
PRESS RELEASE

REVISION OF CHINA'S ESTIMATES OF COAL CONSUMPTION – DEEP DECARBONIZATION CONSISTENT WITH THE 2°C LIMIT IS STILL POSSIBLE

China has recently revised official estimates of coal consumption, which imply an increase of domestic coal consumption by 17 percent compared to previous official estimates. As reported in the New York Times today, this means an increase of China's carbon emissions by 4 to 6 percent in 2011 and 2012 according to estimates by the International Energy Agency. Preliminary analysis by the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research in Oslo even estimate this increase to reach 11 percent.

The Deep Decarbonization Pathway Project has recently submitted a revised analysis of national deep decarbonization pathways for China. This study was prepared by the Chinese DDPP Country Research Team in Tsinghua University and NCSC (a governmental climate think tank). This pathway already incorporates the revision of China's coal use and demonstrates that, even with this revised estimate, deep decarbonization consistent with the internationally agreed limit of 2°C is possible in China if urgent action is taken soon by every major emitter of greenhouse gases.

The China DDP and the executive summary of the 2015 DDPP synthesis report are available on www.deepdecarbonization.org. The full 2015 DDPP report will be released prior to the COP21 at the end of this month.



About the Deep Decarbonization Pathway Project (DDPP)

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is a global collaboration of energy research teams charting practical pathways to deeply reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own countries. It is predicated on taking seriously what is needed to limit global warming to 2°C or less.

The DDPP framework has been developed and utilized by a consortium led by The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). It currently consists of scientific research teams from leading research institutions in sixteen of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitting countries.

The initial results of this collaboration are reflected in reports on deep decarbonization pathways for Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, United Kingdom and United States. In addition, the consortium developed cross-cutting analyses ([2014 report](#), [executive summary of the 2015 synthesis report](#)) and [open-source tool](#)

About the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is a non-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to determine and share the keys for analyzing and understanding strategic issues linked to sustainable development from a global perspective. IDDRI helps stakeholders in deliberating on the global governance of major issues of common interest: action to attenuate climate change, to protect biodiversity, to enhance food security and to manage urbanization. IDDRI also takes part in efforts to reframe development pathways.

www.iddri.org

About the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) was commissioned by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to mobilize scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector to support practical problem solving for sustainable development at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN operates national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution-focused thematic groups, and is building SDSNedu, an online university for sustainable development.

www.unsdsn.org

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