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<center>ENGR 102 Abstract</center>

Climate change is possibly the most urgent issue humanity faces as consequences become more dire and apparent. From the melting of the polar ice caps to the lengthening of wildfire seasons, scientists have urged civilians and corporations to take a more conscious look at their carbon footprint to prevent the exacerbation of global warming. Unfortunately, humans are the main cause, by expanding the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. Production and use of energy is the leading cause of carbon emissions, accounting for more than 84% of greenhouse gas emissions. The levels of carbon dioxide per region correlate with the levels of energy consumption per region. China is the leading country in energy consumption and carbon emissions. Coal is the country's main source of energy due to the boom of industrialization, increasing levels of carbon and air pollution. Since coal is predominantly composed of carbon, when coal burns, it reacts with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide, which is released into the atmosphere. Other countries, mainly countries that rely on energy production for economic stimulation, such as India and the United States also contribute to the enlarging of climate change through energy consumption. To reduce carbon emissions, we must tackle the root of the cause -- energy consumption. By modeling the environmentally friendly policies of European countries, such as carbon taxes, the Paris Climate Accord, and the introduction of eco-friendly transportation. However, the most impactful way to reduce carbon emissions is to reduce consumerism, but in a society so encompassed by individuality rather than collectivism, it is only a mere dream.