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Related Policies to Energy Saving and GHG Emission Reductions in China and the US

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Abstract

Energy consumption and GHG emissions are the two global problems. With energy consumption soaring high, China contributes to highest GHG emissions in the world and road transport especially depending on oil is in important position. Compared with the United States (US), although lacking statistics of oil consumption and GHG emissions of road transport results that it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of policies, China commits itself to this work. Recently, China promulgates several policies for saving oil and reducing emissions and puts them into practice. These policies can be classified into three general ways, which are strengthening management through introducing entry certification system, increasing energy efficiency by improving transport mode such as drop-and-pull transport for freight and public transport for passenger, and developing technology through extending electric vehicles and applying alternative fuels in which renewable fuels are the best. Corresponding policies are also analyzed for evaluating the policies and directing the operation. As a result, at present strengthening management and increasing energy efficiency have already shown positive effect, while developing technology faces enormous difficulties and needs long transitional period.

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