


SANTIAGO

58% PM2.5 & 39% PM10 


Gradual fuel switch process started with air quality regulations by the government. Even the partial substitution of coal and diesel with gas resulted in notable air improvements, with significant future opportunities to do more.

SHANGHAI

27% PM2.5 


City coal to gas substitution was first by enabling grid interconnections, and second by incentivizing switching to gas and designating coal-free zones. The results were notable reductions in SOx and PM.

URUMQI

75% PM2.5, 50% SO₂
73% pollution-related cancer 

Coal to gas heating switch completed in just two years, with funding support from the World Bank and government policy alignment. Comparisons between respective heating seasons air quality and subsequent health data revealed huge immediate improvements.

BERLIN

95% SO_x,
83% PM 

1990-2012 share of natural gas in city's primary energy grew from 17% to 41% resulting in reductions in SO_x, NO_x, and PM10 by 95%, 76%, and 83% from 1989 levels.