

## A BRIEFING ON CARBON CAPTURE USE AND STORAGE IN CHINA

China's progress toward significant carbon capture processing began in November of 2006, with the State Council issuing of an outline to develop the means of efficient near-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel energy production. Since then, national and local authorities have established more than twenty capture policies and strategies. These include promoting carbon capture, use, and storage, CCUS, initiatives announced in the country's twelfth five-year plan in 2012.

The 13th Five-Year Plan (2016–2020) is a crucial period for building a moderately prosperous society as defined by the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and also a crucial period for the People's Republic of China (PRC) to actively respond to climate change and propel green and low-carbon development. Widespread and continuous smog continues to afflict many parts of the PRC, arousing public concern and underlining the need to actively address climate change and to pursue a green, low-carbon economy. The Government of the PRC is acutely aware of the problem of climate change and issued the 2014–2015 Action Plan for Energy Conservation, Emissions Reduction and Low Carbon Development in May 2014. It commits to cutting carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per unit of GDP by 4% in 2014 and 3.5% in 2015. The PRC's National Plan on Climate Change for 2014–2020 was issued in September 2014 and identifies the guiding principles, main goals, roadmap, key targets, and policy directions necessary to address climate change.