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CO₂ Budget 2009

Released 21 November 2010



Japan: Kyoto Newspaper via Kyodo News Wire

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送迎バス

不況でもCO2減少緩やか 中国が世界排出押し上げ

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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。(共同通信)

【2010年11月22日 03時10分】

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この記事印刷

二酸化炭素排出量：前年比3%増…新興国の経済成長で

今年の二酸化炭素(CO2)排出量は前年比3%以上増え、過去最高になるとの見通しを、欧米を中心とした国際チームが推計した。昨年は金融危機の影響で同1.3%減と過去10年間で初めて減少した。今年も先進国の経済成長は足踏みするが、新興国は高い成長率を維持し、従来の増加率に戻った。温暖化対策の中心が新興国に移行する時代に入ったといえる。22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。

◇国際チーム推計

各国のエネルギー統計などから分析した。

昨年、日本が前年比11.8%減、米国が同6.9%減など、先進国は軒並みCO2排出量が減少。しかし、中国は同8%増、インドは同6.2%増を記録し、実際には当初予測の2.8%減の半分以下となった。

国際通貨基金による経済成長見通しも参考に、排出量を試算。新興国を中心に化石燃料が大量消費され、00年から08年に観測された年間増加率に近い3%以上増と見込み、過去最高だった08年を上回る情勢となった。

分析に参加した山形与志樹・国立環境研究所主席研究員は「世界の排出量の推移は、新興国の経済成長を反映するようになった」と話す。【江口一】

Japan: Mainichi Newspaper

Japan: Mainichi Newspaper (translation of Japanese article)

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Growth in emerging economies pushes global CO2 emissions up 3 percent

Worldwide carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions this year will increase more than 3 percent from last year to the highest level ever due to rapid growth in emerging economies, an international research team has estimated.

The increase will follow the first decrease in a decade in the world's overall CO2 emissions last year.

"Changes in the world's emissions are beginning to reflect the economic growth of emerging states," said Yoshiaki Yamagata, a senior researcher at the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), who participated in the analysis. Experts say the estimate suggests the focus of new measures to prevent global warming has shifted from developed to emerging countries.

The international team made the estimate based on various indicators, including statistics on each country's energy consumption as well as the International Monetary Fund's forecast of each country's economic growth.

Last year, the world's overall CO2 emissions declined 1.3 percent from 2008 -- which had the highest emissions on record -- thanks to the financial crisis. However, the figure was less than half of the 2.8 percent drop initially estimated because decreases in emissions by developed countries were offset substantially by increases in emerging states, which continue to consume increasing quantities of fossil fuels.

Japan emitted 11.8 percent less CO2 in 2009 than a year earlier and the United States 6.9 percent less, while emission by China and India rose 8 percent and 6.2 percent last year, respectively.

[Click here for the original Japanese story](#)

(Mainichi Japan) November 23, 2010

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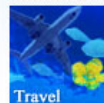


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Global CO2 cuts limited in 2009 despite economic downturn: study

TSUKUBA, Japan (Kyodo) -- The world's carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels fell only moderately in 2009 despite the global economic downturn as those in China and other emerging economies remained robust, a report by an international research team said Sunday.

The report in the online edition of the British science magazine Nature Geoscience said global CO2 emissions fell by a smaller-than-expected 1.3 percent even after the financial crisis triggered by the collapse of major U.S. investment bank Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. in the fall of 2008.

It also warned that emissions could rise more than 3 percent in 2010 to a record high if the world economy grows as expected.

"Regardless of the speed of economic growth, the overall trend of emissions increase is unlikely to change," said Yoshiki Yamagata, a researcher at the National Institute for Environmental Studies in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture, which was involved in the study.

"Not only developed countries but also developing countries will be required to put more efforts" into cutting CO2 emissions, he added.

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Business News

Global CO2 cuts limited in 2009 despite economic downturn: study

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"Not only developed countries but also developing countries will be required to put more efforts" into cutting CO2 emissions, he added.

The team calculated that 2009 emissions were the second highest in human history at 30.8 billion tons, just below emissions in 2008. The decline was less than half of the initially predicted drop of 2.8 percent.

Emissions fell 11.8 percent in Japan, 6.9 percent in the United States and 8.6 percent in Britain, but increased 8.0 percent in China, 6.2 percent in India and 1.4 percent in South Korea.

The team is projecting that global emissions in 2010 will increase by 3 to 5 percent to around 32 billion tons.

(Mainichi Japan) November 22, 2010

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Japan:
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世界のCO2排出量1.3%減どまり 09年、日米欧など算出

2010/11/22 23:55

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国立環境研究所が参加する日米欧などの国際チームは2009年の世界全体の二酸化炭素(CO₂)排出量が、前年比1.3%減にとどまったとの分析結果をまとめた。中国など新興国の増加が大きかったため、減少幅は昨年の予想(2.8%減)よりも小幅だった。10年は09年比3%以上増え、過去最高を更新すると予測している。

国際通貨基金(IMF)公表の経済成長率などから算出。英科学誌ネイチャー・ジオサイエンス(電子版)に発表した。09年の総排出量は308億トンで、算出データのある00年以降では08年に次ぐ2番目の多さ。リーマン・ショックなどを受け、前年比で初めて減少に転じた。

09年の国別増減率は日本が11.8%減、米国が6.9%減、ドイツが7%減と先進国は景気低迷を受け軒並み減った。しかし新興国は中国が8%増、インドが6.2%増と経済成長に伴って大幅に増加した。省エネ技術導入の遅れも一因と分析している。10年は世界の経済成長が予測通りなら、総排出量は3%以上増える見通しだという。

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世界のCO2排出量、昨年は1・3%減

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チェック

地球温暖化の原因となる二酸化炭素(CO₂)の2009年の世界全体の排出量は、前年比で1・3%減少したとの分析結果を、欧米などの研究チームがまとめた。

08年に始まった世界規模の金融危機による景気悪化で、先進国の排出量が減少したことが主な理由。科学誌ネイチャー・ジオサイエンスに22日発表する。

研究チームは、各国の化石燃料などの消費量から09年のCO₂排出量を計算した。その結果、08年に比べて、日本は1・8%、米国は6・9%減少し、全体でも1・3%下回った。一方、経済成長が著しい中国は8%増加した。ただ、09年の排出量は84億トン(炭素換算)と、08年に次ぎ過去2番目に多い。

(2010年11月22日 03時05分 読売新聞)

[写真の拡大](#)

主なCO₂排出減少国

日本	-11.8%
英国	-8.6
ロシア	-8.4
ドイツ	-7.0
米国	-6.9

主なCO₂排出増加国

中国	8.0%
インド	6.2
韓国	1.4

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아시아투데이 홈 > 국제

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입력 [2010-11-22 07:21]

지난해 CO2 배출량 전년비 1.3% 감소

[© '글로벌' 석간 종합일간지' 아시아투데이]

[아시아투데이=조은주 기자] 지난해의 **전세계 이산화탄소(CO2)** 배출량이 전년대비 처음으로 감소했다는 주장이 제기됐다.

22일 아사히(朝日)신문에 따르면 영국, 미국, 프랑스 등이 이끄는 국제연구팀은 논문을 통해 지난해 전세계 **CO2** 배출량이 전년대비 **1.3%** 줄어든 308억톤으로 집계됐으며, 이는 21세기 들어 처음으로 감소한 수치라고 밝혔다.

CO2가 감소한 이유에 대해 연구팀은 세계적인 경기 불황을 꼽았으며, 선진국은 대체적으로 감소세를 보인 반면, 중국 등 신흥국의 배출량은 늘어난 것으로 나타났다.

국제연구팀은 하지만 지난해 전세계의 배출량이 전년대비 **2.8%** 줄어든 것으로 예상했으나, 감소량이 절반에 그쳤다고 주장했다.

선진국 중 일본이 **11.8%**로 가장 많이 감소했으며, 영국과 **러시아**는 각각 **8.6%, 8.4%** 감소했다. 미국은 **6.9%** 감소했다. 이에 비해 중국은 **8%** 늘었으며, 인도는 **6.2%**, 한국은 **1.4%** 늘었다.

연구팀은 또 "2009년 배출량이 전년에 비해 줄긴 했지만, 인류 역사상 2번째로 많은 배출량을 기록했다"고 지적하며 "올해 배출량은 오히려 **3%** 정도 늘어날 것"이라고 전망했다.

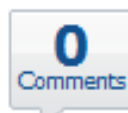
이 논문은 21일 영국 **과학잡지** '네이처 지오사이언스'(Nature Geoscience) 인터넷판에 게재됐다.

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Global CO2 emissions may set a record this year

Source: CSIRO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

Nov. 22, 2010

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In its annual report card, scientists working with the GCP reported that although annual emissions in 2009 were 1.3 per cent below the record 2008 figures, partly attributed to the global financial crisis, the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere continued its upward trend to reach a new high of 387 parts per million.

Results from the GCP reported in a paper published today in Nature Geoscience indicate that the 2009 decrease in emissions is likely to be more than offset by renewed growth in fossil-fuel emissions in 2010.

"There is some good news, however, in that we found global emissions from deforestation have decreased through the last decade by more than 25 per cent compared to the 1990s and account now for about a tenth of the emissions from all human activity," co-author and GCP Executive Director, CSIRO's Dr Pep Canadell said.

The small 2009 decrease in global fossil fuel emissions includes large regional shifts, with large decreases occurring in Europe, Japan and North America (e.g. US -6.9 per cent, UK -8.6 per cent, Germany -7 per cent, Japan -11.8

Global greenhouse gases rise up in 2010

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Submitted by [Ethan Oliveira](#) on Mon, 11/22/2010 - 11:16 **TNM** **Science News**



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greenhouse
gas discharge has grown up to
substantial levels, soon after a year
with a fall in global financial crisis,
according to the recent study
released from the CSIRO.

According to a recent report released
by the chief researcher, Pep Canadell

it was stated: "It's a little surprising for everyone, but we're basing our results on
the incredible recovery that the International Monetary Fund is expecting from the
global economy in 2010."

Scientists employed the global gross domestic product figures as a hint of CO2
releases, claiming it to be a hint of CO2 related emissions.

Despite a slight shrinkage in overall GDP of 0.6 percent in 2008 and 2009, the
IMF stated that the GDP will increase by 4.8 percent. While in case of many
nations, like that of US and Japan which continues to experience a downfall in
GDP, Dr Canadell claimed that countries like Australia would continue to cherish
growth.

"Even if this figure of 4.8 per cent declines slightly due to instability in the
markets, basically what you are going to still see is emissions which will be larger
than the highest recorded emissions in 2008," he further added.

This year is seemingly gearing to be an exceptionally hot, with the Bureau of
Meteorology stating it to be the hottest ever.

Blair Trewin, a climatologist at the bureau's National Climate Centre stated: "So
far, from January to October, this year is the equal hottest on record with 1998.
We know that 2005 is also very, very close. So this year is very warm, but

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Carbon emissions dipped in 2009, to jump in 2010

Published Monday November 22nd, 2010

Study | UN climate talks in Mexico next week

A5 BY DAVID FOGARTY
REUTERS

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SINGAPORE - Global emissions of planet-warming carbon dioxide are on track to hit a record in 2010, a leading annual study said today, driven largely by booming economies in China and India and their reliance on coal.

[ENLARGE PHOTO](#)



REUTERS

Finding common ground: Paris Mayor Bertrand Delanoë, left, and Mexico City Mayor Marcelo Ebrard shake hands during the World Mayors' Summit on Climate Change in Mexico City on Sunday. Mayors from around the world signed an agreement to address climate change at the summit and the agreement will be presented to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change in Cancun.

Previous studies have said 12 to 17 per cent.

Scientists say rising levels of CO₂, the main greenhouse gas, from burning fossil fuels and deforestation is heating up the planet.

The Global Carbon Project, a consortium of international research bodies, also said annual emissions dipped 1.3 per cent 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 UN 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 per cent of mankind's greenhouse gas pollution.

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Les émissions de CO2 chutent en 2009 mais battent tous les records en

2010 22/11/2010 10:46 (Par Sandra BESSON)

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Les émissions de CO2 chutent en 2009 mais battent tous les records en 2010

D'après une nouvelle étude, si les émissions de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) ont bien diminué en 2009, comme prévu avec la crise financière mondiale, elles seraient en voie de battre tous les records en 2010.

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (**CO2**) sont sur le point de battre tous les records en 2010, d'après ce qu'une étude annuelle a indiqué lundi. Cette situation est notamment liée aux économies émergentes en plein boom actuellement, telles que la Chine et l'Inde, fortement dépendantes du charbon.

Le Global Carbon Project, un consortium de groupes internationaux de recherche, a également indiqué que les émissions annuelles de CO2 avaient chuté de 1,3% en 2009 par rapport à 2008, du fait de la crise financière mondiale. Mais la diminution reste cependant moindre que celle estimée il y a un an.

Forest carbon projects

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« La réelle surprise est en fait que nous nous attendions à une diminution bien plus importante du fait de la crise financière, en termes d'émissions provenant de carburants fossiles » a déclaré Pep Canadell, directeur exécutif du [Global Carbon Project](#), et l'un des co-auteurs de l'étude publiée dans le dernier numéro du journal Nature Geoscience.

Global CO₂ levels on track to set new record Targets not met. Indian and Chinese economies drive rise

BY DAVID FOGARTY, REUTERS NOVEMBER 22, 2010

Global emissions of planet-warming carbon dioxide are on track to hit a record in 2010, a leading annual study said today, driven largely by booming economies in China and India and their reliance on coal.

The Global Carbon Project, a consortium of international research bodies, said emissions dipped 1.3 per cent 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 UN 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 comprise about 10 per cent of mankind's greenhouse gas pollution. Previous studies have said 12 to 17 per cent.

Scientists say rising levels of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, from burning fossil fuels and deforestation is heating up the planet.

Canadell said 2009's drop would prove to be a blip.

Emissions from fossil fuels were projected to increase by more than three per cent in 2010 if economic growth stayed on track, he told Reuters from Canberra, Australia. This would mark a return to the high growth rates of 2000-2008, he added.

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Submitted by [Shamsher Singh](#) on Mon, 11/22/2010 - 03:44 [Economy](#) [Research](#)
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Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, the root cause of global warming, will hit record levels this year, a report prepared by the CSIRO has claimed.

The report claimed that CO2 emissions from the burning fossil fuels, such as coal, [oil and gas](#), would accelerate once again, after dipping during the global financial crisis that

severely hit developed economies.

CO2 levels dipped 1.3 per cent last year as industrial production decreased due to financial crisis. The report predicted that CO2 emissions would rise by more than 3 per cent in 2010, greater than the average annual rise for the past decade.

Pep Canadell, report's lead researcher, explained that they based their [results](#) on the incredible recovery that the IMF was expecting from the global economy this year. Despite a narrowing of 0.6 per cent in GDP in the last two years, the IMF was predicting that GDP would grow by 4.8 per cent in 2010.

Commenting on [the issue](#), Dr. Canadell said, "Even if this figure of 4.8 [per cent] declines slightly due to instability in the markets, basically what you are going to still see is emissions which will be larger than the highest recorded emissions in 2008."

Last week, the US National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration said that the average temperatures last month across sea and land were 14.73 degrees, more than half a degree above the 20th-century average.

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November 22, 2010 09:38 AM

Carbon Emissions Dip In 2009, To Jump In 2010 - Report

By David Fogarty

Cooling towers are demolished in an attempt to save energy and reduce emissions, at a power plant in Xinxiang, Henan province, October 28, 2009. REUTERS/Donald Chan/Files

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.

Scientists say rising levels of CO₂, the main greenhouse gas, from burning fossil fuels and deforestation is heating up the planet.

Canadell said 2009's drop would prove to be a blip.

Emissions from fossil fuels were projected to increase by more than 3 per cent in 2010 if economic growth stayed on track, he told Reuters by telephone from Canberra, Australia. This would make a return to the high



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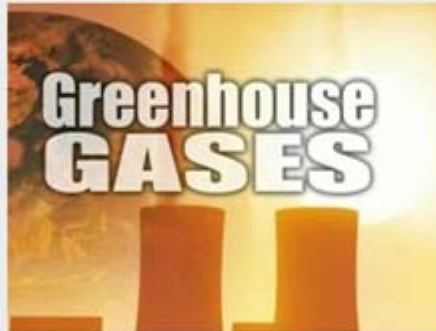
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Report: Greenhouse Gases To Hit Record By Year's End



0/5 rating

Monday, November 22 2010



(Singapore) -- The booming economies in China and India are pushing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to a new record.

The Global Carbon Project - sponsored by a number of research institutes - warns of more powerful storms, higher seas and floods and also more droughts in coming years.

The group's data shows the world is on track to finish 2010 with the most air pollution in history. The rise is owing to an insatiable reliance on oil, coal and gas power, particularly in growing economies.

The United States, Britain and Japan all cut emissions in 2009 as their economies slowed. But the concentration of world-warming gases in the atmosphere is still reaching a record, the researchers claim.

The one silver lining is that forest conservation in Brazil is slowing deforestation - causing a small drop in greenhouse emissions from burning acreage. Deforestation now accounts for 10 percent of greenhouse-gas emissions.

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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.

“CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels are projected to increase by more than 3 per cent in 2010 if economic growth

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

Story Dated: Monday, November 22, 2010 0:30 hrs IST

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By David Fogarty, Climate Change Correspondent, Asia

SINGAPORE (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.

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Carbon emissions dip in 2009, to jump in 2010: report

November 22, 2010 in [Carbon](#)

Traffic stands congested on a road in New Delhi, India. India is among the world's five largest producers of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. – AP PhotoSINGAPORE: 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 per cent 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 UN 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 per cent of mankind's greenhouse gas pollution. Previous studies have said 12 to 17 per cent. Scientists say rising levels of CO₂, the main greenhouse gas, from burning fossil fuels and deforestation is heating up the planet. Canadell said 2009's drop would prove to be a blip. Emissions from fossil fuels were projected to increase by more than 3 per cent in 2010 if economic growth stayed on track, he told Reuters by telephone from Canberra, Australia. This would mark a return to the high growth rates of 2000-2008, he added. "The implication of this kind of growth rate is that you're quickly moving into well beyond the 2 degrees Celsius warming target," he said, referring to a level beyond which scientists say the world risks "dangerous" climate change. Bigger share Voracious demand for coal, oil and gas by China, India and Brazil as well as demand for their goods was helping drive the increase. "Emerging economies are taking a bigger share of the global production of wealth and they do it with more carbon-intense energy systems," said Canadell, a senior scientist with Australia's top research body, the CSIRO. In 2009, declines in fossil fuel emissions were largest in developed nations. For example, emissions from the United States, the world's second largest carbon polluter, fell 6.9 per cent, Britain fell 8.6 per cent and Japan fell 11.8 per cent. But emissions from the world's top carbon polluter China rose 8 per cent, while India's increased 6.2 per cent and South Korea 1.4 per cent. Despite the slight dip in emissions in 2009, the study showed concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continued rising, reaching a record of 387 parts per million (ppm). This is compared with levels of about 280 ppm at the start of the Industrial Revolution two centuries ago. Data shows the world has already warmed on average about 0.7 degrees Celsius over the past century and scientists say the globe is on track to suffer more powerful storms, higher sea levels and severe droughts and floods that could disrupt food supplies. The findings also show that in 2009 the global economy had slipped in terms of energy efficiency because of an increased share of fossil fuel CO₂ emissions from emerging economies. The study says the carbon intensity of global gross domestic product improved in 2009 less than half of the long-term average. Carbon intensity refers to fossil fuel emissions per unit of GDP. "Both globally and for emerging economies, the fraction of fossil fuel emissions from coal increased in 2009, as in 2008," the study says. Canadell said better data and forest conservation policies in Brazil and elsewhere were making a

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Greenhouse gases hit record highs

JOEL TOZER

22 Nov, 2010 10:53 AM

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The world's greenhouse gas emissions have surged back to record levels, a year after recording a slight dip during the global financial crisis, a report from the CSIRO has shown.

"It's a little surprising for everyone, but we're basing our results on the incredible recovery that the International Monetary Fund is expecting from the global economy in 2010," said the report's lead researcher, Pep Canadell.

Scientists used the world's gross domestic product figures as an indicator of carbon dioxide emissions, saying rapid improvements in the global economy would mean a sharp rise in emissions.

Despite a slight contraction in GDP of 0.6 per cent in 2008 and 2009, the IMF is predicting that GDP will grow by 4.8 per cent. While many countries, such as the US and Japan, will continue to experience a decline in GDP, Dr Canadell said that countries like Australia would continue to enjoy strong growth.

"Even if this figure of 4.8 [per cent] declines slightly due to instability in the markets, basically what you are going to still see is emissions which will be larger than the highest recorded emissions in 2008," he said.

This year is also shaping up to be an exceptionally warm one, with the Bureau of Meteorology saying it could end up being the warmest on record.

"So far, from January to October, this year is the equal hottest on record with 1998," said Blair Trewin, a climatologist at the bureau's National Climate Centre. "We know that 2005 is also very, very close. So this year is very warm, but whether it comes in at first, second or third historically, we won't know for a few months."

Data released last week by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration showed that last month the average temperatures across sea and land was 14.73 degrees, just over half a degree above the 20th-century average.

The CSIRO's research is part the Global Carbon Project, which for the past five years has been updating the global carbon budget, recording estimates of global carbon emissions and how much carbon is soaked up by forests.

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CO2 could 'reach record levels'

Tuesday, 23 November 2010
CSIRO

Global carbon dioxide emissions contributing to atmospheric warming show no sign of abating and may reach record levels in 2010, according to the Global Carbon Project (GCP), supported by CSIRO's Marine and Atmospheric Research Division.



"Climate scientists agree that CO2 generated by human activity is the main contributor to human-induced climate change."
Image: acilo/iStockphoto

In its annual report card, scientists working with the GCP reported that although annual emissions in 2009 were 1.3 per cent below the record 2008 figures, partly attributed to the global financial crisis, the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere continued its upward trend to reach a new high of 387 parts per million.

Results from the GCP reported in a paper published today in *Nature Geoscience* indicate that the 2009 decrease in emissions is likely to be more than offset by renewed growth in fossil-fuel emissions in 2010.

"There is some good news, however, in that we found global emissions from deforestation have decreased through the last decade by more than 25 per cent compared to the 1990s and account now for about a tenth of the emissions from all human activity," co-author and GCP Executive Director, CSIRO's Dr Pep Canadell said.

The small 2009 decrease in global fossil fuel emissions includes large regional shifts, with large decreases occurring in Europe, Japan and North America (e.g. US -6.9 per cent, UK -8.6 per cent, Germany -7 per cent, Japan -11.8 per cent, Russia -8.4 per cent) while emerging economies recorded substantial increases (e.g. China +8 per cent, India +6.2 per cent, South Korea +1.4 per cent). Australian emissions were slightly lower than those in 2008 (a change of -0.4 per cent).

"CO2 emissions from fossil fuels are projected to increase by more than 3 per cent in 2010 if economic growth proceeds as expected, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed from 2000 to 2008," Dr Canadell said.

"Fortunately, we are seeing offsets to this in reduced tropical deforestation compared to the 1990s and increased forest re-growth in temperate regions."

Another co-author of the paper, CSIRO's Dr Michael Raupach, said that despite

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"CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels are projected to increase by more than 3% in 2010 if economic growth proceeds as expected, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed from 2000 to 2008," Dr Canadell said.

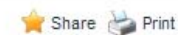
"Fortunately, we are seeing offsets to this in reduced tropical deforestation compared to the 1990s and increased forest re-growth in temperate regions."

Another co-author of the paper, CSIRO's Dr Michael Raupach, said that despite the estimates of carbon emissions having some uncertainties, climate scientists agree that CO₂ generated by human activity is the main contributor to human-induced climate change.

"The carbon intensity of world gross domestic product, that is the amount of emissions emitted to produce one dollar of wealth, improved by only 0.7% in 2009, and we attribute this to emerging economies that are reliant on coal producing a higher share of fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions," Dr Raupach said.

"Both globally and for emerging economies, the fraction of fossil fuel emissions from coal continued to increase last year.

"The world GDP is projected to increase by 4.8% in 2010 as the global economy recovers. This projected economic

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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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Australian scientists say carbon emissions set for record

Last Updated: Mon, 22 Nov 2010 08:03:00 +1100

A new report has found that 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.

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."

But there is some good news.

Emissions from deforestation have fallen over the past decade by 25 per cent.

That is due to government policy which is slowing the global rate of landclearing.



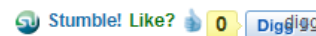
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The CSIRO says developing countries like China and India are driving the growth in emissions. [Reuters]

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Thanks, Global Recession: You Made Carbon Emissions Drop a Little



World carbon emissions fell by 1.3 percent in 2009, most likely due to the global recession, says a report from the Global Carbon Project published today in *Nature Geoscience*. Emissions were originally expected to drop further (about 3 percent, as estimated from the expected drop of world GDP), but China and India's surging economies and increasing carbon output countered the decreases elsewhere.

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. [USA Today]



There is some good news from the report. It seems the atmospheric CO₂ concentrations didn't jump as much as they were expected to, which means the world's carbon sinks were performing better.

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November 22, 2010

Global Mayors Sign Climate-Change Agreement as GHG Emissions Projected to Rise in 2010

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Ahead of the United Nations climate change conference (COP16) set to start in Cancun, Mexico, next week, global mayors **have signed a voluntary pact in Mexico City to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**, reports AFP.

Representatives from 135 global cities signed the Mexico City Pact, which **establishes a monitoring and verification mechanism for cities to address climate change**. The pact will be presented to at the UN talks next week.

Gabriel Sanchez, president of Think Foundation, a Mexican non-profit, told AFP that each city "will have to register its climate data (commitments as well as performance) in the city climate record" during the next eight months.

The signers will establish their climate actions in the Carbon Cities Climate Registry (CCCR) at the Bonn Centre for Local Climate Action and Reporting. Officials told AFP that residents will be able to track their cities' performance online.

Mexico City Mayor Marcelo Ebrard pledged that Mexico City would reduce its annual greenhouse gas emissions by around 14 percent, reports AFP.

Mexico City's Green Plan set a goal to reduce GHG emissions by 7 million metric tonnes between 2008 and 2012 through a program of new investments in public transportation, conservation of public lands, reductions in air pollution, improvements in water, solid

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CO2 : des émissions record en 2010

Info rédaction, publiée le 22 novembre 2010



CO2 : des émissions record en 2010

Si les émissions de dioxyde de carbone avaient diminué en 2009, l'année 2010 devrait battre tous les records selon l'étude menée par Global Carbon Project.

Après avoir légèrement diminué en 2009 (1,3% de moins qu'en 2008), les émissions de CO2 devraient atteindre des niveaux record. Le développement considérable de pays comme l'Inde et la Chine serait l'explication de ces résultats.

"La vraie surprise, c'est que nous nous attendions à un recul plus important - en termes d'émissions produites par des combustibles fossiles - dû à la crise financière", explique Pep Canadell, directeur de

l'organisation Global Carbon Project. Il déclare également que l'augmentation à prévoir concerne les énergies fossiles avec 3% dans la mesure où la croissance économique resterait stable.

La déforestation a cependant légèrement diminué et le recul des forêts tropicales aussi. Ainsi, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre dues à la déforestation ne représentent "plus que" 10% des émissions mondiales contre 12 à 17% les années passées.

QU'EST-CE QUE LA LUNE

Expertos predicen una subida récord de emisiones de CO₂

LONDRES Agencias

Las emisiones de dióxido de carbono (CO₂), el gas que más contribuye al calentamiento del planeta, podrían subir más de un 3% en el 2010 y llegar hasta niveles récord si la economía continúa avanzando al ritmo actual (con un crecimiento previsto del 4%), 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 otros 30 especialistas de otros países, han elaborado un informe sobre la evolución de las emisiones en todo el mundo –publicado una semana antes de la apertura de la conferencia de la ONU sobre el clima en Cancún– donde señalan que, pese a la crisis económica, las emisio-

nes globales de CO₂ procedente de combustibles fósiles sólo estuvieron en el 2009 un 1,3% por debajo de los niveles récord alcanzados en el 2008, menos de la mitad de lo que se había pronosticado. Y para el 2010 se prevé una subida del 3%. Esto se debió a que, aunque la crisis tuvo como efecto que muchos países occidentales redujeran sus emisiones, estas aumentaron en las economías emergentes.

El año pasado las emisiones de CO₂ bajaron un 11,8% en Japón; un 6,9% en Estados Unidos; un 8,6% en Gran Bretaña; un 7% en Alemania y un 8,4% en Rusia. Sin embargo, en China crecieron un 8%; en India, un 6,2%, y en Corea del Sur, un 1,4%. Estos datos confirman que China refuerza su posición de primer emisor mundial de CO₂ (un 24% del to-

tal), por delante de Estados Unidos (que representa el 17%).

Pierre Friedlingstein, uno de los directores del estudio, señala que el descenso de las emisiones en el 2009 no fue tan significativo como se esperaba porque la caída del producto interior bruto mundial fue menor de lo anticipado. Además, la intensidad del carbono –la cantidad de CO₂ por unidad de PIB– “mejoró sólo un 0,7% el año pasado, muy por debajo de su media a largo plazo de un 1,7% anual”. Ese pobre avance en la medida de intensidad del carbono está relacionado con el mayor porcentaje de emisiones de CO₂ de fósiles que se atribuye a países emergentes, que tienen economías con una intensidad de carbono relativamente alta, y por un aumento de la dependencia del carbón.

La investigación también halló que las emisiones globales de CO₂ por deforestación han descendido un 25% desde el 2000 en comparación con los años noventa, sobre todo por la reducción de las emisiones por deforestación en los trópicos.●

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MEDI AMBIENT

Nou rècord mundial de gasos que causen el canvi climàtic

La concentració de diòxid de carboni continua pujant tot i que la crisi n'ha reduït temporalment les emissions

Els experts alerten d'una evolució perillosa a una setmana de la cimera de Cancún

22/11/10 02:00 - BARCELONA - JOAQUIM ELCACHO

La concentració de diòxid de carboni a l'atmosfera va arribar l'any passat a un nou màxim històric de 387 parts per milió, un nou indicador de la gravetat del procés de contaminació que està provocant el canvi del clima, segons un estudi del Projecte Global Carboni (GCP, en les sigles en anglès) que publica avui la revista Nature Geoscience. L'estudi del GCP, balanç anual de les emissions mundials i de la concentració mitjana de diòxid de carboni a l'atmosfera, es considera internacionalment una de les referències científiques més importants en l'estudi de l'evolució dels gasos d'efecte hivernacle.

L'investigador català Pep Canadell, coautor de l'estudi i director executiu del GCP, ha recordat en declaracions a aquest diari des de Canberra (Austràlia) –seu d'aquest organisme–, que la concentració de diòxid de carboni a l'atmosfera “era relativament estable, al voltant de 280 parts per milió, abans de l'inici de la Revolució Industrial”.

Les emissions procedents de la combustió de combustibles fòssils o de la destrucció dels boscos ha anat incrementant la concentració d'aquest gas de manera constant durant els dos últims segles, amb una tendència a l'acceleració en les últimes dècades.

Durant l'any 2009, les emissions de gasos d'efecte hivernacle es van reduir en un 1,3% respecte al 2008 a causa principalment de la crisi financera internacional. “Tot i aquesta reducció d'emissions puntual, la concentració de diòxid de carboni a l'atmosfera continua augmentant i això ens obliga a intensificar la lluita contra el canvi del clima”, explica Canadell.

Les previsions indiquen que l'any 2010 les emissions de diòxid de carboni augmentaran en el conjunt del planeta un 3% i, “a aquest ritme, tenim menys de 20 anys de marge abans que el clima superi l'increment de



La concentració mitjana de diòxid de carboni a atmosfera ha anat creixent des de l'inici de la Revolució Industrial Foto: AVUI.

1



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Las emisiones de carbono bajan en 2009 y subirían en 2010

lunes 22 de noviembre de 2010 08:47 CET

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Tamaño Completo

SINGAPUR (Reuters) - Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono, que contribuyen al calentamiento global, van camino de registrar un récord en 2010, según 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 indicó que las emisiones anuales cayeron en un 1,3 por

ciento en 2009 frente a 2008 debido a la crisis financiera mundial. La baja fue, pese a todo, menos de la mitad del descenso estimado un año antes.

"La sorpresa real 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 gases 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 gases 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 de 2009 sería pasajera.

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Emisiones carbono bajan en 2009, subirían en 2010: reporte



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SINGAPUR (Reuters) - 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.

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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 regreso a las altas tasas de crecimiento del periodo 2000-2008, agregó.



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Greenhouse emissions rising again

November 23, 2010

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

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2009 carbon emissions higher than expected

[Jeremy Hance](#)

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Despite a global economic recession and ongoing concerns about the impacts of climate change, last year's global carbon emissions were the second highest on record, according to the Global Carbon Project (GCP). Emissions in 2009 were just below the record emissions of 2008. In addition, 2009 emissions were higher than predicted, falling by only 1.3% from 2008 to 2009, instead of the predicted 2.8%.

While carbon emissions dropped in much of the industrialized world due to faltering economies, they rose during 2009 in the developing world's growing economies, such as China (up by 8%), India (up 6%), and South Korea (up 1%). Carbon intensity, which measures the amount of carbon emitted relative to global GDP, also did not improve as much as forecasters hoped. On average, carbon intensity has improved by 1.7% a year, however in 2009 it only improved by 0.7%.

Experts also predicted that this year, 2010, could become the new record holder for carbon emissions, despite the slow economic uptick from the recession.

In good news, emissions from deforestation have fallen by 25% since 2000, largely due to declining rainforest destruction in places like Brazil.

Currently, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have hit 387 parts per million (ppm), rising over 100 ppm since the advent of the Industrial Revolution.

Scientists overwhelmingly agree that climate change is caused by humans burning fossil fuels and felling forests. The worldwide phenomena is expected to lead to rising sea levels, widespread species extinction, worsening droughts in some areas and floods in others, increasing incidents of severe weather, melting poles, and expanding desertification, among many other impacts.

Officials from around the world are meeting next week at the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, however many doubt a global agreement will be reached at the meeting.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions Could Reach Record Levels

by Gopalan T on November 25, 2010 at 8:18 AM

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Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions could be reaching record levels this year. There is certainly no sign of abating despite the continuing global economic crisis. With the result there is no let up in global warming.

[Going Carbon Neutral?](#)

SAI Global provides verification to ISO 14064 of your Carbon Emissions
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Native trees create carbon credits and remediate the Aussie landscape.
www.co2australia.com.au

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In a paper published in Nature Geoscience, University of Exeter (UK) scientists said they found that despite the major financial crisis that hit the world last

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Climate change: waiting for proof that will never come

By **CRAIGMCINNES** 24 NOV 2010 COMMENTS(3) FEELING THE HEAT

Filed under: [Climate change](#), [winter](#), [weather](#), [climate skeptics](#)

My column in The Vancouver Sun, Nov. 24, 2010

The gardener at the provincial legislature was using his leaf blower to clear snow on Monday. Police warned people to stay off the roads as bitter winds whipped stinging crystals sideways past startled rhododendrons.

The sun rose Tuesday on a beautiful winter day: clear and crisp with snow that crunched underfoot. A beautiful winter day for Moose Jaw, that is. In Victoria, a town where denial passes for winter planning, where spring bulbs poke through in January and snow shovels are a curiosity, the arctic air roared in as an alien invader.

Meteorologists were calling the bitter cold that spilled down from the north through the Fraser Valley and across Georgia Strait one of earliest outbreaks on record.

And across the province, climate change skeptics are rubbing their hands together in glee. So much for talk of global warming, at least for this week. It looks more like the start of an ice age.

But looks are deceiving and any honest discussion of climate change recognizes that tempting though it is to confuse variations in weather with climate change, what happens on any day or season doesn't matter. Records are broken and broken again, hot and cold, wet and dry, without proving anything other than that the only thing the day-to-day weather can truly be relied



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Buried treasure: good uses for greenhouse gas

Graham Lloyd, Environment editor | [The Australian](#) | November 20, 2010 12:00AM

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A brown coal-powered power station in Latrobe Valley, Victoria; in the face of growing demand for power, carbon emissions will be hard to reduce without carbon capture and sequestration technologies. Picture: Stuart McEvoy *Source: The Australian*

Captured carbon waste could eventually be put to use constructively

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ENERGIE

Les émissions mondiales de CO2 baissent pour mieux remonter

par [Gwendal Perrin](#), Mercredi 24 novembre 2010



La baisse de 1,3% des émissions de CO2 en 2009 cache mal une aggravation réelle de l'état de l'atmosphère mondiale...

Au recul observé l'an passé devrait succéder une nouvelle augmentation forcément préoccupante étant donné la situation environnementale mondiale.

L'étude rendue publique hier par le *Global Carbon Project*, consortium international d'organismes de recherche, et publiée dans la revue *Nature Geoscience*, collecte les données des émissions de carbone dues aux sources fossiles, aux usines et aux changements du territoire (déforestation etc.). Elle a révélé qu'en raison de la crise financière internationale, les émissions de CO₂ et plus généralement de gaz à effet de serre (GES) ont légèrement diminué en 2009, avec un total ramené à 30,8 milliards de tonnes de CO₂.

Une baisse plus faible que prévu

Cette baisse s'est notamment fait ressentir dans les pays développés, puisque les émissions de dioxyde de carbone ont baissé de 6,9% aux Etats-Unis, de 7% en Allemagne et de 8,6% en Grande-Bretagne – le record étant atteint par le Japon avec une réduction de 11,8%. Il y a en revanche eu une augmentation de 1,4% en Corée du Sud, de 6,2% en Inde et surtout de 8% en Chine, **premier émetteur de GES de la planète** depuis quelques années – ce qu'elle vient enfin de reconnaître officiellement – et qui aura fort à faire pour **inverser la tendance**.

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Les émissions mondiales de CO₂ de nouveau en augmentation en 2010

- communiqué de presse

[23-11-2010]

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) qui contribuent au réchauffement climatique devraient repartir à la hausse en 2010, selon une correspondance à paraître dans Nature Geoscience du Global carbon project (GCP (1)), une organisation internationale de recherche auquel participe le Laboratoire des sciences du climat et de l'environnement (LSCE, CEA / CNRS / UVSQ). Alors qu'elles avaient diminué de 1,3 % en 2009, elles devraient augmenter de 3 % en 2010.

Les chercheurs du Global carbon project avaient précédemment établi que les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) avaient baissé de 1,3 % au cours de l'année 2009, baisse qu'ils avaient attribuée à la crise financière et économique. L'évolution des émissions avait cependant été très variable selon les régions du monde : les émissions avaient nettement diminué en Europe (de 4,9 % en France, 7 % en Allemagne et 8,6 % en Angleterre), au Japon (de 11,8 %), aux États-Unis (de 6,9 %) et en Russie (de 8,4 %), tandis qu'elles augmentaient dans les pays émergents (8 % en Chine, 6,2 % en Inde et 1,4 % en Corée du sud).

S'agissant de l'année 2010, les scientifiques estiment aujourd'hui que si la croissance économique progresse de la manière attendue (+ 4,8 % du PIB mondial), on devrait observer une augmentation des émissions mondiales de CO₂ de plus de 3 %, un taux de croissance qui s'approche de ceux observés de 2000 à 2008.

"La diminution globale liée à l'impact de la crise de 2009, devrait être surcompensée en 2010 avec l'augmentation de +3 %", souligne Philippe Ciais, l'un des auteurs de l'étude du GCP et chercheur au LSCE. "S'agissant de la quantité globale de carbone dans l'atmosphère, les stations de mesure indiquent que la concentration atmosphérique du CO₂ continue d'augmenter et devrait atteindre 390,5 ppm ou parties par millions (cette concentration exprimée en ppm correspond au nombre de molécules de CO₂ divisé par le nombre de millions de molécules de l'air) en fin d'année 2010 contre 387,2 ppm fin 2009."

Toujours selon l'étude du GCP, la bonne nouvelle est que les émissions de CO₂ liées à la déforestation et à l'utilisation des sols ont fortement baissé au cours des dix dernières années, de l'ordre de 25 % entre 2009 et la fin des années 1990, grâce à une réduction de la vitesse de déboisement des forêts tropicales et à la repousse de certaines forêts situées en-dehors des Tropiques. La déforestation contribuerait aujourd'hui pour environ 10 % à la totalité des émissions de CO₂ dues aux activités humaines.

Note(s)

1. Le Global carbone project est une organisation de recherche internationale qui dépend des programmes internationaux sur plusieurs thèmes : géosphère-biosphère (IGBP), dimensions humaines du changement global de l'environnement (IHDP), recherches mondiales sur le climat (WCRP) et biodiversité. La mission du GCP est de développer la connaissance et l'expertise sur le cycle du carbone. Depuis 2007, le GCP coordonne une synthèse annuelle du bilan global des sources et des puits de CO₂.

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Indonesia considers more nuclear plants

JAKARTA, Nov. 22 (UPI) -- Indonesia, which currently has three nuclear reactors, has geological conditions and enough material for reactors in "every province," a government expert said.

The country's National Nuclear Energy Agency said the country's existing nuclear power plants have a capacity of 90 megawatts but the country has the resources to build more than 30 plants, the Antara news agency reported Monday.

"Every province in Indonesia has potential to develop a nuclear reactor because there are ample material stocks and appropriate geological support," said Wawan Purwanto, an expert at the agency.

Korea, only a third the size of Java Island, has 20 nuclear reactors, and China has 30 reactors, he said.

"Advanced countries have developed nuclear energy because it is crucial and less expensive compared to other types of energy," he said.

Nuclear power energy is cheap, less polluting and efficient because it just needs an area measuring 60 acres, Purwanto said.

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POLLUTION : LES ÉMISSIONS DE CO2 REPARTENT À LA HAUSSE

Après une pause en 2009, les émissions de CO2 seraient reparties à la hausse en 2010 selon une équipe internationale de dix chercheurs, dont plusieurs Français, du programme de recherche Global carbon project, qui réunit des initiatives régionales à travers le monde pour étudier l'évolution du carbone planétaire.

L'année 2009 avait été une petite bouffée d'oxygène pour l'humanité avec la baisse des émissions de CO2 à travers le monde. Une première en dix ans. Mais la relative embellie, due à la crise économique, a été de courte durée, selon l'analyse d'une équipe internationale de dix chercheurs, dont plusieurs Français, du programme de recherche Global carbon project. Après s'être repliées de 1,3 % entre 2008 et 2009, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre se sont même emballées en 2010 pour atteindre des sommets avec une augmentation de 3 %. Une hausse qui s'explique par le retour de la croissance économique mondiale et du dynamisme de la Chine et de l'Inde. Si cette tendance se poursuit, une hausse de la température moyenne mondiale d'au moins 4 degrés d'ici 2100 serait inévitable, avec des conséquences dramatiques selon le GIEC.

Les pays émergent entretiennent la hausse

Bien que prévisible, la nouvelle est inquiétante, confirme les experts. D'autant que la diminution des émissions de dioxyde de carbone en 2009 a été moins spectaculaire que prévue. Elles ont baissé de seulement 1,3% dans le monde par rapport à 2008 alors que l'on s'attendait à une réduction de 2,8%, d'après l'étude publiée dans la revue scientifique Nature Geoscience. La baisse avait été tout de même de 6,9% aux États-Unis, principal pollueur par habitant, et de 8,6% en Grande-Bretagne. Mais les économies émergentes laissaient déjà inaugurer la reprise de la hausse, avec une augmentation des émissions de CO2 même au cœur de la crise. La Chine avait en particulier confirmé sa place de premier pays pollueur au monde avec une hausse de 8%, suivie par l'Inde et un "honorable" + 6,2%.

Tous les regards se tournent maintenant vers Cancun au Mexique où doivent se retrouver, du 29 novembre au 10 décembre, les dirigeants de la planète pour négocier un nouveau traité sur le climat capable de lutter contre le réchauffement climatique.

23 novembre 2010, Philippe Martin



Après une pause en 2009, les émissions de CO2 repartent à la hausse ©Freefoto

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LINGKUNGAN

Emisi Global Karbon Dioksida Turun 1,3 Persen

KAMIS, 25 NOVEMBER 2010 | 10:24 WIB



Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Gas dan Uap (PLTGU) Muara Tawar. TEMPO/Fransiskus.S

TEMPO Interaktif, Jakarta - Krisis ekonomi global dan merosotnya produk domestik sepanjang 2009 menjadi penyebab turunnya emisi karbon dioksida sebesar 1,3 persen dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Temuan ini disampaikan oleh tim ilmuwan Global Carbon Project (GCP) dalam laporan yang diterbitkan Nature Geoscience, Ahad lalu.

Memang penurunan tersebut lebih kecil dari perkiraan GCP

sebelumnya sebesar 2,8 persen. Temuan ini merupakan bagian dari pembaruan anggaran karbon tahunan yang dikeluarkan Global Carbon Project, kelompok ilmuwan dan analisis bidang iklim internasional yang mengumpulkan data emisi untuk pembuat kebijakan.

Proyek ini menghitung emisi karbon dari penggunaan bahan bakar fosil pembangkit listrik, pabrik semen, dan perubahan tata guna lahan, seperti penggundulan hutan.

Meskipun secara keseluruhan angka emisi turun 1,3 persen, pada 2009 emisi bahan bakar fosil global sebesar 30,8 miliar ton CO₂. Dalam sejarah manusia modern, angka ini tertinggi kedua setelah 2008.

Penurunan emisi CO₂ yang kecil tersebut banyak dipengaruhi oleh krisis keuangan di negara-negara maju. Di Amerika Serikat, emisi karbon dioksida turun sebesar 6,9 persen, Inggris 8,6 persen, Jerman 7 persen, Jepang 11,8 persen, Rusia 8,4 persen, dan Australia 0,4 persen.

Hal itu berbeda dengan di negara berkembang, di mana terjadi peningkatan. Cina naik sebesar 8 persen, India naik 6,2 persen, dan Korea Selatan 1,4 persen. "Penurunan emisi CO₂ pada 2009 ini kurang dari setengah seperti yang diantisipasi tahun lalu," kata Pierre Friedlingstein, profesor pemodelan sistem iklim di University of Exeter.



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Paris, 23 novembre 2010

Les émissions mondiales de CO2 de nouveau en augmentation en 2010

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO₂), qui contribuent au réchauffement climatique, devraient repartir à la hausse en 2010 selon une correspondance à paraître dans Nature Geoscience du Global Carbon Project (GCP)(1), une organisation internationale de recherche auquel participe le Laboratoire des sciences du climat et de l'environnement (CEA/CNRS/UVSQ)(2). Alors qu'elles avaient diminué de 1,3 % en 2009, les émissions de carbone devraient augmenter de 3 % en 2010.

Les chercheurs du *Global Carbon Project* avaient précédemment établi que les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) avaient baissé de 1,3% au cours de l'année 2009, baisse qu'ils avaient attribuée à la crise financière et économique. L'évolution des émissions avaient cependant été très variable selon les régions du monde : les émissions avaient nettement diminué en Europe (France -4,9%, Allemagne -7%, Angleterre -8,6%), au Japon (-11,8%), aux Etats-Unis (-6,9%) et en Russie (-8,4%), tandis qu'elles augmentaient dans les pays émergents (Chine +8%, Inde +6,2%, Corée du sud +1,4%).

S'agissant de l'année 2010, les scientifiques estiment aujourd'hui que si la croissance économique progresse de la manière attendue (+ 4,8% de PIB mondial), on devrait observer une augmentation des émissions mondiales de CO₂ de plus de 3%, un taux de croissance qui s'approche de ceux observés de 2000 à 2008.

« La diminution globale liée à l'impact de la crise de 2009, devrait être surcompensée en 2010 avec l'augmentation de +3% », souligne Philippe Ciais, l'un des auteurs de l'étude du GCP et chercheur au LSCE. « S'agissant de la quantité globale de carbone dans l'atmosphère, les stations de mesure indiquent que la concentration atmosphérique du CO₂ continue d'augmenter et devrait atteindre 390,5 parties par millions (cette concentration exprimée en ppm correspond au nombre de molécules de CO₂ divisé par le nombre de millions de molécules de l'air) en fin d'année 2010 contre 387,2 ppm fin 2009. »



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18:24 - Italia nel mirino dell'Ue per rendimento edifici, Pm10 e acque reflue

Ambiente

Italia a rischio di sanzioni su rendimento degli edifici, polveri sottili (Pm10) e acque reflue....



24-11-10

17:18 - Gse: avviso ai titolari di impianti per previsioni via satellite

Rinnovabili

Migliorare le capacità di previsione dell'energia prodotta da fonti rinnovabili, fonti in alcuni...



24-11-10

16:40 - Normativa e fiscalità del fv, focus sui punti 'caldi' nel seminario di

Fotovoltaico

"Normative, procedimenti amministrativi, project financing" per il settore fotovoltaico, e le...



24-11-10

16:21 - Sorgerà a Taiwan l'eco torre che genera energia dal vento e si

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Emissioni

Global Carbon Project: "Crescita CO2 a livelli record nel 2010"

22-11-2010

A dispetto delle previsioni più volte rilanciate nei mesi scorsi su un presunto tracollo delle emissioni climateranti nel 2009, a causa principalmente della crisi, il calo dell'anno scorso risulterebbe pari ad appena l'1,3% rispetto al precedente



CO2 a livelli record nel 2010

Meno della metà, dunque, rispetto a quanto previsto un anno fa. Mentre il 2010 farebbe registrare addirittura una crescita con valori vicini ai massimi toccati tra gli anni 2000 e 2008. **La 'colpa' di questa nuova impennata delle emissioni di CO2?** Va ricercata nelle potenze emergenti Cina e India, che nonostante la spinta positiva

sull'energia pulita devono fare affidamento ancora su quella 'sporca', basata su petrolio e carbone, per sostenere la loro economia sempre più vorace.

Queste le conclusioni degli esperti del Global Carbon Project, un consorzio di ricercatori che ogni anno fornisce un bilancio sulla produzione mondiale dei gas responsabili dei cambiamenti climatici, **pubblicato da Nature Geoscience**. Secondo le stime, nel 2010 le emissioni di CO2 cresceranno addirittura del 3%, tornando livelli record toccati tra il 2000 e il 2008.

Il Global Carbon Project conferma il calo delle emissioni nelle economie sviluppate (-8,6% ad esempio nel Regno Unito e riduzioni analoghe in Usa, Giappone, Francia, Germania,

Correlate



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Conto Energia, Gse: "Entro il 2010 raggiunger..."

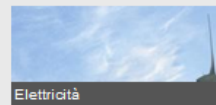


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A dispetto della crisi

Sempre in crescita le emissioni di CO₂ da combustibili fossili

Nel 2010 cresceranno di oltre il 3 per cento ma, per la prima volta, l'espansione delle foreste temperate ha permesso una riduzione delle emissioni da deforestazione rispetto agli anni novanta



Le emissioni di carbonio a livello globale non mostrano segni di flessione e nel 2010 potrebbero toccare livelli record. E' questo il risultato di una ricerca svolta, nel quadro del Global Carbon Project, da scienziati delle Università di Exeter e dell' East Anglia e pubblicata su *Nature Geoscience*.

Gli autori hanno trovato che, a dispetto della crisi finanziaria che ha colpito lo scorso anno il mondo, nel 2009 le emissioni globali di CO₂, da combustibili fossili erano diminuite solamente dell'1,3 per cento rispetto al record del 2008.

La crisi finanziaria ha influito severamente sulle economie occidentali portando a una cospicua riduzione delle loro emissioni: nel 2009 in Gran Bretagna, per esempio, la flessione è stata ben dell'8,6 per cento rispetto all'anno precedente, e valori paragonabili sono stati registrati anche per quanto riguarda Stati Uniti, Giappone, Francia, Germania e altri paesi industrializzati.

Le *performance* esibite dalle economie emergenti hanno tuttavia fatto registrare una significativa crescita delle loro emissioni di CO₂: così, in Cina sono aumentate dell'8 per cento, e in India del 6,2 per cento.

"Nel 2009 la riduzione delle emissioni di CO₂ è stata, di fatto, meno della metà di quella che ci si aspettava un anno fa. E questo sia perché la caduta del PIL mondiale è stata inferiore rispetto a quanto atteso, sia perché l'intensità di carbonio del PIL mondiale, che è la quantità di CO₂ rilasciata per unità di PIL, è migliorata solo dello 0,7 per cento, ben al di sotto della media a lungo termine dell'1,7 per cento all'anno", ha osservato Pierre Friedlingstein, primo firmatario dell'articolo.

Il ridotto miglioramento nell'intensità di carbonio sarebbe dovuto a un aumento della quota di emissioni prodotte dalle economie emergenti con un'alta intensità di carbonio e dal crescente ricorso al carbone.

Secondo lo studio, se la crescita economica procederà secondo le linee che ci si aspetta, le emissioni globali da combustibili fossili cresceranno di oltre il 3 per cento nel 2010, avvicinandosi agli elevati tassi già osservati fra il 2000 e il 2008.

Le emissioni da deforestazione nell'ultimo decennio sono invece diminuite del 25 per cento rispetto agli anni novanta.

"Per la prima volta l'espansione delle foreste nelle regioni temperate ha sovracompenso le emissioni da deforestazione e creato un piccolo pezzo di carbonio

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Emissioni co2: nel 2009 in calo solo dell'1,3% rispetto al 2008

Lunedì 22 Novembre 2010 12:51 Scritto da Francesca Mancuso



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Cattive notizie sul fronte delle **emissioni di anidride carbonica**. Secondo una ricerca condotta all'interno del **Global Carbon Project**, dall'**Università di Exeter** in collaborazione con quella dell'**East Anglia**, se l'attuale crescita economica dovesse continuare secondo le attese, le emissioni generate dai **combustibili fossili** potrebbero crescere del 3%.

Lo studio, reso noto da **Nature Geoscience**, ha evidenziato come nonostante la **crisi economica** possa aver frenato l'economia mondiale lo scorso anno, nel 2009 le **emissioni globali di Co2** da **combustibili fossili** erano diminuite solamente dell'1,3 % rispetto al

record negativo toccato nel 2008.

Per dare un'idea del freno posto dalla crisi alle **emissioni**, un caso tra tutti è quello della Gran Bretagna, che nel 2009 ha registrato un calo delle sostanze nocive immesse nell'atmosfera pari all'8,6% rispetto all'anno precedente. La situazione è simile anche per Stati Uniti, Giappone, Francia, Germania e altri paesi industrializzati. Ma a bilanciare in negativo le cifre positive dei paesi occidentali sono state le cosiddette "**economie emergenti**" che, in controtendenza, hanno mostrato una crescita rilevante delle loro emissioni di Co2: la Cina con un aumento dell'8% e l'India del 6,2%.

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Pierre Friedlingstein, principale autore della ricerca, ha spiegato: "*Il calo delle emissioni di Co2 del 2009 è meno della metà di quello previsto un anno fa. Questo perché il calo nel mondo di Prodotto interno lordo è stato inferiore a quanto previsto e l'intensità di carbonio del PIL mondiale, che è la quantità di Co2 emessa per unità di Pil, è cresciuta solo dello 0,7% nel 2009 ben al di sotto della sua media di lungo termine dell'1,7% all'anno.*"

Ma c'è anche una piccola buona notizia: le **emissioni da deforestazione** nel corso degli ultimi dieci anni, dal 2000 sono scese del 25% rispetto agli anni novanta. "*Per la prima volta, una espansione delle foreste in latitudini temperate ha compensato le emissioni dovute alla deforestazione delle foreste pluviali*", ha spiegato Corinne Le Quéré, professoressa presso l'Università dell'East Anglia e co-autrice dello studio. E conclude: "*Potremmo vedere per la prima volta dei timidi segnali di sequestro di Co2 da parte delle foreste al di fuori dei tropici.*"

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Emissioni mondiali Co2 Ccresceranno

Nel 2010 per colpa di Cina e India

21 novembre, 18:15

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(ANSA) - ROMA, 21 NOV - Nel 2010 le emissioni mondiali di anidride carbonica torneranno a crescere, e la 'colpa' e' delle nuove potenze mondiali come Cina e India. Sono i calcoli degli esperti del Global Carbon Project (un consorzio di ricercatori che ogni anno fa i 'conti della spesa' sulla produzione mondiale dei gas responsabili dei cambiamenti climatici) pubblicati da Nature Geoscience. Nel 2010 le emissioni di CO2 cresceranno del 3%, tornando a valori vicini ai massimi toccati tra gli anni 2000 e 2008.



1 di 1

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