



Current Work on Integrated Assessment Modeling in China and Future Collaborations

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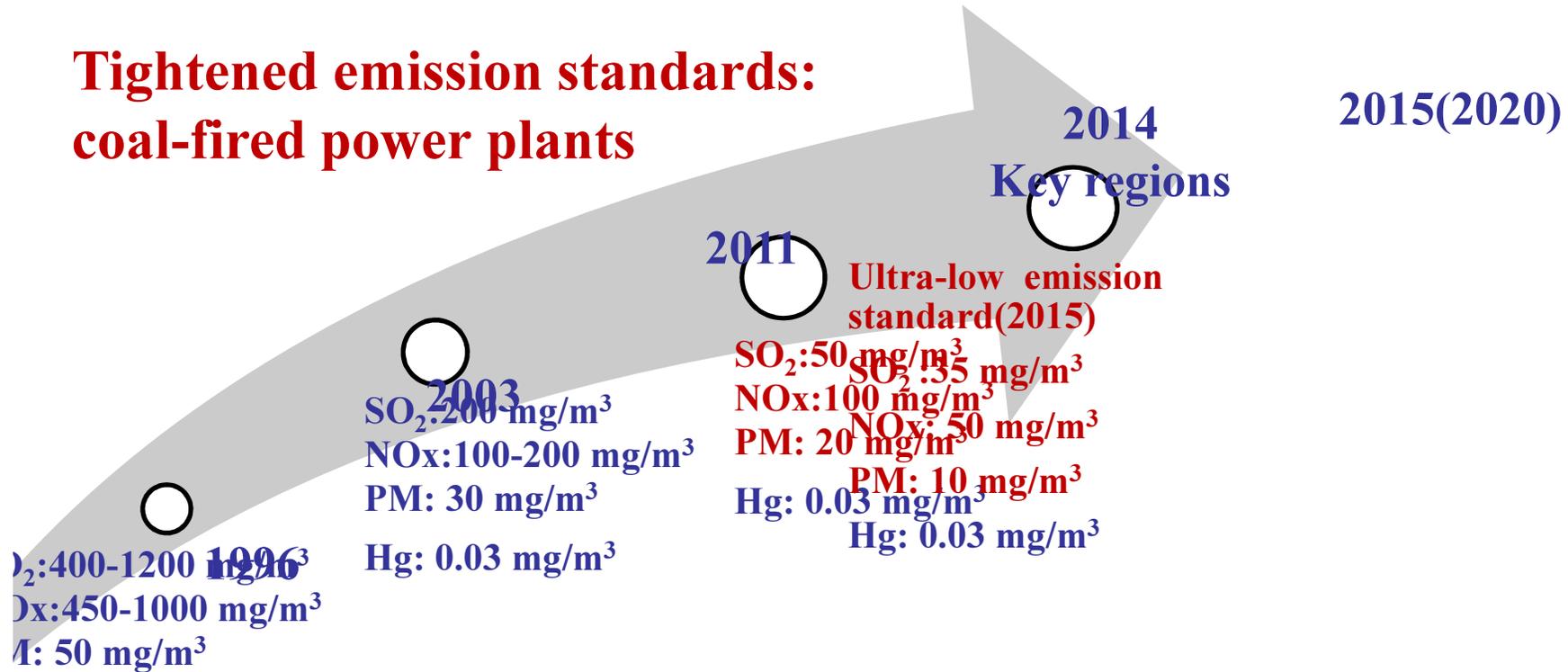
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Outline

- **Recent control measures and emission trends**
- **Projection of air pollutants emissions**
- **Quantification of health effects**
- **Perspectives on future IAM collaborations**

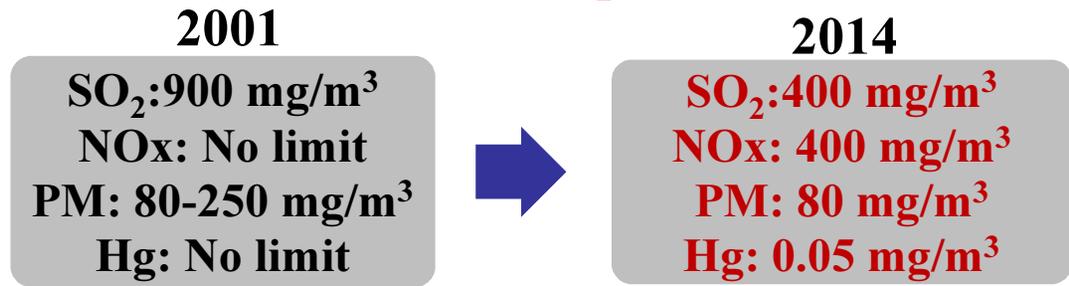
Evolution of emission standards

Tightened emission standards: coal-fired power plants

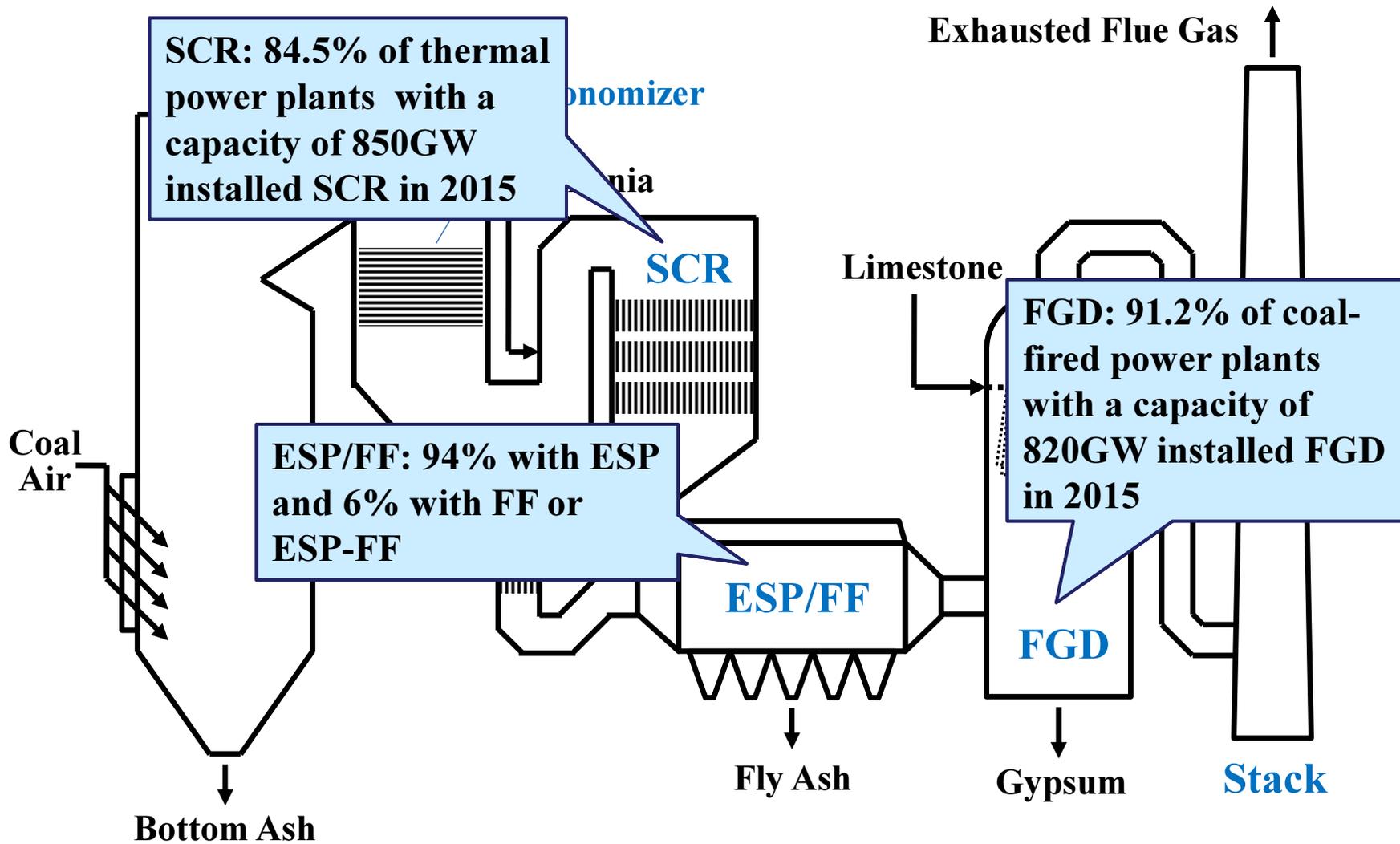


SO₂: 20-2100 mg/m³
NO_x: 100-1000 mg/m³
PM: 50 mg/m³

Emission standard of air pollutants for boilers

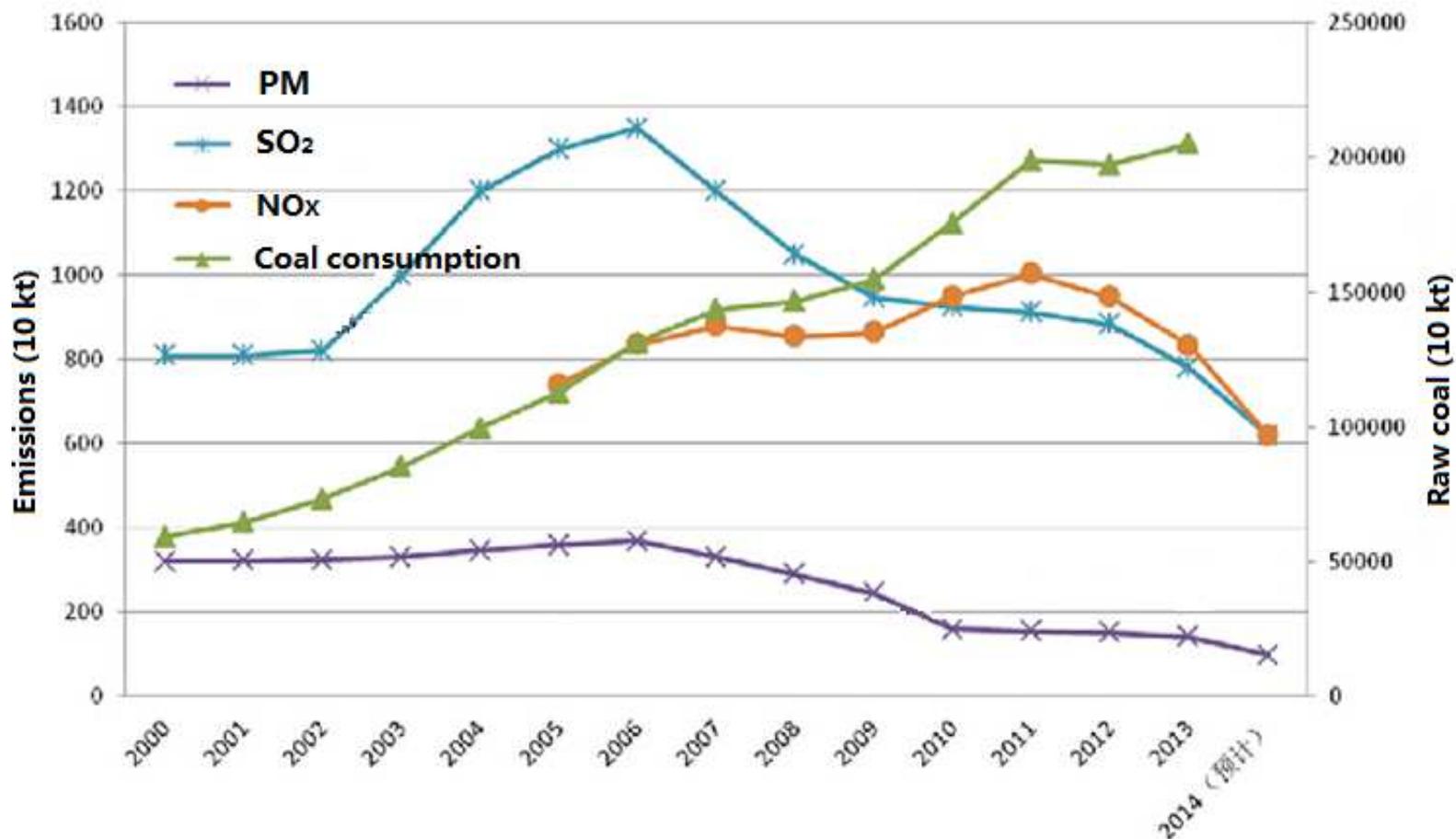


Application of air pollution control devices



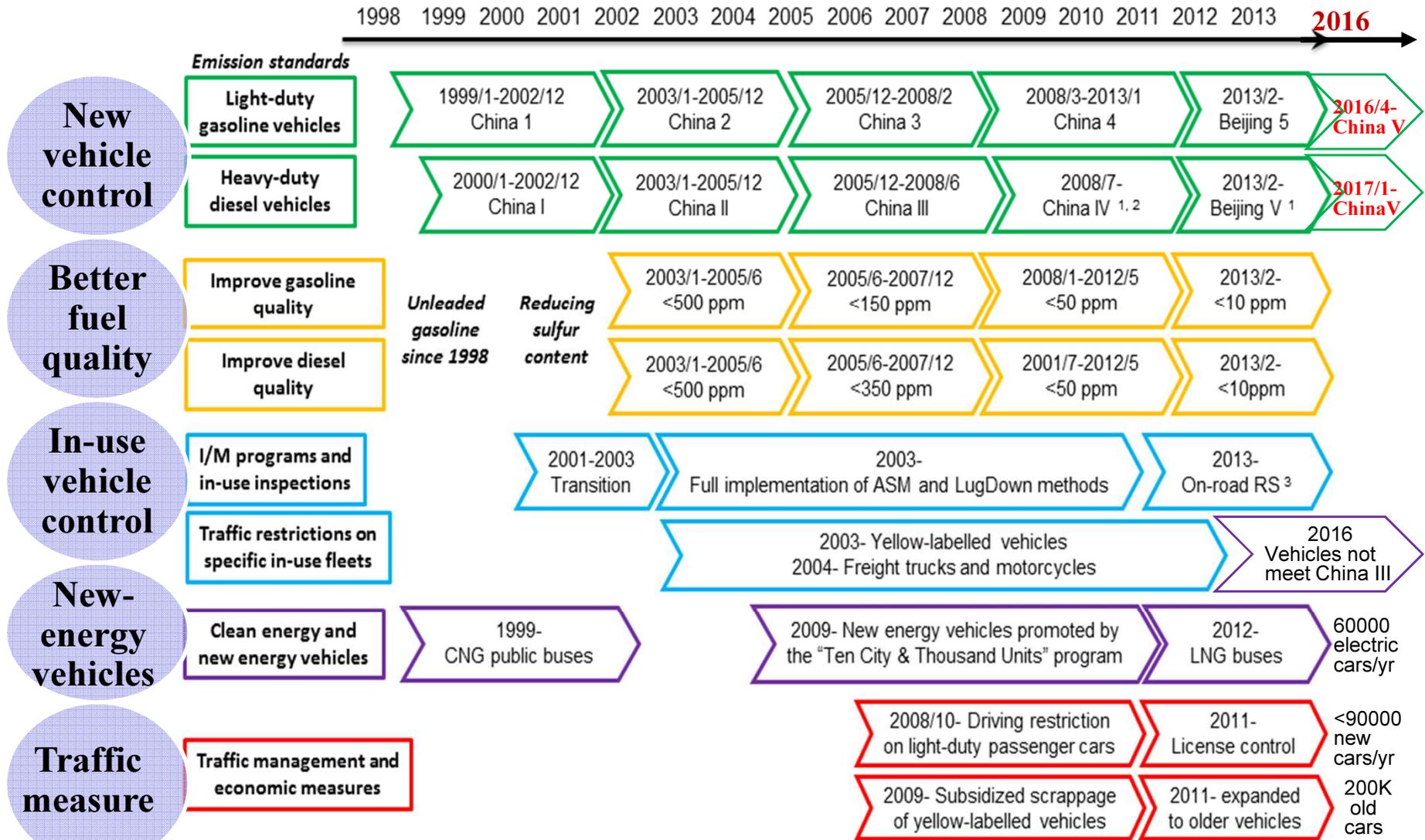
Reduction of emissions from power plants

Although coal consumption increased 60%, the emissions of PM, SO₂, and NO_x in 2015 were 9%, 15%, and 22% of that in 2006.



Coal consumption and air pollutant emissions from thermal power plants

Evolution of vehicle emission control



¹ only implemented for public fleets; ² for freight trucks and long-distance coaches, they complied with the China IV emission standard from July 2013 as required by the Ministry of Environmental Protection; ³ remote sensing test

Trends of air pollutant emissions from vehicles

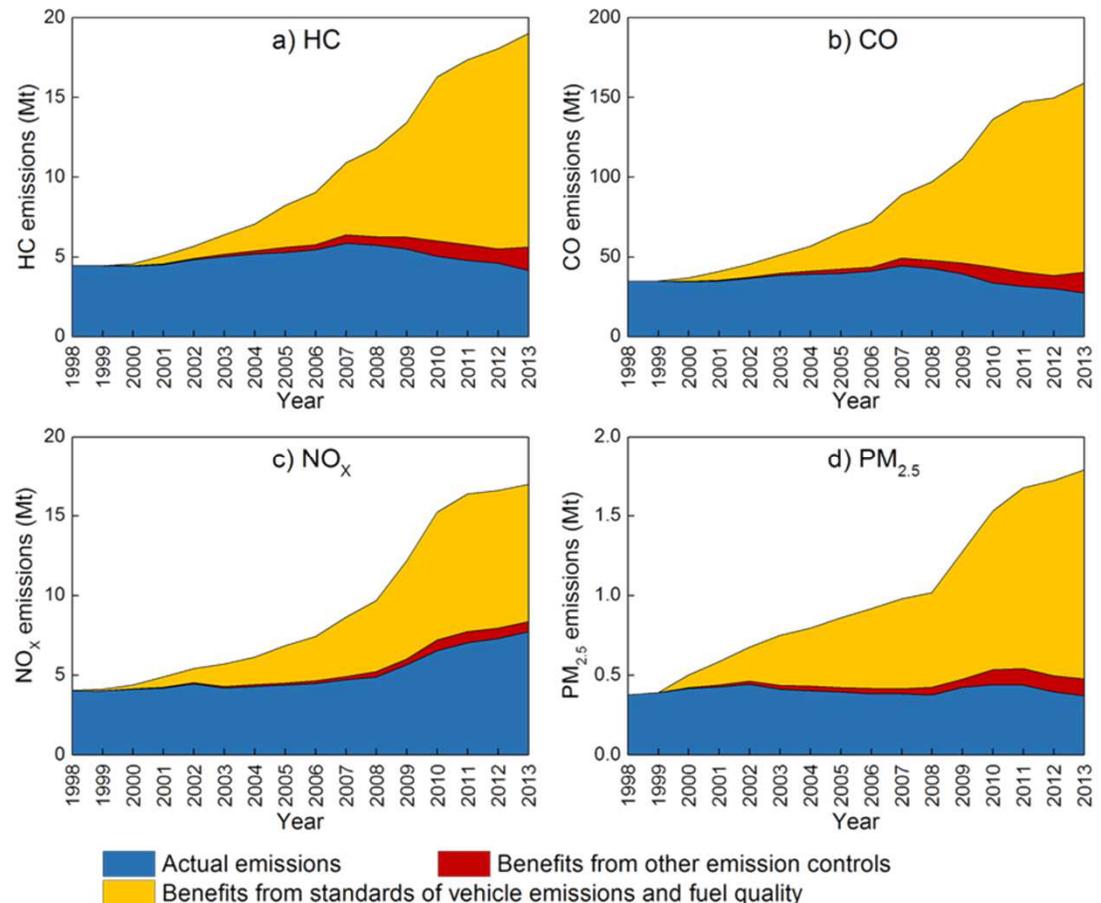
Although vehicle population increased by over 5 times in the past 15 years, the national vehicle emissions started to decline:

HC and CO: peak in 2007

PM_{2.5}: peak in 2010-2011

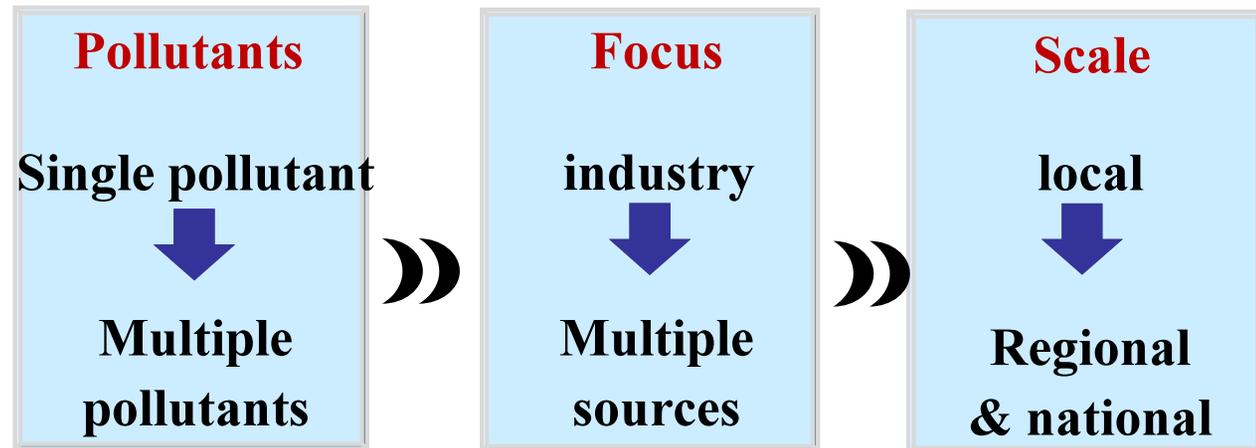
NO_x: peak in 2013

Vehicle-related emissions in Beijing started to decline much earlier than the national level: peak in 2000-2002.



Regional air pollution control policies

- **Regional emission control target for both SO₂ and NO_x**
- **10th FYP on air pollution control for key regions**
- **Implementation of NAQSS, including PM_{2.5}**
- **Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan**
- **Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law**



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_1893

