

# Media Clips (4)

## CO<sub>2</sub> Budget 2009

Released 21 November 2010





## THEMA

### Klimawandel

Alle Artikel und Hintergründe

22.11.2010

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AP

Jeder Mensch trägt täglich weiter zur Erderwärmung bei - mit Steak-Konsum, Flügen nach Mallorca und der Autofahrt ins Büro. Kennen Sie Ihre persönliche CO<sub>2</sub>-Bilanz? **Finden Sie es heraus im Klima-Quiz von SPIEGEL ONLINE.**

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**Klimaschutz-Index 2010:**  
Die zehn größten CO<sub>2</sub>-Emittenten

#### Bilanz für 2009

### CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß trotzte der Wirtschaftskrise



AP

Stahlwerke in Duisburg: Die Wirtschaftskrise hat den CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß weltweit kaum verringert

**Nach dem Beginn der Weltwirtschaftskrise rechneten Forscher damit, dass die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen im Jahr 2009 geringer ausfallen als in den Vorjahren. Doch der Rückgang war weniger stark als erwartet - unter anderem, weil es kaum Fortschritte bei der Energieeffizienz gab.**

Die [Finanzkrise](#), die Ende 2008 losbrach, hatte erhebliche Konsequenzen für die Weltwirtschaft. Klimaforscher vermuteten, dass infolge auch die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen sinken würden. Denn wer weniger produziert, verbraucht auch weniger Energie und stößt damit eine geringere Menge an Treibhausgasen aus. Eine Abnahme von fast drei Prozent im Vergleich zum Vorjahr hielten Wissenschaftler für wahrscheinlich.

Nach einer neuen Analyse der



CO2-Ausstoß

22.11.2010, 13:01

## Klima als Krisengewinner?



**Wissenschaftler hatten auf die Wirtschaftskrise gesetzt: Um fast drei Prozent sollte sie die CO2-Emissionen senken. Die Hoffnung erfüllte sich nicht ganz.**

ANZEIGE

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 Vergleich zum Vorjahr sank der Ausstoß von Treibhausgasen um 1,3 Prozent, wie aus einer in im Fachblatt *Nature Geoscience* veröffentlichten Untersuchung hervorgeht.

Die Emissionen gingen zurück, weil etwa die Menschen weniger Auto fuhren und Fabriken weniger produzierten. Die Forscher hatten aber mit einem Rückgang von fast drei Prozent gerechnet.

"Die gute Seite der Krise ist, dass sie Emissionen reduziert", sagte Pierre Friedlingstein von der Universität im britischen Exeter, einer der Autoren der Studie. Im vergangenen Jahr wurden demnach weltweit rund 31 Milliarden Tonnen Kohlendioxid ausgestoßen, 453 Millionen Tonnen weniger als im Jahr zuvor. Der Rückgang entspricht der Menge, die die USA in 26 Tagen produzieren.

ANZEIGE

Über Morgen  
Bestseller-Autoren beschreiben,  
was in Zukunft alltäglich sein wird.



In den Vereinigten Staaten ging der Ausstoß mit sieben Prozent verhältnismäßig stark zurück. Die Forscher führen das auf drei Einflüsse zurück: Die [Wirtschaftskrise](#), höhere Effizienz und sauberere Energie.

Weltweit sei aber vor allem die Konjunktur ausschlaggebend gewesen. China erhöhte demnach 2009 gegen den Trend den



# Bau das Energiewunder

THEMA: **ENERGIE**

## Krise bremste CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß nur wenig

Der weltweite CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß ist durch die Wirtschaftskrise weniger stark gesunken als erwartet.

LETZTES UPDATE AM 22.11.2010, 10:52

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Der CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß steigt in den meisten Fällen, wenn es der Wirtschaft gut geht.

Durch die Verbrennung von Öl, Kohle und Erdgas wurde 2009 weltweit weniger Kohlendioxid freigesetzt als im Jahr zuvor. Mit 1,3 Prozent falle der Rückgang aber deutlich geringer aus als von Experten erwartet, berichtet ein internationales Forscherteam im Fachblatt *Nature Geoscience* eine Woche vor Beginn des Weltklimagipfels im mexikanischen Cancun. Insgesamt seien im vergangenen Jahr 30,8 Milliarden Tonnen Kohlendioxid (CO<sub>2</sub>) aus fossilen Brennstoffen freigesetzt worden - nur etwas weniger als 2008, dem Jahr mit den weltweit bisher höchsten Emissionen.

Der CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoß steigt in den meisten Fällen, wenn es der Wirtschaft gut geht. Als Folge der 2008 beginnenden 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.

[Zöld rovat](#) > [Természetvédelem](#)

## 2009-ben kisebb mértékben csökkent a szénkibocsátás az elvártnál

2010. november 22. 08:40

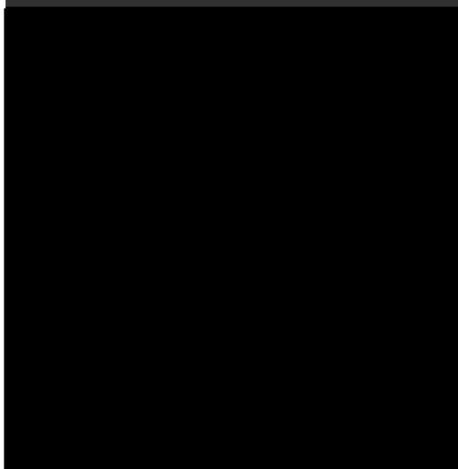
2009-ben a szénkibocsátás a recesszió miatt csökkent, de nem az előre jelzettnek megfelelő mennyiségben, ami azt sugallja, hogy a gyors, felfelé ívelő trend hamarosan visszaállhat

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Ezek a kulcsfontosságú megállapításai a 2009-es emissziós adatokat analizáló, a Nature Geoscience folyóiratban megjelent tanulmánynak. A vizsgálat egy héttel az ENSZ klímacsúcsa előtt jelent meg.

**Az iparosodott nemzeteknél nagymértékű csökkenés volt, ám a főbb fejlődő országokban folyamatosan emelkedett az emisszió. A jelentés azt sugallja, hogy a kibocsátás évenként ismét 3 százalékkal fog emelkedni.** Pierre Friedlingstein, az Exeteri Egyetem kutatója, és a vizsgálat vezetője szerint, „2009-ben 1,3 százalékos csökkenést figyeltünk meg a fosszilis üzemanyag kibocsátásban, ami nem olyan drámai. A tavalyi GDP előrejelzések alapján sokkal nagyobb csökkenésre számítottunk.”

Az Este, 2010. november 24.



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REKLAMA

**PIONEER OBLIGACJI -  
DYNAMICZNA ALOKACJA FIO**



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08:55, 22.11.2010 /BBC

Tagi: ekologia, onz, klimat, nauka

## Gospodarczy kryzys nieco ograniczył CO2

KRAJE ROZWIJAJĄCE SIĘ DYMIAŁY JEDNAK JESZCZE BARDZIEJ



Kryzys (nieco) ograniczył wydzielanie CO2 do atmosfery

Fot. TVN24

**W roku 2009 globalna emisja dwutlenku węgla spadła, ale mniej niż się spodziewano - takie wnioski przynosi raport grupy naukowców, publikowany w tygodniku :Nature Geoscience". Za tydzień odbędzie się konferencja ONZ w sprawie zamian klimatycznych.**

Jak wynika z raportu, kraje uprzemysłowione w ubiegłym roku kontynuowały zmniejszanie swoich emisji CO2, jednak większość krajów rozwijających się kontynuowała wzrost emisji dwutlenku węgla do atmosfery.

Ogółem światowa emisja spadła o 1,3 procent, czyli tak, jakby świat przestał produkować dwutlenek węgla na cztery

**Unia przeczeka z dwutlenkiem do wiosny**



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ALDES ASSURE LE CONFORT ET LA  
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"gouvernement d'action"Sarkozy exclut toute  
nouvelle tranche d'impôt  
sur les hauts revenusIrlande  
celtique  
l'effo

22/11/10 15:16

1 réaction

## La crise économique a fait baisser les émissions mondiales de CO2 en 2009

WASHINGTON (AP) — La crise économique n'a pas que des inconvénients: les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone, principal gaz à effet de serre, ont baissé l'an dernier pour la première fois depuis une décennie, selon une nouvelle étude publiée dans la revue "Nature Geoscience". Ce déclin n'a toutefois pas duré et a été moins fort que prévu.

A cause du ralentissement économique, des usines ont fermé et les déplacements ont été moins nombreux, contribuant à réduire les émissions mondiales de CO2 de 1,3% entre 2008 et 2009. L'an dernier, quelque 31 milliards de tonnes de CO2 ont été rejetées sur la planète, soit une baisse de 453 millions de tonnes sur un an.

C'est la première fois depuis 1999 que les émissions mondiales de CO2 sont en recul, et il s'agit de la baisse la plus importante depuis 1992, selon le laboratoire national d'Oak Ridge, affilié au département américain de l'Energie. Malgré cette baisse, les émissions de carbone ont augmenté de 25% depuis 2000.

Il existe un lien étroit entre le produit intérieur brut et la pollution, explique le principal auteur de l'étude, Pierre Friedlingstein, de l'université d'Exeter, en Grande-Bretagne. "Le bon côté de la crise est qu'elle réduit les émissions", souligne-t-il. Reste que les émissions de CO2 sont probablement reparties à la hausse cette année et pourraient atteindre un niveau record en 2010, avertissent les auteurs de l'étude.

Les mêmes chercheurs avaient prédit l'an dernier une baisse de près de 3% des émissions pour 2009 sur la base de projections du Fonds monétaire international (FMI). Mais le redressement de l'économie a été plus fort que prévu et les pays en développement ont continué à augmenter leurs émissions, note M. Friedlingstein.

Les pays en développement ont été moins affectés par la crise que l'Occident, précise-t-il. Les émissions de

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## Recul des émissions de GES en 2009, sommet anticipé pour 2010

Mise à jour le lundi 22 novembre 2010 à 15 h 00

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Gaz à effet de serre

Pour la première fois en dix ans, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) ont reculé dans le monde, mais s'apprêtent à atteindre un sommet en 2010.

Selon une étude menée par le Global Carbon Project, les émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> liées à la combustion d'énergies fossiles se sont repliées de 1,3 % entre 2008 et 2009.

Ce phénomène s'explique en bonne partie par la récession observée dans plusieurs pays du monde. En 2009, la consommation s'est modérée, et de nombreuses entreprises ont fermé leurs portes ou ont réduit leur production.

Les experts s'attendaient toutefois à une réduction plus importante des émissions de GES, et croyaient qu'elles retrouveraient leur niveau de 2007. « La baisse des émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

En dépit de la crise, les grands émetteurs de gaz à effet de serre n'ont pas freiné leurs activités. Les émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> ont augmenté de 8 % en Chine, de 6,2 % en Inde, et





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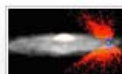
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En ce moment  
à la Une



Les étoiles ne font pas  
la ronde

La retraite : à fond la forme ?



Sei

22/11/10 18:18

Réagir

## Emissions de carbone : vers un record en 2010

**Les émissions de dioxyde de carbone pourraient atteindre un niveau record en 2010, selon une nouvelle étude.**



Zone industrielle de Marseille (Sipa)

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2010 devrait battre tous les records d'émissions de dioxyde de carbone affirme une étude rendue publique par Global Carbon Project et publiée dans la revue *Nature Geoscience*. Mais ce qui a vraiment surpris les auteurs est que malgré la crise financière, les émissions mondiales de CO<sub>2</sub> provenant de la combustion de combustibles fossiles en 2009 ont seulement diminué de 1,3 pour cent par rapport au record de 2008.

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## Treibhaus Erde: Krise sorgte für weniger CO<sub>2</sub>-Ausstoss

Montag, 22. November 2010, 3:21 Uhr

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 Vergleich zum Vorjahr sank der Ausstoss von Treibhausgasen um 1,3 Prozent, wie aus einer in «Nature Geoscience» veröffentlichten Untersuchung hervorgeht.



Zwei Schulen machen Schule: mit CO<sub>2</sub>-Sparprojekten (Einstein vom 4. November 2010)



**Zwei Schulen machen Schule:**  
mit CO<sub>2</sub>-Sparprojekten  
(Einstein vom 4. November  
2010)



**Widersprüche in der**  
Klimapolitik (10vor10 vom 1.  
Juni 2010)



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ENVIAR PARA AMIGOS

## Emissões de CO2 devem atingir níveis recordes em 2010

comentários

21 de novembro de 2010 • 16h41 • atualizado às 17h57

NOTÍCIA

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 descenderam 25% desde 2000 em comparação com os anos 1990, principalmente pela redução das emissões de desmatamento nos trópicos.

Energie - Gaz à effet de serre

## Cancun : il en faut de l'optimisme !

Le 24 novembre 2010 par Valéry Laramée de Tannenberg

» Energie, Gaz à effet de serre, Politique climatique, Politique & Société, Recherche, Politique, Climat



Pendant que les négociateurs négocient, les émissions s'accroissent.

**Alors que s'ouvre, lundi, un nouveau round de négociations climatiques, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre ne baissent pas. Bien au contraire.**

Mardi 23 novembre, l'équipe française des négociateurs Climat a fait montre d'un certain optimisme. Devant un parterre de journalistes spécialisés, Brice Lalonde a estimé qu'un accord pourrait être conclu, lors du sommet climatique qui s'ouvre lundi prochain à Cancun. « *Nous pouvons obtenir un jeu de décisions portant sur des éléments provisoires et partiels. En attendant un accord plus*

*complet qui pourrait être conclu lors de la réunion de Durban (COP 17-MOP 7) en 2011* », a indiqué l'ambassadeur en charge des négociations Climat.

Interrogé par le *Journal de l'Environnement*, Todd Stern est à peu près sur la même longueur d'onde. « *Je ne crois pas que nous résoudrons tous les problèmes à Cancun. Mais je suis très optimiste quant à la possibilité de nous entendre sur un paquet de décisions. Il ne s'agira pas d'un traité mais d'avancées pragmatiques* », explique l'envoyé spécial du président Obama sur les questions climatiques.

Politiquement, donc, la COP 17-MOP 7 se présente sous de bons augures. Climatiquement, en revanche, la situation s'avère plus désastreuse que jamais. Coup sur coup, trois études publiées ces dernières heures rappellent le caractère terriblement inconfortable de notre situation.

Malgré la récession qui frappe les grandes économies et la crise qui en ralentit toujours certaines, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre ne cessent de progresser. Dans la dernière édition de *Nature Geoscience*, un collectif de climatologues rappelle que si les rejets carbonés mondiaux, imputables à la combustion des hydrocarbures et au secteur cimentier, ont diminué de 1,3 % entre 2009 et 2008, la suite devrait être nettement moins verte. Selon les calculs de l'équipe internationale, coordonnée par le Français Pierre Friedlingstein (université d'Exeter), au rythme actuel, les émissions anthropiques de CO<sub>2</sub> devraient progresser de 3 % en 2010.

Conséquence : la concentration de GES dans l'atmosphère explose. Publié mercredi, le *Bulletin* de l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM) sur les GES pour 2009, les principaux GES ont atteint leurs plus hauts niveaux jamais observés depuis l'époque préindustrielle. Le forçage radiatif total, induit par l'ensemble des GES, a augmenté de 27,5 % entre 1990 et 2009 et de 1 % entre 2008 et 2009, ce qui reflète l'accroissement des teneurs en dioxyde de carbone, en méthane et en oxyde nitreux de l'atmosphère. « *Les concentrations de gaz à effet de serre ont atteint des niveaux records malgré le ralentissement de l'activité économique* », se désole Michel Jarraud, secrétaire général de



San Miguel de Tucumán , 25 de Noviembre de 2010

Tiempo estimado de lectura: 93 segs.



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## Economía

# Debilidad económica mundial en 2009 al menos redujo contaminación

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***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.***

AP | 22/11/2010-00:00 hs. | 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.

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## UN climate summit starts with little hope

Source: IANS Mon, Nov 29, 2010 at 14:20



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Cancun (Mexico), Nov 29 (IANS) The rate at which the earth is heating up has picked pace again, but the annual UN summit to combat climate change that starts here later Monday is not expected to do anything substantial to halt the causes.

The Nov 29-Dec 10 summit of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is starting with the convention president, Mexico's Foreign Minister Patricia Espinosa, saying: 'We know that Cancun will not be the end of our road to stabilise the global average temperature, but must be a significant step towards that end.'

After last year's climate summit in Copenhagen ended in a fiasco, expectations from this summit are down anyway, with the UN pushing for small concrete steps to tackle global warming while an overarching treaty remains bogged down in tussles between developed and developing countries.

Poorer nations are seeking money and cheap technologies so that they can adapt to the climate change effects that are here already, and can move towards a greener **economy**. The richer nations continue to insist that they must be allowed to monitor all greening projects. Plus, while they themselves are unwilling to commit to a percentage by which they will cut their own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, they want to know when emerging economies like India and China will cap their emissions.

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PORTADA / Mundo

Tomada de la edición impresa del 28 de noviembre del 2010

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## La Tierra, de nuevo a observación

**En medio del escepticismo, una nueva convención sobre cambio climático se inicia mañana en Cancún. Ecuador planteará su propuesta Yasuní ITT.**

Se ha puesto a pensar en algún momento: ¿qué le está pasando a la Tierra? ¿Qué metamorfosis está experimentando el lugar que les sirve de morada a 6.800 millones de personas en sus cerca de 13 mil kilómetros de diámetro?

En la última década, nuestro planeta ha sufrido un aumento de las emisiones de dióxido de carbono del 3% cada año; solo en 2009 hubo una pequeña reducción debido a la crisis financiera mundial; pero la proyección de Global Carbon Project (GCP), organización que agrupa a cientos de investigadores sobre el clima, es que este año regresaremos a las emisiones muy altas.

El año pasado, la cantidad de CO2 emitido por actividades humanas sumó 30 mil millones de toneladas

un 1,3% menos respecto del 2008, año récord de emisiones.

Sin embargo, en el 2010 se espera que estas cantidades aumenten alrededor de un 3%, lo que llevará el total global de emisiones "al punto más alto que ha tenido la historia de la sociedad". "Se prevé que sea otro nuevo récord", pronostica el científico.

Pero, ¿qué consecuencias traen estos gases? Luego de que a nuestro planeta ingresa la radiación solar, una parte permanece en la atmósfera, que es fundamental para la vida, mientras que la otra sale.

Sin embargo, el aumento de gases fósiles en la atmósfera, principalmente de CO2, generado en su mayor parte por las industrias y

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Así se había reducido la capa de hielo al año 2008.



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## ENVIRONMENT

### Green housing may help save the planet and cash in your wallet

By: Colin Spence | November 29, 2010 |  ShareThis

Green housing development may have the construction and real estate industries buzzing with abundant promise for a more eco-friendly, and profitable, future.

The new movement's renewable energy technology allows homeowners to reduce or even possibly eliminate their energy bills, while at the same time preventing the earth from possible climatic and landscape crises.

"They use between seven to 10 times less energy," said builder Bick Corsa of Florence, Mass., of new forms of environmentally-sound housing technology. "You can actually eliminate a heating system," he said, referring to new home exteriors which harness the sun's light for warmth. "[Such homes] always stay comfortable [at] around 70 degrees."

According to the Global Carbon Project, a group of climate scientists who work to facilitate discourse in the international scientific community about climate awareness, atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased by 38 percent since the start of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, and the present concentration is the highest it has been in at least the past two million years.

"We need to reduce our energy from fossil fuels in order to cut carbon dioxide emissions," said Corsa, "just generate our own energy by using solar panels."

At first glance, these new homes may seem more expensive because of the high cost of solar panels, windows and insulation. However, in the long run, homeowners may save more money by cutting out rising heating expenses.

"You're going to pay five to 10 percent more than an average house," Corsa said, "but in about 10 years, you'll make your money back."

Twenty-five miles north of here, in Greenfield, Mass., the Wisdom Way Solar Village has built numerous near zero net energy homes. Zero net energy homes, are, quite simply, buildings which produce nearly as much energy as they consume. At Wisdom Way, all buildings follow stringent regulations to achieve net zero energy. A natural gas water heater is used as a backup to the solar hot water system. The project has performed better than the project's leaders anticipated, saving more on utilities than the homes were projected to.

"The subdivision has 20 homes in 10 duplexes," said Cynthia Bleil, Outreach and Education Coordinator



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## UN climate summit starts with little hope

Source: IANS Mon, Nov 29, 2010 at 14:20



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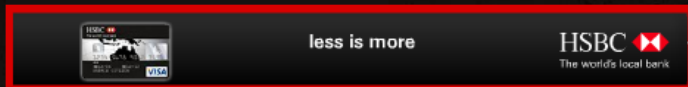
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Cancun (Mexico), Nov 29 (IANS) The rate at which the earth is heating up has picked pace again, but the annual UN summit to combat climate change that starts here later Monday is not expected to do anything substantial to halt the causes.

The Nov 29-Dec 10 summit of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is starting with the convention president, Mexico's Foreign Minister Patricia Espinosa, saying: 'We know that Cancun will not be the end of our road to stabilise the global average temperature, but must be a significant step towards that end.'

After last year's climate summit in Copenhagen ended in a fiasco, expectations from this summit are down anyway, with the UN pushing for small concrete steps to tackle global warming while an overarching treaty remains bogged down in tussles between developed and developing countries.

Poorer nations are seeking money and cheap technologies so that they can adapt to the climate change effects that are here already, and can move towards a greener [economy](#). The richer nations continue to insist that they must be allowed to monitor all greening projects. Plus, while they themselves are unwilling to commit to a percentage by which they will cut their own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, they want to know when emerging economies like India and China will cap their emissions.

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## Despite Economy In The West, Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Rise In 2010

By News Staff | November 28th 2010 03:00 AM | [Print](#) | [E-mail](#) | [Track Comments](#)

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**News Staff**

Climatology might replace economics as the 'gloomy science'. Projections that the lousy economy might mean a slowdown in fossil fuels were cause for joy among activists, without realizing that people without jobs or food or houses aren't as concerned about abstract things like the future of the planet.

Whether or not global warming is a fashionable media topic in 2010, global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, the main contributor to man-made global warming, show no sign of lessening and could still reach a new record this year, according to a study that is part of the annual carbon budget update by the Global Carbon Project.

In , the authors found that despite the major financial crisis that hit the world last year, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the burning of fossil fuel in 2009 were only 1.3 per cent below the record 2008 figures, less than half the drop predicted a year ago.

How is that possible? The global financial crisis severely affected western economies, leading to

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## 2010 to have Highest CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Since Tracking Started

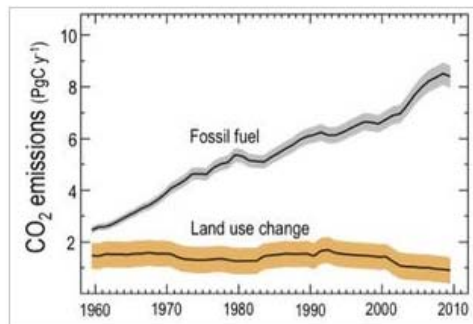
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0

November 26, 2010 by Jonathan Smith

In 2006 coal ranked second to petroleum, accounting for 27.4 percent of world primary energy production. "World coal production totaled 6.8 billion short tons, or 128 quadrillion Btu in 2006," notes (XLS) the EIA (Energy Information Agency). World coal production [increased \(XLS\)](#) by 32.7 percent from the 1996 level of 5.1 billion short tons.

Authored by a large team of scientists from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and European countries, [a Global Carbon Project report now predicts](#) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from burning coal, oil and gas will reach their highest in history this year.



*"A new analysis of 2009 global greenhouse gas emissions shows increased coal use has boosted global greenhouse gas emissions to the second highest level on record."*

The [Independent](#) explains this disturbing trend. "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."

Scientists have revised their figures on global CO<sub>2</sub> 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 2 per cent, greater than the average annual increase for the last decade.

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## Changing climate of climate change meet

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BEIJING, Nov. 27 (Xinhuanet) -- The world media will be focused on Cancun, Mexico, from Nov 29 to Dec 10. It is that time of the year when most of the world leaders appear worried about the fate of planet Earth, while during the rest of the 50 weeks it is mostly business as usual. Not that business as usual ceases for the two weeks.

But this time the hype seen before the Bali climate change conference in 2007 and the Copenhagen conference two years later is missing. No one seems to be talking about the possibility of reaching any deal, let alone finalizing the agreement to succeed Kyoto Protocol, which expires in 2012.

There is all-round despair, so to say, over reducing the emission of the principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) - carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. But there is hope, too, among some of the world leaders that it is possible to move forward, at least prepare the ground for the 2011 climate conference in Durban, South Africa. These leaders say it will not be easy to achieve a politically balanced package, but it is within reach. The key word here is "political", which means political will can make Cancun a success, or at least stop it from being a failure.

But as things stand now, the "hope" of such world leaders seems more like wishful thinking. And if Cancun fails, the blame can always be passed on to China (and India).

Figures released by the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recently do show that GHG emissions in China and India increased in 2009 by 8 percent and 6.2 percent. In contrast, developed nations, broadly speaking, saw their emissions fall (11.8 percent in Japan, 8.6 percent in the United Kingdom and 7 percent in Germany). And the fall had everything to do with a drop in industrial output in the developed countries because of economic recession.

That should make it easy to put the blame on China and India. The problem, however, is that the world has hailed China (and India) for leading the global economic recovery. The developed countries want China and India, along with other developing countries, to keep doing the "good job" of producing and consuming more. They want China and India to import more goods from the





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## Greenhouse Emissions Prove Recession-Proof

November 26, 2010



**Hopes that the recent global economic downturn would lead to temporarily lower greenhouse gas emissions and a subsequent delay in global warming were unfounded, according to U.K. researchers.**

A University of Exeter study found that despite significant reductions in the burning of fossil fuels across faltering western economies, CO2 emission increases of between 6 and 8 percent in emerging nations like China and India nearly made up the difference.

And those countries with increased output used relatively high-carbon fuels like coal, lead author Pierre Friedlingstein wrote in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

The report concludes that if economic growth recovers as expected, global fossil fuel emissions will have increased by more than 3 percent by the end of this year, approaching the high growth rates that occurred between 2000 and 2008.

One promising trend uncovered by the researchers is that forests in temperate latitudes have begun to expand faster than trees are being cut down in the rain forests.

This is allowing for a small increase in the amount of CO2 that trees are taking out of the atmosphere.

The U.N. announced on Wednesday that global atmospheric CO2 reached the highest level on record in 2009, and was continuing to rise despite the economic downturn and efforts to reduce carbon emissions.



Smokestacks in developing economies spewed even more greenhouse gases as Western economies faltered.

## News

### Global carbon dioxide emissions 1.3% down from last year

Nov. 26, 2010

TOKYO --An international team formed by a number of organizations including Japan's National Institute for Environmental Studies announced November 22 that global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in 2009 were 30.8 billion tons, a 1.3% decrease from the previous year. The reduction rate is smaller than the initial estimate of 2.8%, which had been expected in view of the influence of Lehman's fall. The smaller-than-expected reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is due to substantial increases in emissions from China and other developing countries.

The emission figures were published by the Global Carbon Project (GCP) in the November issue of Nature Geoscience, a British monthly geoscience magazine. The 2009 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are second only to the 2008 level, which was the highest in human history. A possible reason the emissions reduction was relatively small despite the global economic crisis is that increasing amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> are being emitted from developing countries instead of industrialized countries.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions invariably decreased in industrialized countries (Japan -11.8%, USA -6.9%, UK -8.6%, Germany -7%, Russia -8.4%), while they increased in many developing countries (China +8%, India +6.2%, South Korea +1.4%).





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## Associated Press Featured Article

November 24, 2010

## Weak world economy cuts carbon pollution last year

By Associated Press ,

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. The helped drop emissions about 1.3 percent from 2008 to 2009, according to a study published Sunday in the journal Nature Geoscience.



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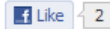
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## Press Release

# Global CO2 Emissions Increased In 2010

Posted on: November 23, 2010



**ENN** ENVIRONMENTAL  
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During the heart of the recession in 2009, CO2 emissions fell as economic activity slowed. Now that the world is seeing modest signs at recovery, the pace of economic activity has picked up and so have the CO2 emissions. According to a new study from the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom, the planet may reach record levels of emissions by the end of the year.



The study also involved the University of East Anglia and other international institutions, and is part of the Global Carbon Project, which annually updates CO2 greenhouse gas emissions totals. The paper, authored by Professor Pierre Friedlingstein and others, was published in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

They found that emissions from the burning of fossil fuels was 1.3 percent lower in 2009 than the previous year, which is actually less than half the drop that was predicted. This is because, while economies in developed Western countries were down, activity in the developing world was rising.

The United Kingdom, for example, had 8.6 percent lower emissions in 2009 than in 2008. Similar numbers can be applied to USA, Japan, France, Germany, et al. However, these reductions were offset by steady growth in countries like China, which increased emissions by eight percent.

According to Friedlingstein, "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





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# Greenhouse gases hit record highs

Joel Tozer  
November 22, 2010

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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.



Global emissions of planet-warming carbon dioxide are on track to hit a record in 2010

## Carbon emissions dip in 2009 to jump in 2010

Nov 21 at 20:06 | Reuters

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.

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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

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," Canadell said.

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 percent, Britain fell 8.6 percent and Japan fell 11.8 percent.

But emissions from the world's top carbon polluter China rose 8 percent, while India's increased 6.2 percent and South Korea 1.4 percent.

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## Carbon emissions dip in 2009: study

Published 6:26 AM, 22 Nov 2010

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Reuters

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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.

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## Carbon emissions dip in 2009, to jump in 2010

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**REUTERS**

David Fogarty, Climate Change Correspondent, Asia



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Workers walk through thick haze in front of a rare earth smelting plant next to a vast ...[More](#)  
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## Carbon emissions dip in 2009, to jump in 2010 -report

21 Nov 2010 18:00:44 GMT

**Source: Reuters**

\* Drop in 2009 emissions less than estimated -study

\* Growth in 2010 emissions driven by China, India

\* Emissions from deforestation revised down to 10 pct

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.

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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

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## Carbon emissions on track to hit a high

Published: 1:05PM Monday November 22, 2010 Source: Reuters

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Smoke billows from the chimneys of a wood products factory  
- Source: Reuters

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**A5** BY DAVID FOGARTY  
REUTERS

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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.

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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.

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# Carbon emissions on track to hit a record in 2010

ARTICLE

PHOTOS

By Reuters Monday, 22 November 2010 11:12 AM



CLIMATE CHANGE: Scientists say rising levels of CO<sub>2</sub>, the main greenhouse gas, from burning fossil fuels and deforestation is heating up the planet (Getty Images)

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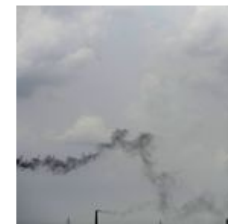
The findings come a week before the start of U.N. climate talks in

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## Greenhouse gases hit record highs

JOEL TOZER

22 Nov, 2010 11:53 AM

  **A+** **A-**

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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## UN climate summit starts with little hope

**By Joydeep Gupta, Cancun (Mexico), Nov 29 : The rate at which the earth is heating up has picked pace again, but the annual UN summit to combat climate change that starts here later Monday is not expected to do anything substantial to halt the causes.**

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The Nov 29-Dec 10 summit of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is starting with the convention president, Mexico's Foreign Minister Patricia Espinosa, saying: "We know that Cancun will not be the end of our road to stabilise the global average temperature, but must be a significant step towards that end."

After last year's climate summit in Copenhagen ended in a fiasco, expectations from this summit are down anyway, with the UN pushing for small concrete steps to tackle global warming while an overarching treaty remains bogged down in tussles between developed and developing countries.

Poorer nations are seeking money and cheap technologies so that they can adapt to the climate change effects that are here already, and can move towards a greener economy. The richer nations continue to insist that they must be allowed to monitor all greening projects. Plus, while they themselves are unwilling to commit to a percentage by which they will cut their own greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, they want to know when emerging economies like India and China will cap their





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## Emissions set to rise to record levels 22 November 2010 in 2010

**India and China's ever growing economies are set to push global emissions to record levels, according to a report released today (November 22).**

Increased levels of carbon dioxide are inevitable as the planet pulls out of recession and eastern economies continue to grow.

The warning comes from the Global Carbon Project, which revealed a 1.3% fall in emissions between 2009 and 2008.

However, according to the project's executive director, Pep Canadell interviewed in Nature Geoscience, the size of the fall was a 'real surprise', as it was predicted to be much greater.

This, according to Mr Canadell, means the chance of emissions rising between 2009 and 2010 due to 'developing economies was very likely.

For more information click [here](#) for more details.

Luke Walsh



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## Weak World Economy Cuts Carbon Pollution Last Year

**Due to the recession, carbon dioxide pollution last year dropped for the first time in a decade**

Posted: November 22, 2010

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**AP** Associated Press

By Seth Borenstein, *Associated Press*

WASHINGTON—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. The 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.



## Study links lower carbon emissions to recession

BY DOYLE RICE • USA TODAY • NOVEMBER 22, 2010

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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.

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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 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. (AFP/Getty Images)

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## Worldwide carbon dioxide pollution drops in 2009, first time in decade thanks to weak economy

By SETH BORENSTEIN, Associated Press

Last update: November 21, 2010 - 3:27 PM

WASHINGTON - 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. The 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.

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## Weak world economy cuts carbon pollution last year

By [From the Associated Press](#)

Published: Monday, November 22, 2010

Updated: Monday, November 22, 2010 14:11



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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.

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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 United States 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 have slowed considerably, Friedlingstein said.

Despite that, it looks like the world cannot reach the goal set by international negotiations in Copenhagen last year of limiting global warming to a 3.6 degree (2 degree Celsius) temperature increase since industrialization, said University of Victoria climate scientist Andrew Weaver, who wasn't involved in the study. Through the first 10 months of

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## Carbon emissions to increase again



Mon Nov 22, 2010 7:57PM

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**A new report says despite the decrease in the amount of carbon emissions due to the ongoing recession, the upward trend will be resumed in the coming year.**

According to the report released only a week before the upcoming UN climate summit in Mexico, there were big emission falls in industrialized nations in 2009, but major developing countries experienced a continued rise.

Findings from an analysis of 2009 emissions data issued in the journal *Nature Geoscience*, showed that emissions will begin rising by 3% per year again, resuming the rates of growth before the recession.

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

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

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

Figures showed that emissions in Japan fell by 11.8%, in the UK by 8.6%, and in Germany by 7% -- whereas the emissions continued to rise in developing countries with significant industrial output.

China's emissions, for instance, grew by 8%, and India's by 6.2%.



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## ENERGY

## Global Carbon Emissions Seen At Record Levels In 2010 - Study

By Selina Williams

Published November 22, 2010 | Dow Jones Newswires



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LONDON -(Dow Jones)- Global emissions of carbon dioxide show no sign of abating and could reach record levels this year despite the global financial crisis and recession, an annual study from the Global Carbon Project said Monday.

A substantial increase in emissions from emerging economies such as China and India offset the fall in emissions from western economies due to the global financial crisis, said the study, which was led by the U.K.'s University of Exeter in partnership with the University of East Anglia and other global institutions and published in Nature Geoscience.

According to the study, global CO2 emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in 2009 were 1.3% below the record 2008 figures. This is less than half the drop predicted a year ago.

"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 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% in 2009--well below its long-term average of 1.7% per year," said lead author Pierre Friedlingstein.

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 forecasts that if economic growth proceeds as expected, global fossil fuel emissions will increase by more than 3% this year, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed through 2000 to 2008.

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### Recession's pinprick effect on carbon emissions

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We're back on track for the next international Olympic hot-air competition as the UN talks on climate change start in Cancun next week. One base-topic will be the latest piece of research on carbon emissions from the [Global Carbon Project, a network of researchers](#) around the world.

Their figures for last year show that growth in carbon emissions fell, but as a result of the recession and not by as much as had been expected. Indeed, the academics found the annual growth rate of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> was 1.6 parts per million (ppm) in 2009, which was below the average of 1.9 ppm per year during 2000 to 2008, but still above the mean growth rate for the previous 20 years of 1.5 ppm per year.

According to lead researcher Pierre Friedlingstein from the UK's University of Exeter as quoted by the BBC:

"What we find is a drop in emissions from fossil fuels in 2009 of 1.3%, which is not dramatic and 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."

As a result of the recession, developed nations saw the most profound drops in emissions with Japan falling by 11.8 percent, the UK by 8.6 percent and Germany by 7 percent. In contrast the rapidly industrialising nations like China and India unsurprisingly saw their emissions growing with China up by 8 percent and India growing by 6.2 percent.

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## Global CO2 Emissions Rising In 2010

Posted on: Monday, 22 November 2010, 08:20 CST

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 November 21 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 percent 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 industrialized nations.

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

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 percent 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





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## Study: Weak World Economy Cuts Carbon Pollution

by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

November 21, 2010

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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. The 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,

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## No letup in carbon emissions: scientists



AAP

November 22, 2010, 2:25 am



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 say.

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

Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the burning of oil, gas and coal were 30.8 billion tonnes, a retreat of only 1.3 per cent 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 per cent in Japan, by 6.9 per cent in the United States, by 8.6 per cent in Britain, by seven per cent in Germany and by 8.4 per cent in Russia, the paper said.

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

As a result, China strengthened its unenvied position as the world's No 1 emitter of fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub>, accounting for a whopping 24 per cent of the total.

The United States remained second, with 17 per cent.

Fossil fuels account for 88 per cent of all emissions from CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere from all sources reached a record high of 387 parts per million (ppm), the study said.

"The 2009 drop in CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> released per unit of GDP, improved by only 0.7 per cent in 2009 – well below its long-term average of 1.7 per cent."

There was one spot of good news, though

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## Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions Climb as Economy Recovers

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**EXETER, UK**, November 22, 2010 (ENS) - Global emissions of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide are likely to reach record levels in 2010, according to research led by the University of Exeter, published today in the journal "Nature Geoscience." The 2009 drop in emissions due to the global financial crisis will be more than offset by renewed growth in fossil fuel burning in 2010.

The study, which also involved the University of East Anglia, Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, CSIRO, and other institutions, is part of the annual carbon budget update by the Global Carbon Project.

Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in 2009 were only 1.3 percent below the record 2008 figures, despite the financial crisis that hit the world last year, the scientists calculated. This is less than half the reduction predicted a year ago.



Coal-fired power plant in China's northeastern Liaoning province. (Photo courtesy China Guodian Corp.)

The global financial crisis affected western economies, leading to large reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Emissions in the United Kingdom were 8.6 percent lower in 2009 than in 2008. Similar figures apply to the United States, Japan, France, Germany, and most other industrialized nations.

But the economic performance of emerging economies was strong despite the financial crisis, and they recorded substantial increases in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions - China's emissions rose eight percent, for instance, and India's rose 6.2 percent.

Professor Pierre Friedlingstein, lead author of the study, said, "The 2009 drop in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is less than half that anticipated a year ago. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> released per unit of GDP, improved by only 0.7 percent in 2009 - well below its long-term average of 1.7 percent per year," he said.

An increased share of fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by emerging economies with a relatively high carbon intensity, and an increasing reliance on coal caused the lack of improvements in carbon intensity,

the scientists said.

The study projects that if the global economy grows as expected, global fossil fuel emissions will increase by more than three percent in 2010, approaching the high emissions growth rates observed through 2000 to 2008.

"There is some good news, however," says Dr. Pep Canadell of CSIRO, executive director of the Global Carbon Project and a co-author to the study.

"We found global emissions from deforestation have decreased through the last decade by more than 25 percent compared to the 1990s and account now for about a tenth of the emissions from all human activity."

This decrease is due to reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from tropical deforestation, the study found.

"For the first time, forest expansion in temperate latitudes has overcompensated deforestation emissions







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The Star 2010-11-21

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. 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) 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...

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