

Implementing a Co-control

Approach in China

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CONTENTS







Institutional Reform

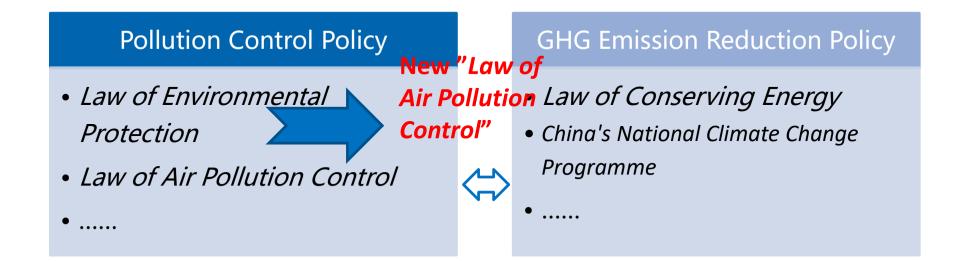
✓ On 17 March 2018, " the Decision of the Institutional Reform of the State Council and the Transformation Plan" showed the formation of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment(MEE).







Policy-Making



- ✓ In 2016, Law of Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution required co-control.
- ✓ In Sep. 2017, MEP issued Technical guidelines for accounting for co-control of greenhouse gases for pollutant removal from pollution treatment facilities of industrial enterprises.

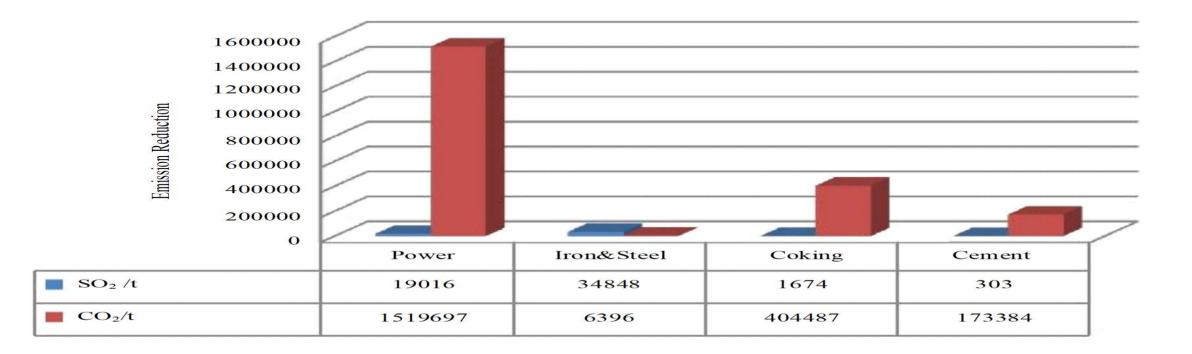
Article II. Co-control is implemented on the air pollutants and GHG such as PM, SO₂, NOx, VOC and Ammonia, etc.



City Cases



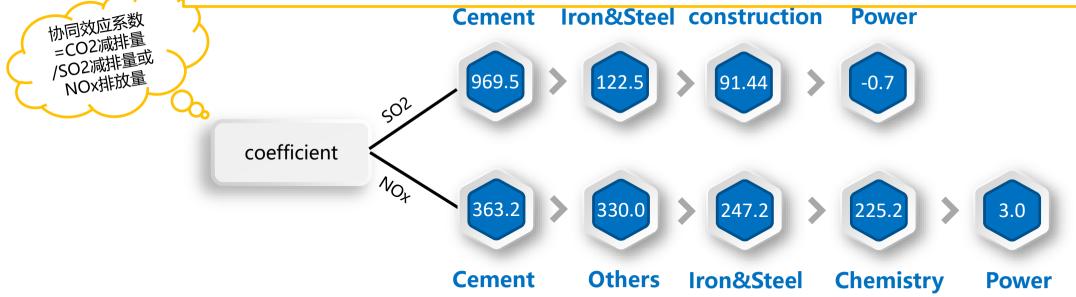
During 2005-2010, Panzhihua City Reduced 55841 ton SO2 by implementing total emission reduction measures, and reducing CO₂ 2,103,964 ton, with the co-benefits coefficient 37.7.





City Cases

During 2005-2010, Xiang Tan City Reduced 59017 ton SO2 by implementing total emission reduction measures, and reducing CO₂ 2,151,790 ton, with the co-benefits coefficient 36.5.





City Cases

city	the most serious air pollution problems	sources	measures	Co- cont rol	Inputs
Chengdu	PM _{2.5} O ₃	cement industry and mobile source	Chengdu Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan (2014-2017), Chengdu Heavy Pollution Weather Emergency Plan, Coal-Free Zone	Y	Increased
Shanghai	PM _{2.5} O ₃	industrial production and motor vehicle		Y	Increased
Panjin	PM _{2.5} O ₃	fossil fuel combustion and mobile sources		Y	Increased
Chongqing	PM _{2.5} O ₃	electricity, steel, cement, building		Y	Increased



Sector

Printing sector

Dongli company and Dingjia company Printing with water VS Waterless printing

Methodology Monitoring Calculation by materials balance



Thanks!



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