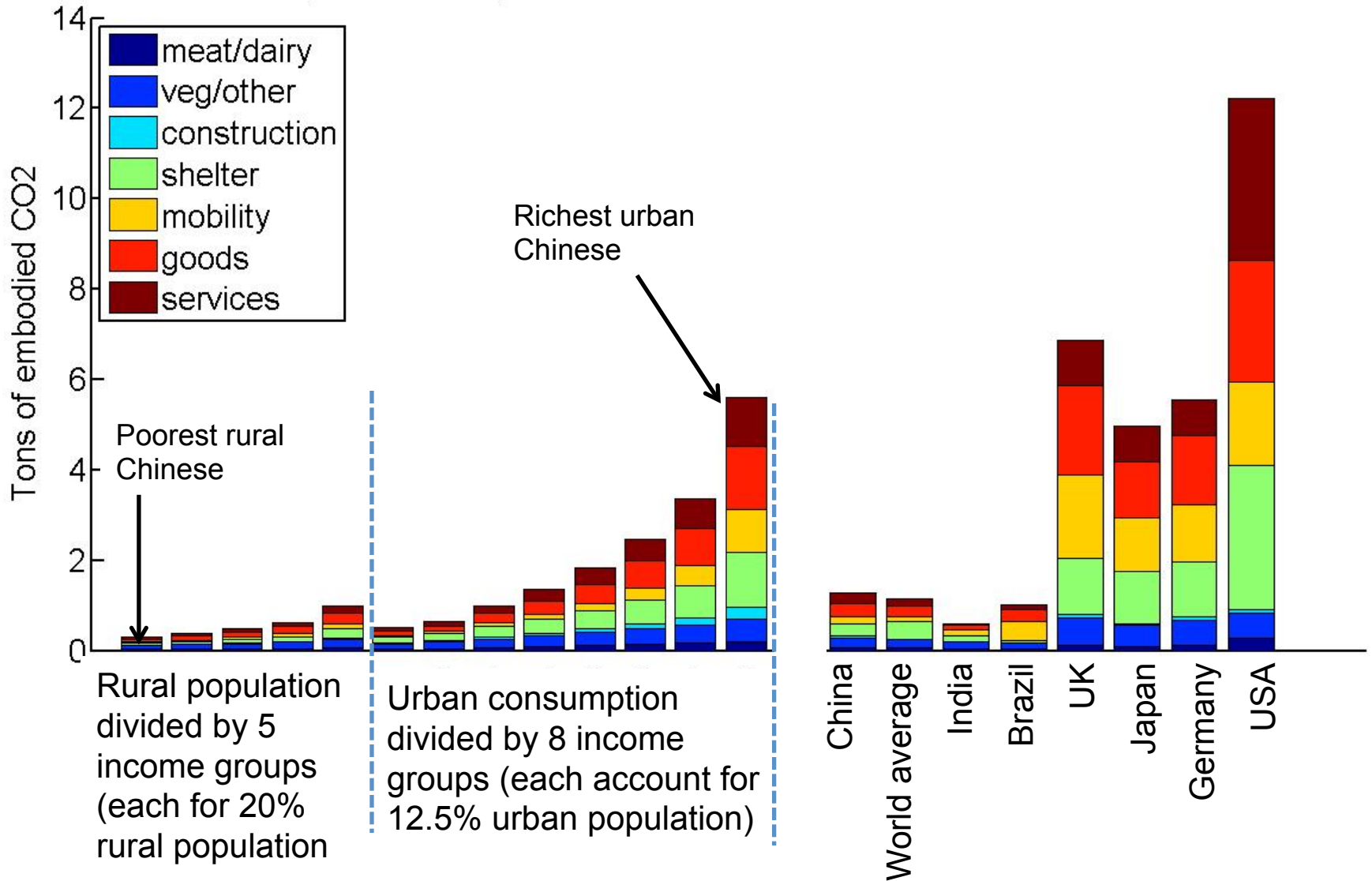


Emissions Intensity of Exports





Per capita carbon footprint



Thanks!

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