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Global greenhouse gases increase in 2010

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TONY EASTLEY: The latest snapshot on how the planet's pollution levels are tracking has delivered another gloomy outlook. After a dip in emissions thanks to the global financial crisis, greenhouse gases are on the way back up and 2010 is expected to be a bumper year - for all the wrong reasons.

Here's environment reporter Sarah Clarke.

SARAH CLARKE: The global financial crisis didn't deliver all bad news. In 2009 as the economy slowed so too did the level of global emissions. The latest snapshot reveals greenhouse gases were almost 1.5 per cent below the record 2008 figures.

Pep Canadell is from the CSIRO and a co-author of the Global Carbon Project which produced the report.

PEP CANADELL: What we've seen with the global financial crisis as we expected to some extent was that the global fossil fuel emissions have come down by about 1.3 per cent and if anything actually, what we, the surprise has been a little that we were expecting a much bigger decline of

Study links lower carbon emissions to recession

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By Doyle Rice, USA TODAY

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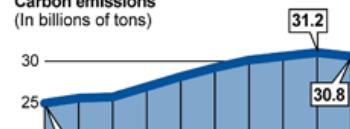
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The fossil-fuel-burning vehicles backed up in New Delhi, India, contributed to the country's 6.2% increase in carbon dioxide emissions from 2008 to 2009.

■ GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS

After a steady climb through the decade that matched the growing economy, global carbon emissions from fossil fuel combustion and the production of cement dropped slightly in 2009 because of the worldwide financial crisis.

Carbon emissions (In billions of tons)



Worldwide emissions of carbon dioxide, widely blamed as the chief cause of global warming, dropped from 2008 to 2009, largely because of the global economic slowdown, according to a study released Sunday. It was the first decline since the late 1990s.

The study, published in the journal *Nature Geoscience*, is part of the annual carbon budget update from the Global Carbon Project, a group of emissions experts and economists from several international environmental organizations.

The emissions decrease of 1.3% from 2008 to 2009 was directly related to the economic crisis, says study lead author Pierre Friedlingstein of the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom. "There is a close link between the world's gross domestic product and emissions of carbon dioxide," he says.

Over the past century, human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil, have added increasing amounts of carbon dioxide into the Earth's atmosphere. Production of cement also contributes a tiny amount of carbon to the air.

The 2009 drop was less than half of what was expected, says Friedlingstein, partly because the drop in global GDP was less than expected. The total of 30.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide was the second highest in human history, just below the 2008 emissions.

The study projects that if the economic recovery proceeds as expected, global fossil fuel emissions will increase by more than 3% in 2010, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed from 2000 to 2008.

Last year's worldwide decrease included significant regional differences. The largest decreases occurred in Europe, Japan and North America: 6.9% in the United States, 8.6% in the U.K., 7% in Germany, 11.8% in Japan and 8.4% in Russia. The study notes that some emerging economies recorded substantial increases in their total emissions, including 8% in China and 6.2% in India.

Each country reports its own emission totals to the United Nations, says Friedlingstein. China remains the top emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels, followed by the

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Financial crisis causes dip in CO₂ levels

Stephen Pincock
ABC

Monday, 22 November 2010

The crisis that hit world financial markets in 2008 caused greenhouse gas emissions to dip slightly the following year, experts have calculated.

But the decrease was less than half that previously predicted, and highlights the growth in carbon dioxide emissions from developing nations.

Over the past 100 years, the increase in carbon dioxide levels has been attributed to emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels.

Scientists believe that those emissions are closely tied to economic growth, so they had expected the global financial crisis to have some impact. Exactly how big the impact would be wasn't clear.

Now, an international group of researchers from the Global Carbon Project report a decrease of 1.3%, much smaller than they expected, according to their report in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Just a year ago, the researchers had estimated that the financial crisis would cause emissions to drop by 2.8%, roughly equivalent to the amount that emissions had been increasing each year.

The disparity arose because the International Monetary Fund overestimated the impact that the financial crisis would have on global gross domestic product (GDP), says Dr Pep Canadell, Executive Director of the Global Carbon Project, and a research scientist in CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research.

"Our forecasts are as good as the quality of the forecast of global GDP," he says.

Canadell also points out that the financial crisis did not affect all countries equally. While carbon dioxide emissions dropped in 2009 in places like North America, Europe and Japan, they increased substantially in China and India.

Looking ahead, the researchers note that the International Monetary Fund is projecting an increase of global GDP by 4.8% in 2010, which will lead to an increase in global emissions of at least 3% this year.



While CO₂ emissions dropped in places like North America, Europe and Japan, they increased substantially in China and India
(Source: David Gray /Reuters)

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Les émissions de CO2 vont atteindre un niveau record en 2010

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Emisiones carbono bajan en 2009, subirán en 2010: reporte

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Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono, que contribuyen al calentamiento global, están en camino a registrar un récord en el 2010, mostró el lunes un reconocido estudio anual, impulsadas por las pujantes economías de China e India y su dependencia del carbón.

El Proyecto Global de Carbono, un consorcio de cuerpos de investigación internacionales, también dijo que las emisiones anuales cayeron en un 1,3 por ciento en el 2009 desde el 2008 debido a la crisis financiera mundial. Aunque la baja fue menos de la mitad del descenso estimado un año antes.

"La real sorpresa fue que estábamos esperando una caída mayor debido a la crisis financiera en términos de emisiones de combustibles fósiles", señaló Pep Canadell, director ejecutivo del Proyecto Global de Carbono y uno de los coautores del estudio publicado en la última edición de la revista Nature Geoscience.

El resultado se conoce una semana antes del comienzo de las conversaciones climáticas de la ONU en México, que apuntan a encontrar una camino para que las naciones acuerden un pacto más estricto que reduzca las emisiones de gas de efecto invernadero.

Pero Canadell también dijo que nuevos datos y una reducida pérdida de bosques tropicales mostraban que las emisiones de deforestaciones habían descendido y ahora representaban cerca de un 10 por ciento de la contaminación de gas de efecto invernadero de la humanidad.

Estudios previos han dicho que era de un 12 a 17 por ciento.

Los científicos señalan que los mayores niveles de CO₂, el principal gas del efecto invernadero, del uso de combustibles fósiles y de la deforestación están aumentando la temperatura del planeta.

Canadell aseguró que la caída del 2009 probaría ser pasajera.

Las emisiones de combustibles fósiles fueron proyectadas subiendo en más de un 3 por ciento en el 2010 si el crecimiento económico se mantenía, dijo a Reuters por teléfono desde Canberra, Australia. Esto marcaría un

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Emissões de carbono caem em 2009; voltam a subir em 2010

Reuters/Brasil Online

DÊ SEU VOTO | MÉDIA: 3,7

Por David Fogarty

CINGAPURA (Reuters) - As emissões globais de dióxido de carbono devem alcançar um recorde em 2010, devido em grande parte ao crescimento da economia da China e da Índia e de sua dependência do carvão, de acordo com um estudo anual divulgado neste domingo.

O Projeto Global Carbono, um consórcio de organismos internacionais de pesquisa, disse também que as emissões globais caíram 1,3 por cento em 2009 em relação a 2008, graças à crise financeira global. Mas a queda foi menos de metade da redução estimada um ano atrás.

"A verdadeira surpresa é que esperávamos uma queda maior de emissões de combustíveis fósseis em função da crise financeira", disse Pep Canadell, diretor executivo do Projeto Global Carbono e um dos co-autores do estudo publicado na edição mais recente do periódico Nature Geoscience.

Os dados foram divulgados uma semana antes de começar no México uma reunião da ONU sobre clima que visa encontrar maneiras de os países chegarem a um acordo mais rígido para frear as emissões de gases-estufa.

Canadell também disse que os novos dados e a diminuição da derrubada das florestas tropicais mostram que as emissões resultantes do desmatamento diminuíram, compondo hoje 10 por cento da emissão total de gases estufa. Em estudos anteriores, representavam entre 12 e 17 por cento.

Cientistas dizem que a elevação do nível de CO₂ - o principal gás causador do efeito estufa - devido à queima de combustíveis fósseis e ao desmatamento está aquecendo o planeta.

Canadell disse à Reuters por telefone desde Canberra, na Austrália, que as emissões resultantes da queima de combustíveis fósseis estão projetadas para aumentar mais de 3 por cento em 2010 se o crescimento econômico seguir a curva prevista. Isso marcará um retorno aos índices de aumento altos de 2000-2008, disse ele.

"Esse tipo de índice de aumento indica que estamos ultrapassando rapidamente a meta de aquecimento de até 2 graus Celsius", disse ele, aludindo ao nível além do qual, dizem cientistas, o mundo passa a correr o risco de sofrer mudanças climáticas "perigosas".

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Emisi CO2 Hanya Turun Tipis

Diterbitkan 21 November 2010 - 9:07pm

Penurunan angka emisi karbon dioksida (CO2) tahun 2009 tidak sebanyak yang diharapkan ilmuwan. Dibanding tahun 2008, emisi CO2 menurun di seluruh dunia 1,3 persen.

Demikian hasil penelitian yang dipublikasi majalah ilmu pengetahuan Nature Geoscience. Salah seorang penulis laporan, Pep Canadell, mengatakan bahwa kalangan peneliti menduga penurunan signifikan emisi CO2, akibat krisis keuangan dan ekonomi global.

Di negara-negara maju menunjukkan penurunan emisi karbon dioksida tahun lalu. Di Amerika Serikat menurun 6,9 persen, di Britania emisi turun 8,6 persen. Sementara itu di negara-negara baru ekonomi emisi CO2 justru meningkat. Di Cina tahun 2009 melonjak 8 persen.



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Daling CO₂-uitstoot weinig spectaculair

zondag 21 november 2010 | 21:04 | Laatst bijgewerkt op: zondag 21 november 2010 | 21:08

Tekstgrootte



SINGAPORE (ANP) - De daling van de uitstoot van koolstofdioxide (CO₂) was in 2009 minder spectaculair dan wetenschappers aanvankelijk dachten. De uitstoot daalde vorig jaar wereldwijd met 1,3 procent in vergelijking met 2008.

Dat blijkt uit een onderzoek dat maandag wordt gepubliceerd in het gezaghebbende wetenschappelijke tijdschrift *Nature Geoscience*. Pep Canadell, een van de schrijvers van het rapport, zei dat wetenschappers in verband met de financiële en economische crisis een grotere CO₂-reductie hadden verwacht.

In tal van geïndustrialiseerde landen is de uitstoot van koolstofdioxide vorig jaar aanzienlijk afgenomen. De daling in de Verenigde Staten was 6,9 procent. In Groot-Brittannië bedroeg die 8,6 procent.

In de opkomende economieën nam de CO₂-uitstoot echter toe. In China was de stijging 8 procent.



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Carbon emissions set to be highest in history

Curbs are too feeble to stop climate change accelerating

By Steve Connor, Science Editor

Monday, 22 November 2010

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Emissions of man-made carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are roaring ahead again after a smaller-than-expected dip due to the worldwide recession. Scientists are forecasting that CO₂ emissions from burning coal, oil and gas will reach their highest in history this year.

Levels of the man-made greenhouse gas being dumped into the atmosphere have never been higher and are once again accelerating. Scientists have revised their figures on global CO₂ emissions, showing that levels fell by just 1.3 per cent in 2009 – less than half of what was expected. This year they are likely to increase by more than 3 per cent, greater than the average annual increase for the last decade.

The figures come after more than 20 years of dire warnings from scientists that governments need to begin curbing emissions drastically if the world is to avoid potentially dangerous climate change later this century.

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A coal-burning power plant in Xiangfan, China

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In the 1990s, annual average emissions of carbon dioxide rose by 1 per cent, and in the past decade they increased at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent. This year they are on target to accelerate even faster in the coming decade if governments fail to reach an agreement on CO₂ targets at the UN meeting on climate change in Cancun, Mexico, which begins this month.

The latest analysis, by Professor Pierre Friedlingstein of Exeter University and Professor Corinne Le Quéré of the University of East Anglia, show that national attempts to stabilise carbon dioxide have been too feeble to have any noticeable impact on global emissions.

Only a global economic downturn appears to have had the desired impact, with emissions



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China, India CO2 Emissions Offset Decreases In US, UK, Japan

By: Sara Yin

11.21.2010



Carbon emissions from emerging countries China and India offset slight reductions in 2009, from industrialized nations like the U.S., U.K. and Japan.

In 'An Update on CO2 emissions' published today in *Nature Geoscience*, a group of scientists found that emissions fell by 1.3 percent last year, less than half the predicted amount based on GDP projections, the [AFP](#) reported.

Emissions fell in most developed countries: Japan's emissions fell by 11.8 percent, the U.S. by 6.9 percent, the U.K. by 8.6 percent and Germany by seven percent.

In contrast, emissions rose 8 percent in China, 6.2 percent in India and 1.4 percent in South Korea, [AFP](#) reported.

"This is because the drop in world gross domestic product was less than anticipated and the carbon intensity of world GDP, which is the amount of CO2 released per unit of GDP, improved by only 0.7 percent in 2009 -- well below its long-term average of 1.7 percent."

In another interview with [BBC News](#), Friedlingstein said the world was on track to return to last decade's emissions, which were around three percent a year.

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Carbon emissions on the way up, scientists say

By environment reporter Sarah Clarke

Updated 4 hours 7 minutes ago

A new report has found global carbon dioxide emissions are set to reach record levels this year.

The snapshot, published in the journal Nature Geoscience, shows that after a dip in emissions last year, greenhouse gases are on the way back up.

The global financial crisis led to a 1.3 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2009.

The CSIRO's Dr Pep Canadell, co-author of the Global Carbon Project which produced the report, says the decline was expected.

"What we've seen with the global financial crisis as we expected to some extent, was that global fossil fuel emissions have come down by about 1.3 per cent," he said.

"If anything, the surprise has been a little that we were expecting a much bigger decline of emissions."

But that slowing has fast been offset by renewed growth in fossil fuel emissions as the global economy recovers.

The CSIRO's Michael Raupach says developing countries like China and India are driving the growth.

"Emissions are continuing to grow over the long term," he said.

"We're seeing no signs of a systematic reduction in global emissions, although there are now levelling off of emissions from developed countries."

"But emissions in developing countries are continuing to climb quite rapidly."

"We're concerned with the long-term trends of course and the 2010 forecast is a part of that."

Dr Raupach says a rise in emissions will make it difficult for the world to reach the target of limiting global temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius.

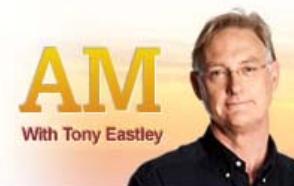


Developing countries like China and India are driving the growth in emissions. (Getty Images: Guang Niu, file photo)

AUDIO: Bumper year for greenhouse gases emissions (AM)

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UPDATE 1-Carbon emissions dip in 2009, to jump in 2010 -report

Sun Nov 21, 2010 6:20pm GMT

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(Adds background)

By David Fogarty, Climate Change Correspondent, Asia

SINGAPORE, Nov 22 (Reuters) - Global emissions of planet-warming carbon dioxide are on track to hit a record in 2010, a leading annual study said on Monday, driven largely by booming economies in China and India and their reliance on coal. The Global Carbon Project, a consortium of international research bodies, also said annual emissions dipped 1.3 percent in 2009 from 2008 because of the global financial crisis. But the fall was less than half the decrease estimated a year ago.

"The real surprise was that we were expecting a bigger dip due to the financial crisis in terms of fossil fuel emissions," said Pep Canadell, executive director of the Global Carbon Project and one of the co-authors of the study published in the latest issue of the journal Nature Geoscience.

The findings come a week before the start of U.N. climate talks in Mexico aimed at trying to find a way for nations to agree on a tougher pact to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

But Canadell also said new data and reduced loss of tropical rainforests showed that emissions from deforestation had declined and now comprised about 10 percent of mankind's greenhouse gas pollution. Previous studies have said 12 to 17 percent. [Continued...](#)

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Weak world economy cuts carbon pollution last year

(AP) – 8 hours ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here's one plus from the global economic recession: Carbon dioxide pollution last year dropped for the first time in a decade.

But it didn't last and it wasn't as big a drop as expected.

Burning fossil fuels to power factories, cars and airplanes spews out greenhouse gases that warm the world. But during the economic downturn, some factories shut down and people didn't drive or fly as much. This helped drop emissions about 1.3 percent from 2008 to 2009, according to a study published Sunday in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

There's been a close link between gross domestic product and pollution in recent decades, said study lead author Pierre Friedlingstein of the University of Exeter in England. "The good part of the crisis is that it reduces emissions."

In the United States, the Energy Department said that emissions dropped 7 percent in 2009 because of three equal factors: the slowing economy, slightly better energy efficiency and cleaner energy.

Worldwide, it was mostly a matter of the economy, Friedlingstein said. In 2009, the world spewed nearly 34 billion tons (about 31 billion metric tons) of carbon dioxide. That's a drop of 453 million tons from the previous year — what the U.S. emits in about 26 days.

The last time carbon dioxide pollution dropped worldwide was in 1999 and this was the biggest decrease since 1992, according to records by the Energy Department's Oak Ridge National Lab. Despite last year's improvement, worldwide carbon emissions have increased by 25 percent since the year 2000.

Carbon pollution is probably already rising this year, the study authors said, and likely to set yet a record in 2010.

The same scientists last year had forecast almost a 3 percent drop in emissions for 2009 based on GDP projections from the International Monetary Fund. But the economy improved more than expected and developing countries kept increasing the amount of carbon dioxide they produced, Friedlingstein said.

Developing nations aren't using energy as efficiently and they weren't as affected by the recession as the west, he said.

China's carbon dioxide pollution jumped 8 percent from 2008 to 2009. India's went up about 6 percent, according to the study.

That's part of a dramatic shift in which countries are producing the most carbon dioxide. In 1990, the developed world produced 65 percent of the world's carbon dioxide, said study co-author Gregg Marland of the Oak Ridge National Lab. Now it is less than 43 percent as those countries have cut about 10 percent of their emissions while the developing world has more than doubled their overall emissions.

AP Associated Press

Map





21 November 2010 Last updated at 18:01 GMT



2009 carbon emissions fall smaller than expected

By Richard Black

Environment correspondent, BBC News

Carbon emissions fell in 2009 due to the recession - but not by as much as predicted, suggesting the fast upward trend will soon be resumed.

Those are the key findings from an analysis of 2009 emissions data issued in the journal Nature Geoscience a week before the UN climate summit opens.

Industrialised nations saw big falls in emissions - but major developing countries saw a continued rise.

The report suggests emissions will begin rising by 3% per year again.

"What we find is a drop in emissions from fossil fuels in 2009 of 1.3%, which is not dramatic," said lead researcher Pierre Friedlingstein from the UK's University of Exeter.

"Based on GDP projections last year, we were expecting much more."

"If you think about it, it's like four days' worth of emissions; it's peanuts," he told BBC News.

The headline figure masked big differences between trends in different groups of countries.

Broadly, developed nations saw emissions fall - Japan fell by 11.8%, the UK by 8.6%, and Germany by 7% - whereas they continued to rise in developing countries with significant industrial output.

China's emissions grew by 8%, and India's by 6.2% - connected to the fact that during the recession, it was the industrialised world that really felt the pinch.



REUTERS

Coal use in developing economies tends to make them less "carbon-efficient"

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Global emissions of carbon dioxide drop 1.3%, say international scientists

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Global emissions of carbon dioxide fell by 1.3% in 2009. The fall was less than experts predicted. Photograph: Andreas Rentz/Getty Images

Global emissions of carbon dioxide dropped by 1.3% in 2009 compared with the previous year, largely due to the effects of the economic crisis and an overall fall in GDP, according to an international team of scientists.

The drop is smaller than the 2.8% fall predicted by many experts for 2009, however, because the reductions in [carbon emissions](#) per unit of GDP - a measure of efficiency called the carbon intensity - was smaller than expected in many emerging economies.

The results are part of the [annual carbon budget update](#) by the Global Carbon Project (GCP), an international group of climate scientists and analysts that collates emissions data to help policymakers. The project totalled the carbon emissions due to use of fossil fuels in power stations, cement manufacture and changes in land use, such as [deforestation](#).

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Study: Weak World Economy Cuts Carbon Pollution

by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

November 21, 2010

text size A A A

Here's one plus from the global economic recession: Carbon dioxide pollution last year dropped for the first time in a decade.

But it didn't last, and it wasn't as big a drop as expected.

Burning fossil fuels to power factories, cars and airplanes spews out greenhouse gases that warm the world. But during the economic downturn, some factories shut down and people didn't drive or fly as much. This helped drop emissions about 1.3 percent from 2008 to 2009, according to a study published Sunday in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

There's been a close link between gross domestic product and pollution in recent decades, said study lead author Pierre Friedlingstein of the University of Exeter in England. "The good part of the crisis is that it reduces emissions."

In the United States, the Energy Department said that emissions dropped 7 percent in 2009 because of three equal factors: the slowing economy, slightly better energy efficiency and cleaner energy.

Worldwide, it was mostly a matter of the economy, Friedlingstein said. In 2009, the world spewed nearly 34 billion tons (about 31 billion metric tons) of carbon dioxide. That's a drop of 453 million tons from the previous year what the U.S. emits in about 26 days.

The last time carbon dioxide pollution dropped worldwide was in 1999 and this was the biggest decrease since 1992, according to records by the Energy Department's Oak Ridge National Lab. Despite last year's improvement, worldwide carbon emissions have increased by 25 percent since the year 2000.

Carbon pollution is probably already rising this year, the study authors said, and likely to set yet a record in 2010.

The same scientists last year had forecast almost a 3 percent drop in emissions for 2009 based on GDP projections from the International Monetary Fund. But the economy improved more than



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Crisis económica redujo contaminación Me gusta

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- Nature Geoscience

POR SETH BORENSTEIN

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON -- Una buena y una mala de la recesión global en 2009: El bajón económico trajo la primera baja en una década en la

contaminación mundial debida a las emisiones de dióxido de carbono, pero la disminución no duró demasiado ni fue tan grande como pronosticaron los expertos.

La provisión de energía para las fábricas, automóviles y aviones mediante la quema de combustibles fósiles resulta en emisiones de efecto invernadero, las cuales son un factor para el calentamiento global.

Debido a la recesión económica, algunas fábricas paralizaron sus actividades y numerosas personas se abstuvieron de utilizar demasiado sus automóviles o transportarse en avión.

De acuerdo con un estudio que difundió el domingo la publicación Nature Geoscience, las emisiones bajaron 1,3% de 2008 a 2009.

En las últimas décadas, se ha estrechado el vínculo entre el Producto Interno Bruto y la contaminación, dijo el principal autor del estudio, Pierre Friedlingstein, de la Universidad de Exeter, en Inglaterra. "El lado bueno de la crisis es que reduce las emisiones", agregó.

En Estados Unidos, el Departamento de Energía dijo que las emisiones disminuyeron 7% en 2009 debido a la influencia por igual de tres factores: la desaceleración económica, una mejora leve en la eficiencia energética y la generación de energía más limpia.

A nivel mundial, la baja en las emisiones se debió principalmente al estado de la economía, dijo Friedlingstein.

En 2009, el mundo arrojó a la atmósfera casi 34.000 millones de toneladas (casi 31.000 millones de toneladas métricas) de dióxido de carbono.

Esta cifra supone una baja considerable de 453 millones de toneladas respecto de 2008, aunque es el equivalente a las emisiones de Estados Unidos en 26 días.

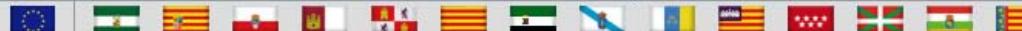
El mundo registró en 1999 su anterior baja considerable de emisiones de dióxido de carbono y fue la de mayor magnitud desde 1992, según documentos de archivo del Laboratorio Nacional Oak Ridge, del Departamento de Energía.

Lunes, 22 de noviembre 2010

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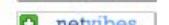
La crisis económica reduce las emisiones globales de dióxido de carbono

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MADRID, 21 Nov. (EUROPA PRESS) -

La crisis económica ha reducido las emisiones globales de dióxido de carbono, según un informe de la Universidad de Exeter en Reino Unido que se publica en la edición digital de la revista 'Nature Geoscience'.

Foto: Reuters

Los autores muestran que las emisiones globales de dióxido de carbono (CO₂) procedentes de combustibles fósiles disminuyeron un 1,3 por ciento entre 2008 y 2009 como resultado de la crisis financiera, según un informe que se publica esta semana en

La disminución es sólo la mitad de grande de lo que predecían los datos de otro informe publicado en esta misma revista en relación a 2009 en parte debido a que las reducciones en la intensidad de carbono, la cantidad de emisiones de combustible fósil por unidad de producto interior bruto, fueron menores de lo pensado.

Los científicos, dirigidos por Pierre Friedlingstein, analizaron datos estadísticos sobre consumo energético a nivel nacional y los transformaron en emisiones de dióxido de carbono

La crisis tuvo poco impacto sobre emisiones mundiales de gas carbónico



(AFP) – hace 12 horas

PARÍS — El impacto de la crisis sobre las emisiones mundiales de gas carbónico producido por energías fósiles fue menor de lo esperado, pues la baja de los países industrializados fue compensada por el fuerte crecimiento de China e India, según un estudio publicado este domingo.

En 2010, estas emisiones deberían aumentar de nuevo, según este estudio efectuado por el Global Carbon Project (GCP) -- organismo que reúne a más de 30 especialistas del clima - publicado por la revista Nature Geoscience.

Este año, las emisiones aumentarán en más de un 3% si las precisiones de crecimiento económico de 4,8% se confirman.

Este estudio aparece casi una semana antes del inicio de la gran conferencia de la ONU sobre el clima en Cancún (Méjico, del 29 de noviembre al 10 de diciembre), que espera superar el fracaso de Copenhague, y fundar una política eficaz para luchar contra el cambio climático.

Las emisiones de CO2 por combustión de energías fósiles (petróleo, gas, carbón) han llegado a 30.800 millones de toneladas en 2009, es decir una baja de sólo 1,3% con respecto a 2008, un año récord.

Esta reducción fue menor de lo previsto pues las grandes economías emergentes, comenzando por China, prosiguieron su crecimiento a pesar de la crisis.

"Esto se debe a que la baja del PIB mundial fue menor de lo previsto, y la intensidad carbono (emisiones medidas por cada punto del PIB) sólo mejoró en un 0,7% en 2009, muy por debajo del promedio de 1,7% a más largo plazo" explicó a la AFP Pierre Friedlingstein, profesor de la Universidad de Exeter en Inglaterra, que dirigió el estudio.

Así, las emisiones de CO2 disminuyeron en un 11,8% en Japón, 6,9% en Estados Unidos, 8,6% en Gran Bretaña, 7% en Alemania y 8,4% en Rusia.

Por el contrario, aumentaron un 8% en China, 6,2% en India y 1,4% en Corea del Sur.

China consolidó así su posición de primer emisor mundial de CO2 (24%) a partir de la utilización de energías fósiles y Estados Unidos también se mantuvo en el segundo lugar, con un 17% del total.

Las energías fósiles son responsables del 88% de las emisiones globales de CO2, el principal gas con efecto invernadero, cuya acumulación en la atmósfera es considerada responsable del cambio climático.

En 2009, la concentración de CO2 alcanzó un récord de 387 partes por millón (ppm), según el estudio.

En su primer informe, publicado en 2007, el Grupo de expertos sobre el clima (GIEC) estima que, para evitar que el calentamiento climático no supere los 2 grados centígrados, habrá que

Wirtschaftskrise bewirkte tieferen CO₂-Ausstoss

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Die weltweite Wirtschaftskrise hatte auch eine positive Seite: Sie senkte den CO₂-Ausstoss. Die Emmissionen gingen deshalb zurück, weil die Menschen weniger Auto fuhren und Fabriken weniger produzierten.



Da die Fabriken während der Wirtschaftskrise weniger produzierten, sank der CO₂-Ausstoss:
Steinkohlefirma in Deutschland.

Bild: Keystone

Die weltweite Wirtschaftskrise hat den Ausstoss von Kohlendioxid 2009 zwar etwas gesenkt, laut einer neuen Studie war der Effekt aber nicht so stark wie erhofft. Im

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El Mundo | 21 Nov 2010 - 10:25 am

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Expertos predicen aumento de emisiones de CO₂ hasta niveles récord en 2010

Por: Agencia EFE

Este cambio será una realidad si la economía continúa avanzando al ritmo actual.

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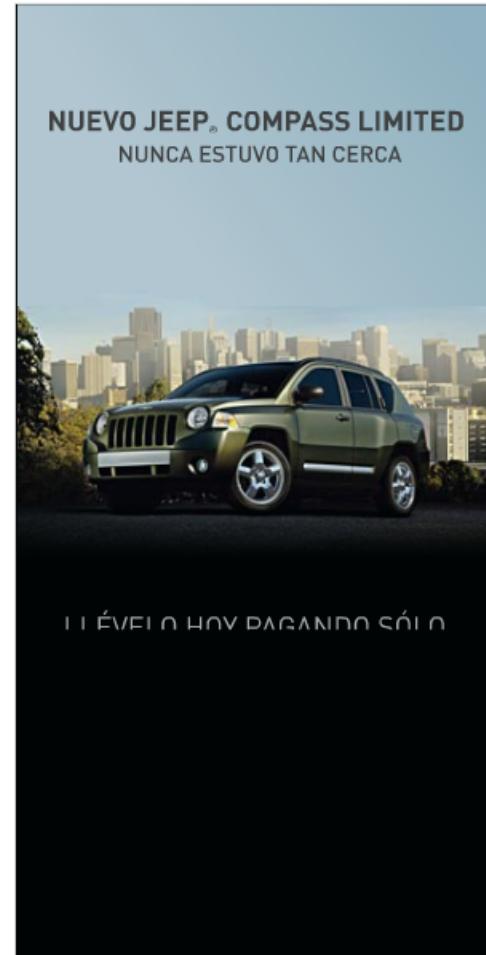
Las emisiones de dióxido de carbono (CO₂), el gas que más contribuye al calentamiento del planeta, podrían subir más de un 3% y llegar hasta niveles récord en el 2010 si la economía continúa avanzando al ritmo actual, según predice un equipo de expertos en la revista "Nature Geoscience".

Varios investigadores de las universidades inglesas de Exeter e East Anglia, en colaboración con colegas de otros países, elaboraron un informe sobre la

evolución de las emisiones en todo el mundo para contribuir al Proyecto Global de Carbono, creado en el 2001 para investigar el ciclo global de ese gas.

En su estudio, que hoy recoge la mencionada publicación británica, señalan que, pese a la crisis económica que azotó al planeta en el 2009, las emisiones globales de CO₂ procedente de combustibles fósiles sólo estuvieron ese año un 1,3 por ciento por debajo de los niveles récord alcanzados en el 2008, menos de la mitad de lo que se había pronosticado.

▼ Publicidad



SONNTAG, 21. NOVEMBER 2010

CO2-Ausstoss weniger stark gesunken als erwartet

London (sda/dpa) Durch die Verbrennung von Öl, Kohle und Erdgas wurde 2009 weltweit weniger Kohlendioxid freigesetzt als im Jahr zuvor. Mit 1,3 Prozent fiel der Rückgang aber deutlich geringer aus als von Experten erwartet, wie ein Forscherteam im Fachblatt «Nature Geoscience» berichtete.

Insgesamt seien demnach im vergangenen Jahr 30,8 Milliarden Tonnen Kohlendioxid (CO2) aus fossilen Brennstoffen freigesetzt worden. Das ist nur geringfügig weniger als 2008, dem Jahr mit den weltweit bisher höchsten Emissionen.

Der CO2-Ausstoss steigt in den meisten Fällen, wenn es der Wirtschaft gut geht. Als Folge der 2008 eingesetzten Wirtschaftskrise hatten Fachleute deshalb für 2009 einen deutlichen Rückgang des Ausstosses um 2,8 Prozent prognostiziert.

Das Team um Pierre Friedlingstein von der University of Exeter (Grossbritannien) hat nun die tatsächliche Höhe anhand des Energieverbrauchs der Länder errechnet.

Ursache für den unvermutet kleinen Rückgang der Emissionen sei, dass das globale Bruttoinlandprodukt nach der Wirtschaftskrise weniger stark abgenommen habe als befürchtet. Dies liege vor allem an dem starken Wirtschaftswachstum in China und anderen aufstrebenden Nationen, schreiben die Forscher.

In den einzelnen Ländern sei die Entwicklung der Emissionen sehr unterschiedlich. In Deutschland und den USA habe es 2009 einen Rückgang von etwa sieben Prozent gegeben, in Japan sogar von knapp zwölf Prozent. In China und Indien hingegen seien die Emissionen um acht, beziehungsweise sechs Prozent gestiegen.

Mit der Erholung der Weltwirtschaft rechnen die Forscher für 2010 mit einem Anstieg der CO2-Emissionen um etwa drei Prozent.

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CO2-Ausstoss weniger stark gesunken als erwartet

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Aumentano nel 2010 le emissioni mondiali di CO2

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CRESCITA DELLE EMISSIONI

MONDIALI DI CO2 NEL 2010 – Scambi di carbon credit e politiche per trovare accordi sulla riduzione dell'inquinamento ambientale per limitare il fenomeno che ricade sui cambiamenti climatici sembrano non reggere dinanzi all'avanzata di nuove potenze economiche mondiali. E' quanto emerge da uno studio della Global Carbon Project, un consorzio di ricercatori, che ogni anno sviluppa un rapporto



I dati, pubblicati da Nature Geoscience, evidenziano che nel 2010 le emissioni di CO2 cresceranno del 3%, tornando a valori vicini ai massimi toccati tra gli anni 2000 e 2008.

E questo fenomeno, ripropone l'eterno dilemma che lega i problemi ambientali derivati dai buoni provenienti deall'economia. Infatti, le proiezioni per il Pil globale dovrebbe crescere del 4,9% quest'anno.

Anche il calo nella produzione della CO2 stimato per il 2009, è stato ridimensionato. Non a caso, l'annata economicamente tragica è stata ottima per l'ambiente: "Il calo delle emissioni di CO2 nel 2009 è stato meno di metà di



sui "conti della spesa" rispetto produzione mondiale dei gas responsabili dei cambiamenti climatici. Secondo l'indagine nel 2010 le emissioni mondiali di anidride carbonica sono tornate a crescere, e questo sottolineano gli esperti a causa delle nuove potenze mondiali come Cina e India.



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Emisiile de CO₂ au scăzut din cauza crizei

Alex Toderașc

Luni 22 nov 2010 | 19 afișări



Un ultim studiu realizat pentru anul 2009 de către jurnalul Nature Geoscience arată că emisiile de CO₂ din atmosferă au scăzut semnificativ, datorită recesiunii.

Raportul a fost publicat la o săptămână înainte de summitului ONU pentru climă, potrivit **BBC**

Astfel, țările industrializate au emis cantități mai mici de CO₂ în 2009 față de 2008, însă țările în curs de dezvoltare au avut o creștere în emisarea de CO₂. Raportul arată că emisiile de CO₂ din atmosferă, la nivel mondial, vor crește de acum încolo, în lipsa măsurilor drastice, cu 3% anual.

Crise teve pouco impacto nas emissões mundiais de CO₂

(AFP) - Há 7 horas

PARIS — O impacto da crise sobre as emissões mundiais de gás carbônico pelo uso de energias fósseis foi menor do que o esperado, já que a redução nos países industrializados foi compensada pelo forte crescimento da China e Índia, segundo um estudo publicado neste domingo.

Em 2010, estas emissões devem aumentar novamente, segundo este estudo, realizado pelo Global Carbon Project (GCP) - organismo que reúne mais de 30 especialistas do clima - publicado pela revista Nature Geoscience.

Este ano, as emissões aumentarão em mais de 3%, se as previsões de crescimento econômico de 4,8% se confirmarem.

Este estudo aparece quase uma semana antes do início da grande cúpula da ONU sobre o clima em Cancun (México, de 29 de novembro a 20 de dezembro), que espera superar o fracasso de Copenhague e fundar uma política eficaz para lutar contra as mudanças climáticas.

As emissões de CO₂ por combustão de energias fósseis (petróleo, gás, carvão) chegaram a 30,8 bilhões de toneladas em 2009, ou seja, uma queda de apenas 1,3% em relação a 2008, um ano recorde.

Esta redução foi menor que o previsto, já que as grandes economias emergentes, começando pela China, prosseguiram seu crescimento apesar da crise.

"Isto ocorreu porque a redução do PIB mundial foi menor que o previsto, e a intensidade de carbono (emissões medidas por cada ponto do PIB) subiu apenas 0,7% em 2009, muito abaixo da média de 1,7% a longo prazo", explicou à AFP Pierre Friedlingstein, professor da Universidade de Exeter, na Inglaterra, que dirigiu o estudo.

Assim, as emissões de CO₂ diminuíram 11% no Japão, 6,9% nos Estados Unidos, 8,6% na Grã-Bretanha, 7% na Alemanha e 8,4% na Rússia.

Pelo contrário, aumentaram 8% na China, 6,2% na Índia e 1,4% na Coreia do Sul.

A China consolidou assim sua posição de maior emissor mundial de CO₂ (24%) a partir da utilização de energias fósseis e os Estados Unidos também se mantiveram no segundo lugar, com 17% do total.

As energias fósseis são responsáveis por 88% das emissões globais de CO₂, o principal gás com efeito estufa, cuja acumulação na atmosfera é considerada responsável pelas mudanças climáticas.

Em 2009, a concentração de CO₂ alcançou um recorde de 387 partes por milhão (ppm), segundo o estudo.

Em seu primeiro informe, publicado em 2007, o Grupo intergovernamental de especialistas sobre a evolução do clima (GIEC) estima que, para evitar que o aquecimento climático não supere os dois graus centígrados, limite além do qual pode se tornar irreversível, é necessário



Ativistas queimam um símbolo do dióxido de carbono, em Berlim

Mapa



ENVIAR PARA AMIGOS

Emissões de CO₂ devem atingir níveis recordes em 2010

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NOTÍCIA

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As emissões de dióxido de carbono (CO₂), o gás que mais contribui para o aquecimento do planeta, poderiam subir mais de 3% e atingir níveis recordes em 2010 se a economia continuar avançando ao ritmo atual, segundo uma equipe de especialistas na revista *Nature Geoscience*.

Vários pesquisadores das universidades inglesas de Exeter e East Anglia, em colaboração com colegas de outros países, elaboraram um relatório sobre a evolução das emissões no mundo todo para contribuir com o Projeto Global de Carbono, criado em 2001 para analisar o ciclo global do gás.

O estudo assinala que, apesar da crise econômica que castigou o planeta em 2009, as emissões globais de CO₂ procedente de combustíveis fósseis só estiveram esse ano 1,3% abaixo dos níveis recordes atingidos em 2008, menos da metade do que havia sido previsto.

Isto ocorreu porque, embora a crise tenha feito com que muitos países ocidentais reduzissem suas emissões (entre eles o Reino Unido, que diminuiu 8,6% com relação a 2008, EUA, Alemanha, Japão e França), houve aumento nas economias emergentes. Assim, vários países com economias em expansão registraram um aumento de emissões, como China (8%) e Índia (6,2%).

Pierre Friedlingstein, um dos autores do estudo, assinala que o descenso das emissões em 2009 não foi tão significativo como o esperado porque a queda do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) mundial foi menor que o antecipado. Além disso, a intensidade do carbono - a quantidade de CO₂ por unidade de PIB - "melhorou só 0,7% no ano passado, muito abaixo de sua média a longo prazo de 1,7% anual".

O estudo conclui que, se a economia globalizada avançar ao ritmo atual, as emissões de CO₂ por combustível fóssil subirão mais de 3% este ano, se situando nos valores máximos registrados entre 2000 e 2008. A pesquisa também mostrou que as emissões globais de CO₂ por desmatamento desceram 25% desde 2000 em comparação com os anos 1990, principalmente pela redução das emissões de desmatamento nos trópicos.

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La crise a eu peu d'impact sur les émissions mondiales de carbone



(AFP) – Il y a 10 heures

PARIS — La crise économique n'a pas eu l'impact espéré sur les émissions mondiales de CO2 liées à l'utilisation d'énergies fossiles, leur baisse dans les pays industrialisés ayant été contrebalancée par la forte croissance en Chine ou en Inde, indique une étude parue dimanche.

Et en 2010, ces émissions devraient repartir à la hausse, selon cette étude menée par le Global Carbon Project (GCP) -- qui rassemble plus de 30 spécialistes du climat-- publiée dans la revue Nature Geoscience.

Cette année, elles devraient augmenter de plus de 3% si les prévisions d'une croissance économique mondiale de 4,8% se confirment.

Cette étude est diffusée à près d'une semaine de l'ouverture de la grande conférence de l'ONU sur le climat à Cancun (Mexique, 29 novembre-10 décembre), censée rattraper l'échec de Copenhague, et poser les fondations d'une architecture efficace pour lutter contre le changement climatique.

Les émissions de CO2 liées à la combustion d'énergies fossiles (pétrole, gaz et charbon) se sont élevées à 30,8 milliards de tonnes en 2009, soit une baisse de seulement 1,3% par rapport à 2008, une année record.

Cette réduction a été moins forte que prévue car les grandes économies émergentes, la Chine en tête, ont poursuivi leur croissance en dépit de la crise.

"La baisse des émissions de CO2 en 2009 représente moins de la moitié de ce que l'on attendait l'an dernier", a expliqué à l'AFP Pierre Friedlingstein, professeur à l'Université d'Exeter en Angleterre, qui a dirigé l'étude.

Le GCP pensait alors que les émissions retrouveraient leur niveau de 2007.

"Ceci est dû au fait que la baisse du PIB mondial a été moins forte qu'anticipée, et l'intensité carbone (émissions mesurées par point de PIB) ne s'est améliorée que de 0,7% en 2009, bien en-dessous de sa moyenne sur plus long terme de 1,7%", a-t-il ajouté.

Aussi, les émissions de CO2 ont diminué de 11,8% au Japon, 6,9% aux Etats-Unis, 8,6% en Grande-Bretagne, 7% en Allemagne et 8,4% en Russie.

En revanche, elles ont augmenté de 8% en Chine, 6,2% en Inde, et 1,4% en Corée du Sud.

La Chine renforce donc sa position de premier émetteur mondial de CO2 (24%) lié à l'utilisation des énergies fossiles. Les Etats-Unis restent sur la deuxième marche, avec 17% du total.

Les énergies fossiles sont à l'origine de 88% des émissions globales de CO2, le principal gaz à effet de serre, dont l'accumulation dans l'atmosphère est jugée responsable du changement climatique.

En 2009, les concentrations de CO2 ont atteint un record de 387 ppm (parties par million), indique l'étude.

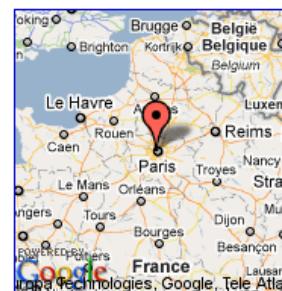
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Une usine à Pinghu, à une centaine de kilomètres de Shanghai, en avril 2010



Carte



Weak world economy cuts carbon pollution last year

(AP) – 9 hours ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here's one plus from the global economic recession: Carbon dioxide pollution last year dropped for the first time in a decade.

But it didn't last and it wasn't as big a drop as expected.

Burning fossil fuels to power factories, cars and airplanes spews out greenhouse gases that warm the world. But during the economic downturn, some factories shut down and people didn't drive or fly as much. That helped drop emissions about 1.3 percent from 2008 to 2009, according to a study published Sunday in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

There's been a close link between gross domestic product and pollution in recent decades, said study lead author Pierre Friedlingstein of the University of Exeter in England. "The good part of the crisis is that it reduces emissions."

In the United States, the Energy Department said that emissions dropped 7 percent in 2009 because of three equal factors: the slowing economy, slightly better energy efficiency and cleaner energy.

Worldwide, it was mostly a matter of the economy, Friedlingstein said. In 2009, the world spewed nearly 34 billion tons (about 31 billion metric tons) of carbon dioxide. That's a drop of 453 million tons from the previous year — what the U.S. emits in about 26 days.

The last time carbon dioxide pollution dropped worldwide was in 1999 and this was the biggest decrease since 1992, according to records by the Energy Department's Oak Ridge National Lab. Despite last year's improvement, worldwide carbon emissions have increased by 25 percent since the year 2000.

Carbon pollution is probably already rising this year, the study authors said, and likely to set yet a record in 2010.

The same scientists last year had forecast almost a 3 percent drop in emissions for 2009 based on GDP projections from the International Monetary Fund. But the economy improved more than expected and developing countries kept increasing the amount of carbon dioxide they produced, Friedlingstein said.

Developing nations aren't using energy as efficiently and they weren't as affected by the recession as the west, he said.

China's carbon dioxide pollution jumped 8 percent from 2008 to 2009. India's went up about 6 percent, according to the study.

That's part of a dramatic shift in which countries are producing the most carbon dioxide. In 1990, the developed world produced 65 percent of the world's carbon dioxide, said study co-author Gregg Marland of the Oak Ridge National Lab. Now it is less than 43 percent as those countries have cut about 10 percent of their emissions while the developing world has more than doubled their overall emissions.

One bright note is that overall carbon dioxide emissions from the destruction of forests has slowed considerably, Friedlingstein said.

AP Associated Press

Map



雅虎财经：全球经济疲软助推2009年碳污染降低

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腾讯财经讯 北京时间11月22日早间 雅虎财经11月22日头条刊文《全球经济疲软助推2009年碳污染降低》，现全文摘要如下：

全球经济衰退至少能够带来一个好处：得益于全球经济的低迷，二氧化碳排放量在2009年实现了过去十年以来首次下降。但是尽管如此，这种碳排放量的下降趋势难以持续，同时其下降幅度也并没有达到预期的水平。在目前情况下，工厂、车辆及飞机等的动力均需要由燃烧化石燃料提供，而这就导致温室气体的大量排放。

但是在经济衰退期间，大量工厂因为需求不足而被迫关闭，另外很多人驾驶车辆及乘坐飞机的次数也出现明显减少，这使得二氧化碳的排量出现了下降。根据Nature Geoscience上周日公布的最新研究结果，在2008年至2009年期间，全球二氧化碳排放量下降了1.3%。该研究的负责人弗里德令斯坦 (Pierre Friedlingstein) 表示，最近几十年以来，经济增长速度与环境污染程度存在密切的关系。弗里德令斯坦称：“经济危机所带来的一个好处就是，环境污染问题将得到改善。”另外美国能源部公布的数据显示，美国2009年的二氧化碳排放量出现了7%的下降。

(热评) 

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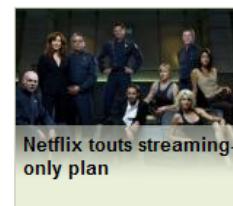
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Recession triggers cut in carbon emissions

EMMA WOOLLACOTT | Mon 22nd Nov 2010, 04:56 am

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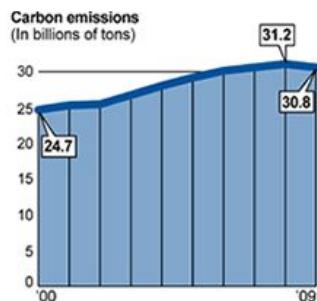
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The world economic recession appears to have been responsible for a fall in global emissions of carbon dioxide between 2008 and 2009.

13

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The Global Carbon Project, an international group of climate scientists and analysts, says that the decline of 1.3 percent was the first fall in ten years.

The report shows big regional differences. The greatest falls occurred in Japan, the UK and Russia, while China and India actually increased CO2 emissions. While US emissions fell by 6.9 percent, the country remains one of the worst offenders, second only to China.

"The abrupt decline in fossil fuel emissions by 1.3 percent in 2009 is indisputably the result of

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Greenhouse emissions rising again

November 23, 2010

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GLOBAL carbon dioxide emissions are pushing record levels this year after dipping slightly in 2009 due to the financial crisis, CSIRO-backed research has found.

A paper published in the journal *Nature Geoscience* says emissions of the heat-trapping gas dipped by 1.3 per cent last year, putting them below the record levels of 2008.

But the partial recovery of the global economy is expected to result in a rise of more than 3 per cent in 2010 - potentially setting a new benchmark. The growth is mainly from an increase in burning fossil fuels. Emissions from clearing forests have decreased by more than a quarter since the 1990s.

The Global Carbon Project - an international collaboration between eight science and government agencies, including the CSIRO - found vast regional differences in emissions trends in 2009.

Australia's emissions were down 0.4 per cent from 2008 to 2009.

ADAM MORTON

Environment Topics

Contact: Daniel Williams
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University of Exeter

Global CO₂ emissions back on the rise in 2010

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions – the main contributor to global warming – show no sign of abating and may reach record levels in 2010, according to a study led by the University of Exeter (UK).

The study, which also involved the University of East Anglia (UK) and other global institutions, is part of the annual carbon budget update by the Global Carbon Project.

In a paper published today in *Nature Geoscience*, the authors found that despite the major financial crisis that hit the world last year, global CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuel in 2009 were only 1.3 per cent below the record 2008 figures. This is less than half the drop predicted a year ago.

The global financial crisis severely affected western economies, leading to large reductions in CO₂ emissions. For example, UK emissions were 8.6% lower in 2009 than in 2008. Similar figures apply to USA, Japan, France, Germany, and most other industrialised nations.

However, emerging economies had a strong economic performance despite the financial crisis, and recorded substantial increases in CO₂ emissions (e.g. China +8 per cent, India +6.2 per cent).

Professor Pierre Friedlingstein, lead author of the research, said: "The 2009 drop in CO₂ emissions is less than half that anticipated a year ago. This is because the drop in world Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was less than anticipated and the carbon intensity of world GDP, which is the amount of CO₂ released per unit of GDP, improved by only 0.7 per cent in 2009 – well below its long-term average of 1.7% per year."

The poor improvements in carbon intensity were caused by an increased share of fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions produced by emerging economies with a relatively high carbon intensity, and an increasing reliance on coal.

The study projects that if economic growth proceeds as expected, global fossil fuel emissions will increase by more than 3% in 2010, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed through 2000 to 2008.

The study also found that global CO₂ emissions from deforestation have decreased by over 25% since 2000 compared to the 1990s, mainly because of reduced CO₂ emissions from tropical deforestation.

"For the first time, forest expansion in temperate latitudes has overcompensated deforestation emissions and caused a small net sink of CO₂ outside the tropics", says Professor Corinne Le Quéré, from the University of East Anglia and the British Antarctic Survey, and author of the study. "We could be seeing the first signs of net CO₂ sequestration in the forest sector outside the tropics", she adds.

###

Editors' notes

The Global Carbon Project

The Global Carbon Project was formed to assist the international science community to establish a common, mutually agreed knowledge base supporting policy debate and action to slow the rate of increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The project is working towards this through a shared partnership between the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and Diversitas. This partnership constitutes the Earth Systems Science Partnership (ESSP).

More information available at: <http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget>

For further information please contact:

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Climate Change

Global CO₂ expected to rise to record levels

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are expected to reach record levels this year, according to a new study, despite the recession and global efforts to reduce greenhouse gases.



By Louise Gray, Environment Correspondent 6:00PM GMT 21 Nov 2010

80 Comments

The research, led by the University of Exeter and involving the University of East Anglia, found that growth in CO₂ levels fell in 2009, though by less than expected, because of the economic recession.

However despite continuing problems in the economy in 2010 global emissions from the burning of fossil fuels will increase by three per cent, according to the annual survey.

The United Nations (UN) has been trying to reduce emissions by asking countries to switch to low carbon energy like nuclear or wind and improve energy efficiency.

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In the developed world, where there is the money and infrastructure to switch to new technologies and access to fossil fuels is running out anyway, this has largely been successful.

The study, published in *Nature Geoscience*, found UK emissions were 8.6 per cent lower in 2009 than in 2008. Similar figures apply to USA, Japan, France, Germany, and most other industrialised nations.

Emissions from deforestation in tropical countries is also down because of international efforts to stop illegal logging.

However the massive growth of developing countries mean that more fossils are being burned than ever before. CO₂ emissions from China,

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TRAN THE TUYEN

INTERNATIONAL

Sunday ,Nov 21,2010, Posted at: 18:43(GMT+7)

No letup in carbon emissions, scientists warn

Emissions of fossil-fuel gases that stoke climate change edged back less than hoped in 2009 as falls in advanced economies were largely outweighed by rises in China and India, scientists said Sunday.

For 2010, emissions are likely to resume their upward track, scaling a new peak, they warned.

Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the burning of oil, gas and coal were 30.8 billion tonnes, a retreat of only 1.3 percent in 2009 compared with 2008, a record year, they said in a letter to the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

The global decrease was less than half that had been expected, because emerging giant economies were unaffected by the downturn that hit many large industrialised nations.

In addition, they burned more coal, the biggest source of fossil-fuel carbon, while their economies struggled with a higher "carbon intensity," a measure of fuel-efficiency.

Emissions of fossil-fuel gases in 2009 fell by 11.8 percent in Japan, by 6.9 percent in the United States, by 8.6 percent in Britain, by seven percent in Germany and by 8.4 percent in Russia, the paper said.

In contrast, they rose by eight percent in China, by 6.2 percent in India and 1.4 percent in South Korea.

As a result, China strengthened its unenvied position as the world's No. 1 emitter of fossil-fuel CO₂, accounting for a whopping 24 percent of the total.

The United States remained second, with 17 percent.

Fossil fuels account for 88 percent of all emissions from CO₂, the principal "greenhouse gas" blamed for trapping the Sun's rays and causing global warming, the driver of potentially catastrophic changes to Earth's climate system.

Concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere from all sources reached a record high of 387 parts per million (ppm), the study said.

"The 2009 drop in CO₂ emissions is less than half that anticipated a year ago," said Pierre Friedlingstein, a professor at the University of Exeter in Britain, which led the study.

"This is because the drop in world gross domestic product was less than anticipated and the carbon intensity of world GDP, which is the amount of CO₂ released per unit of GDP, improved by only 0.7 percent in 2009 ... well below its long-term average of 1.7 percent."

The Irish Times - Monday, November 22, 2010

Global carbon emissions dropped by 1.3% in 2009

ALOK JHA

GLOBAL EMISSIONS of carbon dioxide dropped by 1.3 per cent in 2009 compared with the previous year, largely due to the effects of the economic crisis and an overall fall in GDP, according to an international team of scientists.

The drop is smaller than the 2.8 per cent fall predicted by many experts for 2009, however, because the reductions in carbon emissions per unit of GDP – a measure of efficiency called the carbon intensity – was smaller than expected in many emerging economies.

The results are part of the annual carbon budget update by the Global Carbon Project, an international group of climate scientists and analysts that collates emissions data to help policy makers.

The project totalled the carbon emissions due to use of fossil fuels in power stations, cement manufacture and changes in land use, such as deforestation.

Despite the 1.3 per cent overall drop, the 2009 global fossil fuel emissions – 30.8 billion tonnes of CO₂ – were the second highest in human history, just below the all-time high of 2008.

The small overall decrease in global emissions masks some big regional shifts, according to the report published yesterday in *Nature Geoscience*.

As the global financial crisis has mainly affected developed nations, this is where emissions dropped by most: in the US by 6.9 per cent, Britain by 8.6 per cent, Germany by 7 per cent, Japan by 11.8 per cent, Russia by 8.4 per cent and Australia by 0.4 per cent.

In the emerging markets, however, there were big increases: China rose by 8 per cent, India by 6.2 per cent and South Korea by 1.4 per cent.

The Global Carbon Project also found global CO₂ emissions associated with deforestation have dropped by 25 per cent since 2000 mainly due to a reduction in tropical deforestation.

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Weak world economy cuts carbon pollution last year

AP Associated Press

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By SETH BORENSTEIN, AP Science Writer – Sun Nov 21, 4:27 pm ET



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Geoscience

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The same scientists last year had forecast almost a 3 percent drop in emissions for 2009 based on GDP projections from the International Monetary Fund. But the economy improved more than expected and developing countries kept increasing the amount of carbon dioxide they produced, Friedlingstein said.

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WASHINGTON — Here's one plus from the global economic recession: Carbon dioxide pollution last year dropped for the first time in a decade.

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Weak Economy Cuts World's Carbon Pollution -- Briefly

Last Time Carbon Dioxide Pollution Dropped Worldwide Was 1999

SETH BORENSTEIN, AP Science Writer

POSTED: Sunday, November 21, 2010

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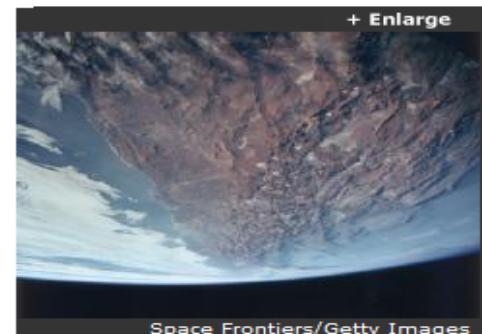
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There's been a close link between gross domestic product and pollution in recent decades, said study lead author Pierre Friedlingstein of the University of Exeter in England. "The good part of the crisis is that it reduces emissions."

In the United States, the Energy Department said that emissions dropped 7 percent in 2009 because of three equal factors: the slowing economy, slightly better energy efficiency and cleaner energy.

Worldwide, it was mostly a matter of the economy, Friedlingstein said. In 2009, the world spewed nearly 34 billion tons (about 31 billion metric tons) of carbon dioxide. That's a drop of 453 million tons from the previous year - what the U.S. emits in about 26 days.

The last time carbon dioxide pollution dropped worldwide was in 1999 and this was the biggest



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Recession clipped CO₂ emissions slightly

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Just a year ago, researchers had estimated that the financial crisis would cause carbon emissions to drop by 2.8 per cent. In fact, they fell just 1.3 per cent. (Reuters)

The crisis that hit world financial markets in 2008 caused greenhouse gas emissions to dip slightly the following year, experts have calculated.

But the decrease was less than half that previously predicted, and highlights the growth in carbon dioxide emissions from developing nations.

Over the past 100 years, the increase in carbon dioxide levels has been attributed to emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels.

Scientists believe that those emissions are closely tied to economic growth, so they had expected the global financial crisis to have some impact. Exactly how big the impact would be wasn't clear.

Now, an international group of researchers from the Global Carbon Project report a decrease of 1.3 per cent, much smaller than they expected, according to their report in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Just a year ago, the researchers had estimated that the financial crisis would cause emissions to drop by 2.8 per cent, roughly equivalent to the amount that emissions had been increasing each year.

GDP impact overestimated

The disparity arose because the International Monetary Fund overestimated the impact that the financial crisis would have on global gross domestic product (GDP), says Pep Canadell, executive director of the Global Carbon Project, and a research scientist in CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research.

"Our forecasts are as good as the quality of the forecast of global GDP," he said.

Global emissions of carbon dioxide drop 1.3%

GUARDIAN

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The Global Carbon Project totalled the carbon emissions due to use of fossil fuels in power stations, cement manufacture and changes in land use, such as deforestation. File photo AP

Global emissions of carbon dioxide dropped by 1.3% in 2009 compared with the previous year, largely due to the effects of the economic crisis and an overall fall in GDP, according to an international team of scientists.

The drop is smaller than the 2.8% fall predicted by many experts for 2009, because the reductions in carbon emissions per unit of GDP — a measure of efficiency called the carbon intensity — was smaller than expected in many emerging economies.

The results are part of the annual carbon budget update by the Global Carbon Project (GCP), an international group of climate scientists and analysts that collates emissions data to help policy makers. The project totalled the carbon emissions due to use of fossil fuels in power stations, cement manufacture and changes in land use, such as deforestation.

Despite the 1.3% overall drop, the 2009 global fossil fuel emissions — 30.8bn tons of CO₂ — were the second highest in human history, just below the all-time high of 2008.

The small overall decrease in global emissions masks some big regional shifts, according to the report published on Sunday in *Nature Geoscience*. As the global financial crisis has mainly affected developed nations, this is where emissions dropped by the largest amounts: in the U.S. by 6.9%, the U.K. by 8.6%, Germany by 7%, Japan by 11.8%, Russia by 8.4% and Australia by 0.4%.

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全球经济疲软致去年碳排放下降

<http://www.sina.com.cn> 2010年11月22日 17:46 新浪财经

新浪财经讯 北京时间11月22日下午消息，全球经济衰退有一大好处：去年全球的二氧化碳污染水平十年来首次下降。

不过这种下降不可持续，而且下降幅度也不如预期的大。

工厂运转、汽车飞机开动都要消耗产生温室气体的化石燃料。不过在全球经济低迷时期，由于一些工厂关闭，人们驾车、坐飞机不如以前频繁，2009年的全球碳排放相比2008年下降约1.3%，《自然-地球科学》(Nature Geoscience)杂志周日发表的一篇研究报告得出如上结论。

从最近几十年来看，GDP和污染水平之间存在着紧密的联系，该研究报告第一作者、英国埃克塞特大学(University of Exeter)的皮埃尔-弗里德令斯坦(Pierre Friedlingstein)表示。“这次危机的一大好处是它降低了碳排放。”

美国能源部声称，由于经济放缓、能源利用效率有所提高和能源更清洁这三大因素的影响，本国2009年的碳排放下降了7%。

弗里德令斯坦称，全球范围内的碳排放下降则主要与经济状况有关。在2009年，全世界二氧化碳排放总量将近340亿吨，同比减少4.53亿吨，差不多相当于美国26天的排放总量。

上一次碳排放总量同比下降是在1999年，去年的同比下降幅度是1992年以来最大的一年。尽管去年取得了相当的成绩，但全球碳排放自2000年以来已增加了25%。

这篇研究报告还表示，今年的碳排放可能已经上升，而且可能创下历史新高。(楚墨)



トップ 地域ニュース 共同ニュース トピックス コラム 医療・健康 スポーツ エンタメ マネー 写真

主要 社会 政治 経済 国際 文化・芸能 科学・環境 医療・健康 著らし・話題 株 為替 新商品 予定 詳報

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不況でもCO2減少緩やか 中国が世界排出押し上げ

リーマンショックに端を発した世界不況の影響で、2009年の世界全体の二酸化炭素(CO₂)排出量は前年比1・3%減ったものの、中国経済の好調などで減少幅は予測より小さかったとの分析結果を、国立環境研究所(茨城県つくば市)が参加する国際チームがまとめ、21日付の英科学誌ネイチャージオサイエンス電子版に発表した。

この状況が続けば、10年の排出量は3%以上増えて過去最高となる恐れがあるとチームは指摘。同研究所の山形与志樹主席研究員は「経済成長の増減にかかわらず、排出量が増えるという傾向は変わらないだろう。先進国だけでなく、発展途上国も一層の努力が求められる」と話した。

チームは各国の研究機関のデータから、09年の世界のCO₂排出量(炭素換算)は、過去最高だった08年に次ぐ308億トンと推計。当初は前年比2・8%減と予測したが、実際は1・3%減と緩やかだった。

国別では日本が11・8%減、米国6・9%減、英国8・6%減だが、中国は8%増、インド6・2%増、韓国1・4%増と地域差があった。

2010/11/22 03:02 【共同通信】

E つぶやく



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Global carbon dioxide emissions drop 1.3 percent in 2009

2010/11/23

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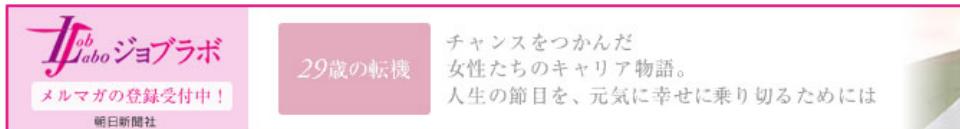
Carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in 2009 dropped 1.3 percent worldwide from the year before to 30.8 billion tons, marking the first yearly decrease this century, a group of researchers said.

The scientists from Britain, the United States, France and elsewhere attributed the decline to the global financial crisis and economic downturn.

Japan posted an 11.8 percent drop, compared with declines of 8.6 percent for Britain, 8.4 percent for Russia, 7 percent for Germany and 6.9 percent for the United States.

But the rate rose in emerging economies. China marked an increase of 8 percent, while India's emissions were up 6.2 percent and South Korea saw a 1.4-percent increase, according to the report carried in the Nov. 21 online edition of the British journal Nature Geoscience.

But the group said the rate of decline was less than half the 2.8-percent fall predicted a year ago for 2009.



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世界のCO2排出量、09年は減少 21世紀以降で初

2010年11月22日5時2分

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化石燃料を燃やして出た二酸化炭素(CO₂)は2009年に世界で308億トン(CO₂換算)になり、08年より1.3%減ったという論文を、英米仏などの国際研究チームが21日付の英科学誌ネイチャー・ジオサイエンス(電子版)に発表。世界全体の排出量が減少するのは21世紀に入ってからは初めて。

世界的な不況の影響を受けたためだが、先進国での減少率が高い一方で、中国などの新興国では増えた。

論文によると、世界全体の09年の排出量は1年前に2.8%減と予想されていたが、半分以下の減り方にとどまった。日本で11.8%、英国8.6%、ロシア8.4%、ドイツ7%、米国6.9%、それぞれ減った。世界的な金融・経済危機の影響をもろに受けた。中国は8%増、インド6.2%増、韓国も1.4%増だった。

研究チームは「09年は減ったといっても人類史上、2番目に多い排出量」と指摘。今年の排出量は逆に3%以上増えて、00~08年の高い増加率に近づくと予測している。

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2010年11月22日 5時2分



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[PR] 11月21日は「家族の日」11月14日～27日は「家族の週間」－政府広報

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化石燃料由来のCO2排出量、昨年は小幅減少



【シンガポール21日ロイター時事】国際研究所の集まりであるグローバル・カーボン・プロジェクトは22日、国際的学術誌ネイチャー・ジオサイエンスに発表した論文で、今年の世界の化石燃料由来の二酸化炭素(CO₂)排出量は過去最大を記録するとの見通しを示した。中国、インドなどでの好景気、それに両国の石炭燃料への高い依存度を反映したものだ。

それによると、2009年の世界の排出量は金融危機の影響で前年から1.3%減少した。ただ、減少幅は1年前の予想の半分以下にとどまった。

グローバル・カーボン・プロジェクトのエグゼクティブディレクターを務め、同論文の共同執筆者の1人であるベップ・カナデル氏はロイター通信との電話インタビューで、金融危機でもっと排出量が落ち込むと予想していたがそれほどではなかったことに驚いたとしている。ただ、同氏は、熱帯雨林の喪失量が縮小し、森林破壊に伴う排出量が全体の約10%と、これまでの12?17%を下回ったと指摘した。科学者らは、化石燃料の燃焼と森林破壊によるCO₂の排出が地球温暖化の要因だと見ていている。

カナデル氏は、09年の総排出量の減少は一時的なものだろうと述べた。また、経済成長が予想通りなら、今年の排出量は3%以上増えると予想。これによって、世界の総排出量は2000?08年の急増ペースに戻ることになるとしている。

中国とインド、ブラジルでの石炭、石油、天然ガスに対する旺盛な需要、それにこれら諸国の製品への需要が化石燃料によるCO₂排出を押し上げているという。

09年の排出減少幅が最も大きかったのは先進工業国で、米国は6.9%、英国は8.6%、日本は11.8%、それぞれ減少した。一方で、中国は8%、インドは6.2%、韓国は1.4%増えた。[時事通信社] (2010/11/22-09:43)