**How Beijing controlled its air pollution?**

Back in 2013, China experienced its worst smog outbreak since 1961. At some point in January, the Air Quality Index (AQI) readings in Beijing were far beyond the levels health officials deemed extremely dangerous. But air quality is improving. How?

**“We will resolutely declare war against pollution as we declared war against poverty,” said Premier Li Keqiang said at the opening of the annual meeting of parliament in 2014**

In September 2013, the State Council unveiled the “Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution”, which aimed to improve overall air quality across the country over a five-year period. According to the plan, focus would be aimed at eliminating outdated energy producers and industrial plants, the source of much air pollution.

Moreover, reforms to boost non-fossil fuel power has also been under way through the development of nuclear and renewables, the deployment of smart power transmission grids, and the promotion of green and low-carbon technology.

Last but not least, restructuring bureaucratic incentives, the current political institutions to narrow the preference gap between the leaders and the led has supported the policy process.

These are only a few of various measures that Chinese government has taken, but other countries of the same problems can already have much to learn from.