Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalget 2010-11
MPU alm. del Bilag 134
Offentligt

FOLKETINGET

Materiale til COP-16:

OVERSIGT OVER DE FORSKELLIGE LANDES CO_2-EMISSIONER (FOSSIL FORBRÆNDRING)

NOVEMBER 2010

2010

COP16-DELEGATIONEN I FOLKETINGET

11. nov. 2010

DET INTERNATIONALE SEKRETARIAT
DEN ØKONOMISKE KONSULENT

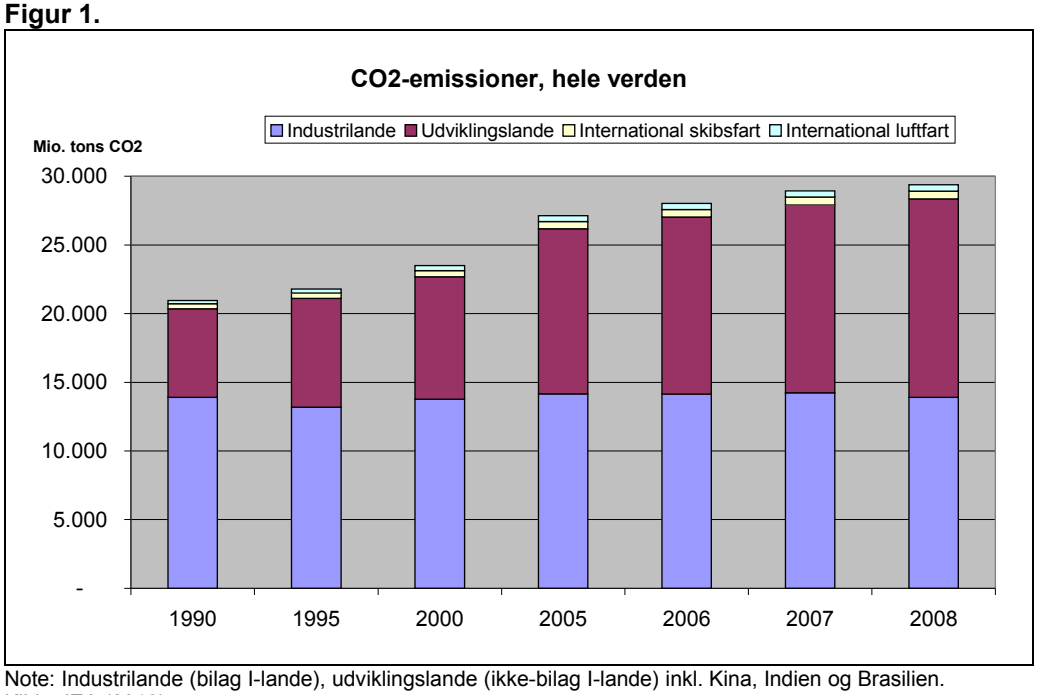
Indholdsfortegnelse:

Oversigt over CO_2-emissioner (perioden 1990-2008)[1]

[1] **Der er kun medregnet udledninger fra fossil forbrænding.**

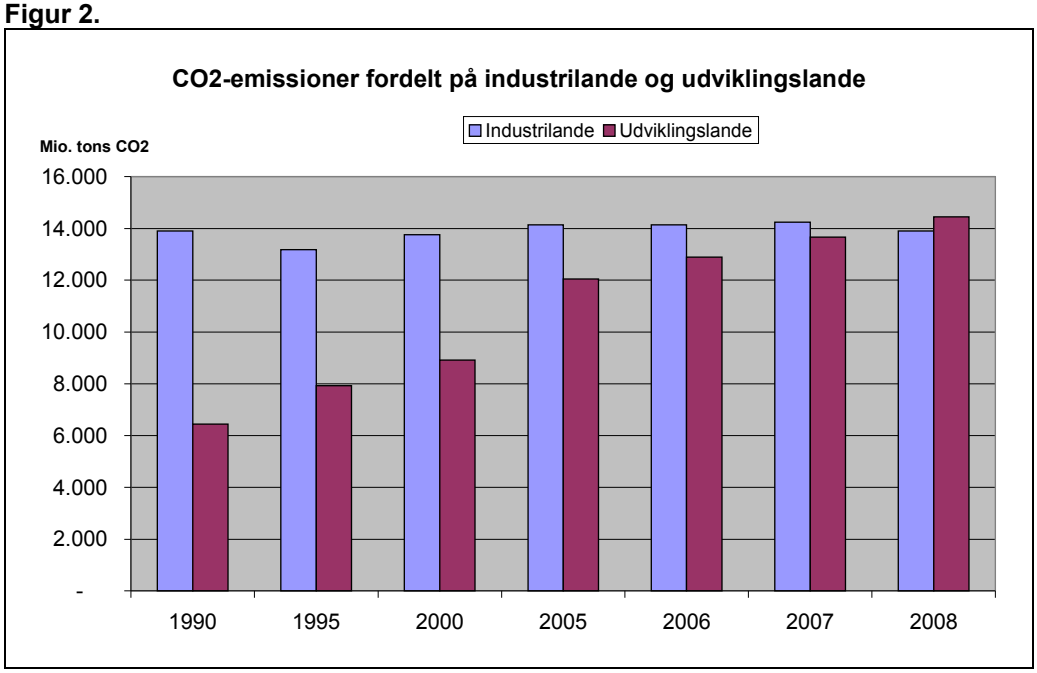
CO_2-emissioner fra fossil forbrænding, ekskl. metan, lattergas, skovrydning og skovplantning.

Figur 1.



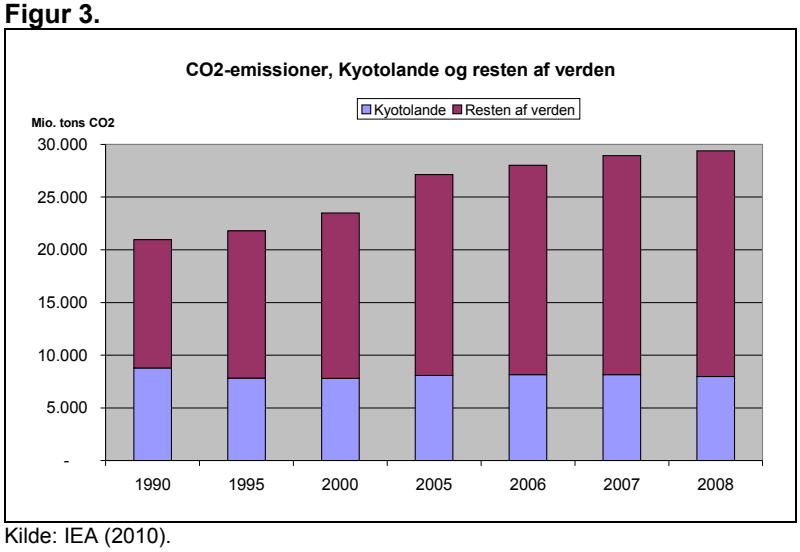
Note: Industrilande (bilag I-lande), udviklingslande (ikke-bilag I-lande) inkl. Kina, Indien og Brasilien.
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 2.



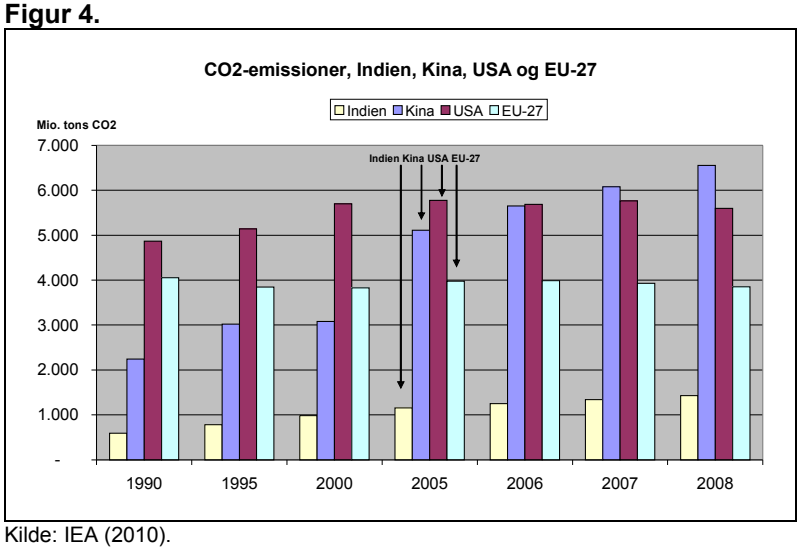
Note: Industrilande (bilag I-lande), udviklingslande (ikke-bilag I-lande) inkl. Kina, Indien og Brasilien.
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 3.



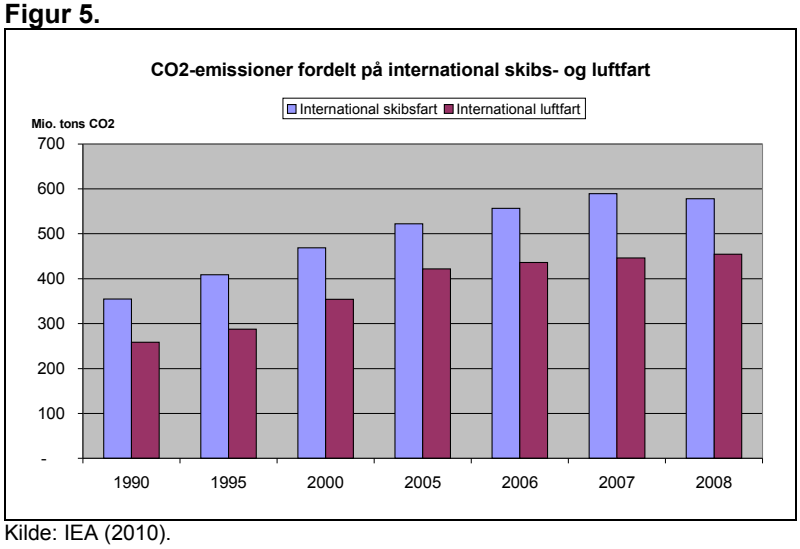
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 4.



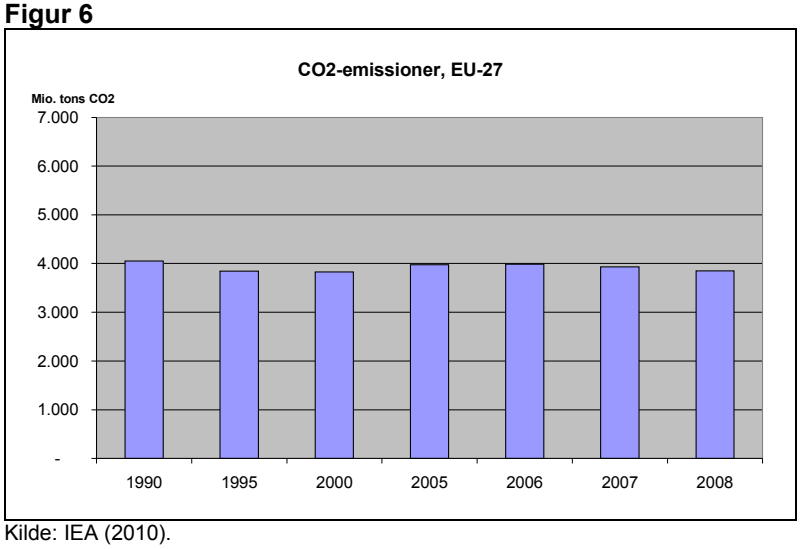
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 5.



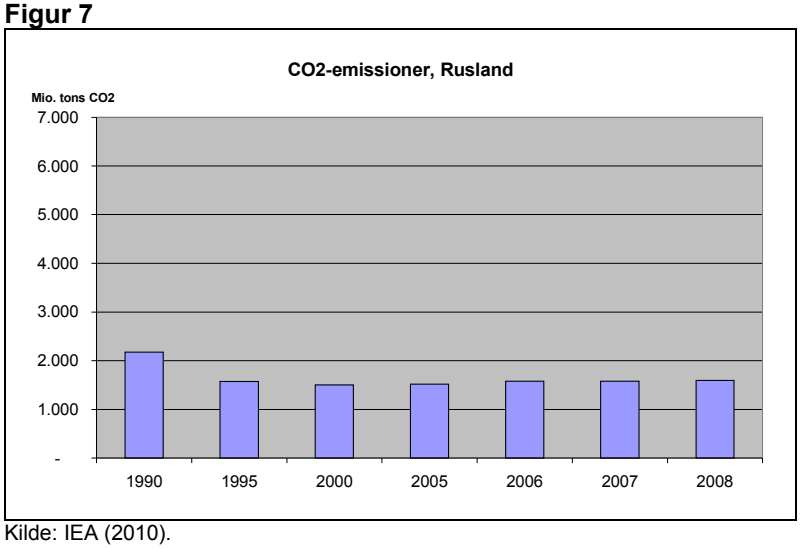
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 6



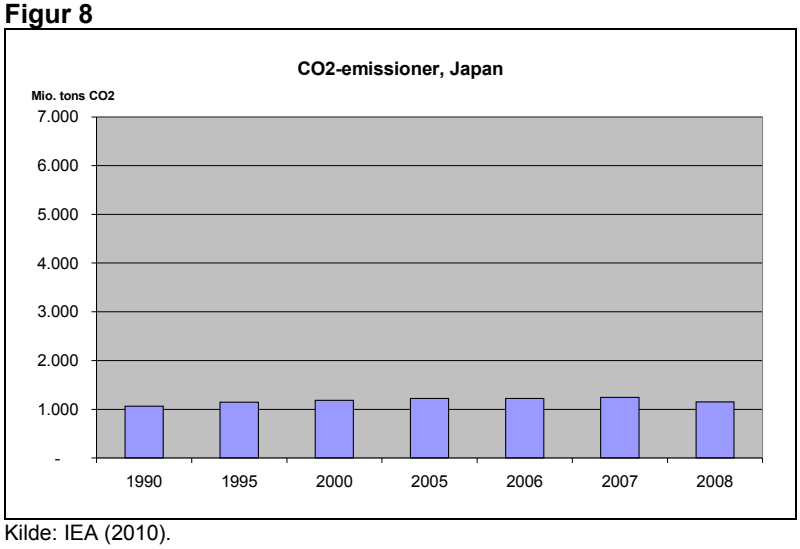
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 7



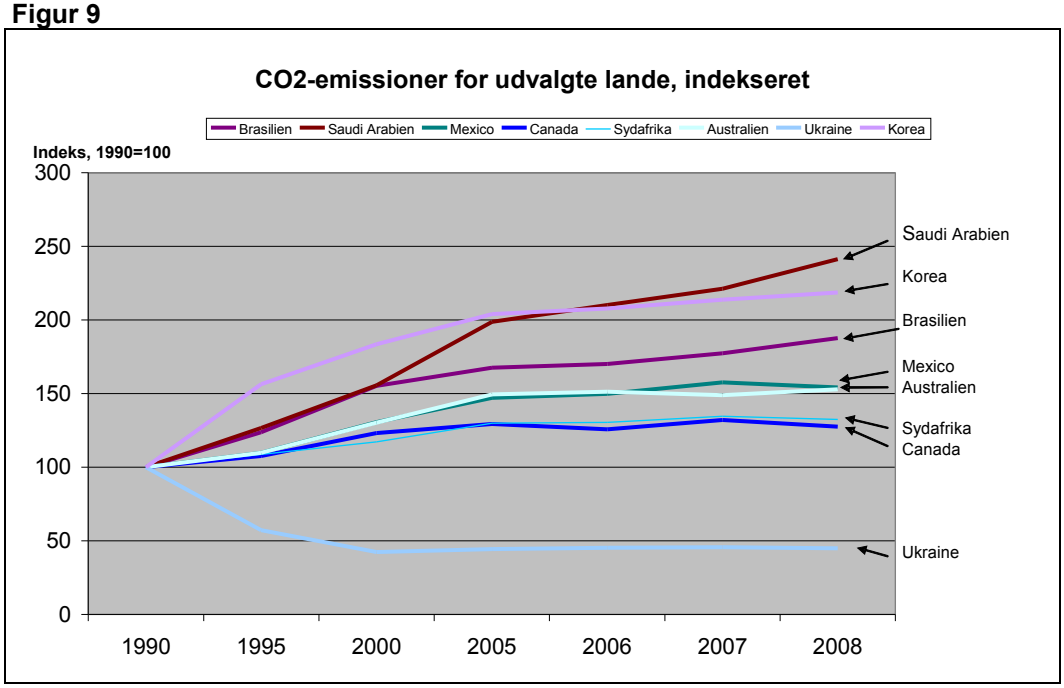
Kilde: IEA (2010).

Figur 8



Kilde: IEA (2010).

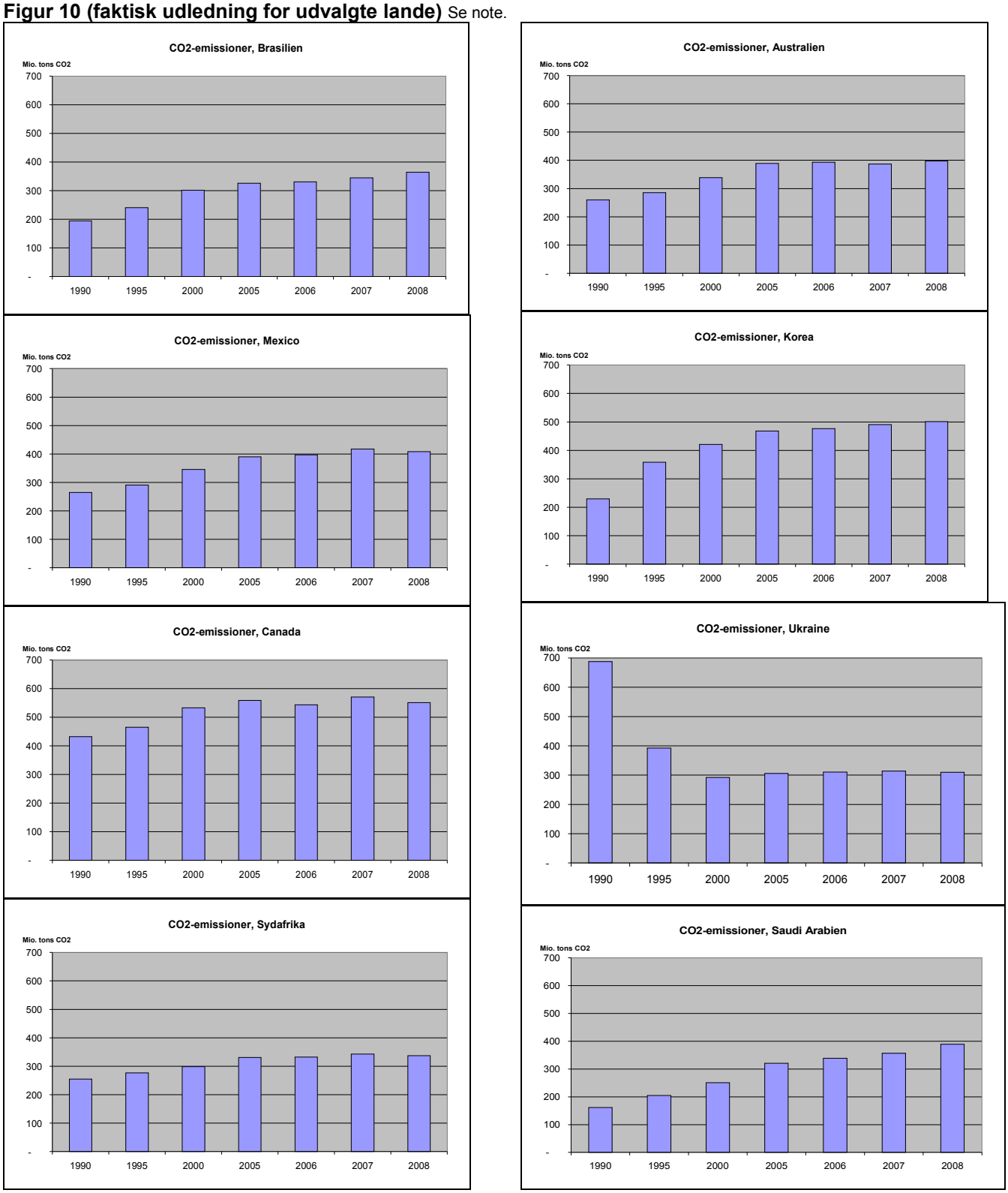
Figur 9



Kilde: IEA (2010).

Se figur 10 (side 7) for de faktiske udledninger af CO_2.

Figur 10 (faktisk udledning for udvalgte lande) Se note.



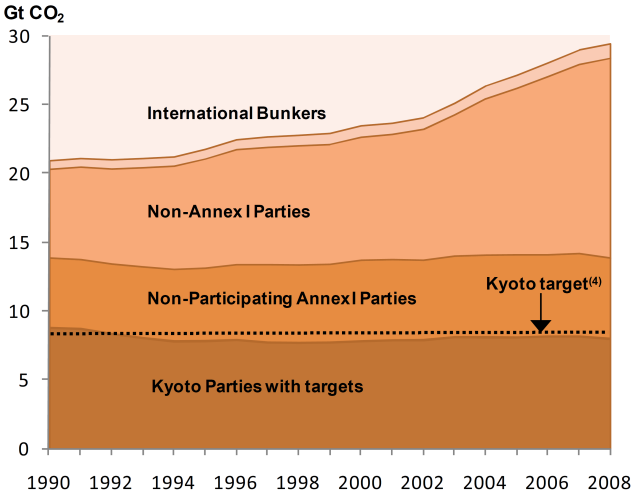
Note: Det skal bemærkes, at Brasiliens samlede udledninger omregnet til CO2-ækvivalenter er helt oppe på ca. 2.700 mio. tons, når der medregnes skovrydning, landbrug og andre drivhusgasser. Udledninger fra forbrænding udgør således for specielt dette land, en meget lille del.

Kilde: IEA (2010)

Tabel 1. Verdens CO_2- emissioner fra fossil forbrænding og Kyoto-målene

	1990	2008	% change 90-08	Kyoto Target
KYOTO PARTIES WITH TARGETS	**8 785.3**	**7 980.1**	**-9.2%**	**-4.7% e**
North America	*432.3*	*550.9*	*27.4%*	
Canada	432.3	550.9	27.4%	-6%
Europe	*3 153.6*	*3 222.9*	*2.2%*	
Austria	56.5	69.3	22.7%	-13%
Belgium	107.9	111.0	2.8%	-7.5%
Denmark	50.4	48.4	-4.0%	-21%
Finland	54.4	56.6	4.0%	0%
France [2]	352.3	368.2	4.5%	0%
Germany	950.4	803.9	-15.4%	-21%
Greece	70.1	93.4	33.2%	+25%
Iceland	1.9	2.2	17.0%	+10%
Ireland	29.8	43.8	46.7%	+13%
Italy	397.4	430.1	8.2%	-6.5%
Luxembourg	10.5	10.4	-0.6%	-28%
Netherlands	155.8	177.9	14.1%	-6%
Norway	28.3	37.6	33.0%	+1%
Portugal	39.3	52.4	33.5%	+27%
Spain	205.8	317.6	54.3%	+15%
Sweden	52.8	45.9	-13.0%	+4%
Switzerland	40.7	43.7	7.4%	-8%
United Kingdom	549.3	510.6	-7.0%	-12.5%
Pacific	*1 346.4*	*1 582.0*	*17.5%*	
Australia	260.1	397.5	52.9%	+8%
Japan	1 064.4	1 151.1	8.2%	-6%
New Zealand	22.0	33.3	51.5%	0%
Economies in Transition	*3 852.9*	*2 624.3*	*-31.9%*	
Bulgaria	74.9	48.8	-34.9%	-8%
Croatia	21.6	20.9	-3.0%	-5%
Czech Republic	155.1	116.8	-24.7%	-8%
Estonia	36.0	17.6	-51.1%	-8%
Hungary	66.7	53.0	-20.6%	-6%
Latvia	18.6	7.9	-57.5%	-8%
Lithuania	33.1	14.2	-57.0%	-8%
Poland	343.8	298.7	-13.1%	-6%
Romania	167.1	89.9	-46.2%	-8%
Russian Federation	2 178.8	1 593.8	-26.8%	0%
Slovak Republic	56.7	36.2	-36.1%	-8%
Slovenia	12.5	16.7	33.8%	-8%
Ukraine	687.9	309.6	-55.0%	0%

	1990	2008	% change 90-08	Kyoto Target
OTHER COUNTRIES	**11 566.6**	**20 368.2**	**76.1%**	
Non-participating Annex I Parties	*5 119.5*	*5 923.6*	*15.7%*	
Belarus	124.0	64.2	-48.2%	none
Turkey	126.9	263.5	107.6%	none
United States	4 868.7	5 595.9	14.9%	-7%
Other Regions	*6 447.1*	*14 444.6*	*124.0%*	
Africa	545.6	889.9	63.1%	none
Middle East	592.5	1 492.3	151.8%	none
Non-OECD Europe [3]	106.1	92.2	-13.1%	none
Other FSU [3]	578.8	419.1	-27.6%	none
Latin America [3]	869.5	1 476.5	69.8%	none
Asia (excl. China) [3]	1 510.1	3 524.1	133.4%	none
China	2 244.4	6 550.5	191.9%	none
INTL. MARINE BUNKERS	**354.8**	**578.2**	**63.0%**	
INTL. AVIATION BUNKERS	**258.2**	**454.8**	**76.1%**	
WORLD	**20 964.8**	**29 381.4**	**40.1%**	



(1) The targets apply to a basket of six greenhouse gases and allow sinks and international credits to be used for compliance with the target. The overall EU-15 target under the Protocol is 8%, but the member countries have agreed on a burden-sharing arrangement as listed. Because of lack of data and information on base years and gases, an overall "Kyoto target" cannot be precisely calculated for total Kyoto Parties: estimates applying the targets to IEA energy data suggest the target is equivalent to about 4.7% on an aggregate basis for CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion.
(2) Emissions from Monaco are included with France.
(3) Composition of regions differs from elsewhere in this publication to take into account countries that are not Kyoto Parties.
(4) The Kyoto target is calculated as percentage of the 1990 CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion only, therefore it does not represent the total target for the six-gas basket. This assumes that the reduction targets are spread equally across all gases.

Kilde: IEA (2010)