

Growth and CO₂ Emissions: How do Different Countries Fare?

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Executive summary

The recent International Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment report (2007) has deepened understanding of the magnitude of climate change, its consequences and possible policies to reduce and mitigate its effects. The combustion of fossil fuels is the largest single contributor to carbon dioxide (CO₂) and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and, of all major sources, has grown the most rapidly over the period 1970 to the present. Furthermore, the IPCC 2007 report shows that a long-observed trend in declining global CO₂ emission intensity per unit of GDP reversed around the year 2000. This means that, with world economic growth the strongest in decades, global CO₂ emissions are growing faster than at any time since 1970.

The growth of CO₂ emissions over time has shown substantial variation among countries, and there is considerable interest as to which countries have recently experienced rapid growth of emissions and why. The relation between this growth and changes in various structural factors in the economies, such as the energy intensity and the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption, as well as of the growth of the economy itself, has been the focus of a number of studies.

This report:

1. Provides comparative data on a number of measures of emissions for a wide range of countries, allowing comparisons to be made among the different measures. The main data sources are the Energy Information Administration of the US Department of Energy and the World Resources Institute.
2. Provides a decomposition of the change in fossil fuel CO₂ emissions between 1994 and 2004 into changes in five factors: the average emission per unit of fossil fuel consumed (the carbon intensity of fossil fuel); the share of fossil fuel consumption in total energy consumption (including fossil fuel consumption and non-fossil fuel power production, but not solar heating of water, etc.); total energy consumption per unit of GDP (energy intensity); GDP per capita; and population. This analysis excludes the use of biomass, for which there is not comparable data available
3. Carries out this decomposition for the top 70 countries in terms of 2004 emissions of CO₂ from fossil fuels. Half of these are developing countries. This provides a much wider coverage of emissions and their decomposition than given in previous studies.
4. Bases the decomposition on changes in emissions and the related factors between 1994 and 2004, providing a more up to date study than others currently available. This update is important because of significant changes observed in the growth of CO₂ emissions for a number of countries around the year 2000.
5. Splits the decade into two five year sub-periods (1994-1999, 1999-2004) in order to identify how the relative importance of the different factors changed during the period.

The principal findings of the report are:

1. The 70 largest emitters of CO₂ from fossil fuels in 2004 covered 95 % of the global total. In terms of the country level of emissions, the largest emitters were largely drawn from higher income developed countries, but it also included all the G+5 countries. In addition, several large oil producing countries were in the top thirty. During the period 1994-2004, some fifteen countries experienced a fall in CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel consumption, and this group comprised mainly former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. The

percentage growth in emissions during the decade showed considerable variation among countries, with some large emitters experiencing large growth, and others relatively low growth.

2. The ratio of CO₂ emissions from consumption of fossil fuels to the total GHG emissions is more than 50% for 55 of the countries, and rises to more than 80% for 14 countries. The group of countries where the ratio is particularly low includes those where the most effective policies to reduce GHG emissions are likely to be distinct from those designed to reduce CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels.
3. The inter-country distribution of emissions per unit of GDP per capita (emissions intensity) was measured using GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) and at market exchange rates (MER). The emissions intensity was for most countries very much lower on the former measure. The ranking of countries by emissions intensity also changed substantially relative to the ranking by total emissions, and was not systematically related to GDP per capita. Since the ratio of the measure of GDP at PPP to GDP at MER stayed constant throughout the decade, the percentage change in emissions per unit of GDP was identical for the two measures, and the analysis of changes in emissions utilized the PPP measure.
4. The ranking of countries by emissions intensity changed substantially relative to the ranking by total CO₂ emissions. The G+5 countries, with the exception of South Africa, ranked very much lower on emissions intensity than on total emissions among the group of 70 countries studied. Several middle-income countries were amongst those with the highest rankings.
5. Emissions per capita were positively but only moderately correlated with GDP per capita and showed no evidence of an eventual decline in emissions per capita at higher per capita income (the Environmental Kuznets Curve phenomenon). The rankings relative to those for total emissions, or emissions per unit of GDP were quite different. Some countries with large populations, such as India and Indonesia, moved almost to the bottom of the ranking based on this measure, while some countries with small populations moved to the top of the rankings.
6. The decomposition analysis related the change in emissions during the decade to changes in the five factors. For the group of countries as a whole, GDP per capita was the dominant variable linked to the growth in total emissions, with population being only one half as important. However, the decrease in energy intensity was so large that it offset about forty percent of the combined influence of these two factors. The fossil fuel mix showed a small negative effect on the change in emissions, while the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption contributed a small increase to the change in emissions.
7. The relative importance of the three factors that could be directly linked to policies to slow down the growth of emissions (fossil fuel mix, share of fossil fuels in total energy and energy intensity of GDP) to the positive effects of GDP growth is measured by the “offsetting” coefficient. For the decade as a whole, fifteen countries more than offset the combined impacts of GDP and population growth. This group consisted mainly of former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, but also included two Scandinavian countries, whose policies towards emissions may give important clues for other countries wishing to slow the growth of emissions. There were also a group of nineteen countries where the changes in the potential offsetting factors actually led to a further increase in emissions beyond that which would have been expected from the growth of GDP (“negative offsetting”). The group included several oil producers, but also some non-oil producing high income developed countries.
8. Among countries with the largest absolute emissions, the USA was able to offset a sizeable fraction of its growth in emissions but, given the size of the economy, the increment was

still large. By contrast, Japan, with relatively low income and population growth, experienced negative offsetting, but the total increment was relatively small. Russia fully offset the growth in emissions related to income and population during this period but, given that population decline and massive changes in sectoral structure and energy efficiency were stimulated by the political changes during this period, a similar performance may be difficult to maintain in the coming decade. China and India, while enjoying rapid growth during the decade, were also able to offset significant portions of the potential growth in emissions.

9. When the data was split into two five-year sub-periods, it became apparent that for some countries large shifts in structure had taken place in the course of the decade. For one group of countries, the coefficient of offsetting increased substantially – this group included several developing countries. An important group of thirteen countries experienced negative offsetting in both sub-periods, indicating that this was a longer-term trend – the group included some major oil producers, and some high income non-oil producing countries. Six countries moved from positive to negative offsetting between the two sub-periods, indicating that they had actually seen emissions rise faster relative to GDP. The experiences of the largest emitters across the two sub-periods were quite different. The USA and India both experienced substantial offsetting throughout the period, while China and Russia both experienced high offsetting in the first period, but much reduced offsetting in the second. For the group as a whole, there was no apparent correlation between the improvement in offsetting and the level of GDP, indicating that during the period studied higher income countries had not performed better in slowing the growth of emissions relative to GDP.
10. However, a number of countries did experience improved performance of emissions relative to GDP, suggesting that there need not be a negative trade-off between slowing the growth of emissions and maintaining high growth rates of the economy. Countries that were particularly successful in achieving high offsetting could well serve as case studies for how this might be achieved. On the other hand, the experience of several countries also makes it clear that, without active policies to curb the emissions intensity of the economy, emissions can actually increase faster than GDP, even when GDP has reached a high level. More detailed analysis could shed further light on the factors determining aggregate energy intensity for an economy, since this factor appears to have accounted for the largest differences in performance between economies, once the growth of GDP is allowed for. In particular, the distinction between changes due to sectoral composition and changes due to improvements in energy efficiency may be helpful in giving clues as to the future course of emissions, and the possibilities of finding policies that could make a substantial difference to global CO₂ emissions.

Background

The recent International Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment report (2007) has deepened understanding of the magnitude of climate change, its consequences and possible policies to reduce and mitigate its effects. The combustion of fossil fuels is the largest single contributor to carbon dioxide (CO₂) and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and, of all major sources, has grown the most rapidly over the period 1970 to the present. Furthermore, the IPCC 2007 report shows that a long-observed trend in declining global CO₂ emission intensity per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) has reversed around the year 2000, meaning that, with strongest economic growth of the world economy in decades, global CO₂ emissions are growing faster than at any time since 1970.

The growth of CO₂ emissions over time has shown substantial variation among countries, and there is considerable interest as to which countries have recently experienced rapid growth of emissions. The relation between this growth and changes in various factors, such as the energy intensity and the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption, as well as the growth of the economy itself, has been the focus of a number of studies. The primary purpose of this report is to provide a comparative baseline analysis of the change in fossil fuel emissions of a large number of countries that can serve as a starting point for detailed country by country investigation, and to provide focus on the key factors that are amenable to policy interventions.

The principal tool for describing the relationship between the growth of emissions and changes in various related factors is “decomposition analysis”. Although there is substantial literature that applies this technique to fossil fuel emissions of CO₂, much of this concentrates on high income countries, with one or two large developing countries also being covered. Studies covering a slightly wider range of countries have used data from 2002 or older so recent important developments are not reflected in these studies.

This report is designed to serve several purposes:

1. It provides a statistical decomposition or breakdown of fossil fuel CO₂ emissions into five factors: the average emission per unit of fossil fuel consumed (the carbon intensity of fossil fuel); the share of fossil fuel consumption in total energy consumption (including fossil fuel consumption and non-fossil fuel power production, but not solar heating of water, etc.); total energy consumption per unit of GDP (energy intensity); GDP per capita; and population. This analysis excludes the use of biomass, for which there is no comparable data available.
2. The decomposition is carried out for the top 70 countries in terms of 2004 emissions of CO₂ from fossil fuels. Half of these are developing countries. This provides a much wider coverage of emissions and their decomposition than have been analyzed in previous studies.
3. The decomposition is based on changes in emissions and the related factors between 1994 and 2004, providing a more up to date study than others currently available. This update is important because of significant changes observed in the growth of CO₂ emissions for a number of countries around the year 2000, which is explored through splitting the decomposition into two five-year sub-periods. The analysis compares annual emissions at these two points in time and relates the change in these emissions to changes in a number of variables over the same period.

The report begins with an account of the technique of statistical decomposition analysis and briefly mentions some other studies which have used it. This is followed by a discussion of the model used in the present report and the data sources. Countries in the study are then ranked in terms of various measures of emissions including: total CO₂ fossil fuel emissions; emissions per capita; and emissions per unit of GDP. This is followed by the five factor decomposition and discussion of the results found.

The technique of decomposition analysis

The decomposition of fossil fuel CO₂ emissions into related factors dates back to a series of studies undertaken in the 1980s, mainly at industry level for a single industrialized country. Kaya (1990) was influential in proposing an identity around which a decomposition of emissions related to four factors could be based:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions from energy} &\equiv \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions per unit of energy consumed} \\ &\quad \times \text{energy consumed per unit of GDP} \\ &\quad \times \text{GDP per capita} \\ &\quad \times \text{population} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

This has subsequently been expanded:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions from energy} &\equiv \text{CO}_2 \text{ emissions per unit of fossil fuel consumed} \\ &\quad \times \text{fossil fuel consumed per unit of energy consumed} \\ &\quad \times \text{energy consumed per unit of GDP} \\ &\quad \times \text{GDP per capita} \\ &\quad \times \text{population} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

These identities focus on CO₂ emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal). Although these are identities that must always be satisfied by the data, and are not based on an estimated model of causal links between the variables, the movements of the components provide an important guide to changes in factors influencing CO₂ emissions from energy use.

Because the variable of interest, emissions from the consumption of energy, is related to the product of several factors, the change in emissions cannot simply be expressed as the sum of absolute changes in the five factors. Various solutions to providing a satisfactory and complete decomposition of the changes in emissions, related to the sum of a measure of changes of the factors, have been reviewed by Ang (2004) and a widely used solution is based on the so called logarithmic mean Divisia index (LMDI 1) as explained by Ang (2005).

According to Lee and Oh (2006), equation (2) can be rewritten as follows:

E = the amount of CO₂ emissions from the consumption of fossil fuel
 FEC = the amount of fossil fuel consumption
 TEC = the total primary energy consumption
 GDP = gross domestic product
 POP = population.

Hence emissions in country i can be expressed as:

$$E_i \equiv (E_i / \text{FEC}_i) \times (\text{FEC}_i / \text{TEC}_i) \times (\text{TEC}_i / \text{GDP}_i) \times (\text{GDP}_i / \text{POP}_i) \times (\text{POP}_i) \quad (3)$$

$$\equiv C_i S_i I_i G_i P_i \quad (4)$$

The change in a country's emissions (ΔE_i) between a base year 0 and an end year T can be decomposed into the effects of : (i) the change in C (the emissions per unit of fossil fuel, termed the coefficient effect, C_{eff}) ; (ii) the change in S (the share of fossil fuels in total energy, termed the substitution effect, S_{eff}); (iii) the change in E (the energy intensity effect, I_{eff}); the change in GDP per capita (G_{eff}); and (v) the change in population (P_{eff}).

$$\Delta E_i \equiv E_i(T) - E_i(0) \equiv C_{\text{eff}} + S_{\text{eff}} + I_{\text{eff}} + G_{\text{eff}} + P_{\text{eff}} \quad (5)$$

The effects, in turn, can be calculated from the following formula using LMDI¹:

$$C_{\text{eff}} = [E_i(T) - E_i(0)] \{ \ln [C_i(T) / C_i(0)] / \ln [E_i(T) / E_i(0)] \} \quad (6)$$

Other effects (S_{eff} , I_{eff} , G_{eff} , P_{eff}) can also be derived from similar formulae.

With data on all the variables for a common base year and terminal year, the decomposition of the change in emissions can be calculated according to equation (6).

The change in emissions will reflect changes in the five factors because of the nature of the identity linking them. To interpret these links, it is necessary to consider the circumstances under which the factors that can be directly influenced by emissions related policies will change.

The carbon emissions per unit of total fossil fuel consumption will rise if there is a relative shift to higher emitting fuels (for example, the share of coal rising relative to the share of gas). This could occur even if the total quantity of fossil fuels consumed stayed constant.

The ratio of fossil fuels consumed to total energy consumed will rise if the share of non-fossil fuels (hydro, nuclear and renewables) falls relative to the share of fossil fuels consumed. The energy of intensity of the economy will fall if the use of energy increases more slowly than the level of GDP. This can occur for two main reasons. Firstly, if the sector structure of GDP changes towards sectors that are less energy intensive, without any other changes, the average use of energy in total GDP would fall. Secondly, if energy efficiency increased in one or more sectors, without any structural shifts, the overall energy intensity would fall. The aggregate form of decomposition analysis used in this paper does not distinguish between these two effects.

The exclusion of non-commercial use of biomass fuel limits the generality of analysis, especially as its utilization varies greatly among countries. If users switch from non-commercial biomass to commercial fuels, this would produce an increase in measured energy intensity. It could also alter the coefficient of fossil fuel emissions and the share of fossil fuels in total energy use, depending on which energy source replaced biomass. However, its omission will not have a large effect on the level of total CO₂ emissions because the use of biomass is carbon-neutral.

¹ For small changes in the factors, this formula shares the total change in emissions by the ratio of the growth rate of each factor to the growth rate of emissions

Previous studies on the decomposition of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels

A large number of studies using decomposition analysis now exist. Those of the greatest interest in relation to this report are ones that make a comparative analysis using several countries, especially those including a wide range of income levels. Some of the most recent and related studies are briefly mentioned below. These studies do not all utilize the LMDI decomposition but, since the principles are similar in each case, this aspect is not reported.

1. Ang and Zhang (1999) used the five factor decomposition for groupings of countries in 1993 to decompose the differences between regions of the emissions from fossil fuel use. The regions included three OECD groupings, the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe, and the rest of the world. Differences in GDP and energy intensity were the dominant factors in explaining the large differences found between regions.
2. Viguier (1999) used a four factor decomposition for the period 1980 – 1990 and for 1990-1994 for six countries (USSR, USA, Hungary, France, UK and Poland). The study covered emissions of NO_x and SO₂ as well as CO₂. The reduction of emissions intensity in Western countries was accompanied by a reduction in energy intensity, while in the other countries the energy intensity rose. However, changes in fuel mix, especially in Russia, provided some offset to the increase in energy intensity.
3. Paul and Bhattacharya (2004) used a four factor decomposition for the four major sectors (agriculture, industry, residential and other) for India between 1980 and 1996. They separated the energy intensity effect from a structure effect by analyzing the emissions of each sector and the GDP of each sector. Allowing for this refinement, they showed that the GDP effect was dominant, but that the structure effect was associated with an increase in emissions, as the economy shifted relatively into sectors with higher emissions per unit of GDP. Changes in energy intensity for each sector were of relatively low importance once structural changes had been factored into the decomposition.
4. Nag and Parikh (2005) analyzed the decomposition of total emissions from the Indian power sector between 1974 and 1998 using a sector based identity similar to that based at an economy level as explained above. They produced scenarios of emissions until 2015 based on assumptions about changes in the various coefficients identified in the decomposition.
5. Wang, Chen and Zou (2005) carried out a five factor decomposition analysis for the People's Republic of China for the periods 1957–1979, and 1979–2000. They showed that the change in economic policy in 1979 was associated with a large change in the importance of the different factors, with the reduction in energy intensity post 1979 playing a large role in holding back the growth in emissions.
6. Lise (2006) used a four factor decomposition for Turkey for the period 1980-2003. Again this study identified a structural (composition) effect for the changing shares of sectors in GDP. The GDP (scale) effect, structure effect, and carbon intensity effect (the coefficient effect plus substitution effect) were all associated with substantial increases in emissions, while energy intensity was associated with a small reduction in emissions.
7. Ebohon and Ikeme (2006) derived a three factor decomposition for nine non-oil producing and six oil producing countries in Africa between 1971 and 1981. The results were very different for oil producers and non-oil producers, with much larger effects observed for non-oil producers. The aggregate results were dominated by Nigeria in the oil producing group and South Africa in the non-oil producing group. In both groups several countries experienced a fall in energy intensity during this period.

8. Lee and Oh (2006) produced a five factor decomposition for 15 countries in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation region (APEC) between 1980 and 1998. This group includes high, middle and lower income representatives. Although GDP and population were strong factors associated with an increase in emissions in all cases, in the high income countries falls in energy intensity and the share of fossil fuels, and a change in the fossil fuel mix all contributed to partially offsetting the impacts of the growth in the economies. The group of lower income countries was dominated by China which, in this period, experienced a large fall in energy intensity, offsetting nearly half the impacts of the increase in income and population.
9. Herzog, Baumert and Pershing (2006) produced a four factor decomposition for a selection of eight countries between 1990 and 2002. The selection included the USA, China, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Thailand, France, UK, and Ukraine. In most countries, the changing fuel mix was associated with a reduction in emissions, as was the decline in energy intensity, but GDP and population effects outweighed these in all cases except for the UK and Ukraine.
10. Liu and Ang (2007) reviewed a large number of studies using various approaches to decomposition analysis and discussed their strengths and weaknesses. They concluded that recently the LMDI 1 methodology has become the most widely accepted approach.

Variables and data sources

To undertake a comparative analysis of a large number of countries it is important to work with a common data source for each series that covers all the countries in the sample, in order to ensure that a common methodology has been followed in compiling the data. This may minimize the chance that larger variations between observations are introduced solely because of the use of different assumptions in compiling the data. The period of 1994 to 2004 was chosen so as to permit a wide coverage of countries (data coverage is less full for earlier years) while focusing on the most recent data available for a sufficiently lengthy period to identify important changes in the relation between emissions and the various factors utilized. The definitions and sources are explained below.

The emission of CO₂ from fossil fuel consumption (million metric tons)

The data source for emissions of fossil fuel consumption was the US Department of Energy website², produced by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). To arrive at the total emissions from all fossil fuels, it is necessary to aggregate the emissions from the three fuels involved (coal, oil, and natural gas) into common units. This is provided by the EIA through a two stage calculation. First, consumption of each fuel measured in physical units is converted into British thermal units (Btu) as a common energy unit that can be aggregated to provide a measure of total fossil fuel consumption³. The second step is to derive emissions of CO₂ for each fossil fuel. Different fuels require an individual conversion factor from energy available to emissions produced, and the conversion factor for coal depends on the quality of coal consumed. Details of these conversion factors are not provided on the USDOE website. Data in million metric tons of CO₂ emitted are provided for a list of 163 countries for every year in our data period and from these, the 70 countries with the largest CO₂ emissions in 2004 were selected for further study.

² <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/contents.html>

³ For coal, which comes in various qualities ranging from lignite to hard coal, the conversion factor depends strongly on the type and quality of the coal consumed and can be a source of differences among various estimates of emissions.

The consumption of fossil fuels (quadrillion Btu)

The EIA website provides consumption data for the three fossil fuels measured in Btu, and these are aggregated to provide the total fossil fuel consumption. The ratio of fossil fuel emissions to the consumption of fossil fuels provides the value of C (the fossil fuel coefficient of emissions).

The consumption of primary commercial energy (quadrillion Btu)

The EIA figures for the consumption of primary commercial energy includes oil, dry gas, coal, net hydro production, net nuclear production, and renewable sources of electricity supplied to the grid (net geothermal, solar, wind, and wood and waste). It does not include biomass or solar consumed outside of the power sector. The ratio of the consumption of fossil fuels to the total consumption of primary energy provides the value of S (the share of fossil fuels in total energy).

The level of GDP (US\$2000 at purchasing power parity)

Data on the level of GDP is taken from the World Development Indicators, published by the World Bank. The data chosen was in constant \$US 2000, valued according to purchasing power parity (PPP). Data valued at market exchange rates (MER) in constant \$US was also investigated. Data valued at MER showed, in virtually every case, the same percentage increase between 1994 and 2004 as the data in PPP. This indicated that for each country, the ratio between exchange rate based and PPP based figures was constant throughout this period because of the lack of updating of the PPP calculations. The ranking of countries by energy intensity (energy consumption per unit of GDP) does change markedly when the calculation is shifted from PPP to MER, but this does not affect the decomposition analysis which focuses on changes in emission during the period. The ratio of total energy consumption to GDP (I) provides the measure of energy intensity.

The population of the country (millions)

Data on population is taken from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and is based on extrapolations from the most recent census data available. The ratio of GDP to population (G) provides the measure of GDP per capita.

Although the data are taken from well established sources, where updating and regular publication are observed, there are clearly possibilities of differences between the common source and government's own statistics. Differences in definition, differences in assumptions about conversion factors to energy equivalents and CO₂ emissions, and lags in publications can all lead to divergences in figures given for the decomposition, as well as in the basic data used. Inferences made about individual country results are limited by the accuracy of the data available. Although it was not possible to undertake a country-by-country cross check on data, this was possible for India as part of the World Bank's India Low Carbon Growth Study, and the results are discussed in Annex 1.

Emissions levels and decomposition of emissions changes between 1994 and 2004

This section begins with a description of the level of emissions in each country, measured as total emissions, emissions per unit of GDP and emissions per capita. This is followed by the

decomposition of changes in emissions between 1994 and 2004, and then a breakdown of the decomposition into two sub-periods, 1994 – 1999, and 1999 – 2004.

a. The level of emissions

Table 1 shows the level of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2004 for countries ranked in terms of total emissions. The absolute and percentage changes with respect to emissions in 1994 are also shown.

Table 1: CO₂ Emissions in 2004 (in million metric tons)

Country	Rank	Emissions in 2004	Increase since 1994	% increase since 1994	Country	Rank	Emissions in 2004	Increase since 1994	% increase since 1994
United States	1	5912	674	13	Greece	36	106	22	26
China	2	4707	1911	68	Romania	37	95	-21	-18
Russia	3	1685	-5	0	Nigeria	38	94	-1	-1
Japan	4	1262	174	16	Algeria	39	77	-7	-8
India	5	1113	384	53	Philippines	40	75	22	42
Germany	6	862	-5	-1	Austria	41	70	13	23
Canada	7	588	95	19	Israel	42	66	18	38
UK	8	580	12	2	Portugal	43	63	17	38
Korea, Rep. of	9	497	143	40	Chile	44	62	26	70
Italy	10	485	85	21	Finland	45	61	4	7
South Africa	11	430	86	25	Sweden	46	59	0	0
France	12	406	46	13	Vietnam	47	57	30	108
Iran	13	402	153	62	Hungary	48	56	-2	-4
Australia	14	386	107	38	Denmark	49	56	-9	-13
Mexico	15	385	52	15	Belarus	50	55	-10	-16
Saudi Arabia	16	365	127	53	Colombia	51	55	2	4
Ukraine	17	364	-76	-17	Syria	52	53	12	29
Spain	18	362	128	55	Norway	53	51	15	43
Brazil	19	337	69	26	Bulgaria	54	47	-3	-7
Indonesia	20	308	99	48	Switzerland	55	45	3	6
Poland	21	288	-32	-10	Ireland	56	42	13	46
Netherlands	22	267	46	21	Slovakia	57	38	-2	-5
Thailand	23	219	92	72	Bangladesh	58	38	19	97
Turkey	24	212	73	53	New Zealand	59	38	7	22
Kazakhstan	25	172	18	12	Azerbaijan	60	37	-9	-20
Malaysia	26	154	65	73	Trinidad & T	61	33	11	50
Belgium	27	148	20	16	Morocco	62	29	2	7
Egypt	28	147	50	51	Peru	63	27	4	19
Venezuela	29	143	24	20	Oman	64	23	8	56
Argentina	30	142	27	23	Bahrain	65	23	7	44
UAE	31	141	47	51	Ecuador	66	23	5	27
Singapore	32	129	48	60	Croatia	67	22	4	23
Uzbekistan	33	121	23	24	Tunisia	68	21	5	30
Czech Rep.	34	112	-7	-6	Dominican Rep.	69	20	11	107
Pakistan	35	106	22	26	Angola	70	20	12	169

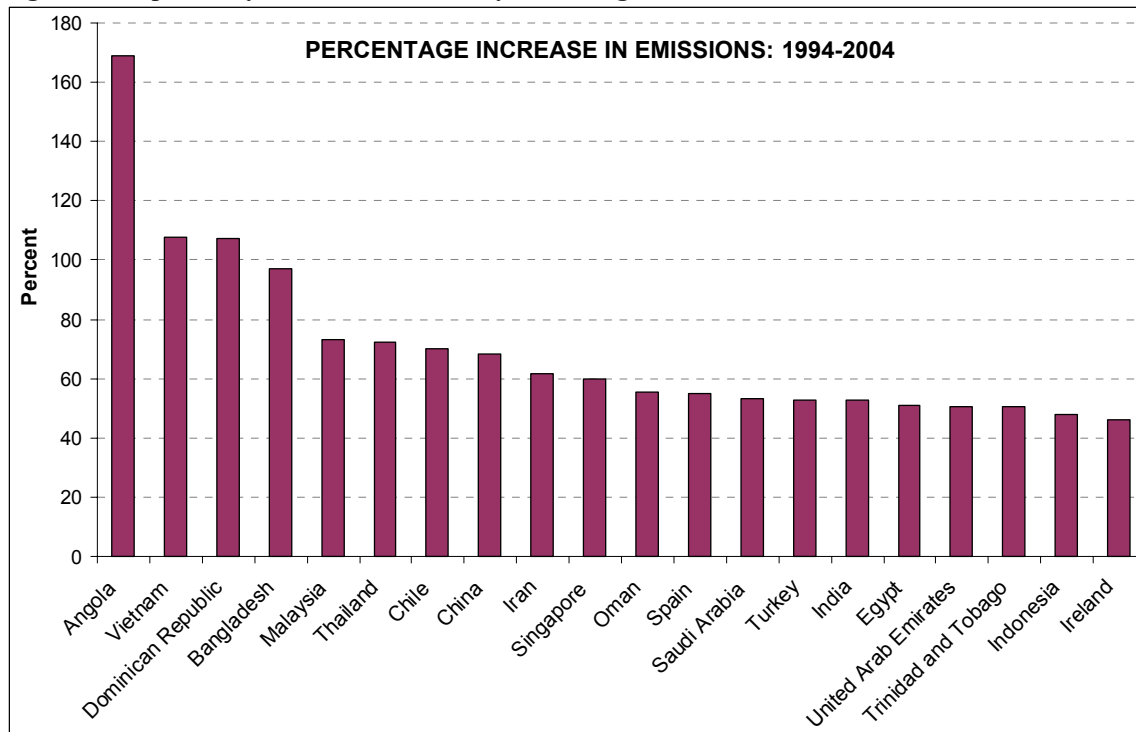
Several features are immediately apparent:

1. The majority of countries with the highest level of emissions in 2004 are high income developed countries, but all of the G+5 countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa) also are in the top twenty.
2. A notable group of countries that appear in the top thirty emitters are large oil producers, some of which have small populations or relatively low per capita incomes.

3. Fifteen countries experienced absolute falls in emissions during the period, and these include several former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, which underwent major transformations of the economy during the period.
4. The percentage growth of emissions between 1994 and 2004 showed considerable variation among countries. Some large emitters saw their total emissions grow slowly (notably the USA and Russia) while other large emitters also experienced substantial growth in emissions (notably China and India). The group of oil producers also included several with very rapid increases in the level of emissions, with the exception of Nigeria where emissions actually fell. The top twenty countries ranked by percentage growth in emissions are shown in figure 1 below. Although this group includes some countries with a very low level of emissions, it also includes several whose levels of emissions are substantial, so that continuation of this trend could move them very rapidly up the rankings of emitters. The group of mid-level emitters with rapid growth (such as the Republic of Korea, Iran, Australia and Saudi Arabia) is of particular interest in this respect.
5. The top 70 emitters accounted for 95 % of global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels, while the top thirty accounted for 86 %, and the top ten accounted for 68%. Emissions by country are extremely unequal, with the Gini coefficient for the country level of inequality of CO₂ emissions among the 70 countries being 0.72⁴.
6. The selection of a cut-off point at the 70th largest emitter has the effect of omitting countries with less than 20 million metric tones of CO₂ emitted per year. The largest emitter in 2004, the USA, emitted nearly 300 times this level.

⁴ More detailed analysis of the inequality of CO₂ emissions among countries is given by Heil and Wodon (2000) and Duro and Padilla (2006).

Figure 1: Top Twenty Countries Ranked by Percentage Growth in Emissions between 1994 and 2004



To place the country data on the emissions of CO₂ from the commercial use of fossil fuels in the wider context of total GHG emissions, data measured in million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2000 is available from the World Resources Institute database (2006). The data on total GHG emissions includes the six main gases – CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, HFCs and SF₆ – from all sources including land use changes and international bunkers. Although the derivation of CO₂ emissions excluding land use changes may not be exactly the same as that used by the EIA, and 2000 is the latest year currently available for the range of countries in this study, the ratio of the non-land use related emissions of CO₂, mainly caused by fossil fuel use, to total GHG emissions shown in table 2 indicates the relative importance of fossil fuels globally and in specific countries.

Table 2: The Ratio of fossil fuel CO2 emissions to total GHG emissions in 2000

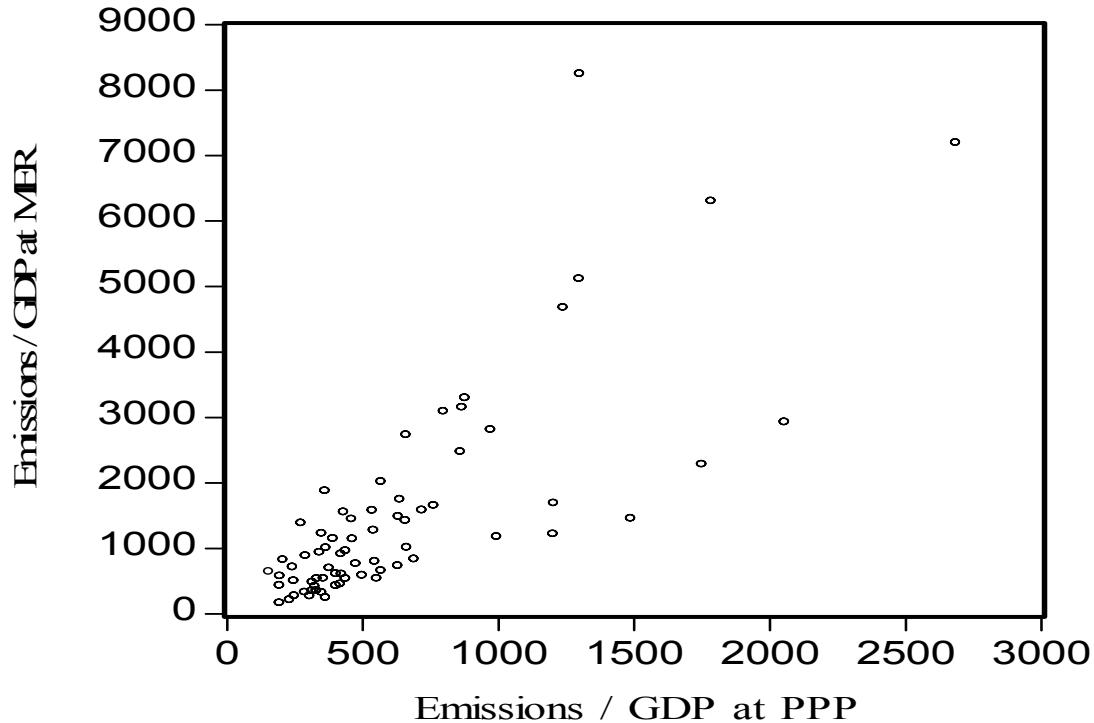
Country	% CO2 to GHG Emissions	Country	% CO2 to GHG Emissions
Indonesia	9.6	Canada	70.1
Peru	10.9	Norway	70.1
Angola	13.8	Sweden	70.1
Malaysia	14.2	China	70.4
Brazil	15.1	Greece	70.5
Nigeria	20.2	Denmark	70.7
Ecuador	22.4	Belgium	73.1
Colombia	23.5	Romania	73.4
Bangladesh	26.3	Croatia	73.8
Pakistan	33.0	Bulgaria	74.1
Philippines	33.2	Syria	74.6
Venezuela	36.0	Hungary	74.9
New Zealand	40.7	Azerbaijan	76.0
Argentina	40.8	Spain	76.1
Singapore	43.0	Slovak Republic	76.6
Morocco	51.3	Israel	76.7
Thailand	54.1	Switzerland	76.8
United Arab Emirates	54.9	Russia	76.9
India	56.8	Kazakhstan	78.2
Tunisia	57.9	Saudi Arabia	78.8
Chile	58.8	Finland	78.9
Turkey	58.9	Austria	80.3
Vietnam	59.8	Bahrain	80.7
Mexico	60.6	United Kingdom	80.9
Ireland	62.9	Poland	81.1
Ukraine	64.9	Oman	81.1
Netherlands	65.1	South Africa	81.2
Australia	65.7	Italy	81.5
Egypt	66.3	Trinidad and Tobago	82.3
Uzbekistan	66.9	Germany	82.4
Algeria	67.3	Portugal	83.8
Dominican Republic	68.5	Korea, Republic of	86.0
Iran	68.5	Czech Republic	86.2
France	68.7	United States	87.5
Belarus	69.4	Japan	89.1

The ratio of fossil fuel CO2 emissions to total GHG emissions varies substantially among countries, but for the majority in the sample, fossil fuel CO2 is responsible for more than 50 percent of the total. For certain countries, such as Indonesia and Brazil, where other sources of GHG emissions are predominant, policies to reduce total emissions need to focus more intensively on non fossil fuel sources.

A different perspective is provided by tabulating CO2 emissions per unit of GDP (the emissions intensity). Table 3 provides the information based on GDP measured at purchasing power parity

(PPP) and measured at market exchange rates (MER)⁵. The values of GDP per capita are also provided, and the list of countries is ranked by emissions per unit of GDP at PPP. Although the correlation between the two measures of GDP per capita is extremely high ($R^2 = 0.92$) most countries have rather different values on the two measures. For virtually all, the value at PPP is much higher than at MER, while just a few high income countries have GDP at MER slightly higher than at PPP. Accordingly, emissions per unit of GDP are generally very much lower when measured at PPP. Figure 2 shows a scatterplot of emissions per unit of GDP in 2004 based on the two measures.

Figure 2: Emissions per unit of GDP measured at PPP and at MER in 2004 (tonnes/2000\$ million)



The data in table 3 indicates that the ranking of countries according to emissions per unit of GDP per capita at PPP is rather different from that for total emissions – with some low population countries appearing at the top of the ranking. Oil producers are again well represented in the top group. Of the G+5 countries, South Africa continues to score high on emissions per unit of GDP, but China and especially India, Brazil and Mexico move a long way down the list. Two major emitters, the USA and Japan, move well down the list of countries when ranked by emissions per unit of GDP. Higher and lower income countries are scattered throughout the table, suggesting that there is little evidence that there is a systematic relationship between emissions per unit of GDP and the level of GDP. The relationships between emission intensity and the measures of GDP per capita are negative - the squared correlation at MER is statistically significant at 21%, but that at PPP is statistically insignificant at 4%.

⁵ The choice between using GDP at market exchange rates and purchasing power parity to calculate emissions intensity is discussed by Stern (2006) and by Holtmark and Alfsen (2004).

Table 3: Emissions per unit of GDP and GDP per capita in 2004 *

Country	E/G PPP	E/G MER	GDP pc PP	GDP pc MER	Country	E/G PPP	E/G MER	GDP pc PPP	GDP Pc MER
Uzbekistan	2686	7204	1712	639	Israel	437	548	22950	18319
Trinidad & T	2054	2938	12181	8516	Croatia	437	973	10890	4891
Kazakhstan	1785	6309	6504	1840	Indonesia	431	1564	3245	894
Bahrain	1749	2292	18148	13852	New Zealand	423	614	22423	15425
UAE	1488	1470	22135	22405	Turkey	422	923	6951	3175
Ukraine	1300	8254	5949	937	Finland	418	465	28078	25239
Russia	1298	5124	9018	2285	Germany	403	442	25905	23627
Azerbaijan	1240	4683	3551	940	Mexico	402	624	9061	5847
Saudi Arabia	1204	1698	12661	8977	Algeria	392	1161	6058	2046
Singapore	1202	1227	25209	24689	Chile	378	707	10168	5436
Venezuela	995	1188	5457	4568	Hungary	366	1017	15228	5474
South Africa	972	2821	9362	3226	Japan	364	259	27080	38041
Belarus	877	3308	6425	1704	India	362	1887	2831	542
Iran	867	3163	6738	1847	Spain	357	552	23782	15372
Syria	861	2484	3304	1145	Denmark	350	334	29338	30685
Bulgaria	799	3101	7577	1953	Pakistan	349	1235	1969	556
Nigeria	762	1663	959	439	Dominican Rep.	341	948	6786	2442
Angola	719	1594	1772	799	Portugal	332	548	18278	11096
Australia	690	848	28049	22846	UK	331	364	29406	26741
Oman	663	1027	13881	8961	Italy	326	428	25641	19527
China	661	2745	5441	1311	Argentina	316	495	11750	7486
Malaysia	658	1437	9374	4296	Ireland	314	359	33102	28981
Czech Rep.	638	1758	17233	6251	Norway	307	283	36234	39302
Poland	632	1497	11797	4983	Tunisia	290	897	7170	2322
Canada	631	747	29164	24618	Austria	288	340	29675	25087
Netherlands	569	670	28918	24560	Vietnam	274	1394	2520	496
Romania	569	2030	7688	2154	France	249	287	26989	23456
United States	552	552	36234	36234	Brazil	247	514	7406	3564
Korea, Rep. of	546	810	19108	12879	Morocco	243	727	3875	1297
Egypt	541	1286	3747	1577	Sweden	232	224	28226	29219
Slovakia	536	1589	13282	4479	Philippines	207	836	4431	1094
Belgium	499	599	28437	23681	Colombia	196	586	6275	2099
Greece	476	774	20077	12354	Switzerland	194	177	31958	35060
Ecuador	463	1154	3740	1501	Peru	194	445	5122	2227
Thailand	460	1457	7453	2356	Bangladesh	155	655	1756	416

* E/G denotes emissions in metric tones per million US\$ of GDP; PPP denotes GDP measured at purchasing power parity in 2000 US\$; MER denotes GDP measured in 2000 US\$ at market exchange rates; pc denotes GDP per capita.

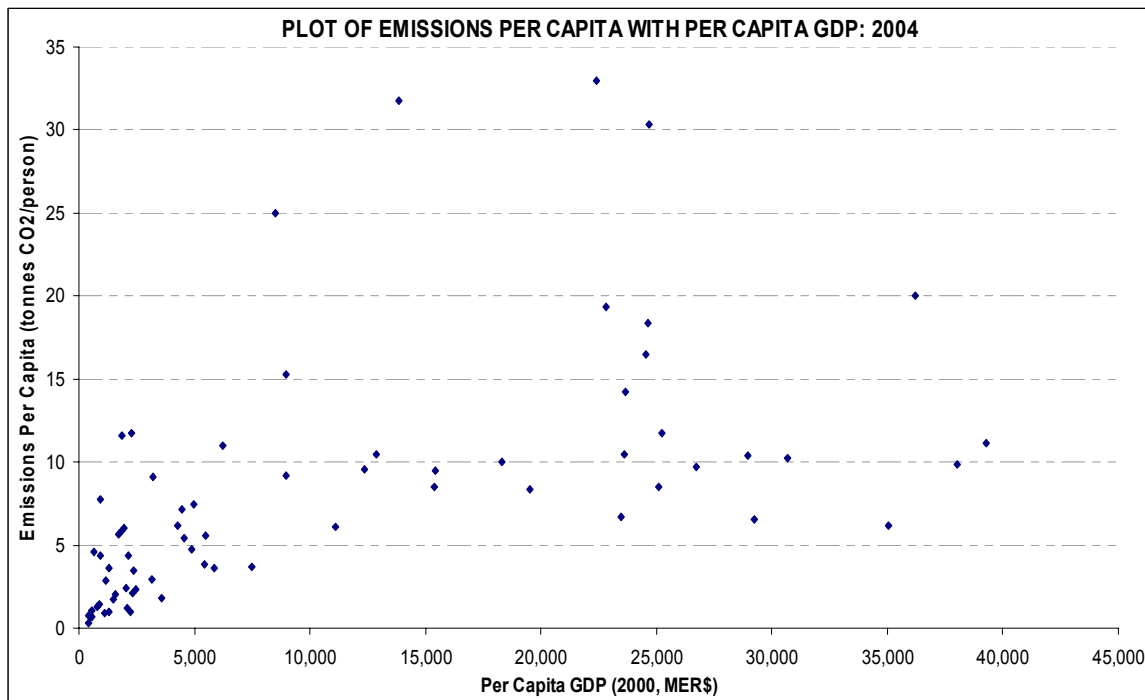
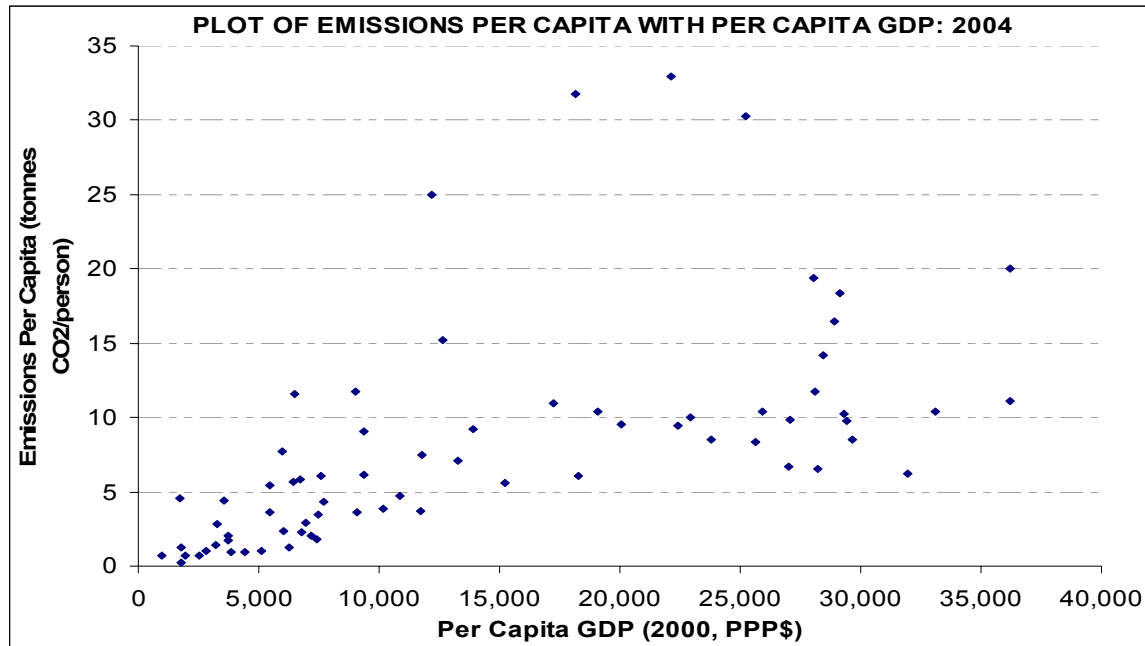
Table 4 shows emissions per capita for each country in the list and GDP per capita, with countries ranked by emissions per capita. The relation between these two variables for individual countries over time is explored in the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) literature where some authors have found an inverted U shape between them, suggesting that initially as income per capita increases, emissions per capita rise, but then as income per capita increases further the level of emissions per capita declines. This literature has been reviewed by Stern (2003).

Table 4: Emissions per capita (tons per person) and GDP per capita (2000 US\$ PPP) in 2004

Country	Emissions per capita	GDP per capita	Country	Emissions per capita	GDP per capita
UAE	32.94	22135	Malaysia	6.17	9374
Bahrain	31.75	18148	Portugal	6.08	18278
Singapore	30.30	25209	Bulgaria	6.06	7577
Trinidad & T	25.02	12181	Iran	5.84	6738
United States	20.01	36234	Belarus	5.64	6425
Australia	19.36	28049	Hungary	5.57	15228
Canada	18.40	29164	Venezuela	5.43	5457
Netherlands	16.45	28918	Croatia	4.76	10890
Saudi Arabia	15.24	12661	Uzbekistan	4.60	1712
Belgium	14.20	28437	Azerbaijan	4.40	3551
Finland	11.74	28078	Romania	4.37	7688
Russia	11.71	9018	Chile	3.84	10168
Kazakhstan	11.61	6504	Argentina	3.71	11750
Norway	11.12	36234	Mexico	3.65	9061
Czech Rep.	10.99	17233	China	3.60	5441
Germany	10.43	25905	Thailand	3.43	7453
Korea, Rep. of	10.43	19108	Turkey	2.93	6951
Ireland	10.41	33102	Syria	2.85	3304
Denmark	10.26	29338	Algeria	2.38	6058
Israel	10.04	22950	Dominican Rep.	2.32	6786
Japan	9.87	27080	Tunisia	2.08	7170
UK	9.75	29406	Egypt	2.03	3747
Greece	9.56	20077	Brazil	1.83	7406
New Zealand	9.47	22423	Ecuador	1.73	3740
Oman	9.20	13881	Indonesia	1.40	3245
South Africa	9.10	9362	Angola	1.27	1772
Austria	8.54	29675	Colombia	1.23	6275
Spain	8.49	23782	India	1.02	2831
Italy	8.36	25641	Peru	0.99	5122
Ukraine	7.74	5949	Morocco	0.94	3875
Poland	7.46	11797	Philippines	0.92	4431
Slovakia	7.12	13282	Nigeria	0.73	959
France	6.73	26989	Vietnam	0.69	2520
Sweden	6.56	28226	Pakistan	0.69	1969
Switzerland	6.20	31958	Bangladesh	0.27	1756

On a per capita basis, a group of low population countries heads the ranking, but the USA also has a high value. China, and especially India and Indonesia, all with very large populations, move towards the bottom of the list. Higher income countries are found predominantly in the top half of the rankings, and lower income countries in the bottom half. The global Gini coefficient for emissions per capita, where all individuals within a country are assumed to share emissions equally, is 0.53. This is almost identical to the measure of inequality of per capita incomes for the same group of countries.

Plots of emissions per capita against income per capita for both PPP and MER measures are shown in figure 3. The former shows a modest squared correlation of 34 % between the two series and the latter 30%, indicating that there is a tendency for CO₂ emissions per capita to increase as GDP per capita increases,. From this cross section data there is little evidence for the downturn of an EKC at higher income levels.

Figure 3: Emissions per capita and GDP per capita in 2004

b. The decomposition of emissions between 1994 and 2004

The decomposition of the change in CO2 emissions between 1994 and 2004 is presented in table 5, where countries are ranked by decreasing GDP per capita. The decomposition is based on GDP measured in PPP and, as mentioned above, the results are identical for virtually all countries when GDP in MER is used. The table also includes the decomposition for the aggregate of the 70 countries, and this can be taken as a close approximation to the decomposition for the global economy.

Table 5: Decomposition of the change in CO2 emissions between 1994 and 2004 (million metric tons)*

	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE	GDP in PPP per capita
Norway	-2.4	11.6	-6.7	10.3	2.6	15.4	36234
USA	6.1	14.6	-1126.1	1210.7	569.0	674.5	36234
Ireland	-0.9	-0.2	-12.3	22.3	4.6	13.4	33102
Switzerland	-0.2	1.3	-4.4	4.2	1.6	2.6	31958
Austria	0.2	2.0	-3.1	12.5	1.3	13.0	29675
UK	-25.5	8.3	-133.7	143.7	19.6	12.4	29406
Denmark	-1.3	-6.2	-13.5	10.1	2.3	-8.6	29338
Canada	-9.4	38.6	-109.9	124.1	52.2	95.5	29164
Netherlands	11.1	-2.9	-21.1	46.0	13.3	46.4	28918
Belgium	-6.8	-0.2	-2.5	25.6	4.0	20.1	28437
Sweden	-1.1	-2.3	-13.3	15.2	1.5	-0.1	28226
Finland	-1.2	-2.5	-13.3	19.3	1.7	4.0	28078
Australia	6.3	3.3	-22.0	80.7	38.8	107.2	28049
Japan	41.8	-0.4	0.6	106.1	26.0	174.1	27080
France	-2.5	-4.1	-32.0	69.9	15.0	46.3	26989
Germany	-22.2	-23.7	-84.7	111.6	14.1	-4.9	25905
Italy	-6.6	3.2	20.0	61.6	6.5	84.8	25641
Singapore	-4.1	0.0	-0.5	28.6	24.4	48.4	25209
Spain	-4.9	8.7	22.3	82.3	20.2	128.5	23782
Israel	-1.6	0.2	0.7	5.3	13.5	18.1	22950
NZ	1.7	1.3	-7.2	7.7	3.4	6.9	22423
UAE	-4.6	0.0	-21.6	2.0	71.7	47.4	22135
Greece	-2.9	-1.8	-8.1	30.3	4.7	22.2	20077
Korea, Rep. of.	-11.0	-21.9	-28.0	175.9	27.9	142.8	19108
Portugal	-1.1	1.3	2.6	12.4	2.3	17.4	18278
Bahrain	-0.3	0.0	-1.7	4.4	4.5	7.0	18148
Czech Rep.	-6.9	-6.1	-23.2	30.3	-1.2	-7.1	17233
Hungary	-4.1	0.0	-20.0	23.2	-1.2	-2.1	15228
Oman	-0.3	0.0	2.0	3.1	3.4	8.3	13881
Slovakia	-2.8	-1.4	-14.5	16.1	0.4	-2.2	13282
Saudi Arabia	-6.6	0.0	70.9	-18.7	81.2	126.8	12661
Trinidad & T	-6.3	0.0	1.5	14.7	1.0	10.9	12181
Poland	-20.0	1.0	-148.0	134.8	0.2	-31.9	11797
Argentina	-4.6	2.8	14.4	0.0	14.1	26.6	11750
Croatia	0.8	0.5	-5.5	8.7	-0.5	4.0	10890

Table 5: (continued): Decomposition of the change in CO₂ emissions between 1994 and 2004 (million metric tons)*

	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE	GDP in PPP per capita
Chile	-3.5	3.4	3.7	15.8	6.2	25.6	10168
Malaysia	-5.2	2.7	8.6	31.9	26.8	64.9	9374
South Africa	-0.3	-1.0	-30.1	62.2	55.0	85.8	9362
Mexico	-9.5	-4.0	-28.9	40.1	54.1	51.7	9061
Russia	-34.5	-17.7	-414.3	514.2	-52.4	-4.6	9018
Romania	0.3	-7.8	-39.3	30.4	-4.9	-21.3	7688
Bulgaria	-2.4	-1.6	-8.0	12.1	-3.6	-3.4	7577
Thailand	-9.7	-0.8	49.7	35.7	16.8	91.8	7453
Brazil	-27.2	2.0	22.3	27.6	43.9	68.6	7406
Tunisia	-1.3	-0.1	-2.5	6.4	2.2	4.9	7170
Turkey	-8.4	2.1	9.7	41.9	27.7	73.0	6951
Dominican Rep.	0.3	-0.2	3.2	5.1	2.1	10.5	6786
Iran	-27.3	1.3	35.2	107.5	36.6	153.1	6738
Kazakhstan	3.3	2.9	-59.9	84.3	-12.8	17.8	6504
Belarus	-3.8	-0.1	-34.6	31.0	-2.8	-10.3	6425
Colombia	-2.1	-0.5	-7.1	2.3	9.3	1.9	6275
Algeria	-6.7	-0.3	-30.4	18.2	12.4	-6.9	6058
Ukraine	-11.3	-16.6	-93.0	84.0	-38.8	-75.7	5949
Venezuela	2.2	-0.2	8.9	-12.3	25.4	24.1	5457
China	-108.3	-35.8	-1155.4	2917.7	293.0	1911.2	5441
Peru	-0.1	-1.7	-2.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	5122
Philippines	-0.3	-1.2	-2.1	13.2	12.5	22.0	4431
Morocco	-0.9	-0.9	-4.6	3.9	4.4	1.9	3875
Egypt	-11.4	2.6	5.8	29.8	22.9	49.7	3747
Ecuador	0.6	0.2	-1.4	2.3	3.1	4.7	3740
Azerbaijan	-1.7	-1.1	-31.4	21.8	3.4	-9.0	3551
Syria	-1.2	0.7	-2.3	2.6	12.0	11.9	3304
Indonesia	-1.6	-3.3	30.1	40.6	33.6	99.4	3245
India	-31.7	20.0	-152.4	394.4	153.2	383.6	2831
Vietnam	-5.9	1.4	5.5	22.9	5.9	29.8	2520
Pakistan	-3.7	1.0	-10.4	13.3	21.7	22.0	1969
Angola	5.4	0.2	-2.2	5.7	3.3	12.4	1772
Bangladesh	0.2	0.2	4.2	8.5	5.5	18.7	1756
Uzbekistan	-3.9	1.2	-14.7	24.1	16.7	23.3	1712
Nigeria	-29.8	-0.5	-6.6	13.3	22.7	-1.0	959
Aggregate	-156.4	150.4	-3389.3	5735.0	2664.6	5004.3	9099

* See the discussion of equation (5) for definitions of the decomposition factors.

The pattern of results is fairly consistent across countries during this period:

1. At the global level, increases in GDP per capita were the largest single factor associated with a growth of emissions. Population increases were associated with an effect almost half as large as GDP per capita. A large decrease in energy intensity offset 40% of the combined effects of these two factors. The effect of the fossil fuel mix was associated with a small decline in aggregate emissions, and the share of fossil fuels in total energy with a small increase in total emissions
2. Fifteen countries experienced an overall fall in emissions. These countries were predominantly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

3. Fifty six countries experienced a negative value for the coefficient effect – that is, the emissions per unit of fossil fuel used declined. This was probably due to a faster increase in the use of gas (especially) and oil than of coal. Nigeria and Brazil are examples where this effect was dominant in the total change of emissions, while Japan was one of the few countries where an increase in this factor was a major contributor to the overall growth in emissions.
4. In the majority of countries, the substitution effect (the change in the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption), whether positive or negative, was small. Norway and Canada experienced increases in the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumed that made a large contribution to the overall increase of emissions, while Germany and Ukraine experienced declines in the share of fossil fuel that were substantial in relation to the total change in emissions.
5. Forty nine countries experienced a reduction in energy intensity, and in several cases this made a contribution that was significant in relation to the size of the total change in emissions. This group included some high income countries (notably the USA, UK, Germany and Canada); Russia, Ukraine and Eastern European countries (Hungary, Poland) benefiting from the restructuring of their economies; and China⁶ and India where substantial contributions from a reduction in energy intensity in relation to the size of the total change in emissions were experienced.
6. In several of the oil producing countries, energy intensity increased during the period, adding to the effects of growth in income and population.
7. To understand the decomposition for an individual country, it would be necessary to undertake a more detailed analysis of policy and structural changes during the period. However, the broad patterns established give a guide to relative importance of the five factors utilized in the decomposition.

One useful way to summarize the decomposition analysis is to compare the impacts due to income and population growth, which are virtually always positive⁷, and are outside direct interventions that might be expected to moderate emissions, and the three other factors which had the potential through policy interventions to reduce emissions. To this end a coefficient of “offsetting” is defined:

$$\text{Coefficient of offsetting} = - \left[\frac{\text{sum of changes due to emissions per unit of fossil fuel, fossil fuel consumption relative to total energy consumption, and energy intensity of GDP}}{\text{[changes due to GDP per capita and population]}} \right] \quad (7)$$

A score of 100 % indicates that the total increase in emissions attributed to GDP per capita growth and population growth was exactly offset by improvements in the three other factors. A negative score indicates that emissions increased faster than would have been accounted for by the growth of GDP and population. For the aggregate of 70 countries, 40% of the potential growth in emissions due to GDP and population growth was offset by the three factors. For individual countries, the offsetting coefficients, ranked by size of coefficient, are shown in table 6.

⁶ The very large fluctuation in China’s energy intensity, which declined until 2002 but then started to increase, has been the stimulus for a detailed analysis of changes in the country’s economic structure. See: Ma and Stern (2006), Liao, Fan and Wei (2007) and Hoffman and Labar (2007).

⁷ The exceptions are Saudi Arabia where per capita income fell during the period, and Russia and other countries in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe where changed political boundaries led to falls in population.

Table 6: Coefficients of Offsetting for Decomposition of Emissions 1994 – 2004

Country	Offsetting	Country	Offsetting
Ukraine	267.4	Belgium	32.0
Romania	183.6	Trinidad and Tobago	30.4
Denmark	169.1	India	30.0
Bulgaria	140.3	Korea, Rep. of	29.9
Belarus	136.4	South Africa	26.8
Azerbaijan	135.5	Netherlands	21.7
Czech Republic	124.4	Bahrain	21.5
Poland	123.7	Syria	19.0
Algeria	122.6	Philippines	14.2
Slovakia	113.5	Ecuador	12.4
Hungary	109.5	Australia	10.3
Germany	103.9	Singapore	8.8
Nigeria	102.7	Austria	6.0
Russia	101.0	Egypt	5.7
Sweden	100.4	Brazil	4.0
United Kingdom	92.4	Israel	3.5
Colombia	83.6	Vietnam	-3.3
Finland	80.7	Turkey	-4.9
Morocco	77.3	Iran	-6.3
Kazakhstan	75.0	Malaysia	-10.5
United States	62.1	Chile	-16.2
Switzerland	56.7	Portugal	-18.6
Croatia	51.5	Norway	-19.5
Peru	50.6	Italy	-24.4
Ireland	50.2	Spain	-25.4
Canada	45.8	Oman	-26.9
France	45.5	Japan	-31.9
Mexico	45.1	Bangladesh	-33.2
Tunisia	43.8	Indonesia	-33.9
Uzbekistan	42.8	Angola	-38.6
China	40.5	Dominican Republic	-45.6
New Zealand	37.9	Thailand	-74.6
Pakistan	37.1	Venezuela	-83.8
Greece	36.5	Argentina	-89.8
United Arab Emirates	35.7	Saudi Arabia	-102.8

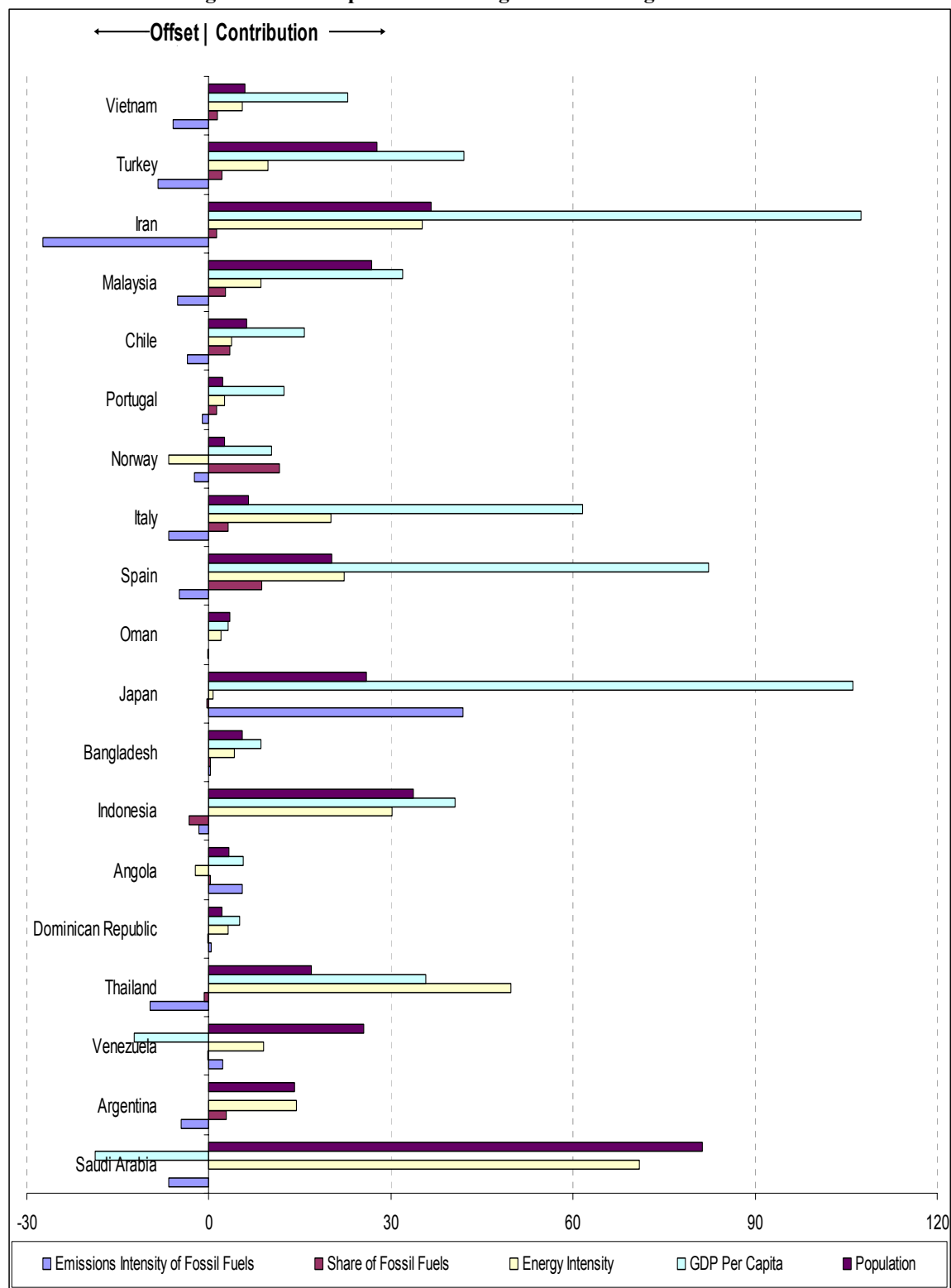
The table of offsetting coefficients highlights a number of features:

1. The range of offsetting experienced during the period was wide, with fifteen countries more than fully offsetting the potential increase in emissions due to income and population growth. A group of nineteen countries experienced “negative offsetting” in that movements in the three factors (emissions per unit of fossil fuel, fossil fuel consumption relative to total energy consumption, and energy intensity of GDP) added to the increase in emissions due to income and population growth.
2. This group of countries with full offsetting included several Eastern European and former Soviet Union countries, where massive changes in sector structure may have been responsible for shifting the economies to lower energy intensity. However, it also included Denmark and Sweden, where market forces alone would have been unlikely to bring about large scale sectoral adjustment and improvements in energy efficiency. The detailed routes by which Denmark and Sweden achieved this performance may be instructive for other high income countries considering how to reduce the total level of their CO₂ emissions.

The group also included Algeria and Nigeria, both of which are major hydrocarbon producers. Algeria experienced a major decline in energy intensity, while Nigeria experienced a large fall in emissions per unit of fossil fuel consumed.

3. The group of countries with negative offsetting are mixed in type, including high income developed countries such as Japan, Italy and Spain, several oil producers (including Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela) that may have adopted a very energy intensive growth strategy, and some low income countries (Dominican Republic, Bangladesh). There does not appear to be a common link between these countries, except for the group of oil producers, and country level studies would be needed to understand the causes of their performance. The components of the decomposition for the group of countries with negative offsetting are shown in figure 4 below.
4. Among countries with the largest absolute emissions, the USA was able to offset a sizeable fraction of its growth in emissions but, given the size of the economy, the increment was still large. By contrast, Japan, with relatively low income and population growth, experienced negative offsetting, but the total increment was relatively small. Russia fully offset the growth in emissions related to income and population during this period but, given that population decline and massive changes in sectoral structure and energy efficiency were stimulated by the political changes during this period, a similar performance may be difficult to maintain in the coming decade. China and India, while enjoying rapid growth during the decade, were also able to offset significant portions of the potential growth in emissions.
5. Looking across the list of countries as a whole, it is noticeable that the coefficient of offsetting is not correlated with income levels. Although high income countries may have been best able to carry out policies that would have reduced emissions growth, it does not appear that during the decade studied, there was a systematic worldwide link between the degree of offsetting and the level of per capita income.

Figure 4: Decomposition for “Negative Offsetting” Countries: 1994 – 2004



c. The changing pattern of decomposition between 1994 and 2004

Many economies experienced important changes during the decade analyzed, particularly those of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union where the first years overlapped or immediately succeeded important political changes. In addition, the increasing price of oil and other fossil fuels, as well as heightened awareness of global warming, may have led more recently to intensification of policies to slow the growth of emissions. By splitting the data into two sub-periods of equal duration, some important shifts in behavior may be detected. The offsetting coefficient and changes in emissions for the two sub-periods, ranked by the magnitude of offsetting coefficients for the whole period, are shown in table 7. The detailed tables for the decompositions during the two sub-periods are given in Annex 2.

Table 7: Offsetting and changes in emissions 1994–1999 and 1999–2004

	ΔE (94 - 99)	Offsetting %	ΔE (99 - 04)	Offsetting %
Ukraine	-115.4*	-6.1	39.7	71.1
Romania	-25.3*	-1461.9	4.0	83.5
Denmark	-7.0	185.2	-1.6*	138.7
Bulgaria	-6.3*	-101.4	2.9	73.6
Belarus	-7.8	191.0	-2.4*	113.1
Azerbaijan	2.8	46.0	-11.8*	155.2
Czech Rep.	-15.9	249.5	8.8	47.5
Poland	4.7	94.9	-36.7*	177.1
Algeria	0.3	97.6	-7.2*	142.7
Slovakia	-2.9	133.4	0.6	91.8
Hungary	-0.9	109.4	-1.2*	109.5
Germany	-35.6	148.5	30.7	38.4
Nigeria	-10.4	194.5	9.5	58.9
Russia	-153.1*	-65.1	148.4	72.2
Sweden	-1.1	111.8	1.0	86.4
UK	-17.1	120.6	29.5	61.9
Colombia	3.9	-3.3	-1.9*	123.5
Finland	-9.9	188.9	13.9	-83.4
Morocco	3.0	-6.1	-1.1*	118.6
Kazakhstan	-23.3*	-190.9	41.2	44.8
USA	419.2	59.8	255.2	65.5
Switzerland	3.2	-7.4	-0.7*	122.7
Croatia	2.3	40.3	1.7	62.2
Peru	3.4	22.4	0.9	79.7
Ireland	9.1	41.4	4.3	64.1
Canada	65.9	30.0	29.5	65.1
France	41.5	9.2	4.8	88.4
Mexico	26.7	43.9	25.0	46.3
Tunisia	3.0	31.3	1.9	57.9
Uzbekistan	5.2	63.6	18.1	30.1
China	105.4	91.5	1805.9	-10.2
NZ	3.2	32.8	3.7	42.0

Table 7 (continued): Offsetting and changes in emissions 1994–1999 and 1999–2004

	ΔE (94 – 99)	Offsetting %	ΔE (99 – 04)	Offsetting %
Pakistan	18.4	-18.5	3.6	83.1
Greece	10.8	17.5	11.4	49.0
UAE	23.8	19.3	23.6	48.6
Belgium	10.5	32.2	9.6	31.7
Trinidad & T	4.5	15.0	6.4	39.8
India	205.6	21.4	178.0	39.4
Korea, Rep. of	72.2	15.8	70.6	41.7
South Africa	24.7	45.4	61.1	13.4
Netherlands	15.8	61.5	30.6	-88.5
Bahrain	4.4	-24.2	2.6	55.1
Syria	9.4	-45.3	2.4	72.3
Philippines	16.0	-47.2	6.0	63.2
Ecuador	1.6	-128.7	3.2	34.7
Australia	71.8	-7.9	35.4	36.1
Singapore	22.8	14.2	25.6	1.8
Austria	6.7	14.8	6.3	-6.9
Egypt	16.8	35.5	32.9	-32.9
Brazil	65.5	-100.1	3.1	92.9
Israel	11.4	-0.6	6.7	10.9
Vietnam	13.4	-9.2	16.4	2.8
Turkey	41.3	-35.7	31.8	23.0
Iran	66.1	-35.3	87.0	11.9
Malaysia	16.9	28.3	48.0	-47.6
Chile	22.5	-84.6	3.0	74.4
Portugal	16.8	-52.6	0.6	85.3
Norway	7.9	-4.0	7.5	-46.9
Italy	36.7	-0.7	48.1	-55.2
Spain	62.5	-32.4	66.0	-18.1
Oman	5.4	-91.3	2.9	29.2
Japan	61.4	-44.2	112.7	-25.5
Bangladesh	7.5	-34.6	11.2	-31.9
Indonesia	55.1	-248.1	44.3	30.5
Angola	6.1	-59.3	6.3	-15.1
Dominican Rep	4.4	-8.9	6.1	-125.4
Thailand	43.2	-355.2	48.6	-1.6
Venezuela	13.7	-174.6	10.4	-24.2
Argentina	23.5	-73.8	3.1	-704.4
Saudi Arabia	23.7	-61.7	103.1	-118.6

For a number of countries, the degree of offsetting is substantially different between the two periods indicating that significant structural changes took place as between the two sub-periods:

1. For a small group of countries (Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Russia) the apparent negative offsetting in the first sub-period occurred because the net effect of GDP and population changes reduced emissions, and the three policy related factors were making a further contribution to reducing emissions in that period. In the second sub-period, no country experienced negative GDP growth. The very large figure for Romania is caused by the very small size of the denominator, indicating the slight fall in emissions that could be related to the change in GDP.
2. For a large number of countries, rather similar coefficients of offsetting were experienced, indicating that the balance of factors did not change markedly as between the two periods.

3. For a third group of countries, the coefficient of offsetting increased substantially, indicating a move towards slowing down the growth or even reducing the level of emissions relative to the growth of GDP and population. This group of countries includes a number of lower income countries that experienced negative offsetting during the first sub-period, but moved to partial positive offsetting in the second period. This latter group included Pakistan, Syria, the Philippines, Ecuador, Australia, Brazil, Turkey, Iran and Indonesia.
4. There is a group of thirteen countries that experienced negative offsetting in both sub-periods. As well as some large oil producers (Norway, Venezuela, Angola and Saudi Arabia) the group included some high income non-oil producers (Japan, Italy and Spain).
5. Six countries moved from partial positive offsetting in the first sub-period to negative offsetting in the second sub-period, indicating that the policy related factors had ameliorated the effects of growth earlier, but added to it in the latter period. This group included Colombia, China, the Netherlands, Austria, Egypt and Malaysia.
6. The experience of countries with the largest absolute emissions during the two sub-periods was quite different. The USA experienced growth in emissions during both periods, but in both offset a substantial fraction of the effects of the growth in income. China experienced little growth in emissions in the first sub-period, partly thanks to high offsetting, but in the second sub-period experienced a very large growth in emissions, when the effects of very rapid growth were slightly compounded by negative offsetting. Japan experienced modest increases in emissions during both periods, partly related to negative offsetting in both. Russia experienced a substantial fall in emissions during the first period, but then experienced a sizeable growth in emissions during the second period, despite a high degree of offsetting. Finally, India experienced similar growth of emissions during the two sub-periods, with the slightly lower increase in the second period being associated with higher offsetting.

Conclusions

1. The report focuses on the 70 top ranking countries in terms of their CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels in 2004, covering 95 percent of the global total CO₂ emissions. The list of the top 20 contributors to global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels was mainly drawn from higher income developed countries, but it also included all the G+5 countries. In addition, several large oil producing countries were in the top thirty. During the period 1994-2004, some fifteen countries experienced a fall in emissions, and this group comprised mainly former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries that had undergone major structural change during the period. The percentage growth in emissions during the decade showed considerable variation among countries, with some large emitters experiencing significant growth, and others relatively low growth. The degree of inequality between countries with respect to total CO₂ emissions is extremely high, with a Gini coefficient of 0.72.
2. The inter-country distribution of emissions per unit of GDP per capita (emissions intensity) was measured using GDP at purchasing power parity and at market exchange rates. The emissions intensity was for most countries very much lower on the former measure. The ranking of countries by emissions intensity also changed substantially relative to the ranking by total emissions. Emissions intensity was not systematically related to GDP per capita, nor to the share of manufacturing in GDP, but did show a positive correlation with the ratio of the volume of oil production to GDP, probably reflecting strategies to benefit from the revenues from oil, and attempts to use it extensively for domestic sectors.

3. The ranking of countries by emissions intensity changed substantially relative to the ranking by total CO₂ emissions. The G+5 countries, with the exception of South Africa, ranked very much lower on emissions intensity than on total emissions among the group of 70 countries studied. Several middle-income countries were amongst those with the highest rankings.
4. Emissions per capita were positively but only moderately correlated with GDP per capita and showed no evidence of an eventual decline in emissions per capita at higher per capita income (the Environmental Kuznets Curve phenomenon). The global per capita measure of inequality of emissions was much lower than that for the country level inequality, and was very similar to the measure of income inequality. Some countries with large populations, such as India and Indonesia, moved almost to the bottom of the ranking based on this measure.
5. The decomposition analysis related to the change in emissions during the decade to changes in five factors (emissions per unit of fossil fuel, fossil fuel consumption relative to total energy consumption, and energy intensity of GDP, GDP per capita, and population). For the group of countries as a whole, GDP per capita was the dominant variable linked to the growth in total emissions, with population being only one half as important. However, the decrease in energy intensity was so large that it offset about forty percent of the combined influence of these two factors. The fossil fuel mix showed a small negative effect on the change in emissions, while the share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption contributed a small increase to the change in emissions.
6. The relative importance of the three factors that could be directly linked to policies to slow down the growth of emissions (fossil fuel mix, share of fossil fuels in total energy and energy intensity of GDP) to the positive effects of GDP growth is measured by the “offsetting” coefficient. For the decade as a whole fifteen countries more than offset the combined impacts of GDP and population growth. This group consisted mainly of former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, but also included two Scandinavian countries, whose policies towards emissions may give important clues for other countries wishing to slow the growth of emissions. There were also a group of nineteen countries where the potential offsetting factors had actually led to a further increase in emissions beyond that which would have been expected from the growth of GDP (“negative offsetting”). The group included several oil producers, but also some non-oil producing high income developed countries. Two developing countries with the largest populations and CO₂ emissions, China and India, had offsetting coefficients near to the global average for the period.
7. When the data was split into two five year sub-periods it became apparent that for some countries large changes had taken place in the course of the decade. For one group of countries the coefficient of offsetting increased substantially – this group included several developing countries. An important group of thirteen countries experienced negative offsetting in both sub-periods, indicating that this was a longer term trend – the group included some major oil producers, and some high income non-oil producing countries. Six countries moved from positive to negative offsetting between the two sub-periods, indicating that they had actually seen emissions rise faster relative to GDP. The experiences of countries with the largest absolute emissions across the two sub-periods were quite different. The USA and India both experienced substantial offsetting throughout the period, while China and Russia both experienced high offsetting in the first period, but much reduced offsetting in the second. For the group as a whole there was no apparent correlation between the improvement in offsetting and the level of GDP, indicating that during the period studied higher income countries had not performed better in slowing the growth of emissions relative to GDP.

8. However, several countries did experience improved performance of emissions relative to GDP, suggesting that there need not be a negative trade-off between slowing the growth of emissions and maintaining high growth rates of the economy. Countries that were particularly successful in achieving high offsetting could well serve as case studies for how this might be achieved. On the other hand, the experience of several countries also makes it clear that, without active policies to curb the emissions intensity of the economy, emissions can actually increase faster than GDP, even when GDP has reached a high level. Further and more detailed analysis could shed further light on the factors determining aggregate energy intensity for an economy, since this factor appears to have accounted for the largest differences in performance between economies, once the growth of GDP is allowed for. In particular, the distinction between changes due to sectoral composition and energy efficiency may be helpful in giving clues as to the future course of emissions, and the possibilities of finding policies that could make a substantial difference to global CO₂ emissions.
9. The magnitude of the decline in energy intensity in many countries suggests that further work to understand why this has happened would be important. In particular, a further decomposition into changes in sector structure (the shares of agriculture, manufacturing and services) and changes in energy intensity at sector levels would provide information on the extent to which changes in the sector mix, that are related to economic growth and development, have been responsible for changes in overall emissions.

Annex 1

Decomposition of CO2 emissions for India comparing EIA and Government of India data

As part of the India Low Carbon Growth Study a separate exercise on CO2 emissions data was carried out using the most recent data on fuel use and emissions provided by the Government of India. This data can be taken as the most authoritative currently available, and provides a useful comparison with that published by the EIA in June 2006, which was based on earlier published government sources. The data from the GoI takes account of the specific quality of the fuels consumed, which is reflected in the thermal content and in the emissions per physical unit. Data on GDP at 2000US\$ in PPP continued to be taken from the World Development Indicators, as the sole source for comparable PPP data, and population data continued to be taken from UNFAP as the most widely used estimate of population between censuses. Data from the two sources is shown so as to illustrate the sources of differences, and these are then used to provide alternative decompositions.

a. Consumption of fossil fuel data in physical units

	EIA 1994	GOI 1994	EIA 2004	GOI 2004
Petroleum – 000 barrels a day	1413	1412	2450	2419
Dry gas – billion cubic feet	594	612	1088	1185
Coal – million short tons	314	261	478	397

b. Consumption of energy in thermal units (quadrillion British thermal units)

	EIA 1994	GOI 1994	EIA 2004	GOI 2004
Petroleum	2.94	2.88	5.02	4.92
Dry gas	0.68	0.62	1.13	1.26
Coal	5.45	5.05	8.11	7.19
All primary energy including non-fossil fuels	9.97	8.89	15.42	13.84

c. Emission of CO2 from fossil fuel consumption (million metric tons)

	EIA 1994	GOI 1994	EIA 2004	GOI 2004
Petroleum	193	200	306	342
Dry gas	36	33	64	67
Coal	497	461	741	656
All fossil fuels including gas flaring	729	693	1113	1064

d. Gross Domestic Product in billion 2000 US\$ at PPP

	WDI 1994	WDI 2004
GDP	323	590

e. Population in millions

	UNFAP 1994	UNFAP 2004
Population	918	1087

f. Decomposition of changes in emissions between 1994 and 2004 (million metric tons)

	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE
EIA data	-31.7	20.0	-152.4	394.4	153.2	383.6
GoI data	-15.9	3.9	-139.1	376.0	146.0	371.0

The comparison of the EIA data and the recent GoI data shows some important differences, particularly with respect to the consumption of coal, where the GoI figures show a lower total consumption and lower emissions. As a result, the total levels of CO₂ emissions in 1994 and in 2004 are about 5 percent lower than those given by the EIA. As a result, the change in emissions to be used in the decomposition analysis is slightly lower. The shares of the five factors do change but the main conclusions on the relative importance of the different factors are similar.

Annex 2

Decomposition of Emissions between 1994 and 1999 (million metric tons)

Country	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE
Norway	0.0	3.3	-3.1	6.3	1.3	7.9
USA	-3.2	-19.2	-601.2	753.6	289.4	419.2
Ireland	-0.6	0.1	-5.8	14.0	1.5	9.1
Switzerland	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	2.0	1.0	3.2
Austria	0.3	-0.3	-1.2	7.2	0.7	6.7
UK	-26.0	-4.1	-69.5	73.1	9.5	-17.1
Denmark	-5.4	-2.6	-7.3	7.0	1.3	-7.0
Canada	-3.4	31.5	-56.4	69.6	24.6	65.9
Netherlands	7.1	-2.5	-29.8	34.3	6.6	15.8
Belgium	-5.8	-0.9	1.7	13.3	2.2	10.5
Sweden	-0.4	-3.1	-6.6	8.6	0.5	-1.1
Finland	-6.3	-4.8	-10.0	10.3	0.8	-9.9
Australia	4.5	2.3	-1.6	47.3	19.2	71.8
Japan	-10.9	-23.7	53.5	28.0	14.5	61.4
France	-0.5	7.5	-11.2	38.4	7.3	41.5
Germany	-28.1	-13.3	-67.6	63.5	9.9	-35.6
Italy	-10.4	1.0	9.6	33.1	3.3	36.7
Singapore	0.7	0.0	-4.4	12.6	13.9	22.8
Spain	-3.4	10.3	8.4	43.1	4.1	62.5
Israel	-0.4	0.2	0.3	4.1	7.2	11.4
NZ	-0.2	1.7	-3.1	3.2	1.5	3.2
UAE	0.3	0.0	-6.0	0.5	29.0	23.8
Greece	-1.6	-1.2	0.5	10.0	3.0	10.8
Korea, Rep. of	-5.8	-16.5	8.8	69.6	16.1	72.2
Portugal	-0.1	4.1	1.8	10.1	0.9	16.8
Bahrain	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	2.7	4.4
Czech Rep.	-6.9	-0.3	-19.3	11.2	-0.5	-15.9
Hungary	-2.3	0.3	-8.2	9.8	-0.5	-0.9
Oman	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	2.3	5.4
Slovakia	-4.4	0.4	-7.4	8.2	0.4	-2.9
Saudi Arabia	-17.7	0.0	26.7	-19.5	34.1	23.7
Trinidad & T	-1.4	0.0	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.5
Poland	-9.2	0.2	-79.5	92.2	1.0	4.7
Argentina	-2.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	7.6	23.5
Croatia	0.7	-0.3	-1.9	4.4	-0.5	2.3

Decomposition of Emissions between 1994 and 1999 (million metric tons)

Country	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE
Chile	-0.5	6.6	4.2	8.8	3.4	22.5
Malaysia	-2.8	0.3	-4.2	11.4	12.1	16.9
South Africa	-0.6	-3.1	-16.9	11.4	33.9	24.7
Mexico	5.2	-10.1	-16.1	19.4	28.2	26.7
Russia	-8.6	-17.3	-34.5	-77.3	-15.4	-153.1
Romania	-0.1	-9.0	-14.6	1.1	-2.8	-25.3
Bulgaria	0.1	-2.7	-0.7	-1.3	-1.9	-6.3
Thailand	-0.8	0.9	33.5	1.5	8.0	43.2
Brazil	-4.7	4.2	33.3	10.3	22.4	65.5
Tunisia	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	3.2	1.2	3.0
Turkey	-3.5	2.9	11.5	16.5	13.9	41.3
Dominican Rep.	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	3.2	0.9	4.4
Iran	-13.2	3.0	27.4	29.8	19.1	66.1
Kazakhstan	2.0	2.1	-19.5	0.1	-8.1	-23.3
Belarus	-1.8	-0.8	-13.8	9.8	-1.2	-7.8
Colombia	-0.9	0.8	0.2	-1.3	5.0	3.9
Algeria	-0.3	-0.3	-13.3	7.6	6.7	0.3
Ukraine	-9.1	-16.1	18.5	-93.0	-15.7	-115.4
Venezuela	1.0	-1.6	9.3	-7.8	12.8	13.7
China	-102.7	-23.9	-1010.1	1111.9	130.2	105.4
Peru	0.2	0.0	-1.2	2.2	2.1	3.4
Philippines	0.7	-2.6	7.0	4.6	6.3	16.0
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	3.0
Egypt	-2.5	-1.3	-5.4	16.1	9.9	16.8
Ecuador	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.8	1.5	1.6
Azerbaijan	17.3	-0.3	-19.4	2.8	2.4	2.8
Syria	-0.1	0.4	2.6	0.5	6.0	9.4
Indonesia	4.0	-2.9	38.1	-0.2	16.0	55.1
India	-13.7	13.0	-55.2	187.4	74.0	205.6
Vietnam	-3.2	0.7	3.6	9.7	2.6	13.4
Pakistan	-0.1	4.9	-1.9	4.0	11.6	18.4
Angola	4.6	0.2	-2.5	2.6	1.2	6.1
Bangladesh	0.1	0.2	1.6	3.2	2.4	7.5
Uzbekistan	-2.2	1.1	-7.9	6.2	8.1	5.2
Nigeria	-19.0	0.0	-2.5	-0.3	11.3	-10.4

Decomposition of Emissions between 1999 and 2004 (million metric tons)

Country	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE
Norway	-2.7	8.8	-3.7	3.8	1.3	7.5
United States	9.8	35.6	-531.0	457.1	283.7	255.2
Ireland	-0.3	-0.3	-7.0	8.5	3.4	4.3
Switzerland	0.1	0.4	-4.2	2.4	0.6	-0.7
Austria	-0.1	2.5	-2.0	5.3	0.7	6.3
United Kingdom	1.2	12.3	-61.4	67.7	9.7	29.5
Denmark	3.8	-3.4	-6.0	3.0	1.0	-1.6
Canada	-6.3	6.6	-55.3	55.9	28.6	29.5
Netherlands	3.7	-0.2	10.9	9.8	6.5	30.6
Belgium	-0.8	0.8	-4.4	12.2	1.7	9.6
Sweden	-0.7	0.9	-6.5	6.5	0.9	1.0
Finland	5.4	2.7	-1.8	6.9	0.7	13.9
Australia	1.8	1.0	-22.7	34.5	20.8	35.4
Japan	54.7	25.2	-57.0	78.7	11.0	112.7
France	-2.1	-12.3	-21.9	33.0	8.1	4.8
Germany	6.3	-9.9	-15.5	45.9	3.9	30.7
Italy	4.6	2.2	10.3	27.9	3.2	48.1
Singapore	-5.5	0.0	5.0	16.2	9.9	25.6
Spain	-1.2	-3.1	14.5	38.4	17.5	66.0
Israel	-1.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	6.5	6.7
New Zealand	2.0	-0.6	-4.1	4.5	1.9	3.7
UAE	-5.6	0.0	-16.7	1.7	44.2	23.6
Greece	-1.4	-0.5	-9.1	20.8	1.6	11.4
Korea, Republic of	-5.2	-4.3	-41.0	109.8	11.4	70.6
Portugal	-1.2	-3.3	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.6
Bahrain	-0.6	0.0	-2.5	3.9	1.8	2.6
Czech Republic	0.3	-5.4	-2.9	17.3	-0.5	8.8
Hungary	-1.8	-0.3	-11.8	13.4	-0.7	-1.2
Oman	-1.9	0.0	0.7	2.9	1.2	2.9
Slovakia	1.6	-1.8	-6.8	7.6	0.0	0.6
Saudi Arabia	15.1	0.0	40.9	4.7	42.5	103.1
Trinidad & T	-5.2	0.0	0.9	10.2	0.5	6.4
Poland	-11.4	0.8	-73.7	48.4	-0.8	-36.7
Argentina	-2.5	-4.0	9.2	-6.6	7.0	3.1
Croatia	0.1	0.8	-3.7	4.4	0.0	1.7

Decomposition of Emissions between 1999 and 2004 (million metric tons)

Country	Ceff	Seff	Ieff	Geff	Peff	ΔE
Chile	-3.9	-4.3	-0.7	8.4	3.5	3.0
Malaysia	-1.9	2.5	14.8	19.5	13.0	48.0
South Africa	0.3	2.4	-12.2	51.6	18.9	61.1
Mexico	-15.5	6.7	-12.8	20.8	25.8	25.0
Russia	-24.3	0.4	-360.8	567.7	-34.6	148.4
Romania	0.3	1.2	-21.6	25.8	-1.8	4.0
Bulgaria	-2.4	1.1	-6.8	12.5	-1.6	2.9
Thailand	-10.1	-2.1	13.0	39.0	8.8	48.6
Brazil	-24.9	-2.5	-12.5	19.2	23.7	3.1
Tunisia	-0.9	-0.1	-1.6	3.3	1.1	1.9
Turkey	-5.2	-1.1	-3.2	27.1	14.2	31.8
Dominican Rep.	0.5	-0.1	2.9	1.4	1.3	6.1
Iran	-13.8	-2.4	4.5	82.2	16.6	87.0
Kazakhstan	0.9	0.4	-34.7	77.8	-3.2	41.2
Belarus	-2.0	0.7	-19.7	20.1	-1.5	-2.4
Colombia	-1.3	-1.3	-7.6	3.7	4.6	-1.9
Algeria	-6.4	-0.1	-17.7	11.0	6.0	-7.2
Ukraine	-1.5	0.3	-96.5	156.4	-19.0	39.7
Venezuela	1.2	1.6	-0.8	-4.4	12.8	10.4
China	24.4	-5.1	148.2	1510.9	127.4	1805.9
Peru	-0.4	-1.9	-1.4	2.5	2.1	0.9
Philippines	-1.2	1.7	-10.8	9.5	6.7	6.0
Morocco	-1.0	-1.1	-4.9	3.6	2.2	-1.1
Egypt	-9.2	4.4	13.0	12.3	12.5	32.9
Ecuador	0.1	0.3	-2.1	3.4	1.5	3.2
Azerbaijan	-17.4	-0.9	-14.9	20.0	1.4	-11.8
Syria	-1.2	0.3	-5.5	2.4	6.5	2.4
Indonesia	-6.7	-0.2	-12.5	45.6	18.2	44.3
India	-18.7	6.5	-103.4	212.6	81.0	178.0
Vietnam	-2.5	0.7	1.3	13.5	3.4	16.4
Pakistan	-3.9	-4.4	-9.3	10.2	11.0	3.6
Angola	-0.3	0.0	1.1	3.2	2.3	6.3
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.4	3.1	11.2
Uzbekistan	-1.6	0.0	-6.2	17.8	8.1	18.1
Nigeria	-9.3	-0.5	-3.8	12.9	10.2	9.5

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