Supplement of

Trends in China's anthropogenic emissions since 2010 as the consequence of clean air actions

Bo Zheng[1,†], Dan Tong[2], Meng Li[2], Fei Liu[1], Chaopeng Hong[2], Guannan Geng[2], Haiyan Li[1], Xin Li[2], Liqun Peng[1], Ji Qi[1], Liu Yan[2], Yuxuan Zhang[2], Hongyan Zhao[2], Yixuan Zheng[2], Kebin He[1,2], and Qiang Zhang[2]

[1]State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China
[2]Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling, Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
[†] Present address: Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, UMR8212, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Correspondence to: Qiang Zhang (qiangzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn)
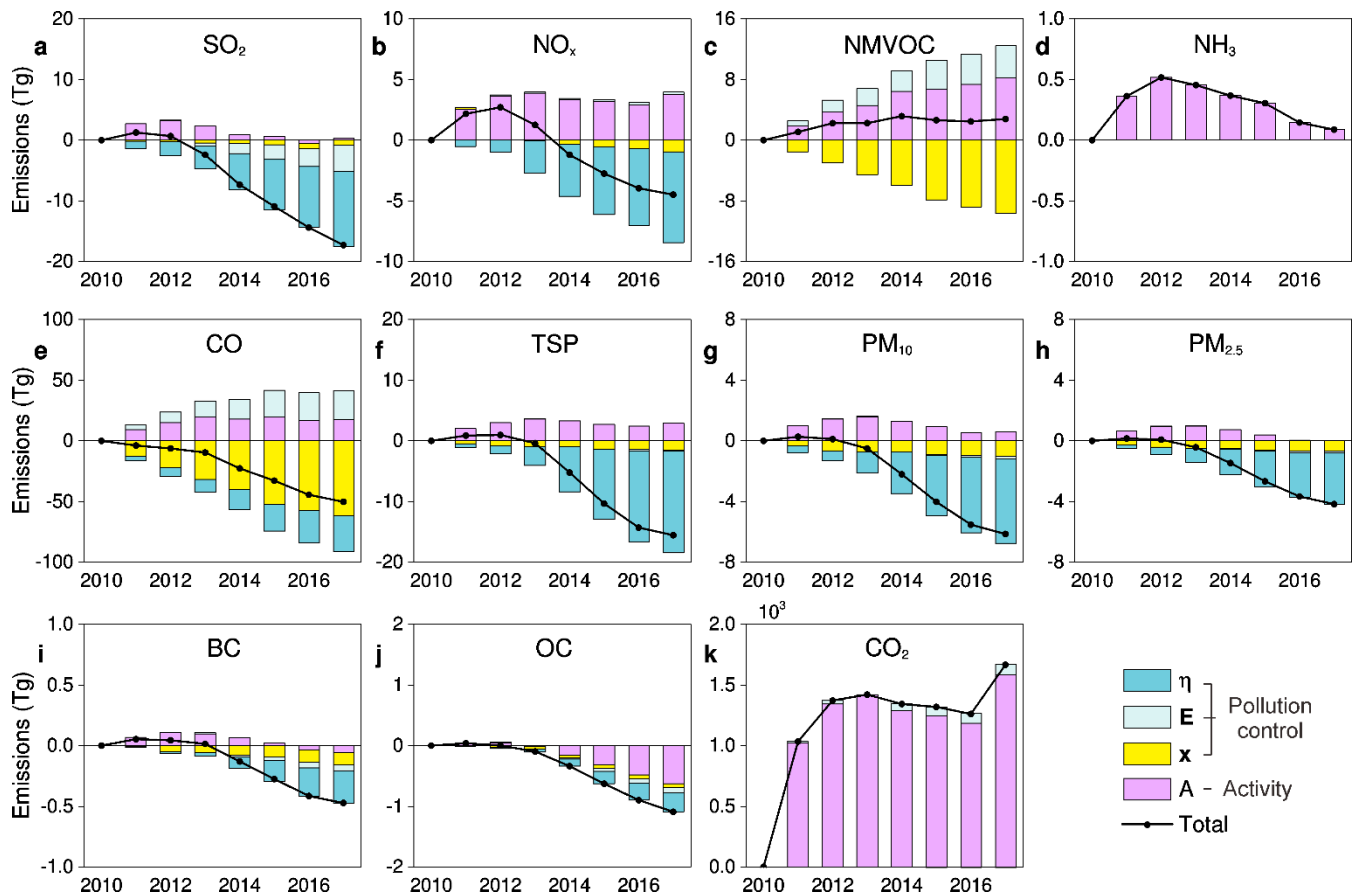
Figure S1. Decomposition analysis results of changes in air pollutants and CO₂ emissions. The change in 2010–2017 emissions are decomposed into four factors (i.e., A, **x**, **E** and **η**) using the method of Index Decomposition Analysis (Sect. 3.2). A represents the contribution from activities, **x** represents the effect from technology evolving over time, **E** includes fuel quality improvement (e.g., low sulfur, low ash, high heating value coals) as well as deterioration of vehicle emissions (figures c and e), and **η** represents emission reductions caused by end-of-pipe abatement measures. The black curve represents the change in total emissions.