

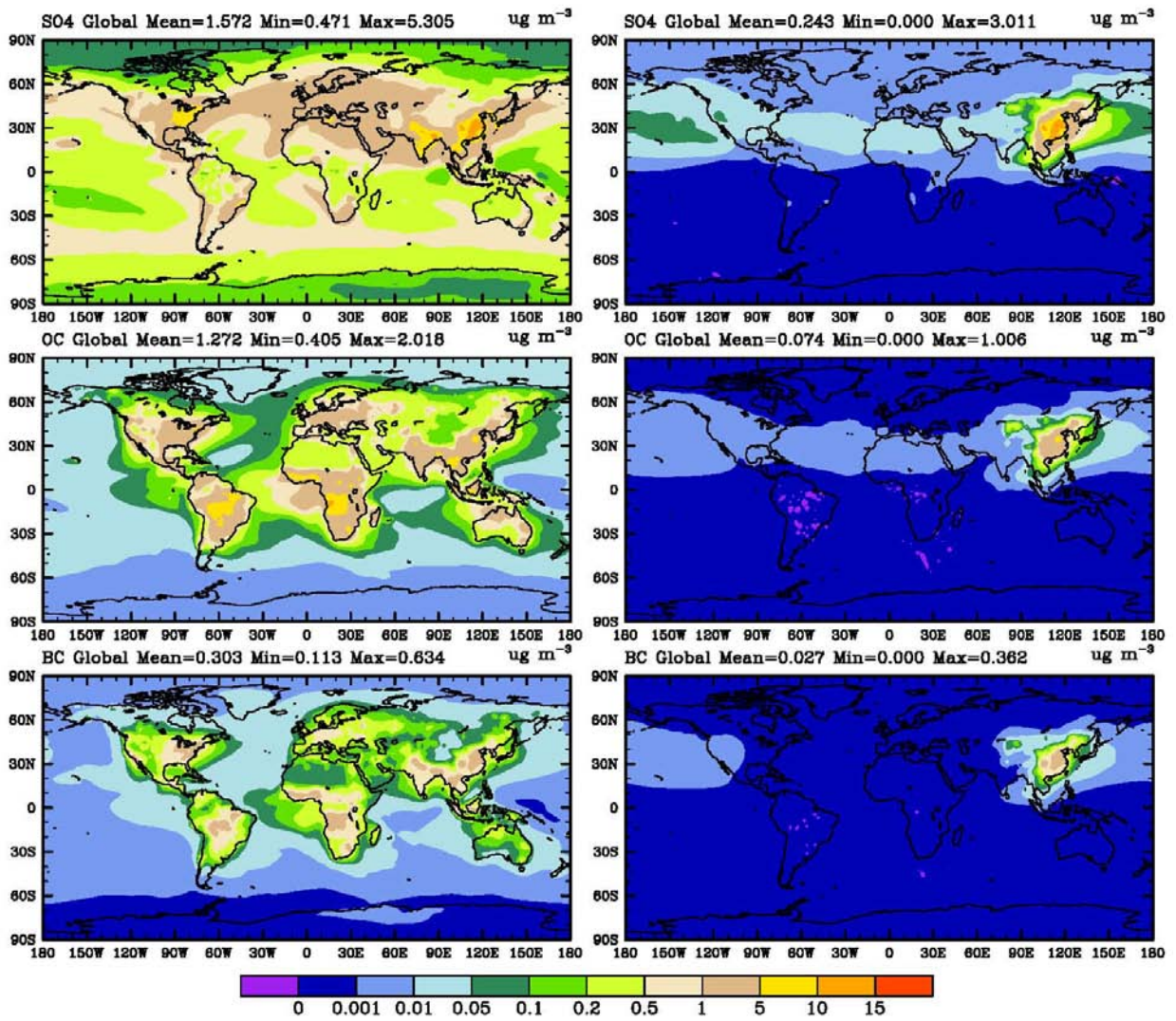
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Present and potential future contributions of sulfate, black and organic carbon aerosols from China to global air quality, premature mortality and radiative forcing**

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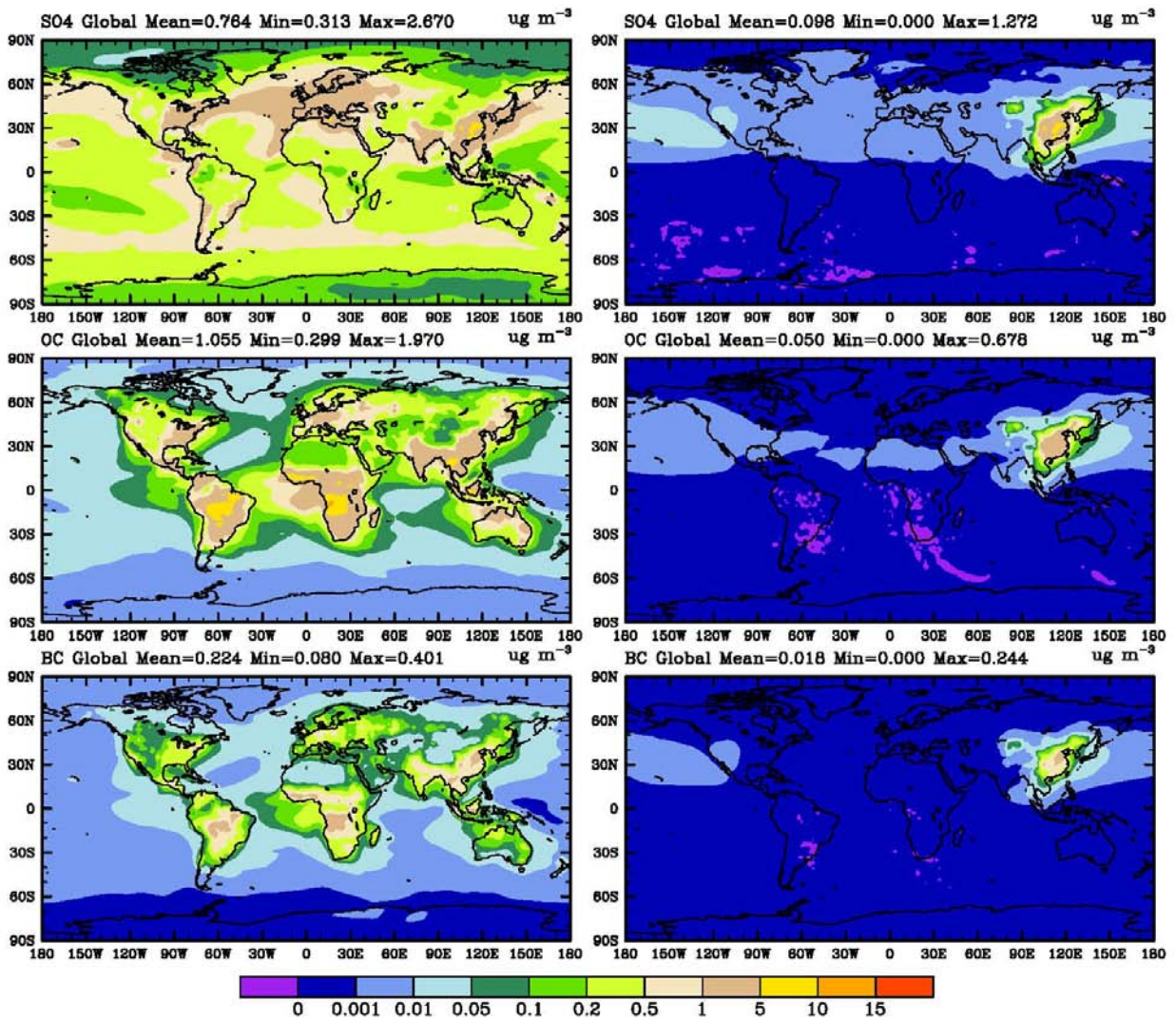
**Eri Saikawa, Vaishali Naik, Larry W. Horowitz, Junfeng Liu, Denise L. Mauzerall**

Atmospheric Environment 43 (2009) 2814–2822



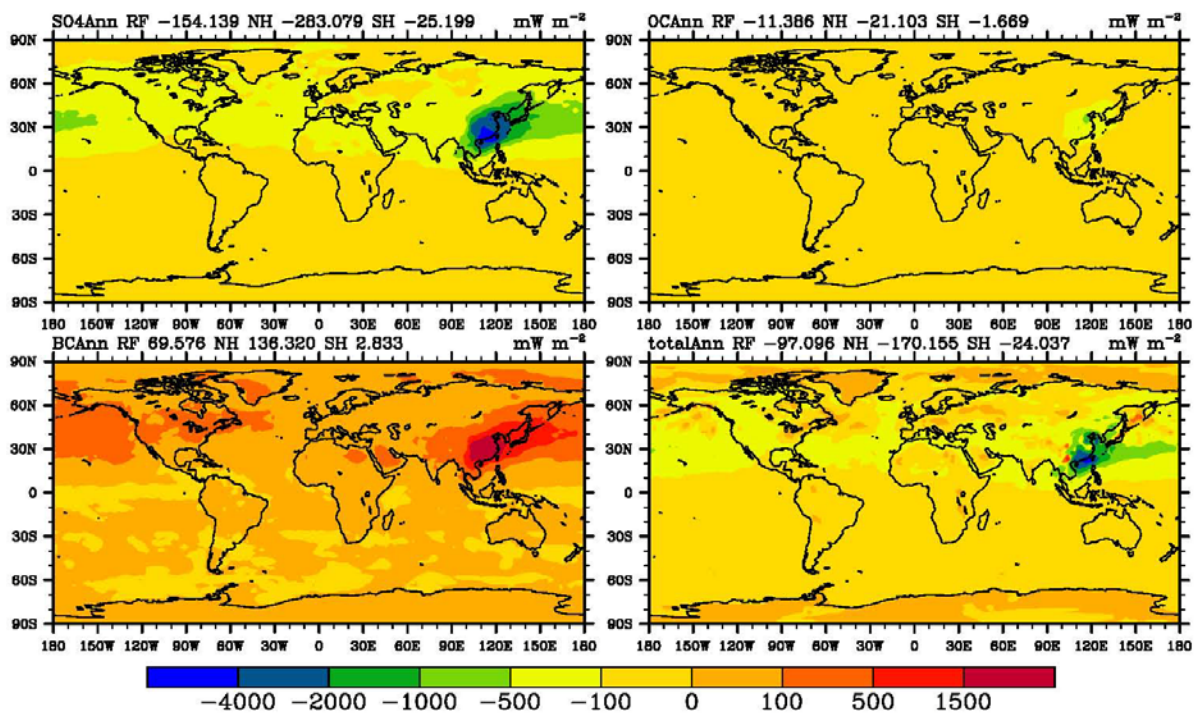
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Figure S1. Annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (left) and China's contribution to annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (right) for 2030 CLE (a) SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, (b) OC, (c) BC.

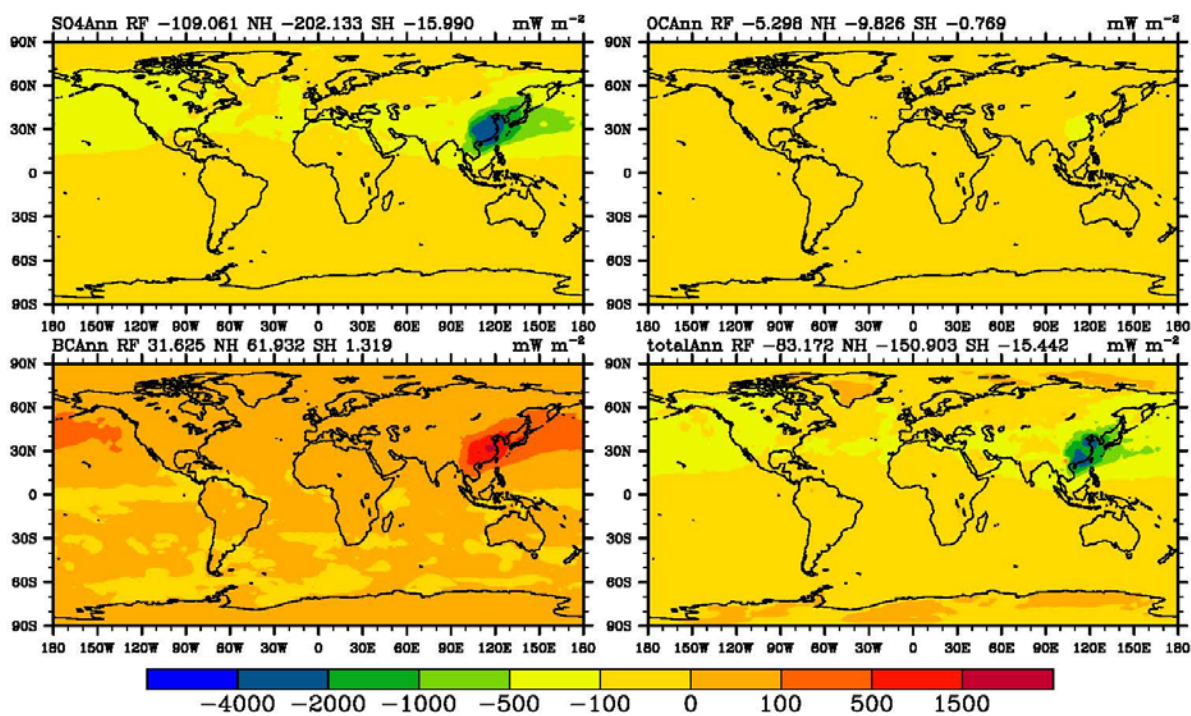


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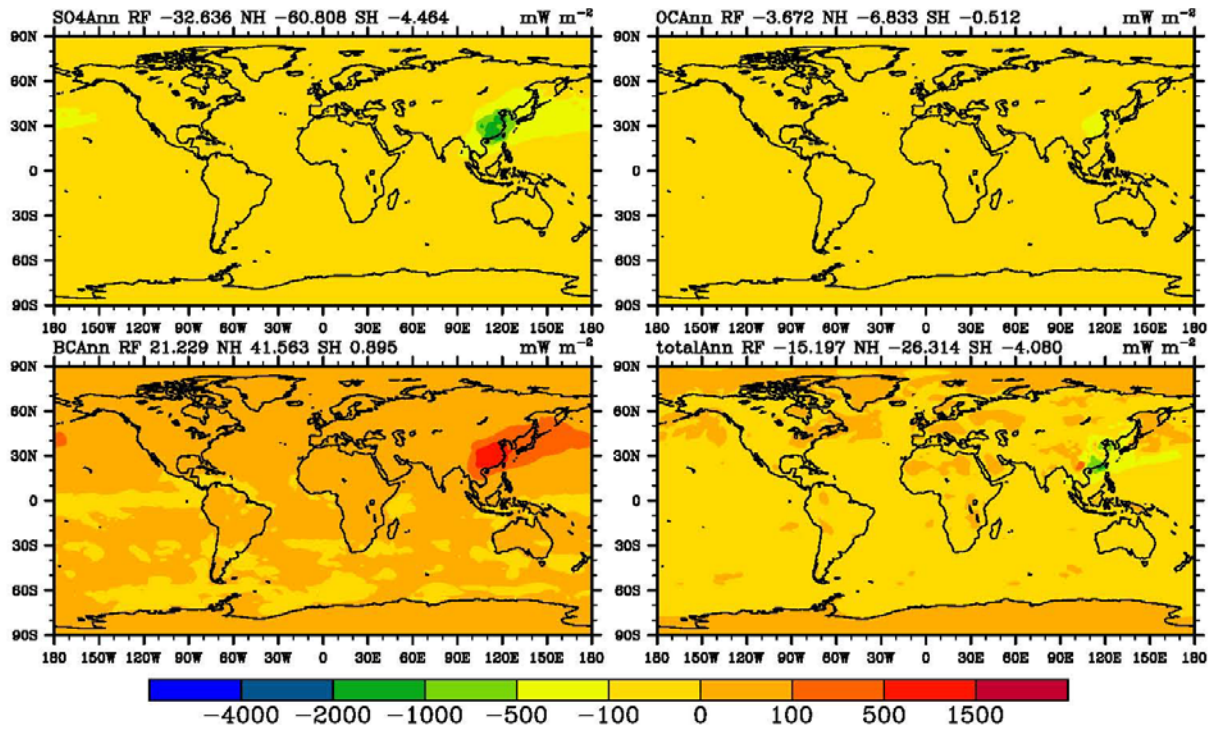
Figure S2. Annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (left) and China's contribution to annual average global surface aerosol concentrations (right) for 2030 MFR (a)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , (b) OC, (c) BC.



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2 Figure S3. China's contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in  $\text{mW m}^{-2}$ ) at the top of the  
3 atmosphere for 2030 BAU (a)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.  
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6 Figure S4. China's contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in  $\text{mW m}^{-2}$ ) at the top of the  
7 atmosphere for 2030 CLE. (a)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.



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Figure S5. China's contribution to total sky annual adjusted radiative forcing (in  $\text{mW m}^{-2}$ ) at the top of the atmosphere for 2030 MFR. (a)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , (b) OC, (c) BC, (d) total.