

China-U.S. Climate Leaders Declaration

On the Occasion of the Second China-U.S. Climate-Smart / Low-Carbon Cities Summit Beijing, China, June 7-8, 2016

We, the leaders of Provinces, States, Cities, Districts, and Counties in China and the United States, on the occasion of the Second China-U.S. Climate-Smart / Low-Carbon Cities Summit in Beijing, China on June 7-8, 2016 declared the following:

China and the United States have a critical role to play in combating global climate change, one of the greatest threats facing humanity and have made historic contributions to the success of the Paris Agreement. Cities and local governments are often at the forefront of efforts to accelerate the long-term transition to a low-carbon and livable society. They are already leading the way with ambitious actions to combat climate change through promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy, low-carbon transportation, sustainable growth patterns, and other sustainable and low-carbon city policies with co-benefits in providing cleaner air and green jobs and creating resilient and livable cities and towns.

We intend to take enhanced actions to mitigate carbon emissions, increase climate resilience, share experience, and strengthen bilateral cooperation. These actions are intended to support the achievement and implementation of each country's respective post-2020 national climate targets and enhanced actions announced by President Barack Obama and President Xi Jinping in the historic November 2014 Joint Announcement on Climate Change, and in each country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, to accelerate the long-term transition to low-carbon economies, mindful of the goal of limiting global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius.

We solemnly declare our willingness and determination to lead climate actions in our respective countries and to take the following actions in our respective municipalities and regions:

- **Establish Ambitious Target(s):** Each municipality, county, or region intends to establish or re-establish ambitious and achievable targets and actions as listed in the Appendix to control greenhouse gas emissions, promote low-carbon development, and build climate resilience.
- **Report on GHG Inventories:** Each municipality, county, or region intends to track and report emissions via regular GHG inventories.
- **Establish Climate Action Plans:** Each municipality, county, or region intends to create a municipal or regional climate action plan to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience.
- **Enhance Bilateral Partnership and Cooperation:** Recognizing that regular bilateral dialogue and cooperation is essential for sharing best practices and lessons learned, as well as innovating, demonstrating, and deploying low carbon technologies, we have established a China-U.S. Climate Leaders Network, comprised of cities, counties, and regions in the context of China-U.S. Climate-Smart/Low-Carbon Cities Summit, to support sustained partnerships and knowledge-sharing.

Appendix

Summary of Targets and Actions by Municipalities, Counties, and Regions in China and the United States

UNITED STATES

California*

- By 2020, California will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 17% to 1990 levels to 431 million metric tons of CO₂e, and generate at least 33% of its electricity from renewable sources.
- Reduce GHG emissions by 40% below 1990 emission levels by 2030, and 80% by 2050.

By 2030:

- Increase electricity derived from renewable resources to 50%.
- Reduce petroleum use in cars and trucks by up to 50%.
- Double energy efficiency achieved in existing buildings and make heating fuels cleaner.
- Reduce the release of short-lived climate pollutants, such as methane and black carbon.
- Increase carbon sequestration on farms and rangelands and in forests and wetlands.

Connecticut*

- Committed to 10% GHG reduction by 2020 (1990 baseline).
- Committed to 80% GHG reduction by 2050 (2001 baseline).
- Governor Malloy issued an executive order establishing the Governor's Council on Climate Change (GC3). Comprised of 15 members from state agencies, nonprofits, and the business community, the Council is responsible for establishing interim goals that, if met, will ensure the state achieves that 2050 target. The Council will also recommend policies, regulations and legislative actions to meet these targets.

Atlanta, GA*

- 20% by 2020, 40% by 2030, and 80% by 2040 (2009 Baseline).
- All commitments are reflected in the Compact of Mayors and milestone of 100 million square feet of commercial building space committed to the DoE Better Buildings Challenge. All participants in the Atlanta Better Buildings Challenge commit to reducing energy and water consumption 20% by 2020.

Berkeley, CA

- 33% below 2000 levels of local GHG emissions by 2020, and 80% by 2050.
- Climate Action Plan, adopted in 2009, provides blueprint for action on multiple fronts: transportation, land use, building energy use, waste reduction and recycling, community outreach, and resilience and adaptation.
- Green Downtown Area Plan, adopted 2012, promotes transit oriented development and establishes green building standards.
- New actions: comprehensive Resilience Strategy, produced in 2016, developed in partnership with Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities, establishes action plan to address earthquakes, wildfires, effects of climate change and racial inequity. It includes a solar-equipped micro-grid with battery storage, and eight Community Resilience Centers.

Boston, MA*

- Committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions 25% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 (baseline is 2005).
- Continues to lead in energy efficiency, ranked as the #1 most energy efficient city in the U.S. by the ACEEE and was the first in the nation to adopt Green Buildings Zoning.

Carmel, IN*

- 40% reduction by 2040.
- Plan to convert at least 30 more traffic signals to roundabouts – each conversion averaging a savings of 26,000 gallons of fuel per year. With nearly 100 roundabouts open now, Carmel continues to lead the nation as the city with the most roundabouts.

Chicago, IL*

- Committed to 25% reduction in GHG emissions by 2020, 50% reduction by 2050 (1990 baseline).
- Mayor Rahm Emanuel's Sustainable Chicago Action Agenda outlines comprehensive goals and actions to accelerate progress towards GHG emission reduction targets while unlocking opportunities in energy, transportation, water management, and public spaces.
- Retrofit Chicago's cross-sector energy efficiency initiatives are improving building energy performance in public, commercial, institutional, and residential facilities, including more than 40 million square feet committed to greater than 20% reduction in energy use. Additional buildings will be added to Retrofit Chicago and the DoE Better Buildings Challenge within the next year.
- The City of Chicago procures 100% coal-free electricity for municipal operations.
- The Chicago Infrastructure Trust is mobilizing capital to fund transformational public infrastructure improvement, including in municipal building energy efficiency (underway); and LED outdoor lighting (scheduled to begin in 2017).

Des Moines, IA*

- Committed to 25% by 2015 (2012 baseline).

Dubuque, IA

- Committed to community-wide 50% GHG reduction by 2030 (2003 baseline). A 2014 update to show an 11% reduction in emissions since 2003.
- Adopted a GHG reduction strategy to comply with the Compact of Mayors, and is currently developing a Resilient Community Advisory Commission and pursuing actions to comply with the adaptation requirements of the Compact.
- Informed by data provided by the Smarter Sustainable Dubuque partnership with IBM Watson Research, the city's public transit system has redesigned all routes, and ridership has increased 28% in five years; the partnership has also helped reduce water usage, reduce electricity consumption and increase landfill diversion through volunteer pilot programs.
- The City constructed a Water & Resource Recovery Center in 2013, converting to an anaerobic digestion process where methane gas is captured, cleaned and burned to power turbines that generate electricity for the facility saving \$600,000 in operating costs in its first year, and avoiding 4,715 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually.

Eugene, OR

- Eugene City Council adopted a Climate Recovery Ordinance in July 2014 making it one of the first cities in the country to place the City's fossil fuel and greenhouse gas reduction targets into City code. Targets include: Carbon Neutral City Operations by 2020; and a reduction of total internal city operational and community-wide fossil fuel consumption 50% below 2010 levels by 2030.
- As part of the Climate Recovery Ordinance, Eugene will consider a first-of-its-kind community-wide greenhouse gas reduction target consistent with achieving 350ppm in the atmosphere.
- In 2015, Eugene replaced 50% of all street lighting with LED units, with Phase 2 being completed by 2020.
- Collaborating with municipal electricity utility, Eugene Water and Electric Board, to increase energy efficiency in buildings and provide renewable and no-carbon energy products for customers.

Evanston, IL

- Achieved a 13% reduction in community GHG emissions by 2012 below 2005 levels. (U.S. Conference of Mayors commitment)
- Certified as a 4-STAR Community for National Excellence in Sustainable Communities
- Committed to a 20% reduction by 2016 below 2005 levels.
- Secured 100% green energy for city-owned facilities (with RECs) for last 3 years.
- Provided 100% green energy for residential and small commercial retail electric accounts through municipal aggregation program (with RECs) for last 3 years.
- Planned actions include: Adopting an Energy Benchmarking and Disclosure Ordinance for Commercial Buildings; and setting a new goal and plan for GHG emissions reduction and climate adaptation as part of Compact of Mayors.

Fort Collins, CO

- 20 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, 80 percent by 2030 and carbon neutral by 2050.
- Planned actions include evaluating the creation of a community biomass boiler and a pilot program to work with the commercial sector to measure and disclose energy performance and develop a scoring system for residential sector.

Houston, TX*

- Committed to 42% reduction by 2016; 80% reduction by 2050 (2007 baseline).
- Mayor Parker is committed to continuing Houston's leadership as the largest municipal purchaser of renewable energy in the nation, with 50% of the City's energy coming from renewable sources and a 30 MW solar project soon to be approved.

King County, WA

- Countywide target (adopted in partnership with all 39 cities in King County) to reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25 percent by 2020, 50 percent by 2030, and 80 percent by 2050. Assuming one percent annual population growth, these targets translate to per capita emissions of approximately 8.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) by 2020, 5 MTCO_{2e} by 2030, and 1.5 MTCO_{2e} by 2050.
- King County operations targets to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions from government operations, compared to a 2007 baseline, by at least 25 percent by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030.
- King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks, including the Wastewater Treatment Division, Solid Waste Division, Parks and Recreation Division, and Water and Land Resource Division, shall achieve net carbon neutrality for its operations by 2017.
- The county is also taking action to reduce emissions through transportation, clean energy, green building, waste prevention and recycling, and smart growth, forests and farms.

Knoxville, TN

- By 2020, Knoxville will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from city government operations and the local community by 20% (2005 baseline).
- By 2020, the City of Knoxville will reduce the energy use intensity of more than 2 million square feet of municipal building space by 20% (2010 baseline).
- By 2020, the City of Knoxville will retrofit its street lighting system to LED technology, resulting in estimated annual electricity savings of 13,653 MWh and annual CO2 savings of 8,280 metric tons.
- By Fall 2017, through the Knoxville Extreme Energy Makeover Program, the City of Knoxville and its partners will provide energy efficiency upgrades to more than 1,200 local homes that achieve 25% electricity savings and total annual CO2 savings of 2,973 metric tons.
- In accordance with the Compact of Mayors, Knoxville will continue to publicly report greenhouse gas emission inventories and progress toward climate goals.

Lancaster, PA*

- The City of Lancaster's committed goal is to become one of the world's first Net-Zero cities, meaning Lancaster will procure and produce more energy via renewable sources than the total amount of energy consumed by the entire city.
- BYD's Bus and Coach plant, as well as its battery factory established in Lancaster, bringing the only Chinese manufacturing facility to North America. Since opening, BYD has developed California's first long-range electric bus, the "Lancaster."
- Instituted the Nation's first City-mandated Residential Solar Ordinance, requiring all new residential construction projects to include 1 kilowatt per new home built.

Los Angeles, CA*

- Los Angeles is committed to a 45% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2025, 60% by 2030, and 80% by 2050 (1990 baseline).
- Los Angeles completed its Climate Action Report and updated its 2013 GHG inventory using the GPC methodology.
- In 2016, we expanded the Better Buildings Challenge (BBC) to over 60 million square feet meeting our 2017 target ahead of schedule and will avoid 1250 GWh of energy use due to efficiency programs.
- By 2025, Los Angeles will eliminate its use of coal-fired electricity.
- Required in the Sustainable City pLAN that 50% of all fleet light duty purchases each year be pure battery EVs. In fiscal year 2015-16, over 130 BEVs were procured, creating the largest municipal BEV fleet in the country. The program commits city departments to the leasing of pure battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) to replace aging city vehicles — including those with conventional internal combustion engines

Miami Dade County, FL*

- In 2008 Miami-Dade County committed to the U.S. Cool Counties goals and objectives, to reduce GHG emissions from 2008 levels by 80% by 2050.
- As part of the 2016 update of Miami-Dade County's community-wide sustainability plan, GreenPrint, the County is setting an interim greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal of 20% relative to 2008 levels by 2020.
- Miami International Airport launched The Sustainability Project at MIA, one of the largest energy saving programs ever in the state of Florida and in the eastern U.S. The project focuses on installing \$32 million worth of energy-efficient lighting, water conservation retrofits, air conditioning and ventilation upgrades and other measures that will save more than \$40 million in utility costs over the next 14 year.

New York, NY*

- Reduce GHG emissions 80% by 2050 (2005 baseline), 40% reduction by 2030 (1990 baseline).
- Targeting a 30% reduction from buildings by 2025.
- Issued RFI to procure 100% of City electricity from renewable sources.
- All City government buildings to be retrofitted for energy efficiency by 2025.

Oakland, CA*

- GHG reduction targets from 2005 baseline are the following: 36% by 2020, 83% by 2050.
- Retrofitted 100% of trucks and installed shore power at 11 berths at the Port of Oakland, part of a documented success in eliminating more than 165 tons of particulate matter from environmentally sensitive areas since 2005.
- Beginning in 2015, the City's new Zero Waste franchise agreements and expanded services are resulting in emissions reductions of more than 450,000 metric tonnes per year.

Pinecrest, FL*

- Green fleet and practices and procedures currently in place
- Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report completed
- Decrease vehicle emissions by 6.5% from 2013 baseline by 2020
- Reduce GHG emissions for business/commercial sector 7% from 2013 levels by 2020
- Reduce greenhouse gases by 15% from December 2013 levels by 2030
- Reduce GHG emissions for business/commercial sector 50% from 2015 levels by 2030

Phoenix, AZ*

- Reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 baseline).
- Reduce GHG emissions for city operations by 15% by 2015 (2009 baseline).
- Reduce GHG emissions for city-owned buildings by 20% by 2020 (2009 baseline).
- Supply 15% of its energy use in city-owned building operations from renewable energy by 2025.
- Created the largest municipal fleet of alternative fuel vehicles in the nation, saving 60 million gallons of petroleum throughout the Phoenix region.
- Half of the city's public works buildings use solar power.

Portland, OR*

- 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2050.
- 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2030.
- Double installed solar on City of Portland facilities by 2020.
- Fully divest the City of Portland from The Carbon Underground 200 fossil fuel companies by March 2018.
- Meet 100% of City electricity needs from renewable power.
- 20% of all City sedans are electric vehicles.

Saint Paul, MN

- In 2006, the city committed to 20% reduction in GHG by 2020.
- In 2009-2011, the city completed 110 energy-efficiency projects in 60 municipal facilities reducing energy use by nearly 30% and 4,977,997 pounds of CO₂.
- In 2011, the city worked with District Energy St. Paul to install the country's largest solar thermal array (1.2 MW thermal equivalent) and the first in the U.S. to be integrated into a district energy heating system.
- Since 2010, the city has installed 10 photovoltaic arrays on municipal facilities for a combined 320 kilowatts reducing CO₂ emissions by 803,000 pounds.
- In the last five years, the city's recycling program has collected 100,745 tons of recyclable material and reduced 218,409 metric tons of CO₂.
- In December of 2015, the city joined the Compact of Mayors and reaffirmed its commitment to reducing GHG emissions. The city is currently developing a climate resiliency framework.
- In accordance with the Compact of Mayors, the city will conduct a GHG emissions inventory; identify climate hazards; create new reduction targets and report progress towards goals; conduct a climate vulnerability assessment; and develop a new climate action and resiliency plan.

Salt Lake City, UT*

- 2015 Target: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from community by 10%, to 4.7 million tons annually, through transportation and energy strategies.
- Achieve 15% GHG Reduction from Municipal Operations by 2015 (83,536 tons) - 2008 baseline.
- In 2008, Mayor Becker and the Salt Lake City Council signed a joint resolution committing that the City will work to reduce its municipal carbon footprint 20% below the 2005 level by 2020; 50% below the 2005 level by 2040; and, 80% below the 2005 level by 2050.
- By 2020, 50% of all energy used for municipal operations will come from renewable resources.

San Francisco, CA*

- Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets: 25% reduction by 2017; 40% by 2025; 80% by 2050 (1990 baselines) codified in San Francisco Municipal Code in 2008.
- San Francisco's "0-50-100-ROOTS" Climate Action Strategy is a coordinated City effort to send zero waste to landfill without incineration by 2020, maintain 50% all travel by sustainable modes by 2018, achieve 100% renewable energy by 2030, and sequester carbon through urban forestry and compost application.
- San Francisco's municipal diesel fleet now runs on 100% renewable diesel to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality; San Francisco ranks as one of the top US cities for electric vehicle charging station availability on a per capita basis, with over 300 public charging stations citywide.
- San Francisco's energy supply is over 40% greenhouse gas free. In May 2016, the City launched CleanPowerSF, a community choice aggregation program designed to give businesses and residents the option to source their electricity from more renewable resources; This year, San Francisco became the first major city in the United States to require solar panel installation on new residential and commercial developments; 6.3 million square feet of San Francisco's municipal-owned and operated properties are LEED certified, an increase from 4 million square feet in 2014. Citywide, 103 million square feet are LEED certified and two-thirds are LEED Gold or Platinum.
- The City has launched the Citywide Street Tree Census, following the 2015 adoption of the Urban Forest Plan, and is on track to add over 50,000 street trees in the next 20 years.

Santa Fe, NM

- Since 2009, the City of Santa Fe has installed approximately 4.8 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy (predominantly photovoltaics) at ten city facilities, representing 25% of energy use; 3.7MW is dedicated to water-related facilities.
- Additionally, the city has retrofitted 26 of its facilities with more energy efficient HVAC systems, boilers, lights, and advanced building controls; purchased and is currently using 11 compressed natural gas solid waste vehicles and several electric vehicles at its Water Division; and, converted its bus fleet to use compressed natural gas.
- The city has become a national leader in water conservation, announcing in 2015 that Santa Fe's average daily water use decreased from 101 gallons per person per day (GPCD) to 95 GPCD, representing a combined residential and commercial water consumption rate.
- In 2014, the city's governing body committed to have 50 percent of city facilities' energy come from renewable energy sources by 2025, and made the commitment to Santa Fe becoming carbon neutral by 2040.
- Joined the Compact of Mayors in 2015; is drafting a comprehensive 25-year sustainability plan to annually reduce Santa Fe's carbon emissions while improving a variety of sustainability measures in the areas of land use, food security, poverty, transportation, education, water-use, the environment, and economic development; and is creating the nation's first 'Verde Fund' that inextricably links climate change and poverty, establishes a set of near-term goals to be achieved, and develops the programs, projects and policies needed to combat those challenges as one.

Seattle, WA*

- Reduce GHG emissions 58% by 2030
- Carbon Neutral by 2050
- Implementing commercial building energy use disclosure and retro-commissioning requirements to help reduce building emissions 39% by 2030.
- Launched the Drive Clean Seattle initiative to reduce emissions from transportation, Seattle's largest source of emissions. The initiative includes actions across the transportation sector, including reducing emissions from cars, trucks, transit, and maritime sources.

Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority, CA

- All ten local jurisdictions of Sonoma County agree to reduce countywide GHG emissions 25% below 1990 levels by 2020, 40% below 1990 by 2030, and 80% below 1990 by 2050
- Sonoma County established the first countywide PACE program in CA that has financed over \$62 million in projects and paved the way for additional PACE providers, operating under a locally consistent set of principles under a PACE financing marketplace administered by the county.
- Sonoma Clean Power, a community choice aggregator, launched in 2014 and in its first year provided power with a higher renewable content and 48% lower GHG emissions than PG&E at lower rates. This provided reductions of over 53,000 MTCO_{2e} and customer savings over \$13.6 million.
- The Sonoma County Transportation Authority, Regional Climate Protection Authority, and local city, county, transit, and utility partners are developing plans to rapidly increase use of electric vehicles and low carbon transportation, including a new seventy mile Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART). Goals include 10,000 EVs (5x growth) in three years and a 50% reduction in petroleum use in Sonoma County by 2030.
- The RCPA launched an on-bill repayment program called Pay As You Save (PAYS) in partnership with the Town of Windsor that successfully retrofit 5% of all of the Town's residential units in the first two years with efficiency projects that saved an average of 20% of indoor water use and 10% of household energy use.
- The RCPA has joined a coalition of government and non-government partners called the North Bay Adaptation Initiative to develop the county's first comprehensive vulnerability assessment, watershed scale data products for climate smart decision making, and a community Climate Ready Roadmap to articulate collective efforts in pursuit of resilience goals.
- Urban Growth Boundaries are in place in all communities to promote focused growth, which combined with a voter funded Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District have protected over 100,000 acres of open and working landscapes that reduce emissions and promote resilience.
- The Sonoma County Water Agency achieved a carbon free water system in 2014, reducing emissions from water treatment and delivery by over 85% or 21,000 MTCO_{2e} annually.

Washington, D.C.*

- Washington, D.C. is committed to cutting greenhouse gas emissions 50% by 2032 and 80% by 2050 (2006 baseline).
- First full year the new DC Green Construction Code and DC Energy Conservation Code have been enforced.
- Signed a power purchase agreement for 46MW of wind power & 12MW of solar power.
- Carbon emissions down 23% citywide from 2006 - 2013, while population and jobs grew 9%.
- Drafted our first climate adaptation plan, Climate Ready DC.
- Launched two behavior change programs in 2015: one for businesses (Smarter DC Challenge) and another for multifamily buildings (Power Down DC)
- Microgrid Study: created a platform to conduct a city-wide analysis of the best locations for early deployment of microgrids; analyzed the legal and regulatory barriers in the city; and now producing a “go to market” toolkit for developers
- Green Financing Study: Finalizing research on the creation of a green bank, incentives for deep green buildings (net zero ready, net zero energy/water, and Living Building Challenge), and a revenue neutral carbon tax

* Indicates 2015 signatory

CHINA

Beijing City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions around 2020.
- To increase urban sustainable development level by promoting regional cooperation; to optimize and upgrade economic restructure; to improve the market emission reduction mechanism; to develop and apply advanced low-carbon technologies and products.

Sichuan Province*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions before 2030.
- Put the low-carbon development action plans into practice by application and popularizing of clean energy, smart grid, low-carbon transportation, clean energy vehicles, green building and low-carbon communities, and strive to promote international and regional cooperation.

Hainan Province*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions by 2030.
- Adjust and optimize the industrial structure; accelerate the development of the tourism as the leader of the modern service industry; promote the strategic reform of energy structure with emphasis on the development of clean energy; implement the “ecological province” strategy and strengthen the ecological environment protection. Carry out a province-wide pilot demonstration of low-carbon development.

Shenzhen City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions by 2022.
- Develop and implement low-carbon plans and the roadmap; adjust energy structure and promote the use of clean energy; control the emissions of traffic and buildings; promote new energy vehicles; boost massively green buildings; improve carbon emissions trading mechanism.

Guangzhou City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions by the end of 2020.
- Make detailed action plan of greenhouse gas control in 2020; adjusting energy structure, controlling the total amount of energy consumption, exploring renewable energy, greatly increasing energy efficiency, promoting green buildings, constructing low-carbon transportation systems, promoting the recycle and reuse of resources, implementing emissions trading, and prioritizing the development of low carbon technology and related industries.

Wuhan City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions around 2022.
- Adjust the industrial structure, improve energy mix, develop green transportation, promote green buildings, promote low-carbon consumption, and promote carbon emission trading.

Guiyang City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions in the year 2025.
- Accelerate the establishment of a big data oriented modern industrial system. Develop low-carbon transport, low-carbon building and low-carbon communities.

Zhenjiang City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions in 2020.
- Establishing a completed and comprehensive city-carbon managing system layered into city and suburban level, industry and enterprise level, and project level. Implement carbon managing mechanisms for enterprises. Implement carbon emission assessment.

Jilin City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions before 2025.
- Develop the resource-saving and environment-friendly society; increase the scale of forest carbon sink, advocating green consumption and the low-carbon lifestyle.

Yan'an City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions before 2029.
- Accelerate industrial structure adjustment. Improve energy utilization efficiency; change the structure of energy consumption; promote low-carbon key projects; develop new low carbon zone.

Jinchang City*

- To achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions before 2025.
- Promote low-carbon energy utilization; promote the upgrade and restructuring of key industries to reduce carbon footprint, with a strong focus on technological development and energy savings in sectors; develop smart transportation systems to improve organization and coordination of transportation; promote green building techniques.

Tianjin City [to be added]

Shanghai City [to be added]

Hunan Province [to be added]

Gansu Province [to be added]

Qingdao City [to be added]

Shenyang City [to be added]

Nanjing City [to be added]

Jinan City** [to be added]

Chengdu City** [to be added]

Nanchang City** [to be added]

Lanzhou City** [to be added]

Urumqi City** [to be added]

Qinhuangdao City [to be added]

Jincheng City** [to be added]

Hulun Buir City [to be added]

Daxing'anling City [to be added]

Wuxi City [to be added]
Changzhou City [to be added]
Suzhou City** [to be added]
Huai'an City [to be added]
Yangzhou City [to be added]
Wenzhou City [to be added]
Huaibei City** [to be added]
Chizhou City [to be added]
Jingdezhen City [to be added]
Weifang City [to be added]
Jiyuan City** [to be added]
Liuzhou City [to be added]
Haikou City [to be added]
Sanya City** [to be added]
Qionghai City [to be added]
Guangyuan City** [to be added]
Suining City [to be added]
Haidong City [to be added]
Changning District, Shanghai [to be added]
Zhangjiang High-Tech Industrial Development District, Shanghai [to be added]

In support of the national peaking of CO₂ emissions around 2030, the provinces and cities that signed the September 2015 U.S.-China Climate Leaders Declaration jointly initiated the establishment of the Alliance of Peaking Pioneer Cities (APPC). The APPC has further expanded its membership to 22 members and set up a Secretariat to provide assistance and service to its members.

* Indicates 2015 signatory

** Indicates new cities which joined the APPC at the Second China-U.S. Climate-Smart / Low-Carbon Cities Summit