Evaluating China's role in achieving the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement

Weiwei Xiong[1,1], Katsumasa Tanaka[2,2], Philippe Ciais[3,3], and Liang Yan[4,4]

[1]China University of Geosciences (Wuhan)
[2]CEA Saclay,National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

[3]Université Paris-Saclay,Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies Alternatives
[4]China University of Geosciences,China University of Geosciences

November 30, 2022

Abstract

Now that many countries have set goals for reaching net zero emissions in mid-century, it is important to clarify the role of each country in achieving the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. Here, we evaluated China's role by calculating the global temperature impacts caused by different national emission pathways toward the net zero target. Our results showed that China's contribution to global warming since 2005 is 0.17°C on average in 2050, with a range of 0.1°C to 0.22°C. The peak contributions of these pathways vary from 0.1°C to 0.23°C, with the years reached distributing between 2036 and 2065. The large difference in peak temperatures arises from the differences in emission pathways of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and sulfur dioxide (SO2). We further analyzed the effect of the different mix of CO2 and CH4 mitigation trajectories from China's pathways on the global mean temperature. We found that China's near-term CH4 mitigation reduces the peak temperature in the mid-century by 0.02°C whereas it plays a less important role in determining the end-of-the-century temperature. Early CH4 mitigation action in China is an effective way to shave the peak temperature, further contributing to reducing the temperature overshoot along the way toward the 1.5°C target. This further underscores the necessity for early CO2 mitigation to achieve the long-term temperature goal ultimately.

Evaluating China's role in achieving the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement

Weiwei XIONG[1,2]*, Katsumasa TANAKA[2,3]*, Philippe CIAIS[2], Liang YAN[1]

[1]School of Economics and Management, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, Hubei, China.

[2]Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (LSCE), IPSL, CEA/CNRS/UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

[3]Earth System Risk Analysis Section, Earth System Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Tsukuba, Japan.

*Corresponding author: Weiwei XIONG (weiwei.xiong@lsce.ipsl.fr), Katsumasa TANAKA (katsumasa.tanaka@lsce.ipsl.fr)

Key Points:

- How China influences the global temperature along 1.5°C pathways is evaluated.
- China's contribution to global warming since 2005 is 0.17°C on average in 2050, with a range of 0.1°C to 0.22°C.
- China should promote near-term methane mitigation if reducing the peak temperature in mid-century is a policy priority.

Abstract

Now that many countries have set goals for reaching net zero emissions in mid-century, it is important to clarify the role of each country in achieving the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. Here, we evaluated China's role by calculating the global temperature impacts caused by different national emission pathways toward the net zero target. Our results showed that China's contribution to global warming since 2005 is 0.17°C on average in 2050, with a range of 0.1°C to 0.22°C. The peak contributions of these pathways vary from 0.1°C to 0.23°C, with the years reached distributing between 2036 and 2065. The large difference in peak temperatures arises from the differences in emission pathways of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2). We further analyzed the effect of the different mix of CO_2 and CH_4 mitigation trajectories from China's pathways on the global mean temperature. We found that China's near-term CH_4 mitigation reduces the peak temperature in the mid-century by 0.02°C whereas it plays a less important role in determining the end-of-the-century temperature. Early CH_4 mitigation action in China is an effective way to shave the peak temperature, further contributing to reducing the temperature overshoot along the way toward the 1.5°C target. This further underscores the necessity for early CO_2 mitigation to achieve the long-term temperature goal ultimately.

Keywords: Climate change, China, climate change mitigation, methane, Paris Agreement, 1.5°C target

1. Introduction

Climate change can seriously damage natural ecosystems, the economy, and social systems (IPCC, 2022). To avoid severe climate impacts, the Paris Agreement stipulates the goals of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCCC, 2015). Keeping the warming below 1.5°C can permit us to avoid a fraction of damages that may still occur with the 2°C target (IPCC, 2018; Hoegh-Guldberg et al., 2019). For example, the probability of extreme precipitation in China occurring under 1.5°C can be reduced by 33% compared with that under 2°C (Li et al., 2018). Moreover, tens of billions of dollars in economic losses caused by drought can be saved (Su et al., 2018). On the other hand, the IPCC's latest report indicated that global surface temperature was already 1.09°C higher in 2011–2020 than in 1850–1900 (IPCC, 2021). It further indicates at least a 50% chance of exceeding the 1.5°C warming level before 2040 under all scenarios considered (IPCC, 2021).

The Paris Agreement requests countries to reduce emissions according to their national climate governance goals (van den Berg et al., 2020). Compared to the 2°C target, the 1.5°C target requires countries to strengthen further their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). For example, accelerating the implementation of renewable technology policies and improving energy efficiency are needed for countries with high greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (Roelfsema et al., 2020). China, a country with massive CO_2 emissions at present, plays an essential role in global efforts to mitigate climate change (Jackson et al., 2017). The Chinese government has pledged to peak their CO_2 emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060 (NDRC, 2015; UNFCCC, 2021). We assumed that China's net zero applies only to CO_2, although there is a debate on whether the carbon neutrality is for CO_2 or GHGs (Thomas et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2022; He et al.,2022).

Plenty of studies has explored pathways to achieve the 2°C target (Rogelj et al., 2016; Wollenberg et al., 2016; Tokimatsu et al., 2017; Wang & Chen, 2019). Recent studies are more focused on the 1.5°C target and differences in the implications of the 2°C and 1.5°C targets (Su et al., 2017; Shi et al., 2018; Rogelj et al., 2018; Vrontisi et al., 2018; Tanaka & O'Neill, 2018; IPCC 2018; Jiang et al., 2018; Denison et al., 2019; Pedde, 2019; Warszawski et al., 2021; Brutschin et al., 2021; Duan et al., 2021; Zheng et al., 2021). Integrated Assessment Models (IAM) are a modeling approach to assessing climate policies (Nordhaus, 1992), and multi-model analyses using different IAMs have become a well-established approach in climate research. Multi-model analysis allows understanding the differences in emission pathways, providing a basis for robust policy recommendations (Duan et al., 2019; Warszawski et al., 2021).

We evaluate the climate responses to China's emission pathways under the 1.5°C target generated by IAMs. While different emission pathways for China have been proposed (Luderer et al., 2018; Vrontisi et al., 2018; Duan et al., 2021), little attention has been paid to the effects of China's pathways on global warming, except for Chen et al. (2021). The Chen study looked into the global temperature effect of China's carbon neutrality target. We analyze here the contribution of China to global emission pathways toward the 1.5°C target, which require further mitigation beyond those required for the carbon neutrality. The Chen study analyzed the climate effect from CO_2 emission abatement. This study considers the climate effect from GHGs and air pollutants. In particular, we examine how the mitigation strategies of CO_2 and CH_4 emissions shape China's contributions toward the 1.5°C target.

2. Methodology

To calculate the temperature responses to emission pathways, we use a simple climate model Aggregated Carbon Cycle, Atmospheric Chemistry, and Climate model (ACC2) (Tanaka et al., 2007; Tanaka et al., 2018) developed on the basis of earlier work (Hooss et al., 2001; Bruckner et al., 2003). The model comprises four modules: namely, carbon cycle, atmospheric chemistry, climate, and economy modules. ACC2 can be used as a simple IAM with an economy module to calculate least cost pathways (Tanaka et al., 2021). Here, this study uses ACC2 as a simple climate model without the economy module. The performance of this model was cross-compared with those of other simple climate models (Nicholls et al., 2020). Our model describes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, as well as many other short-lived and long-lived gases, air pollutants, and aerosols. The physical climate module is an energy balance and heat diffusion model DOECLIM (Kriegler, 2005). The carbon cycle module is a box model comprising three ocean boxes, a coupled atmosphere-mixed layer box, and four land boxes. With rising atmospheric CO_2 concentration, the ocean CO_2 uptake is saturated through changes in the thermodynamic equilibrium of carbonate species, and the land CO_2 uptake increases due to the CO_2 fertilization effect. Climate sensitivity is one of the major uncertain parameters that determines global average temperature changes in model calculations. It is likely in the range of 1.5°C to 4.5°C in AR5 (IPCC, 2013), and it is narrowed to 2.5-4.0°C in AR6 (IPCC, 2021). In our research, the climate sensitivity is assumed to be 3°C, the best estimate of IPCC (2021). Other uncertain model parameters are calibrated based on a Bayesian approach (Tanaka et al., 2009a). The model is written in GAMS and numerically solved using CONOPT3, a nonlinear optimization solver included in the GAMS software package.

We aim to evaluate China's role in IAM-based global pathways toward the 1.5°C target by investigating the effects of China's emission reductions on global mean temperature changes. To this end, we collected emission pathways for the 1.5°C target that explicitly resolve China. The database of the ADVANCE project (Luderer et al., 2018; Vrontisi et al., 2018) meets our requirements, which is a set of global climate pathways for various policy goals, including the 1.5°C target. Note that we did not consider the pathways of IMACLIM and GEM, as their historical CO_2 emissions significantly differ from China's actual CO_2 emissions, especially the former, due to the lack of the CO_2 emissions of land use emissions and industrial processes in the database (Luderer et al., 2018). Though Duan et al. (2021) also generated several pathways with domestic IAM models to first examine the pathways of 1.5°C warming limit for China, they mainly presented CO_2 emissions for the period of 2015-2050. As a result, we adopted a total of 24 China's emission pathways from the ADVANCE database. Though all pathways aim at the 1.5°C target, there are differences in the carbon price level, the time to take mitigation action, and the carbon budget. We adopted the four categories of the ADVANCE project (Luderer et al., 2018, Vrontisi et al., 2018) (table 1) to classify the pathways.

Table 1. Categories and definitions of pathways adopted from the ADVANCE project

Category	Label	Definition
2020_1.5°C-2100	S1	Mitigation efforts strengthened with globally uniform carbon price after 2020 to limit cumulative 2011-2100 CO_2 emissions to 400 $GtCO_2$
2030_1.5°C -2100	S2	After implementing the NDCs without strengthening until 2030, the carbon budgets from the 2020_1.5°C-2100 scenario are adopted
2030_Price1.5°C	S3	After implementing the NDCs without strengthening until 2030, carbon price trajectories from the 2020_1.5°C-2100 scenario are adopted
2030_3xPrice1.5°C	S4	Implementing a 3-fold carbon price relative to the 2020_1.5°C-2100 scenario

GHGs, air pollutants, and aerosols considered in our study are shown in table 2. These include energy-related emissions (e.g., energy and industrial processes) and non-energy-related emissions (e.g., agriculture, forestry, and land-use sector). Emission pathways were linearly interpolated into yearly data for our temperature calculations. It is important to emphasize that the outcome of analysis such as ours is sensitive to the period of emissions considered (e.g., Skeie et al., 2017). The emissions scenarios we collected start in 2005 and end in 2100. In other words, we consider the temperature effect of emissions only from 2005.

Table 2. Summary of the IAMs considered in our study

Model	Label	Source	Period	Interval	GHGs and air pollutants considered for China	Reported pathway	Climate module
AIM/CGE V.2	AIM	NIES, Japan Kyoto-University, Japan	2005-2100	5-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, HFC, NO_x, PFC, SF_6, SO_2, VOC	S1, S3, S4	MAGICC
GCAM4.2_ ADVANCEWP6	GCAM	PNNL & JGCRI, USA	2005-2100	5-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SO_2	S1, S2, S3, S4	Hector v2.0
IMAGE 3.0	IMAGE	UU, Netherlands PBL, Netherlands	2005-2100	5-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, HFC, NO_x, PFC, SF_6, SO_2, VOC	S1, S3, S4	MAGICC
MESSAGE-GLOBIOM_1.0	MESSAGE	IIASA, Austria	2005-2100	10-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, HFC, NO_x, SF_6, SO_2, VOC	S1, S3, S4	MAGICC
POLES ADVANCE	POLES	EC-JRC, Belgium	2005-2100	5-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6	S1, S2, S3, S4	MAGICC
REMIND V1.7	REMIND	PIK, Germany	2005-2100	Before 2050: 5-year After 2050: 10-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, NO_x, PFC, SF_6, SO_2	S1, S2, S3, S4	MAGICC
WITCH	WITCH	RFF-CMCC EIEE, Italy	2005-2100	5-year	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CO, HFC, NO_x, PFC, SF_6, SO_2, VOC	S1, S3, S4	MAGICC/ Internal climate module

3. Results

3.1. Global and China's emission pathways

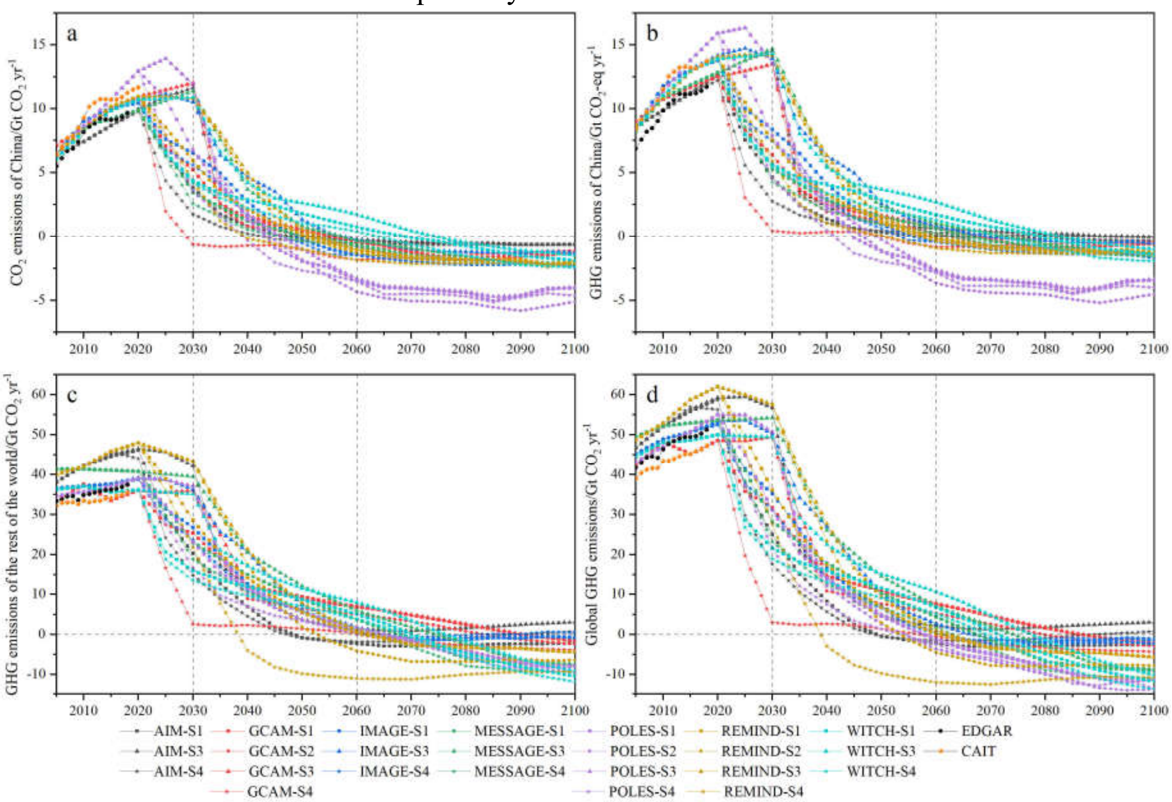


Figure 1. Original data of Global and China's emission pathways analyzed in our study. **(a)** China's CO_2 emission pathways under the 1.5°C target; **(b)** China's GHG emission pathways under the 1.5°C target with GWP100 metric; **(c)** and **(d)** Rest of the world (ROW) (i.e., all countries except China) and Global GHG emission pathways under the 1.5°C target with GWP100 metric. We consider Kyoto gases as GHGs in this figure. Historical emission data are obtained from CAIT (2020) and EDGAR (Crippa et al., 2021).

To understand China's role in climate change mitigation, we first look into the levels of emission pathways. Figure 1 shows China's CO_2 emission pathways, China's GHG emission pathways, and Global GHG emission pathways. Emissions of non-CO_2 GHGs are translated into CO_2-equivalent emissions, with the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP100) metric being the conversion factor (UNFCCC, 2018). While various issues have been raised associated with GWP100 (O'Neill, 2000; Shine, 2009; Tanaka et al., 2010; Myhre et al., 2013; Allen et al., 2021), we use this metric for our analysis, following the decision taken by Parties to the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2018).

Under all pathways, China's CO_2 emissions peak before 2030. The pathway with the highest peak CO_2 emissions is from POLES, with 16.3 $GtCO_2$ in 2025. The pathway with the lowest peak CO_2 emissions and earliest peak date is from AIM-S4, which gives 12.2 $GtCO_2$ in 2020. Since CO_2 is the dominant GHG emitted from China, the trends of CO_2-equivalent (GWP100 basis) emissions largely follow those of CO_2. In addition, these pathways show that China is projected to achieve net zero CO_2 emissions before 2060, except those from WITCH. CO_2 emissions of POLES are significantly lower than others after 2060. We further found that more than half of the pathways considered do not achieve net zero GHG emissions in China by 2060. If net zero GHG emissions are achieved, this happens one to two decades after net zero CO_2 emissions being achieved, as also found by Tanaka and O'Neill (2018) at the global level and van Soest *et al* (2021) at the regional level. WITCH-S3 is the last scenario that reaches net zero CO_2 emissions (in 2075), and it then arrives at net zero GHG emissions in 2084.

3.2. Global mean temperature projections

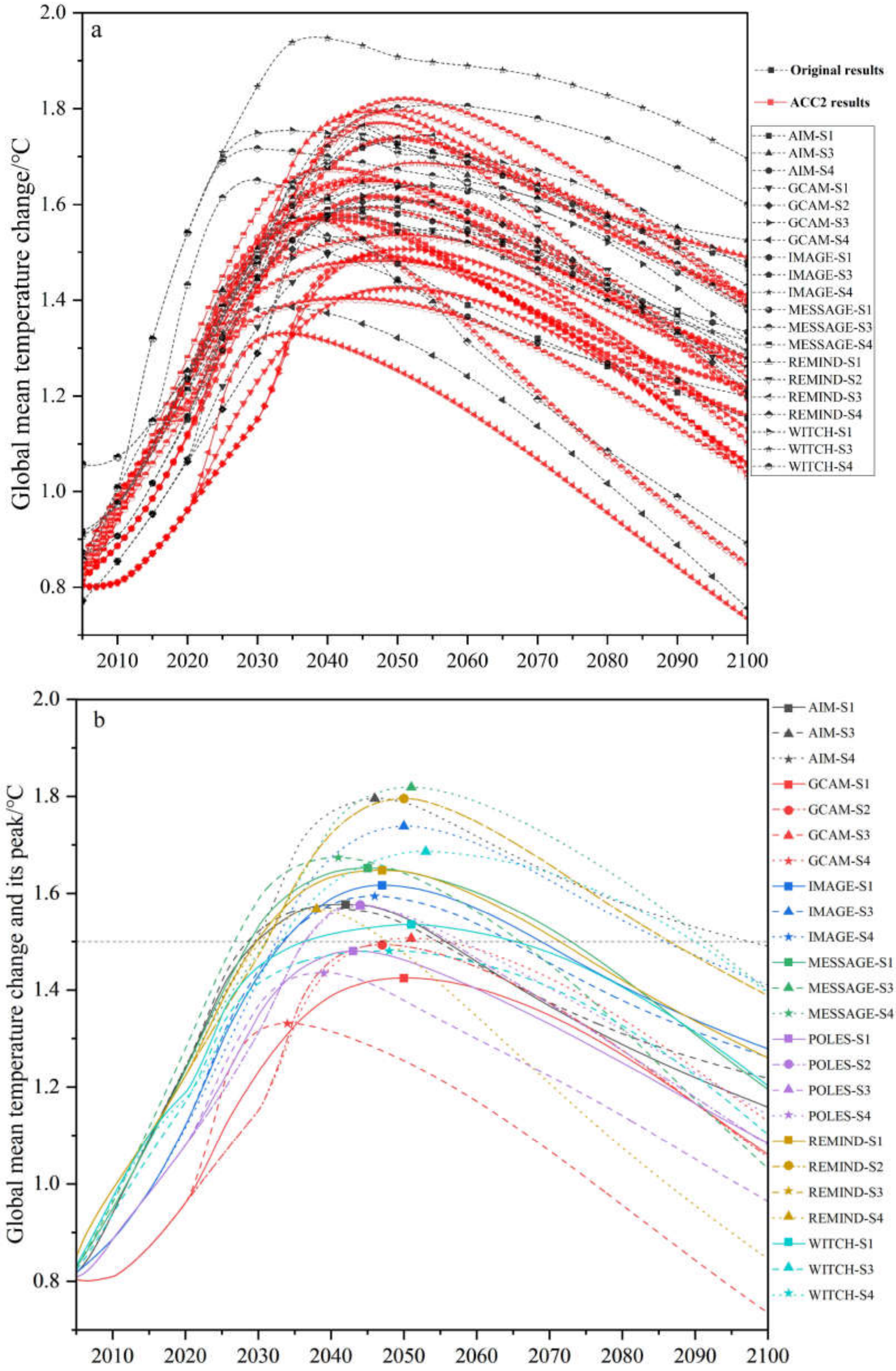


Figure 2. Global mean temperature projections of the emission pathways aiming at the 1.5℃ target. **(a)** Global mean temperature projections obtained from the original databases (i.e., ADVANCE

project) (black dotted lines) are compared with those calculated by ACC2 using the emission pathways in the databases (solid red lines). See table 2 for temperature calculation methods of the original databases. Note that only a subset of the IAMs report temperature results in the original databases; **(b)** Global mean temperature projections are calculated using ACC2 for the emission pathways in the original database, with peak temperatures indicated with respective symbols.

The original database contains global mean temperature projections for most of the emission pathways used in this study, which can be compared with corresponding temperature projections from ACC2. The results (figure 2(a) and figure S1 Supporting Information) show that temperature outcomes of ACC2 agree reasonably well with respective original projections, except a few cases of WITCH. We, therefore, use ACC2 to examine the temperature implications of emission pathways in the analysis that follows. This approach allows evaluating the temperature implications of emissions pathways based on the same methodological framework.

Figure 2(b) shows a considerable range in the global mean temperature pathways calculated from ACC2. The temperature peaks lie between 1.33°C (GCAM-S4) and 1.82°C (MESSAGE-S3), and the year that reaches peak temperatures varies from 2034 (GCAM-S4) to 2053 (WITCH-S3). All pathways eventually come to the 1.5°C level by 2100, with the AIM-S3 scenario achieving it at last (in 2098). Most of these pathways show an overshoot above the 1.5°C target, a finding consistent with IPCC (2018). There are six pathways that keep the global mean temperature change below 1.5°C all the time while none of the S3 scenarios achieve the 1.5°C target without overshoot.

3.3. Effects of China's emissions on the global mean temperature

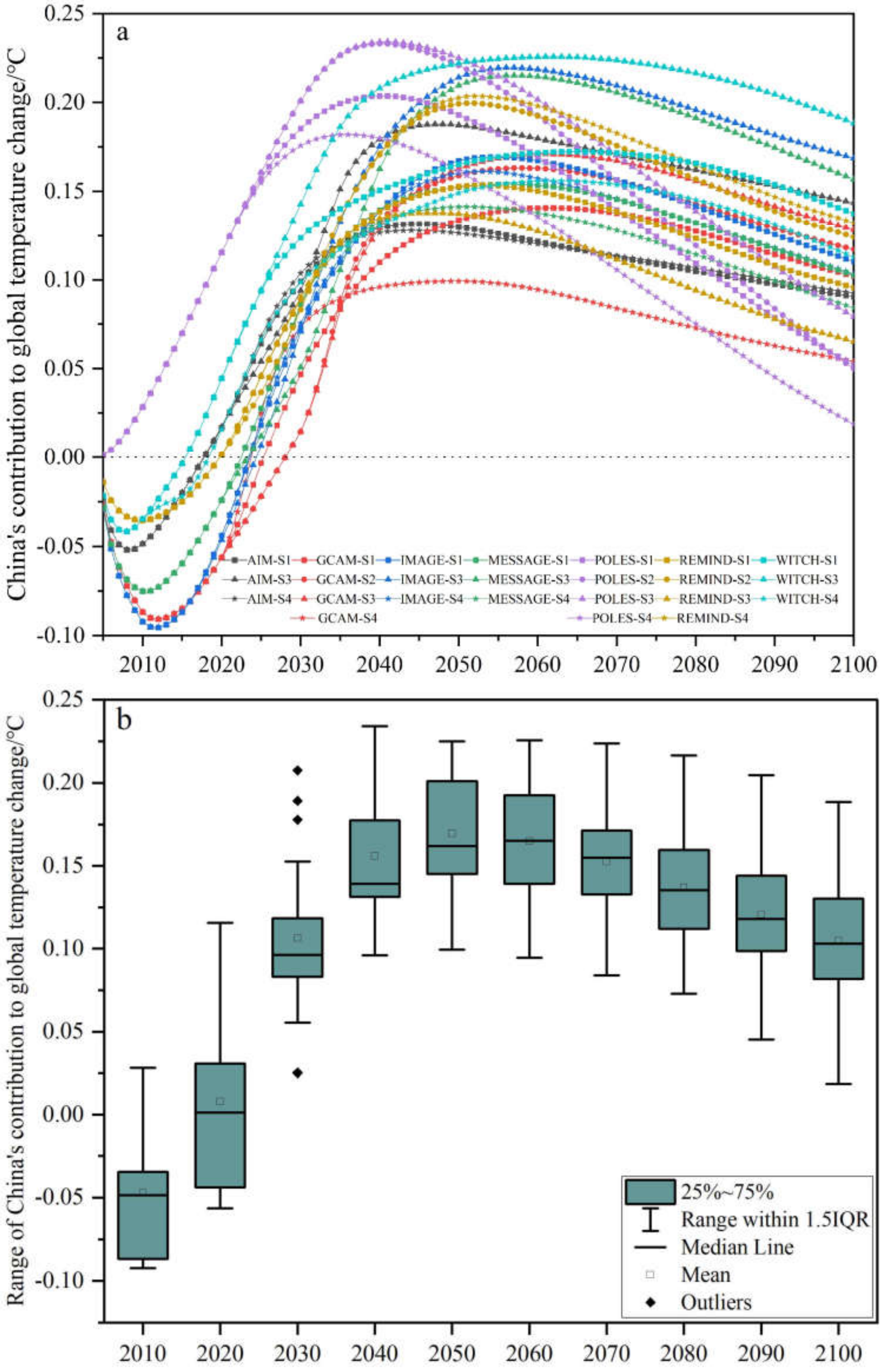


Figure 3. Effects of China's emissions since 2005 on the global mean temperature. **(a)** Global mean temperature change arising from China's emissions in each scenario, **(b)** distribution characteristics of global warming contributions from China's emissions.

Now we focus on emissions from China and explore how they influence the global mean temperature. We use the emissions of all countries except China from the AIM-S1 scenario, which is roughly in the middle of the ensemble (figure 1(c) and (d)), as a baseline. We then add China's emissions from each IAM on the baseline and calculate the temperature change. The difference in warming between the two temperature time series for each IAM is shown in figure 3. The way how China will influence the global mean temperature is highly dependent on pathways (figure 3(a)). Overall, China's temperature contributions are negative until around 2025 (2028 at the latest), with several pathways being an exception, and then turn positive thereafter. Pathways from POLES, among others, are such examples, with the highest contribution at 0.234°C in 2041. Negative contributions in early periods are caused by the cooling effect of air pollutants (Andreae et al., 2005; Tanaka & Raddatz, 2011).

Figure 3(b) shows that China's contribution to the global mean temperature since 2005 is as high as 0.170°C [0.099,0.223] in mid-century (in 2051), dropping to 0.105°C [0.019, 0.188] by the end of this century (square brackets indicate the range of pathways). The peak contributions of these pathways range from 0.099°C to 0.234°C, and the years reached are distributed between 2036 and 2065. In comparison, Chen et al. (2021) estimated that China's carbon neutrality can reduce global warming by 0.16-0.21°C in 2100. The difference in the estimates of the end-of-the-century temperature contribution between the two studies can be explained in the following. The Chen study considered China's carbon neutrality pathways based only on CO_2 emissions from 2020 onwards. In contrast, our study deals with 1.5°C pathways involving deeper mitigation than that required for carbon neutrality and considers GHG emissions since 2005. While our emissions starting in 2005 should lead to an increase in China's contribution to the global mean temperature, this effect is overcompensated by net negative CO_2 emissions after carbon neutrality, resulting in a lower China's temperature contribution at the end of the century than the estimate of the Chen study. The difference between the two studies also appears in China's temperature contribution in mid-century primarily because of CH_4 considered in our study to be discussed in the next section.

3.4. Effects of emissions from individual gases and aerosols on global mean temperature

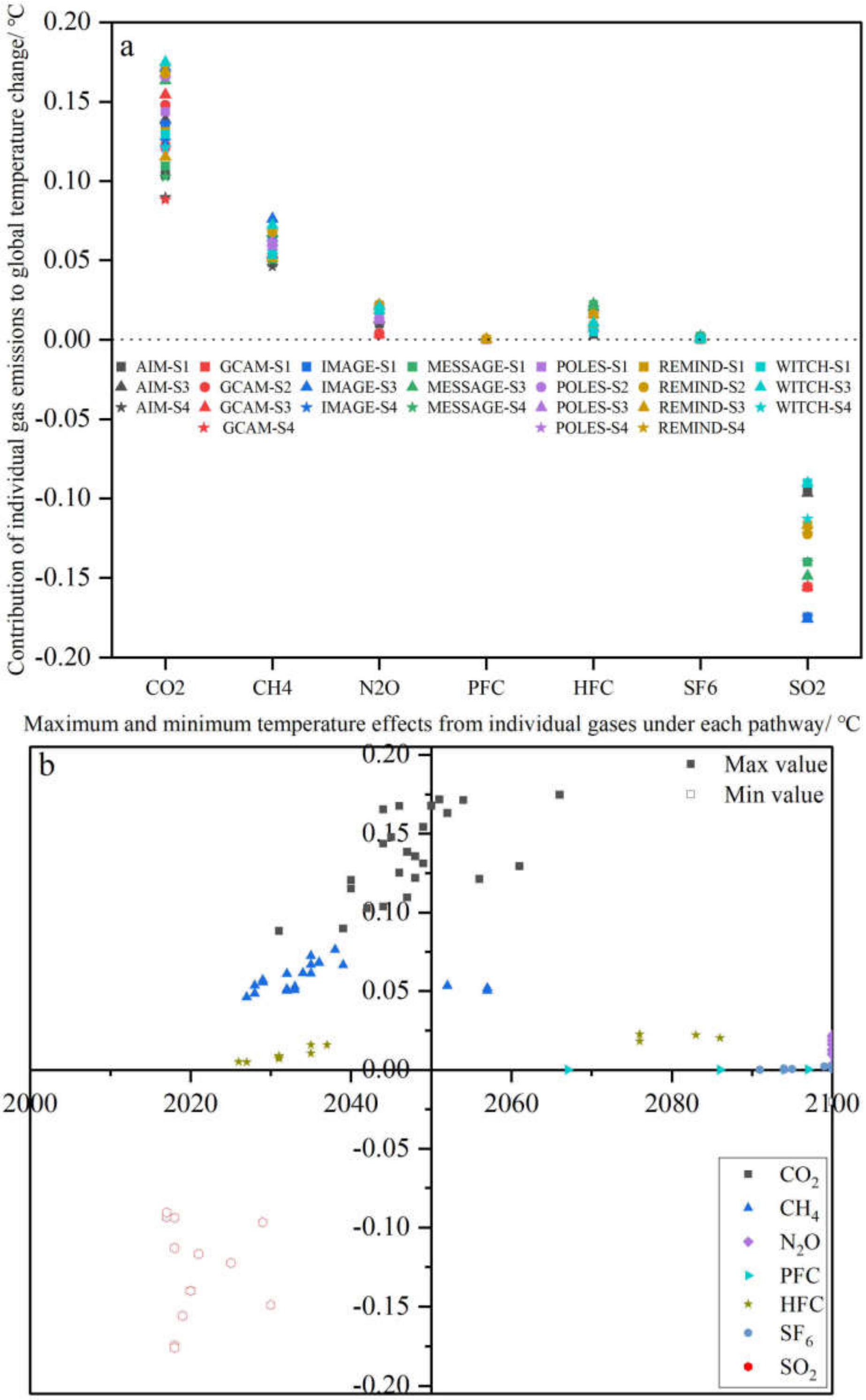


Figure 4. China's contribution to the global mean temperature from individual GHGs and air pollutants since 2005. **(a)** Maximum gas-by-gas contributions (in absolute terms) of China's emissions to the global mean temperature, **(b)** Temporal distribution of the maximum and minimum of gas-by-gas contributions (filled and open symbols, respectively).

We further analyze the effect of individual gases and aerosol precursors emitted by China on the global mean temperature. Our analysis considers Kyoto gases, as well as SO_2, which has strong cooling effects. Note that other air pollutants such as NO_x, CO, and VOC are not considered here because they are not part of Kyoto gases and are not primarily crucial in the analysis here in terms of the effect on global warming through their influence on CH_4 and ozone (Prather, 2007). We found that climate forcers that are important for China's temperature contributions are CO_2, CH_4, and SO_2 (figure 4(a) and figure S2 in Supporting Information). The contribution from SO_2 is also important but in the opposite direction. The peak contribution from CO_2 is by far the largest, followed by that from CH_4. The peak contributions from N_2O and HFC are smaller than those from CO_2 and CH_4, and they can occur later in this century or beyond.

Different GHGs and air pollutants influence the temperature in different ways (figure 4(b)). The years of peak contribution of CO_2 occur between 2040 and 2060. Those of CH_4 and SO_2 happen earlier (in around the 2030s and 2020s, respectively), reflecting the short-lived nature of these components (Allen et al., 2022) and the early mitigation efforts assumed in the emission pathways (the moderate scatter of the points in figure 3(b) shows that IAMs are broadly consistent with each other in the emission pathways of each species). The temperature impact from N_2O increases over time, indicating the long-lived nature of this gas and the difficulty in abating its emissions from certain sectors.

3.5. China's CH_4 mitigation

The results of the previous section suggest that both CO_2 and CH_4 play an important role in determining the temperature contribution of China's emissions. These two gases are the most important long-lived and short-lived climate forcers, respectively, that have led to the current warming (IPCC, 2021). It was shown that ratios of CO_2 and CH_4 emissions would influence global mean temperature projections (Denison et al., 2019). Any pledge or target expressed as GHGs is therefore ambiguous in terms of how this might mean for the global temperature change (Tanaka & O'Neill, 2018; Fuglestvedt et al., 2018; Allen et al., 2021). Here we explore how the proportions of these two gases can affect China's contributions to the global mean temperature by developing scenarios dedicated to this question, in particular the role of CH_4 mitigation in meeting the 1.5°C target. Near-term CH_4 mitigation gains increasing attention (UNEP, 2019; CCAC, 2021) and its long-term implications have been analyzed by several previous studies at the global level (Shoemaker et al., 2013; Harmsen et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2021). However, this has not been analyzed specifically for China's emissions, to our knowledge.

During COP26 in November 2021, the U.S. and the E.U. pledged to reduce anthropogenic CH_4 emissions by 30% by 2030 compared with 2020 levels (U.S. & E.U. 2021). Many countries followed suit, although China and India did not indicate participation in this pledge. Ocko et al. (2021) showed that global CH_4 emissions could be cut by 57% in 2030 based on existing technologies, while Höglund-Isaksson et al. (2020) gave the maximum technically feasible reduction potential (MRP) of 54% in 2050 compared to 2015 levels. Given these political pledges and mitigation assessments, we set up the following scenarios, called China's CH_4 mitigation scenarios (table 3 and figure 5).

Table 3. Details of China's CH_4 mitigation scenarios. Except for the 1.5°C consistent scenario, we linearly extrapolate the 30% CH_4 & MRP scenario after 2050 until it meets the 1.5°C consistent scenario. In other words, all scenarios other than the 1.5°C consistent scenario are assumed to follow the 30% CH_4 & MRP scenario after 2050 until these scenarios merge with the 1.5°C consistent scenario.

Scenario	Definition
1.5°C consistent	Following the average emission pathway obtained from the pathways aiming at the 1.5°C target discussed earlier (table 1)
30% CH_4 & MRP	Reducing CH_4 emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to 2020 levels and then following the MRP until 2050
1.5°C consistent & MRP	Keeping CH_4 emissions consistent with that of the 1.5°C consistent pathway before 2030 and then aiming toward the MRP target by 2050
MRP-only	Mitigating CH_4 emissions towards the 2050 MRP target after 2020, without considering the 2030 pledge of 30% CH_4 reductions.
Constant CH_4 until 2030	Keeping CH_4 emissions in line with 2020 levels before 2030 and then mitigating CH_4 emissions toward the MRP until 2050

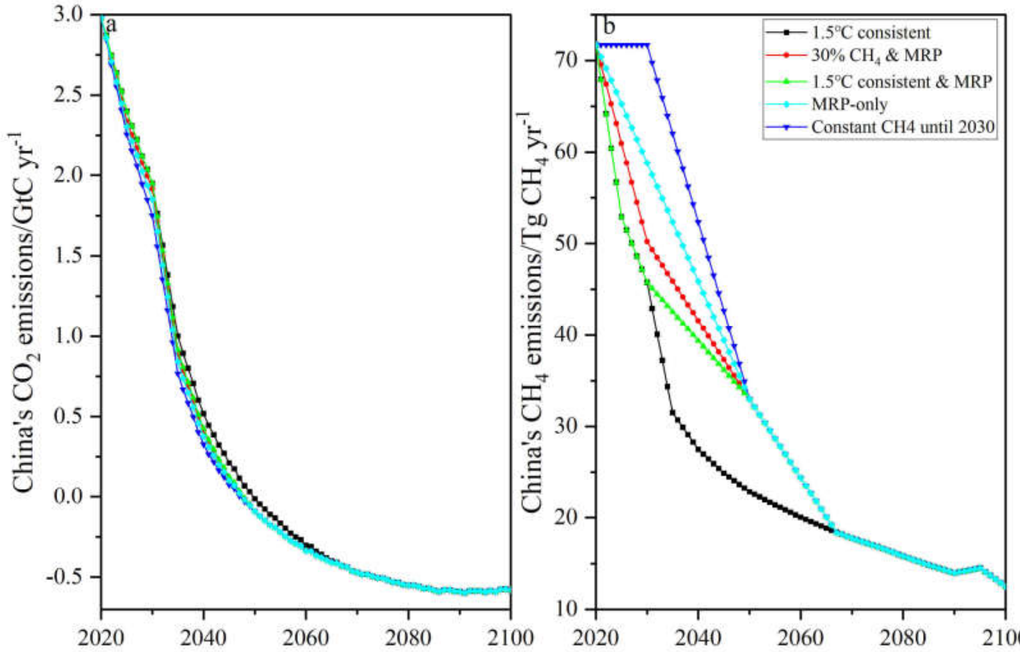


Figure 5. China's CH_4 mitigation scenarios and corresponding CO_2 emissions scenarios to evaluate the effect of different GHG compositions on the global mean temperature. **(a)** China's CO_2 emissions, **(b)** China's CH_4 emissions. Across all scenarios, CO_2 equivalent emissions (GWP100-basis) are hypothetically kept the same each year. In other words, the reduction of CO_2 emissions relative to the level in the 1.5°C consistent scenario each year is equivalent in absolute magnitude (GWP100-basis) to the increase in CH_4 emissions relative to that in the 1.5°C consistent scenario. See text for details.

The way how we constructed China's CH_4 mitigation scenarios is in the following. The 1.5°C consistent emission scenario, which is the average of the 24 scenarios analyzed earlier (table 1), is taken as the reference here. We then varied the CH_4 emission pathway in the 1.5°C consistent scenario to reflect alternative cases, such as a 30% CH_4 emission reduction by 2030 relative to 2020 levels. Since the 1.5°C consistent scenario already assumes very ambitious CH_4 mitigation, we increased CH_4 emissions in all other scenarios relative to the reference level in the 1.5°C consistent scenario (figure 5(b)). To understand the trade-off between the abatement of CO_2 and CH_4 emissions, we further hypothetically decreased CO_2 emissions in each scenario by the amount equivalent to the reduction in CH_4 emissions relative to the level in the 1.5°C consistent scenario. In doing so, we equated CH_4 emissions on a common scale of CO_2-equivalents by using GWP100. This approach allows exploring the temperature implication of emission pathways with different GHG compositions while maintaining the same total GHG emissions each year. Although it is known that this method does not ensure the same temperature outcome (Tanaka et al., 2009b; Wigley, 2021; Allen et al., 2021), we applied this method because GWP100 has been adopted by Parties to the Paris Agreement for its implementation (UNFCCC, 2018). Note that emissions of the ROW are kept the same with the levels in the 1.5°C consistent scenario.

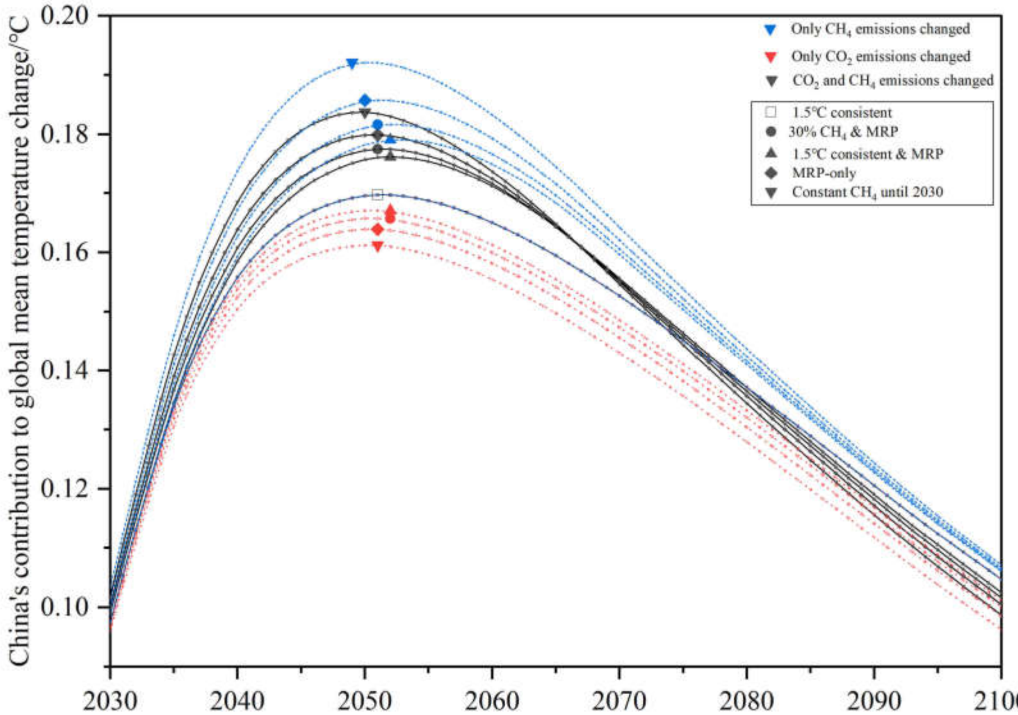


Figure 6. China's contribution to global temperature change under scenarios with varying GHG compositions. The 1.5°C consistent scenario (marked by black open square) is the reference scenario, from which either CO_2 or CH_4 emissions (or both CO_2 and CH_4 emissions) are hypothetically altered to the levels of the respective scenario. Markers indicate the peak temperature contribution of each scenario.

Large differences in temperature contributions were found around 2050 across the scenarios with changes in both CO_2 and CH_4 emissions (black lines of figure 6), while those in 2030 and 2100 were less pronounced. In 2050, the temperature contribution of the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario is 0.184°C, 0.014°C higher than the 1.5°C consistent scenario. In 2100, on the contrary, the temperature contributions of all scenarios become lower than that of the 1.5°C consistent scenario. The opposite effect on the temperature depending on the period can be explained by the distinct temperature effects of CO_2 and CH_4 emissions (Allen et al., 2022).

Figure 6 also shows the effects of CO_2 and CH_4 separately (red and blue lines, respectively, of figure 6). Differences in peak warming are larger in the CH_4-only cases than in the cases changing both CO_2 and CH_4, with the largest contribution of 0.192°C in the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario. On the other hand, differences in peak years are only three years (2050 for the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario and 2053 for the 1.5°C consistent & MRP scenario). Thus, stronger near-term CH_4 mitigation in China can have a pronounced effect on reducing temperature contribution in mid-century while it may not bring earlier the peak year of China's contribution to the warming.

Furthermore, our results indicate that CH_4 has stronger effects on the near-term temperature than CO_2 does in terms of the emission of the same quantity (GWP100-basis). The temperature contribution of CH_4 in 2050 under the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario is 0.022°C higher than that under the 1.5°C consistent scenario, while that of CO_2 under the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario is 0.009°C lower than that under the 1.5°C consistent scenario. In 2100, on the contrary, the temperature difference for the scenarios for CH_4 is only 0.002°C but those for CO_2 remain at the same level persistently (0.009°C).

These results are qualitatively consistent with Sun et al. (2021), a related study on the global scale. The Sun study also reported a large temperature effect of near-term CH_4 mitigation in mid-century (about 0.2°C) but showed a small temperature effect at the end of this century (0.05°C). It also shows that the temperature effect of CO_2 mitigation persists throughout the century.

Table 4. Key estimates from the results shown in Figure 6. The percentage indicates the difference from the corresponding estimate in the 1.5°C consistent scenario.

Scenarios	**Unit**	**2030**			**2050**			**2100**		
		Both gases	CO_2-only	CH_4-only	Both gases	CO_2-only	CH_4-only	Both gases	CO_2-only	CH_4-only
1.5°C consistent	°C		0.097			0.170			0.105	
30% CH_4 & MRP	**%**	1.53	-0.55	2.08	4.55	-2.26	6.81	-2.93	-4.42	1.50
1.5°C orientation & MRP	**%**	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	-1.47	5.11	-2.10	-3.36	1.27
MRP-only	**%**	2.69	-0.95	3.65	6.07	-3.33	9.4	-4.04	-5.87	1.83
Constant CH_4 until 2030	**%**	4.43	-1.57	6.01	8.35	-4.93	13.27	-5.71	-8.05	2.33

The trade-off between CO_2 and CH_4 can be further seen in table 4. If we look at the pathway changing only CH_4 in the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario, the temperature effect of CH_4 is more pronounced in 2050 (13.27% increase) than in 2100 (2.33% increase). On the other hand, if we look to the case changing only CO_2, the temperature effect of CO_2 is larger in 2100 (8.05%

decrease) than in 2050 (4.93% decrease). In pathways changing both CO_2 and CH_4, the interplay of two gases becomes evident. The temperature effect from CH_4 outcompetes that of CO_2 in mid-century (8.35% increase). However, the effect from CO_2 outcompetes at the end of the century (5.71% decrease).

4. Discussion and conclusions

4.1. Significant contribution of China's mitigation to the global efforts toward the 1.5°C target

We explored how China's emissions can shape global mean temperature projections toward the 1.5°C target. The magnitude of China's contribution to the global mean temperature over time can differ significantly, even if all pathways considered are intended for the 1.5°C target. The peak of China's temperature contribution from the average of the IAM pathways in 2051 is 0.170°C with the range of 0.099°C to 0.223°C. The peak years of these pathways range from 2036 to 2065. Thereafter, China's contribution will decline to 0.105°C [0.019, 0.188] in 2100. The significant temperature contribution of China, as well as the range of contributions, highlight the importance of the course of China's mitigation actions toward the 1.5°C target.

4.2. Differences in the temperature contribution from individual gases

Emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and SO_2 play a major role in determining the temperature contribution from China. Our pathway analysis showed that peak temperature contributions of these three gases are 0.136°C [0.088, 0.175], 0.058°C [0.046, 0.076], and -0.132°C [-0.176, -0.091], respectively. The peak (negative) contribution from SO_2 occurs around 2020 in most pathways, while that from CO_2 and CH_4 can be found around 2050 and 2030, respectively. Most pathways showed the peak contribution from China's CO_2 emissions earlier than 2060, the target year of China's carbon neutrality.

Even though SO_2 brings about a short-term cooling effect, it is a source of air pollution and harmful to human health (Khaniabadi et al., 2017). There is thus a trade-off for SO_2 abatements: while reducing the emissions of SO_2 improves air quality, it unmasks warming currently hidden by SO_2. However, the implementation of clean air policies is rapidly progressing in China (Wang et al., 2018). With further penetration of clean air policies in China, aerosols' cooling effect will weaken, giving rise to warming (Workman et al., 2020), which makes it important to tackle CH_4 mitigation in China to reduce near-term warming, a point that has been made globally (IPCC, 2021).

4.3. Impact of China's CH4 mitigation on the global peak temperature

The significance of China's CH_4 mitigation in determining the peak temperature brings us to the question of how China should tackle CH_4 mitigation. If China leverages a shift from the Constant CH_4 until 2030 scenario (i.e., maintaining the same CH_4 emissions from 2020 until 2030) to the 1.5°C consistent scenario, China's contribution to peak temperature in 2050 will be decreased by 7.61% (i.e., the case changing both gases). Therefore, near-term CH_4 actions can reduce China's peak impact on global warming while noting that the year of peak temperature contribution is largely unaffected.

Abatement strategies on CH_4 should be determined by policy priorities. For the purpose of reducing China's temperature contribution in mid-century, taking deep near-term CH_4 mitigation is an effective policy choice; however, this is not necessarily an adequate measure if the purpose is to reduce China's contribution to the end-of-the-century temperature. Other concerns are outside the scope of this study but are relevant to such policy decisions, most notably, the CH_4 effect on air pollution through the production of tropospheric O_3 (Shindell et al., 2012).

There are many mitigation opportunities for CH_4. The energy sector, especially coal and natural gas (Tanaka et al., 2019), accounts for 46% of the anthropogenic CH_4 emissions from China in 2019 (O'Rourke et al., 2021). The agricultural sector is an equally important CH_4 source, although it is known to be generally more difficult to mitigate CH_4 from the agricultural sector than from the energy sector.

Finally, early CH_4 action from China can reduce the global peak temperature in mid-century, potentially contributing to reducing the temperature overshoot (Melnikova et al., 2021) along the way toward the 1.5°C target. On the other hand, since CO_2 is the determinant for the long-term temperature outcome, it is of paramount importance that CH_4 mitigation goes hand in hand with CO_2 mitigation. Our findings also underscore the need for early CO_2 mitigation in China to keep up with the global challenges associated with the long-term temperature goal.

Acknowledgments

W.X. gratefully acknowledges financial support from the China Scholarship Council. K.T. benefited from State assistance managed by the National Research Agency in France under the Programme d'Investissements d'Avenir under the reference ANR-19-MPGA-0008.

Data availability statement

All data supporting the results are available on Zenode with the doi:10.5281/zenodo.5844488.

References

Allen, M. R., Peters, G. P., Shine, K. P., Azar, C., Balcombe, P., Boucher, O., et al. (2022). Indicate separate contributions of long-lived and short-lived greenhouse gases in emission targets. *npj Climate and Atmospheric Science*, 5 (1), 1-4. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41612-021-00226-2

Allen, M., Tanaka, K., Macey, A., Cain, M., Jenkins, S., Lynch, J., et al. (2021). Ensuring that offsets and other internationally transferred mitigation outcomes contribute effectively to limiting global warming. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(7), 074009. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/abfcf9

Andreae, M. O., Jones, C. D., & Cox, P. M. (2005). Strong present-day aerosol cooling implies a hot future. *Nature*, 435(7046), 1187-1190. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature03671

Bruckner, T., Hooss, G., Füssel, H. M., & Hasselmann, K. (2003). Climate system modeling in the framework of the tolerable windows approach: the ICLIPS climate model. *Climatic Change*, 56(1), 119-137. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1021300924356

Brutschin, E., Pianta, S., Tavoni, M., Riahi, K., Bosetti, V., Marangoni, G., et al. (2021). A multidimensional feasibility evaluation of low-carbon scenarios. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(6), 064069. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/abf0ce

CAIT. (2020). Climate Watch. GHG Emissions. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available at: https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions (12 January 2022, date last accessed)

CCAC. (2021). Global Methane Assessment. https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/global-methane-assessment-full-report.

Chen, J., Cui, H., Xu, Y., & Ge, Q. (2021). Long-term temperature and sea-level rise stabilization before and beyond 2100: Estimating the additional climate mitigation contribution from China's recent 2060 carbon neutrality pledge. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16, 074032. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ac0cac

Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Solazzo, E., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Monforti-Ferrario, F., et al. (2021). GHG emissions of all world countries – 2021 Report, EUR 30831 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, ISBN 978-92-76-41547-3. https://doi:10.2760/173513, JRC126363

Denison, S., Forster, P. M., & Smith, C. J. (2019). Guidance on emissions metrics for nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(12), 124002. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab4df4

Duan, H., Zhang, G., Wang, S., & Fan, Y. (2019). Robust climate change research: a review on multi-model analysis. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(3), 033001. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aaf8f9

Duan, H., Zhou, S., Jiang, K., Bertram, C., Harmsen, M., Kriegler, E., et al. (2021). Assessing China's efforts to pursue the 1.5°C warming limit. *Science*, 372(6540), 378-385. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba8767

E.U. & U.S. (2021). Joint EU-US Press Release on the Global Methane Pledge. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_4785. (25 October 2021, date last accessed)

Fuglestvedt, J., Rogelj, J., Millar, R. J., Allen, M., Boucher, O., Cain, M., Forster, P. M., Kriegler, E., & Shindell, D. (2018). Implications of possible interpretations of 'greenhouse gas balance' in the Paris Agreement. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 376(2119), 20160445. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2016.0445

Harmsen, M., Fricko, O., Hilaire, J., van Vuuren, D. P., Drouet, L., Durand-Lasserve, O., et al. (2020) Taking some heat off the NDCs? The limited potential of additional short-lived climate forcers' mitigation. *Climatic Change*, 163(3), 1443-1461. https://doi:10.1007/s10584-019-02436-3

He, J., Li, Z., Zhang, X., Wang, H., Dong, W., Du, E., et al. (2022). Towards carbon neutrality: A study on China's long-term low-carbon transition pathways and strategies. *Environmental Science and Ecotechnology*, 9, 100134. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ese.2021.100134

Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Jacob, D., Taylor, M., Bolaños, T. G., Bindi, M., Brown, S., et al. (2019). The human imperative of stabilizing global climate change at 1.5°C. *Science*, 365(6459). https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw6974

Höglund-Isaksson, L., Gómez-Sanabria, A., Klimont, Z., Rafaj, P., & Schöpp, W. (2020). Technical potentials and costs for reducing global anthropogenic methane emissions in the 2050 timeframe–results from the GAINS model. *Environmental Research Communications*, 2(2), 025004. https://doi.org/10.1088/2515-7620/ab7457

Hooss, G., Voss, R., Hasselmann, K., Maier-Reimer, E., & Joos, F. (2001). A nonlinear impulse response model of the coupled carbon cycle-climate system (NICCS). *Climate dynamics*, 18(3), 189-202. https://doi.org/10.1007/s003820100170

IPCC. (2013). Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

IPCC. (2018). "Global warming of 1.5°C", Chapter 3: Impacts of 1.5°C of Global Warming on Natural and Human Systems, IPCC Special Report 2018.

IPCC. (2021). Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J. B. R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

IPCC. (2022). Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

Jackson, R. B., Le Quéré, C., Andrew, R. M., Canadell, J. G., Peters, G. P., Roy, J., & Wu, L. (2017). Warning signs for stabilizing global CO_2 emissions. *Environmental Research Letters*, 12(11), 110202. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aa9662

Jiang, K., He, C., Dai, H., Liu, J., & Xu, X. (2018). Emission scenario analysis for China under the global 1.5°C target. *Carbon Manage*, 9(5), 481-491. https://doi.org/10.1080/17583004.2018.1477835

Khaniabadi, Y. O., Polosa, R., Chuturkova, R. Z., Daryanoosh, M., Goudarzi, G., Borgini, A., et al. (2017). Human health risk assessment due to ambient PM10 and SO_2 by an air quality modeling technique. *Process Safety and Environmental Protection*, 111, 346-354. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psep.2017.07.018

Kriegler, E. (2005). Imprecise Probability Analysis for Integrated Assessment of Climate Change. Universität Potsdam, Germany.

Li, W., Jiang, Z., Zhang, X., Li, L., & Sun, Y. (2018). Additional risk in extreme precipitation in China from 1.5°C to 2.0°C global warming levels. *Science Bulletin*, 63(4), 228-234. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2017.12.021

Luderer, G., Vrontisi, Z., Bertram, C., Edelenbosch, O. Y., Pietzcker, R. C., Rogelj, J., et al. (2018). Residual fossil CO_2 emissions in 1.5-2°C pathways. *Nature Climate Change*, 8, 626-633. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0198-6

Melnikova, I., Boucher, O., Cadule, P., Ciais, P., Gasser, T., Quilcaille, Y., et al. (2021). Carbon Cycle Response to Temperature Overshoot Beyond 2°C: An Analysis of CMIP6 Models. *Earth's Future*, 9(5), e2020EF001967. https://doi.org.10.1029/2020EF001967

Myhre, G., Shindell, D., Bréon, F.M., Collins, W., Fuglestvedt, J., Huang, J., et al. (2013). Anthropogenic and natural radiative forcing. In Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Doschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex, and P.M. Midgley, Eds. Cambridge University Press, pp. 659-740, https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.018

NDRC. (2015). Enhanced Actions on Climate Change: China's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/China First/China%27s First NDC Submission.pdf (25 August 2021, date last accessed).

Nicholls, Z. R. J., Meinshausen, M., Lewis, J., Gieseke, R., Dommenget, D., Dorheim, K., et al. (2020). Reduced Complexity Model Intercomparison Project Phase 1: introduction and evaluation of global-mean temperature response. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 13(11), 5175-5190. https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-13-5175-2020

Nordhaus, W. D. (1992). An optimal transition path for controlling greenhouse gases. *Science*, 258(5086), 1315-1319. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.258.5086.1315

Ocko, I. B., Sun, T., Shindell, D., Oppenheimer, M., Hristov, A. N., Pacala, S. W., et al. (2021). Acting rapidly to deploy readily available methane mitigation measures by sector can immediately slow global warming. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(5), 054042. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/abf9c8

O'Neill, B. C. (2000). The Jury is Still Out on Global Warming Potentials. *Climatic Change*, 44(4), 427-443. https://doi.org/Doi:10.1023/a:1005582929198

O'Rourke, P. R, Smith, S. J., Mott, A., Ahsan, H., McDuffie, E. E., Crippa, M., et al. (2021). CEDS v-2021-02-05 Emission Data 1975-2019 (Version Feb-05-2021).

Pedde, S., Kok, K., Hölscher, K., Frantzeskaki, N., Holman, I., Dunford, R., et al. (2019). Advancing the use of scenarios to understand society's capacity to achieve the 1.5 degree target. *Global Environmental Change*, 56, 75-85. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2019.03.010

Prather, M. J. (2007). Lifetimes and time scales in atmospheric chemistry. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 365(1856), 1705-1726. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2007.2040

Roelfsema, M., van Soest, H. L., Harmsen, M., van Vuuren, D. P., Bertram, C., den Elzen, M., et al. (2020). Taking stock of national climate policies to evaluate implementation of the Paris Agreement. *Nature Communications*, 11(1), 1-12. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15414-6

Rogelj, J., Den Elzen, M., Höhne, N., Fransen, T., Fekete, H., Winkler, H., et al. (2016). Paris Agreement climate proposals need a boost to keep warming well below 2°C. *Nature*, 534(7609), 631-639. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature18307

Rogelj, J., Popp, A., Calvin, K. V., Luderer, G., Emmerling, J., Gernaat, D., et al. (2018). Scenarios towards limiting global mean temperature increase below 1.5°C. *Nature Climate Change*, 8(4), 325-332. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0091-3

Shi, Y., Zhang, D. F., Xu, Y., & Zhou, B. T. (2018). Changes of heating and cooling degree days over China in response to global warming of 1.5°C, 2°C, 3°C, and 4°C. *Advances in Climate Change Research*, 9(3), 192-200. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.accre.2018.06.003

Shindell, D., Kuylenstierna, J.C.I., Vignati, E., van Dingenen, R., Amann, M., Klimont, Z., et al. (2012) Simultaneously Mitigating Near-Term Climate Change and Improving Human Health and Food Security. *Science*, 335 (6065), 183-189. https://doi:10.1126/science.1210026

Shine, K. P. (2009) The global warming potential—the need for an interdisciplinary retrial. *Climatic Change*, 96(4), 467-472. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-009-9647-6

Shoemaker, J. K., Schrag, D. P., Molina, M. J., & Ramanathan, V. (2013). What role for short-lived climate pollutants in mitigation policy?. *Science*, 342(6164), 1323-1324. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1240162

Skeie, R. B., Fuglestvedt, J., Berntsen, T., Peters, G. P., Andrew, R., Allen, M., & Kallbekken, S. (2017). Perspective has a strong effect on the calculation of historical contributions to global warming. *Environmental Research Letters*, 12(2), 024022. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aa5b0a

Su, B., Huang, J., Fischer, T., Wang, Y., Kundzewicz, Z. W., Zhai, J., et al. (2018). Drought losses in China might double between the 1.5°C and 2.0°C warming. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(42), 10600-10605. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1802129115

Su, X., Takahashi, K., Fujimori, S., Hasegawa, T., Tanaka, K., Kato, E., et al. (2017). Emission pathways to achieve 2.0°C and 1.5°C climate targets. *Earth's Future*, 5(6), 592-604. https://doi.org/10.1002/2016EF000492

Sun, T., Ocko, I. B., Sturcken, E., & Hamburg, S. P. (2021). Path to net zero is critical to climate outcome. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), 1-10. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-01639-y

Tanaka, K., & O'Neill, B. C. (2018). The Paris Agreement zero-emissions goal is not always consistent with the 1.5°C and 2°C temperature targets. *Nature Climate Change*, 8(4), 319-324. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0097-x

Tanaka, K., & Raddatz, T. (2011). Correlation between climate sensitivity and aerosol forcing and its implication for the "climate trap". *Climatic Change*, 109(3), 815-825. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-011-0323-2

Tanaka, K., Boucher, O., Ciais, P., Johansson, D. J., & Morfeldt, J. (2021). Cost-effective implementation of the Paris Agreement using flexible greenhouse gas metrics. *Science Advances*, 7(22), eabf9020. https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abf9020

Tanaka, K., Cavalett, O., Collins, W. J., & Cherubini, F. (2019). Asserting the climate benefits of the coal-to-gas shift across temporal and spatial scales. *Nature Climate Change*, 9(5), 389-396. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0457-1

Tanaka, K., Kriegler, E., Bruckner, T., Hooss, G., Knorr, W., & Raddatz, T. (2007). Aggregated Carbon Cycle, Atmospheric Chemistry, and Climate Model (ACC2) – description of the forward and inverse modes. Retrieved from Hamburg: http://hdl.handle.net/11858/00-001M-0000-0011-FB8D-1

Tanaka, K., O'Neill, B. C., Rokityanskiy, D., Obersteiner, M., & Tol, R. (2009b). Evaluating Global Warming Potentials with historical temperature. *Climatic Change*, 96(4), 443-466. https://10.1007/s10584-009-9566-6

Tanaka, K., Peters, G. P., & Fuglestvedt, J. S. (2010). Policy Update: Multicomponent climate policy: why do emission metrics matter? *Carbon Manage*, 1(2):191-197. https://doi.org/10.4155/cmt.10.28

Tanaka, K., Raddatz, T., O'Neill, B. C., & Reick, C. H. (2009a). Insufficient forcing uncertainty underestimates the risk of high climate sensitivity. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 36(16). https://doi.org/10.1029/2009GL039642

Thomas, H., Takeshi, K., John, L., Brendan, M., Steve, S., Ria, A., Richard, B., Mirte, B., Peter, C., Frederic, H., Nick, H., Angel, H., Niklas, H., Silke, M., & Tristram, W. (2021). Net Zero Tracker. Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit, Data-Driven EnviroLab, NewClimate Institute, Oxford Net Zero.

Tokimatsu, K., Wachtmeister, H., McLellan, B., Davidsson, S., Murakami, S., Höök, M., et al. (2017). Energy modeling approach to the global energy-mineral nexus: A first look at metal requirements and the 2°C target. *Applied Energy*, 207, 494-509. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.05.151

UNEP. (2019). Air Pollution in Asia and the Pacific: Science-based Solutions. https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/26861

UNFCCC. (2015). Adoption of the Paris Agreement. FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1.

UNFCCC. (2018). "Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the third part of its first session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018. Addendum 2. Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement" (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/ Add.2 2019).

UNFCCC. (2021). China's Mid-Century Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy. https://unfccc.int/documents/307765 (12 January 2022, date last accessed).

Van den Berg, N. J., van Soest, H. L., Hof, A. F., den Elzen, M. G., van Vuuren, D. P., Chen, W., et al. (2020). Implications of various effort-sharing approaches for national carbon budgets and emission pathways. *Climatic Change*, 162(4), 1805-1822. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-019-02368-y

van Soest, H. L., den Elzen, M. G., & van Vuuren, D. P. (2021). Net-zero emission targets for major emitting countries consistent with the Paris Agreement. *Nature Communications*, 12(1), 1-9. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22294-x

Vrontisi, Z., Luderer, G., Saveyn, B., Keramidas, K., Lara, A. R., Baumstark, L., et al. (2018). Enhancing global climate policy ambition towards a 1.5°C stabilization: a short-term multi-model assessment. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13(4), 044039. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aab53e

Wang, H., & Chen, W. (2019). Modeling of energy transformation pathways under current policies, NDCs and enhanced NDCs to achieve 2-degree target. *Applied Energy*, 250, 549-557. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.05.009

Wang, P., Liu, L., & Wu, T. (2018). A review of China's climate governance: state, market and civil society. *Clim Policy*, 18(5), 664-679. https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2017.1331903

Warszawski, L., Kriegler, E., Lenton, T. M., Gaffney, O., Jacob, D., Klingenfeld, D., et al. (2021). All options, not silver bullets, needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C: a scenario appraisal. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(6), 064037. https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/abfeec

Wigley, T. M. L. (2021). The relationship between net GHG emissions and radiative forcing with an application to Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement. *Climatic Change*, 169(1), 13. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-021-03249-z

Wollenberg, E., Richards, M., Smith, P., Havlík, P., Obersteiner, M., Tubiello, F. N., et al. (2016). Reducing emissions from agriculture to meet the 2°C target. *Global change biology*, 22(12), 3859-3864. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13340

Workman, M., Dooley, K., Lomax, G., Maltby, J., & Darch, G. (2020). Decision making in contexts of deep uncertainty-An alternative approach for long-term climate policy. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 103, 77-84. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2019.10.002

Zhao, X., Ma, X., Chen, B., Shang, Y., & Song, M. (2022). Challenges toward carbon neutrality in China: Strategies and countermeasures. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 176, 105959. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105959

Zheng, J., Duan, H., Zhou, S., Wang, S., Gao, J., Jiang, K., & Gao, S. (2021). Limiting global warming to below 1.5°C from 2°C: An energy-system-based multi-model analysis for China. *Energy Economics*, 105355. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2021.105355

Supporting Information for

Evaluating China's role in achieving the 1.5℃ target of the Paris Agreement

Weiwei XIONG[1,2]*, Katsumasa TANAKA[2,3]*, Philippe CIAIS[2], Liang YAN[1]

[1]School of Economics and Management, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, Hubei, China.

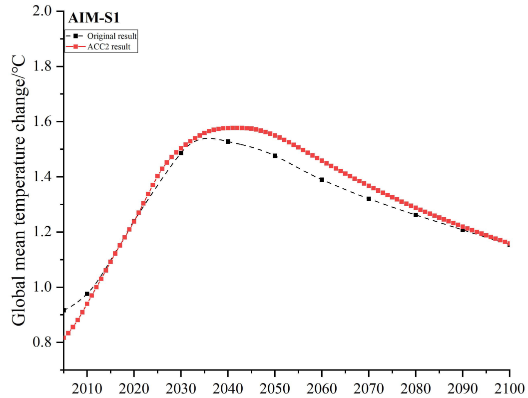
[2]Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (LSCE), IPSL, CEA/CNRS/UVSQ, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

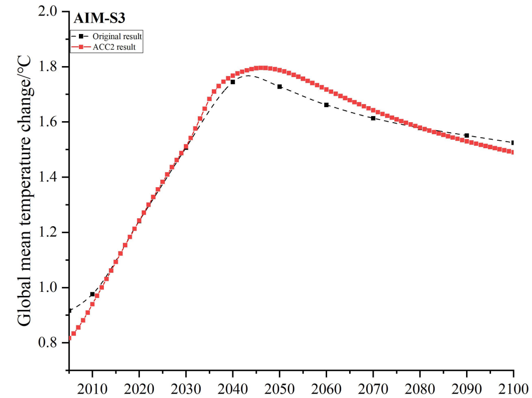
[3]Earth System Risk Analysis Section, Earth System Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Tsukuba, Japan.

*Corresponding author: Weiwei XIONG (weiwei.xiong@lsce.ipsl.fr), Katsumasa TANAKA (katsumasa.tanaka@lsce.ipsl.fr)

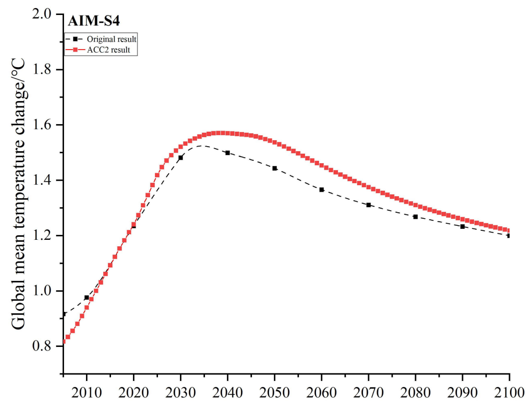
Contents of this file

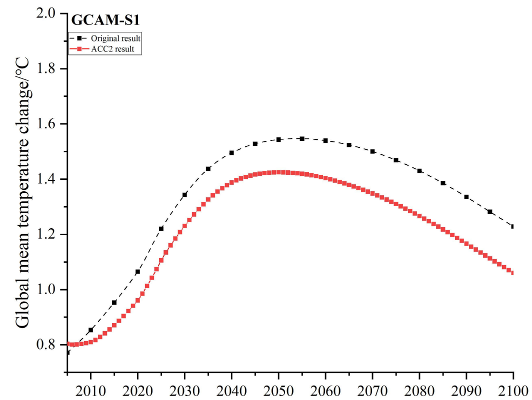
19


AIM-S1
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

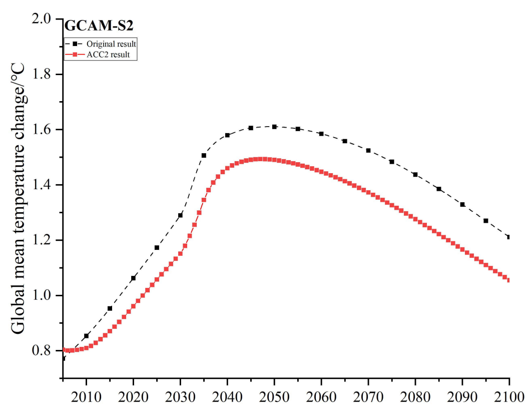

AIM-S3
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

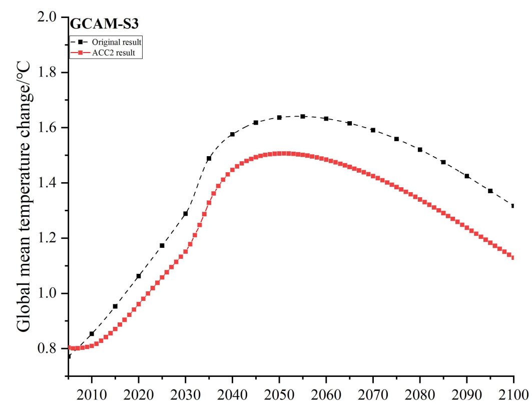
20


AIM-S4
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

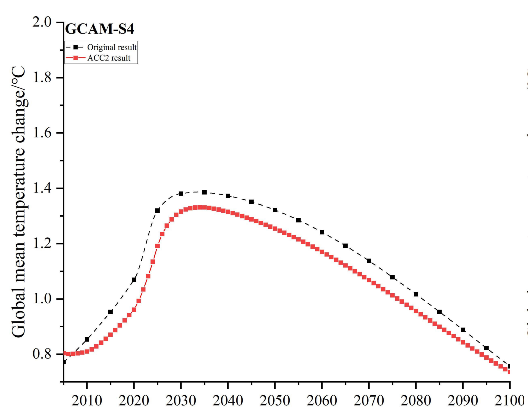

GCAM-S1
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

21


GCAM-S2
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C


GCAM-S3
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

22


GCAM-S4
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

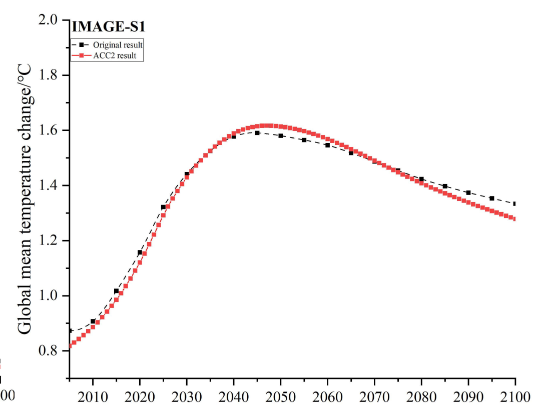


IMAGE-S1
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/°C

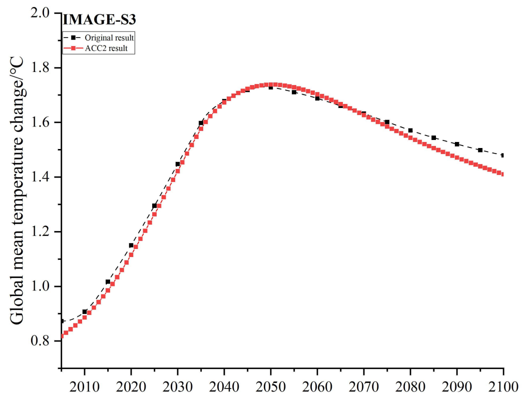


IMAGE-S3
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

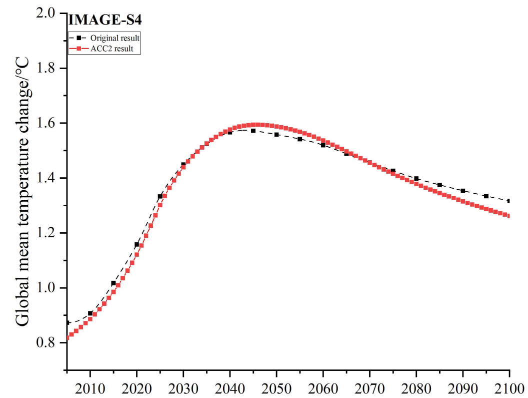
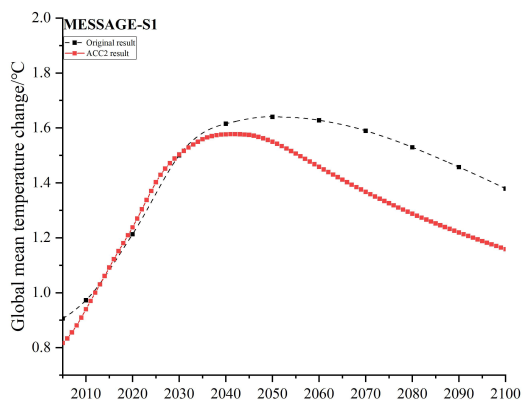
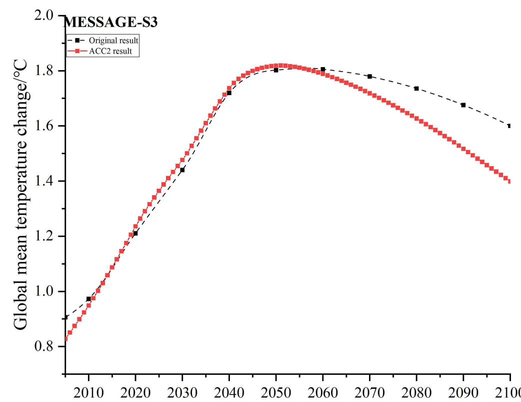
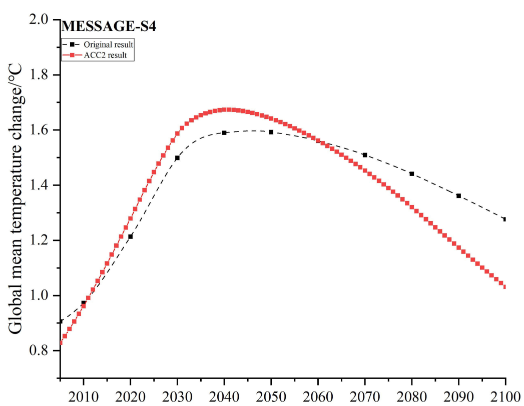
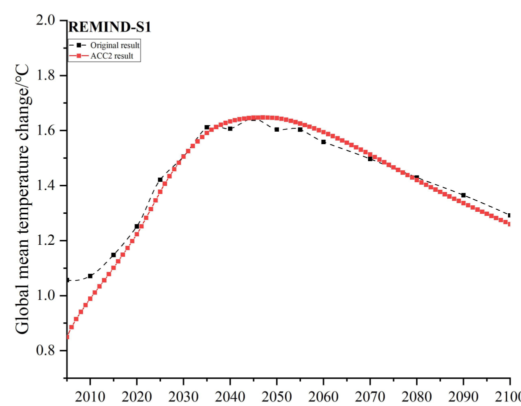


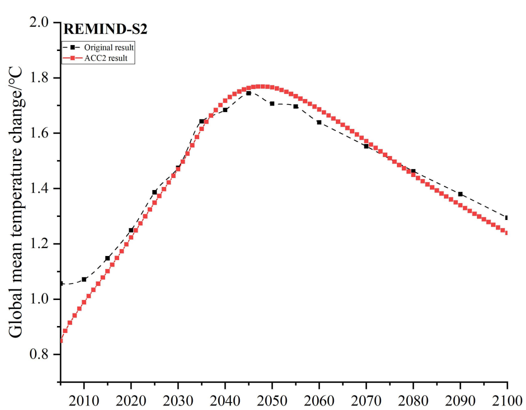
IMAGE-S4
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

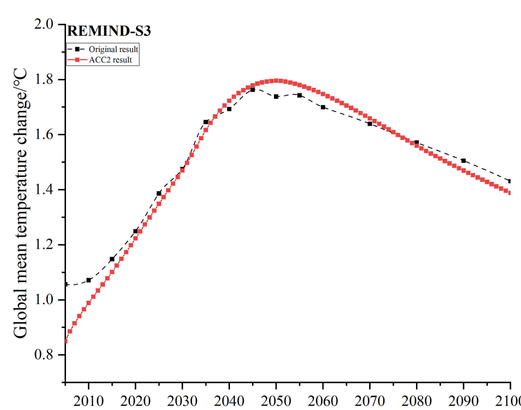

MESSAGE-S1
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100


MESSAGE-S3
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100


MESSAGE-S4
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100


REMIND-S1
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100


REMIND-S2
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100


REMIND-S3
Original result
ACC2 result
Global mean temperature change/℃
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

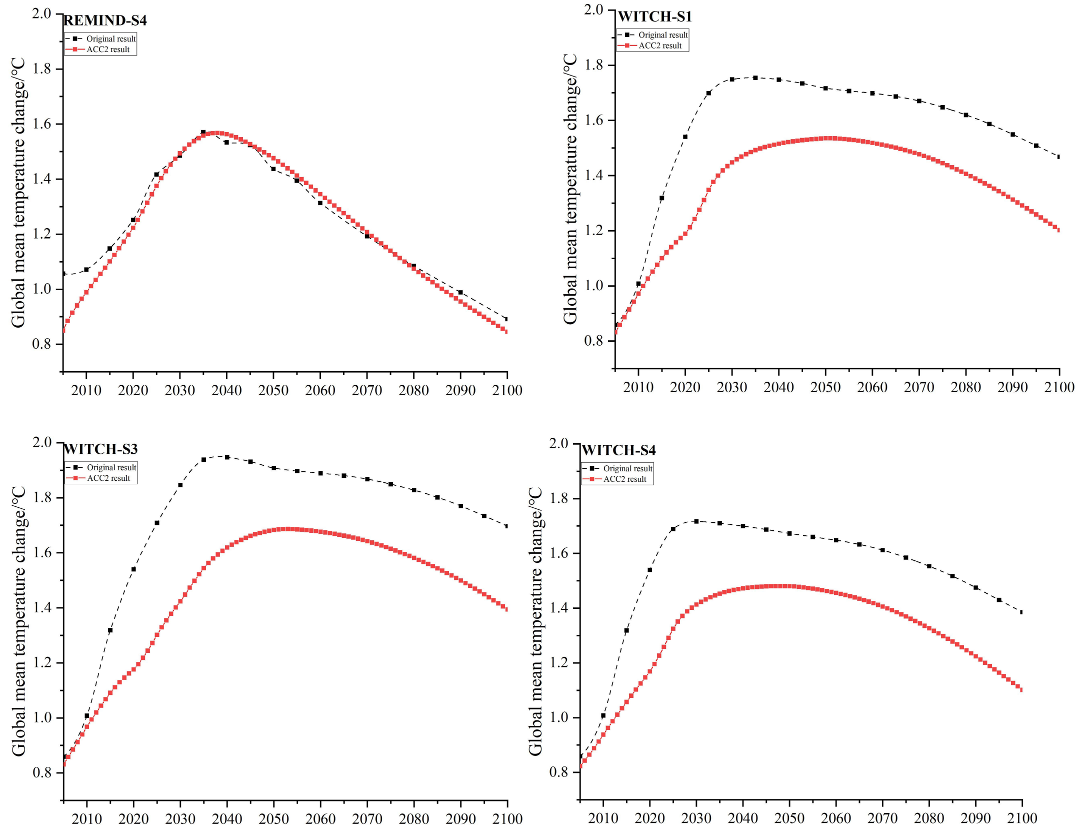
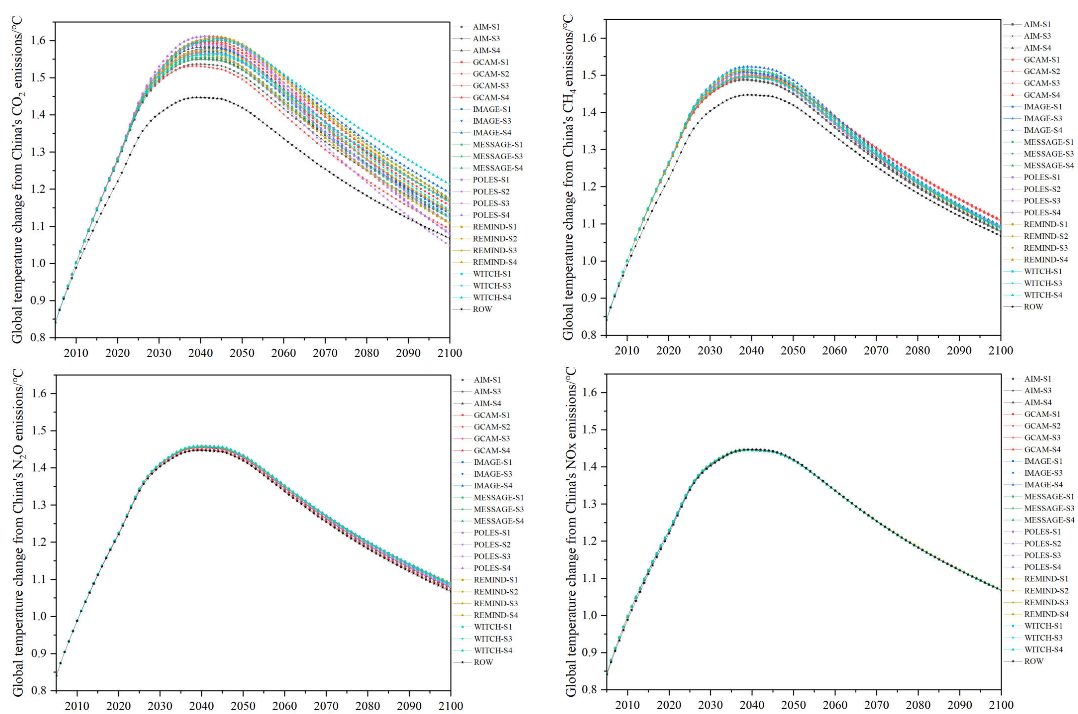


Figure S1. The results of global mean temperature change between the original and the ACC2 for different pathways. The black dotted line represents the original result provided by the given model, and the solid red lines indicate the results calculated by the ACC2.



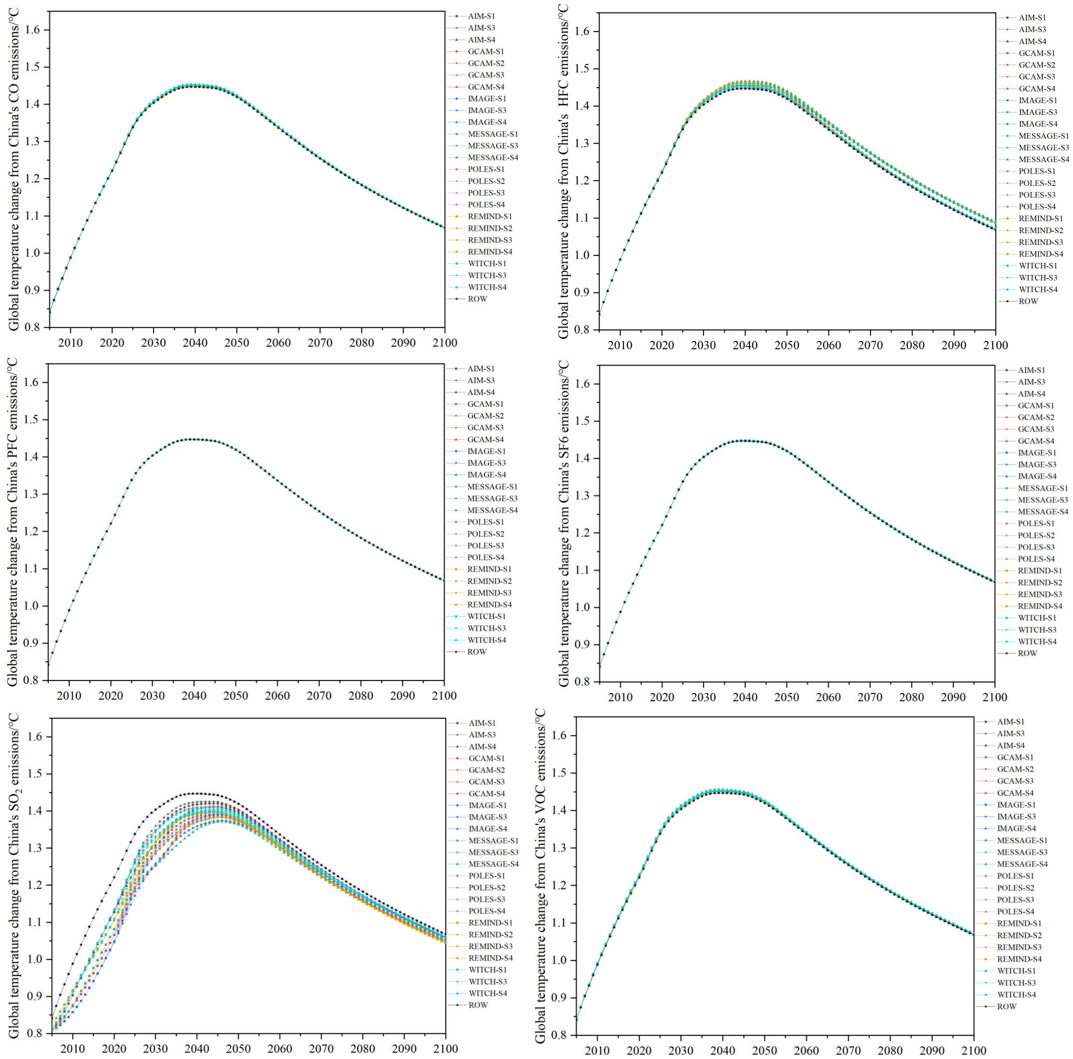


Figure S2. Global mean temperature change caused by China's emissions of individual gases. ROW pathway represents the contribution of the rest of the world.

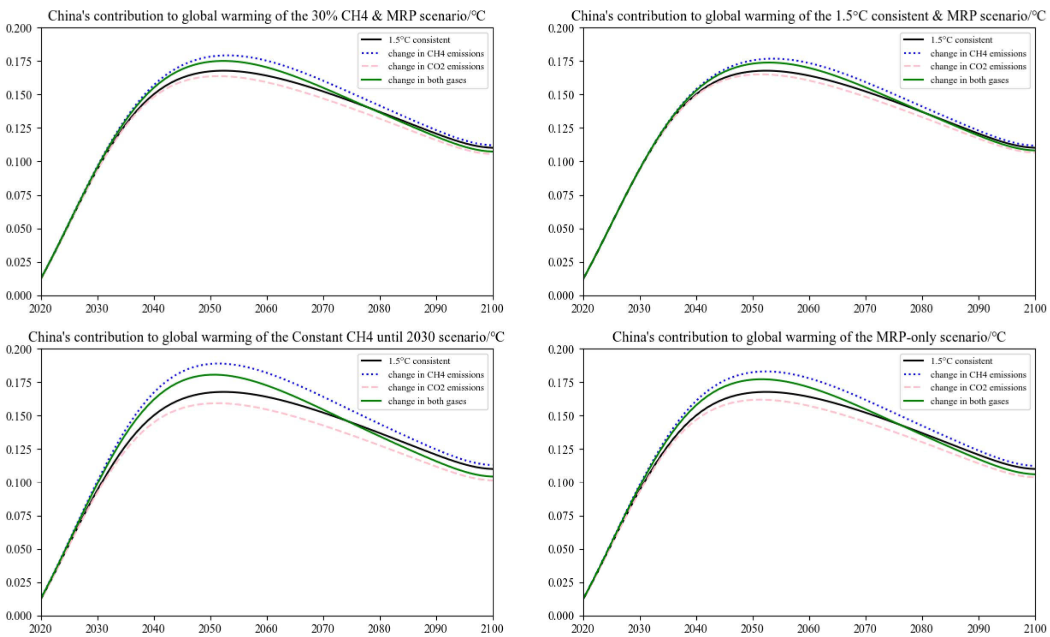


Figure S3. China's contribution to global warming under the different CH_4 mitigation scenarios. The 1.5℃ consistent scenario is the benchmark scenario. Colors are designated according to how CO_2 and CH_4 emissions are hypothetically altered.