

# CO2 Data Analysis Report

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of CO2 emission trends, comparing key nations and exploring the underlying factors driving these changes. The study aims to provide data-driven insights into global emission patterns and future trajectories.

## Data Story and Variables

### Data Story:

The dataset utilized in this analysis is sourced from 'Our World in Data' and encompasses historical CO2 emissions along with the economic, demographic, and energy-related factors influencing them. Spanning from the Industrial Revolution to the present day, this dataset serves as a critical resource for understanding the root causes of global warming. In this study, we have enhanced data quality by imputing missing values and focused our analysis on the modern era (post-1990).

### Categories (Variables) in the Dataset:

- co2: Total carbon dioxide emissions (Million tonnes).
- gdp: Gross Domestic Product (Economic size).
- population: Total population.
- energy\_per\_capita: Primary energy consumption per person.
- co2\_per\_capita: CO2 emissions per person.
- co2\_per\_gdp: Carbon intensity (Emissions per unit of GDP).
- coal\_co2, oil\_co2, gas\_co2: Emissions from coal, oil, and gas.

## Data & Methodology

The following methodology and data sources were utilized for this analysis:

Dataset: Global CO2 data sourced from 'Our World in Data' (owid-co2-data.csv).

### Preprocessing:

- Missing Values: Imputed using 'Linear Interpolation' sorted by country and year.
- Filtering: General analysis focuses on post-1990 data; forecasting models utilize 2000-2024 data.

### Model Training:

- Regression Model: A Multivariate Regression model was employed to forecast future emissions. This model accounts for multiple drivers including GDP, Population, Energy Consumption, and fuel types, rather than just time.
- Training Set: The model was trained on data from 2000 to 2024. Future values for independent variables (e.g., GDP) were first forecasted to drive the CO2 prediction for 2025-2028.

### Technologies Used:

- Python: Pandas (Data Manipulation), Scikit-learn (Machine Learning), Matplotlib & Seaborn (Visualization).

## Model Performance

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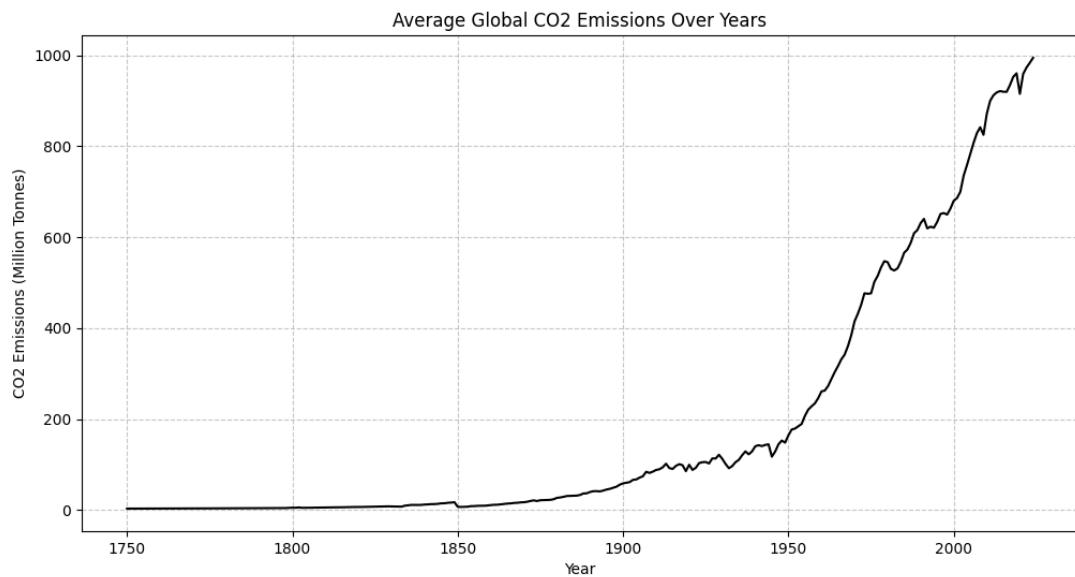
To validate the model's reliability, the dataset was split into 2000-2018 Training and 2019-2024 Testing periods.

- RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error): 2.55
- MAE (Mean Absolute Error): 2.23
- R<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.99

A high R<sup>2</sup> score and low error rates indicate that the model successfully captures the historical trends.

## 1. Historical Evolution of Global CO2 Emissions

Historical data indicates a consistent upward trajectory in global average CO2 emissions over the examined period. This trend underscores the growing challenge of atmospheric carbon accumulation.



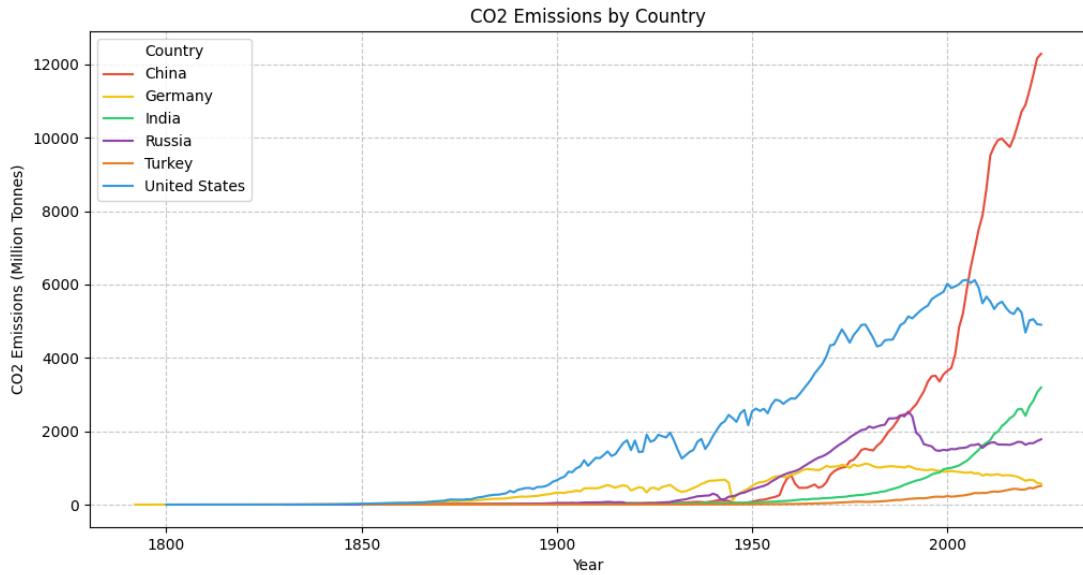
Global CO2 Trend

## 2. Comparative Analysis of National Emission Profiles

A comparative analysis of China, USA, Russia, Turkey, Germany, and India reveals distinct emission profiles:

- China: Data shows a significant surge in emissions over recent decades, correlating with rapid industrialization.
- India: Shows a rapid increasing trend, though per capita emissions remain low.
- USA: While historically high, recent data indicates a slight declining trend, suggesting a shift in energy policy or efficiency.
- Germany & Russia: Emissions appear relatively stable or show a slight decline.
- Turkey: A gradual but consistent increase in emissions is observed.

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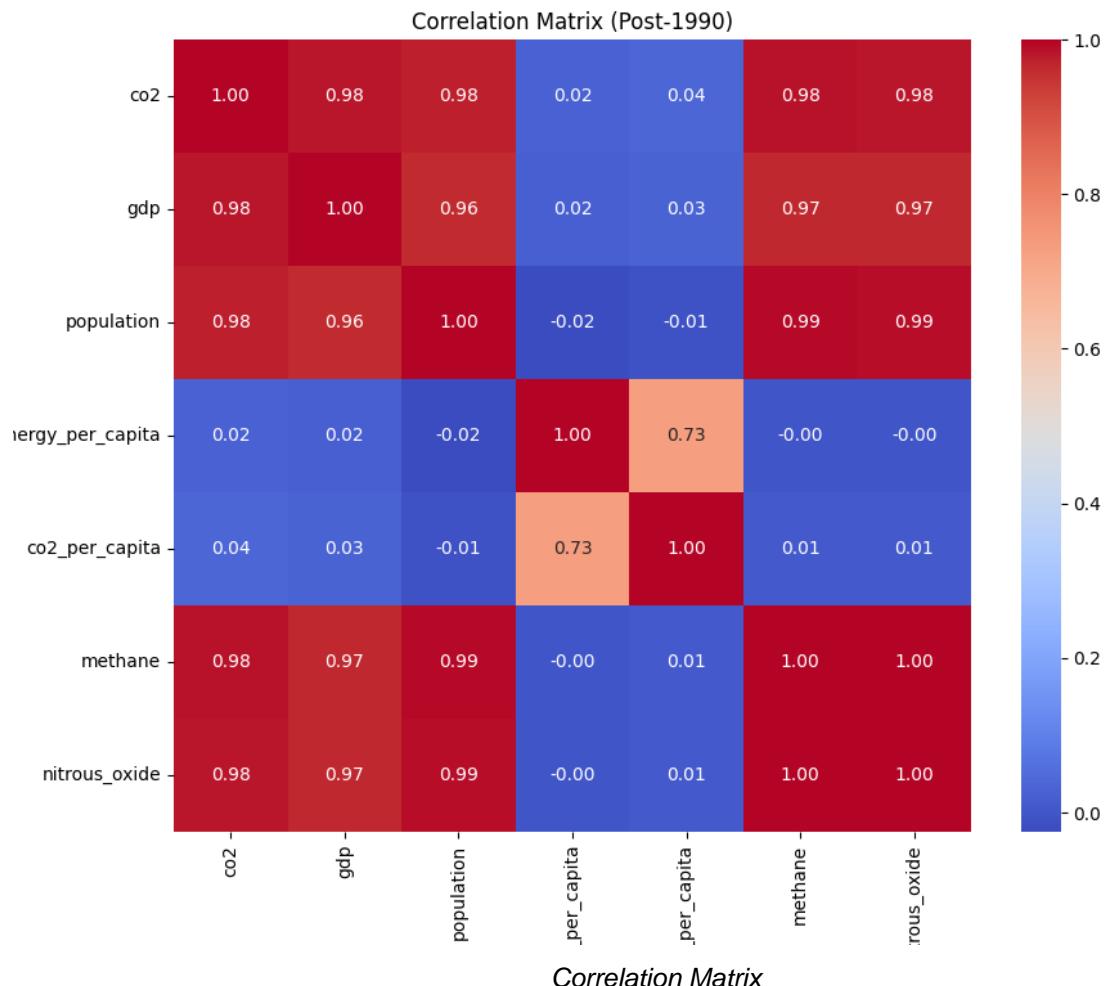
*Country-Specific CO2 Trend*

## 3. Statistical Analysis of Emission Drivers

Statistical analysis of post-1990 data highlights key drivers:

- A strong positive correlation exists between CO2 emissions, GDP, and Population.
- Energy per Capita shows a significant relationship with CO2 per Capita, reinforcing the link between energy consumption patterns and individual carbon footprints.

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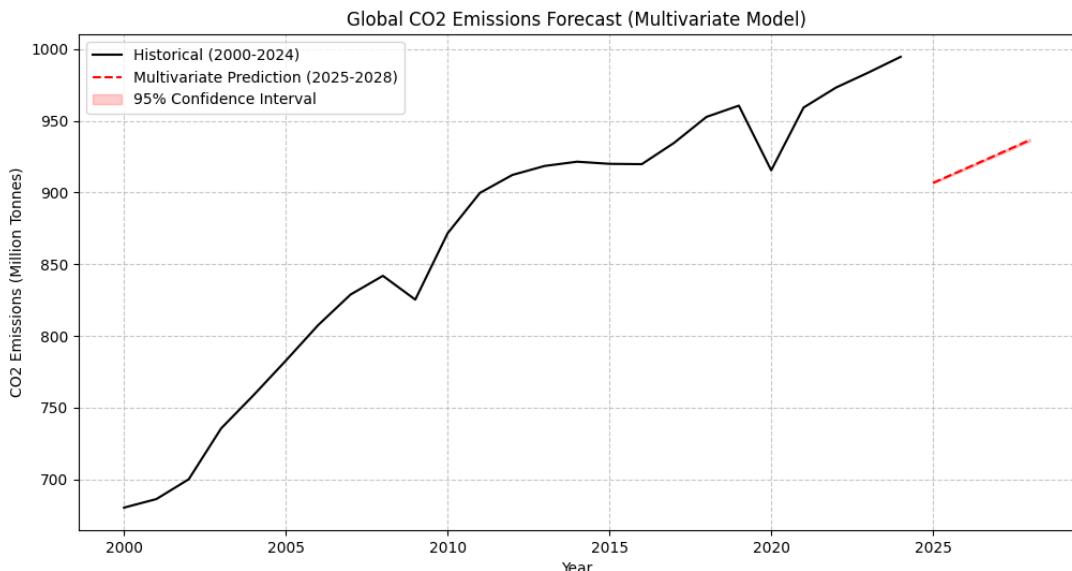


## 4. Future Projections: Global CO2 Forecast (2025-2028)

Projections based on a Polynomial Regression model trained on 2000-2024 data suggest:

- Global emissions are likely to continue their upward trend absent significant intervention.

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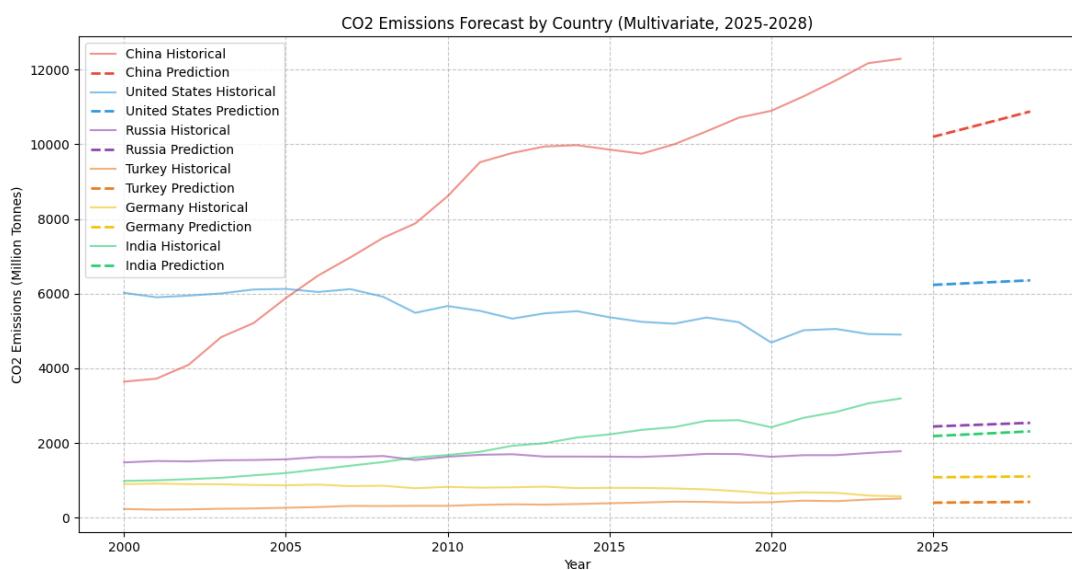


*Global Forecast*

## 5. Regional Forecasts and Trend Analysis

Model projections for key nations indicate:

- China & Turkey: Projected to maintain an increasing trend.
- India: Projected to show significant growth in emissions.
- USA & Germany: Projected to continue their declining trend.
- Russia: Projected to remain stable with a slight potential increase.



*Country Forecasts*

# CO2 Data Analysis Report

## 6. Strategic Recommendations and Mitigation Scenarios

Strategic recommendations based on 2028 projections and demographic dynamics:

China: Population expected to peak/decline. Emissions forecast to decrease. Recommendation: Accelerate renewable investments and industrial electrification to lock in this downward trend.

India: Population growing. Despite forecast decrease, energy demand is a risk. Recommendation: Leapfrog to renewables (solar/wind) to decouple growth from coal.

USA: Population growing. Forecast suggests emission increase. Recommendation: Drastically improve energy efficiency and reduce per capita emissions; phase out fossil fuel subsidies.

Turkey: Population growing. Forecast suggests decrease. Recommendation: Focus on domestic renewable resources (Solar, Wind) to reduce energy import dependency and emissions.

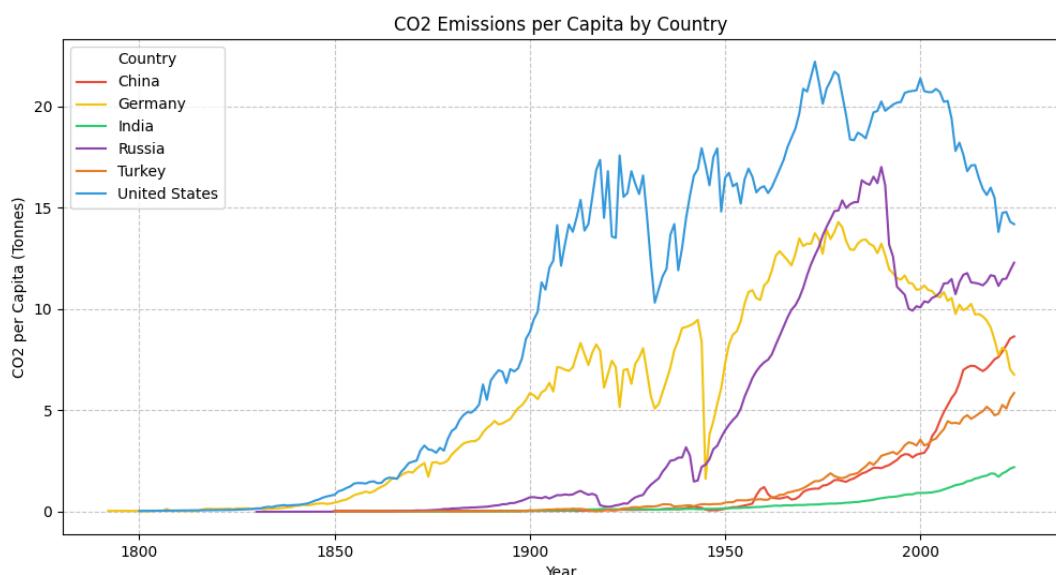
Germany: Population stable. Forecast warns of increase. Recommendation: Accelerate coal phase-out and incentivize green hydrogen in industry.

Russia: Population stable. Forecast warns of increase. Recommendation: Diversify economy away from fossil exports and improve domestic energy efficiency.

## 7. Per Capita Emission Intensity Analysis

Analysis of per capita emissions provides insight into emission intensity relative to population:

- The USA maintains the highest per capita emissions, though a downward trend is evident.
- China's per capita emissions have risen significantly but remain below US levels.
- India's per capita emissions are the lowest among the group but are rising.



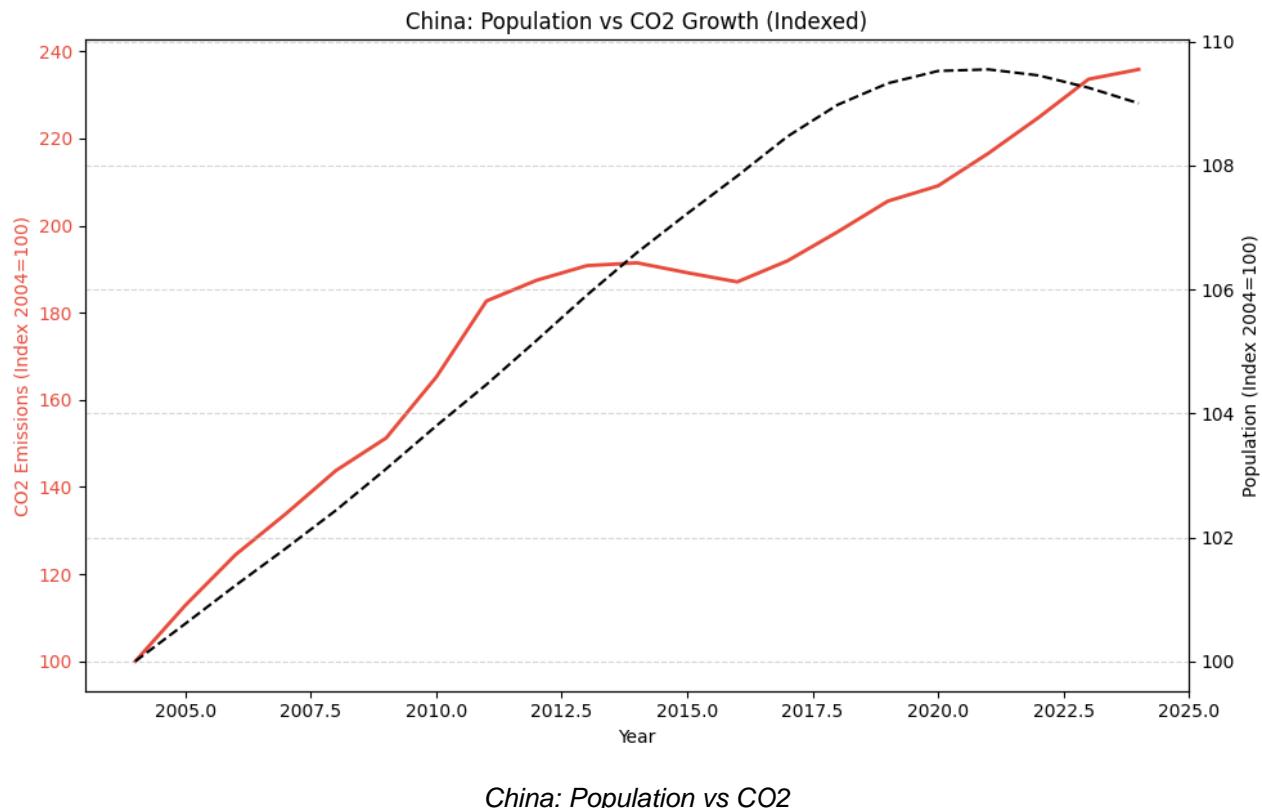
CO2 per Capita Trend

# CO2 Data Analysis Report

## 8. Demographic Growth vs. Emission Trends

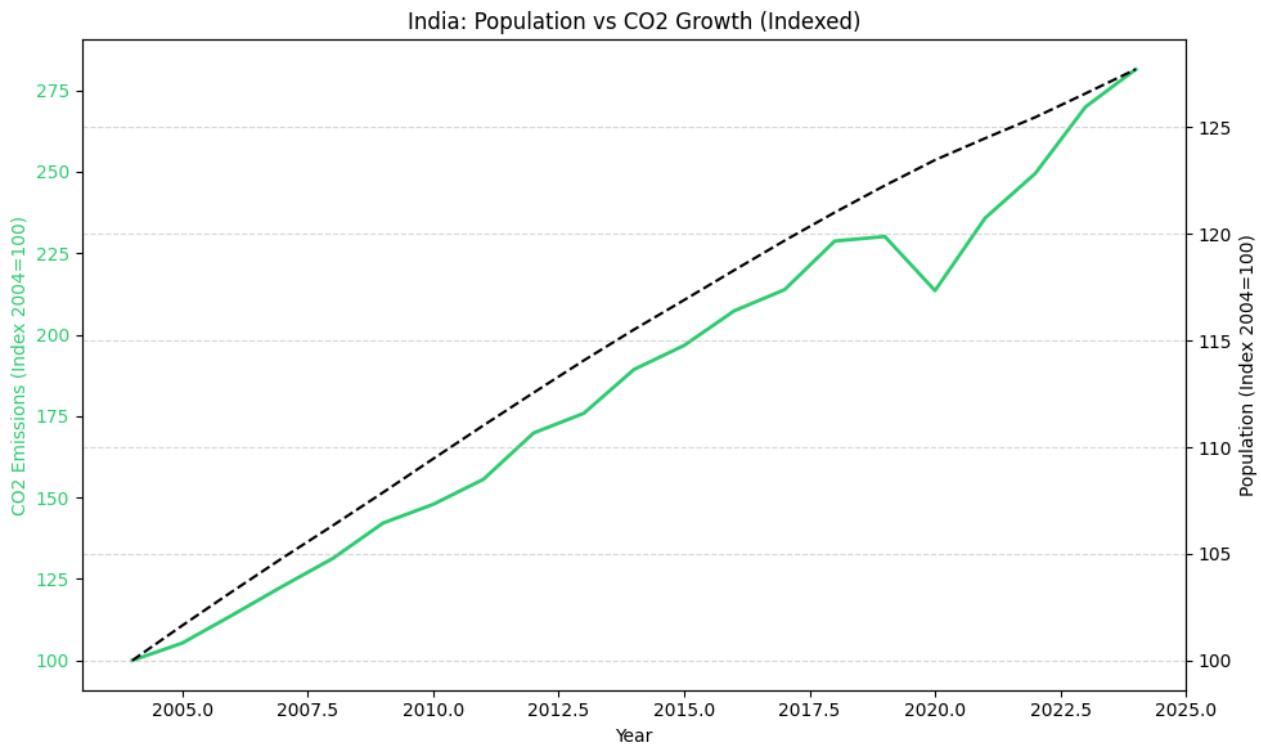
Comparing population growth with CO2 emissions (indexed to 2004) reveals distinct divergence patterns across different nations. This analysis highlights the effectiveness of decoupling strategies.

China: CO2 emissions have outpaced population growth significantly, reflecting rapid industrial expansion.



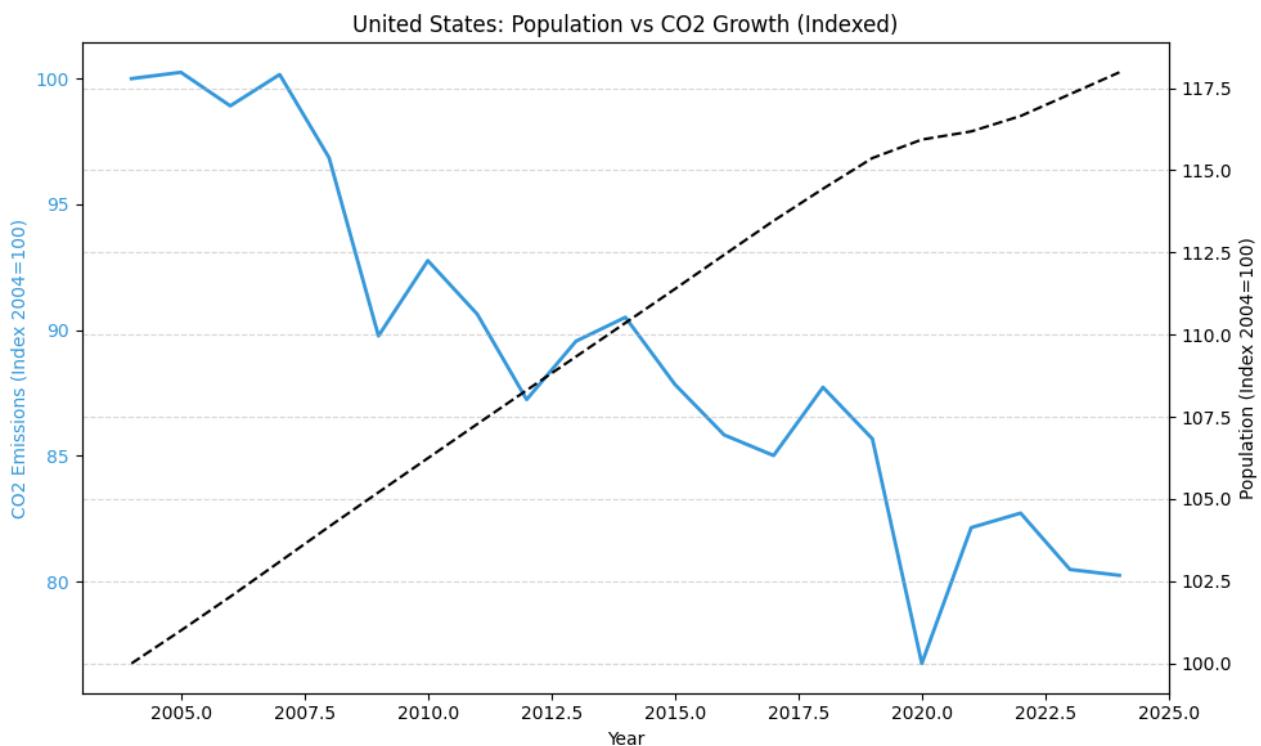
India: Emissions and population are growing in parallel, indicating a developing economy phase.

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India: Population vs CO2

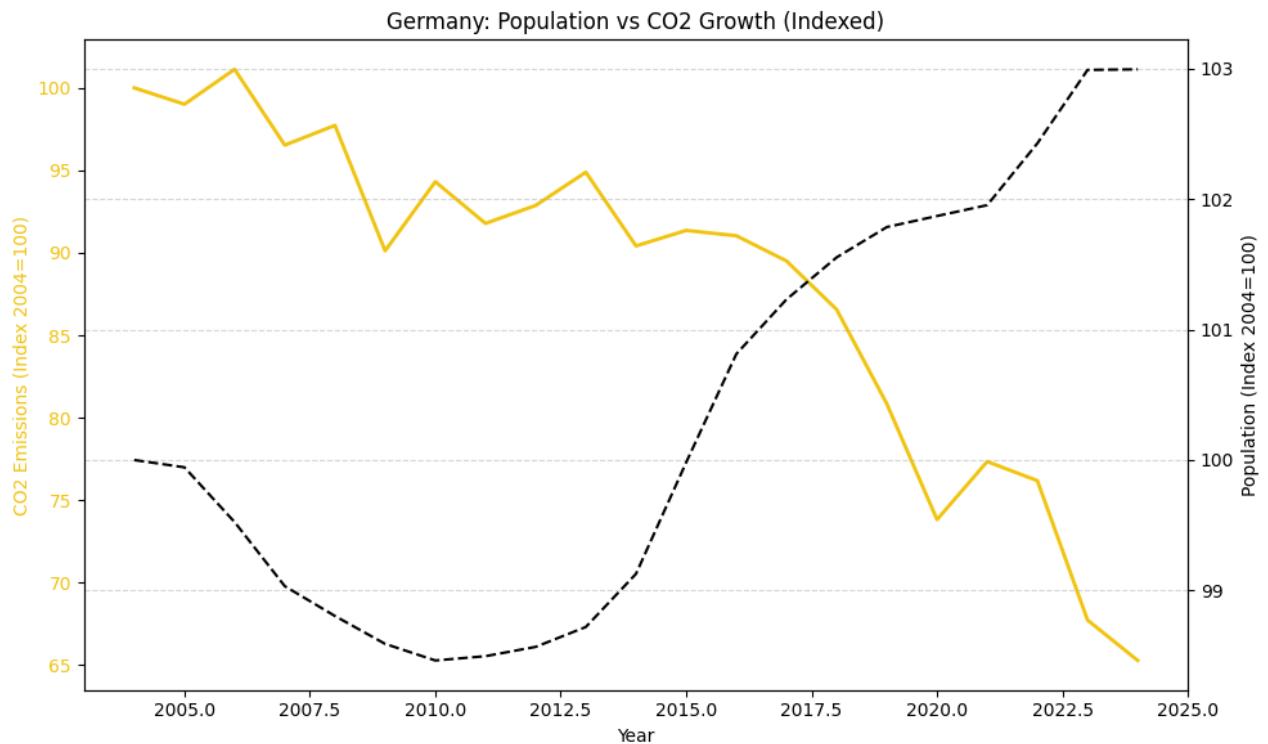
USA: Emissions have declined despite population growth, indicating successful decoupling of demographics from carbon output through efficiency gains and policy shifts.



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## USA: Population vs CO2

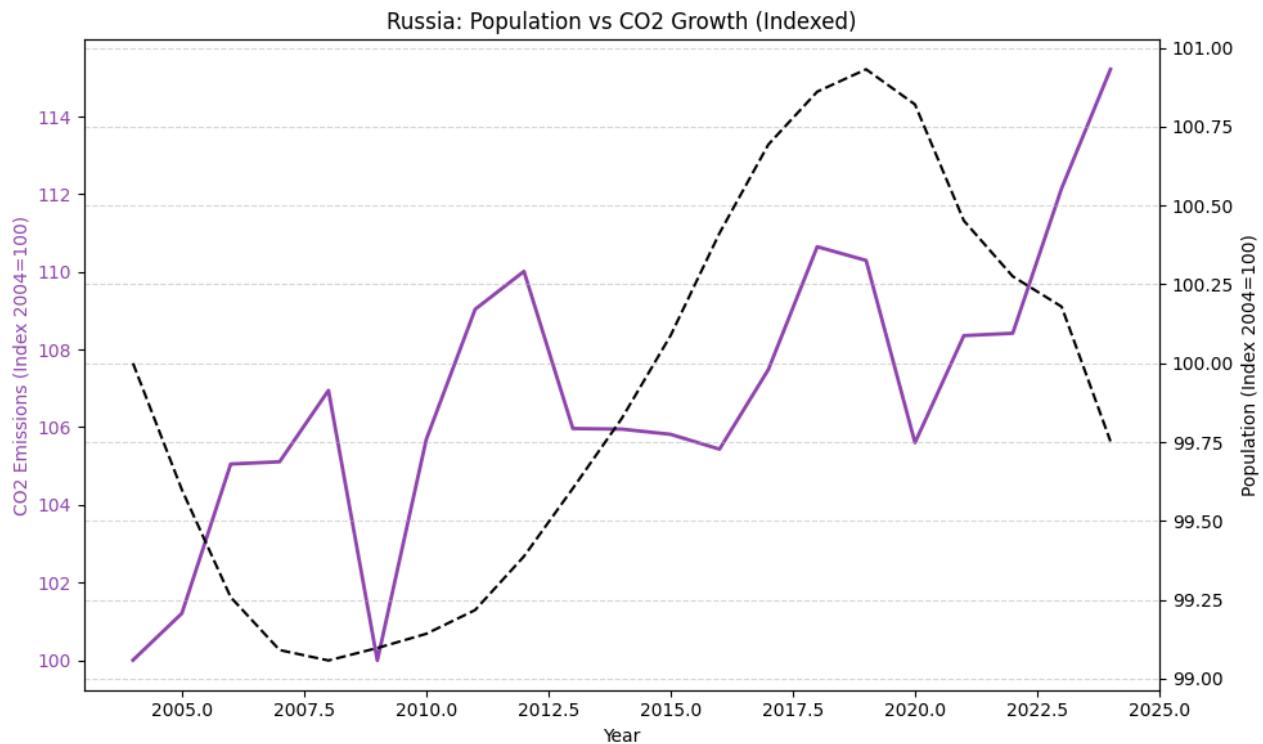
Germany: Similar to the USA, Germany exhibits a strong decoupling trend, where emissions fall while the population remains relatively stable.



## Germany: Population vs CO2

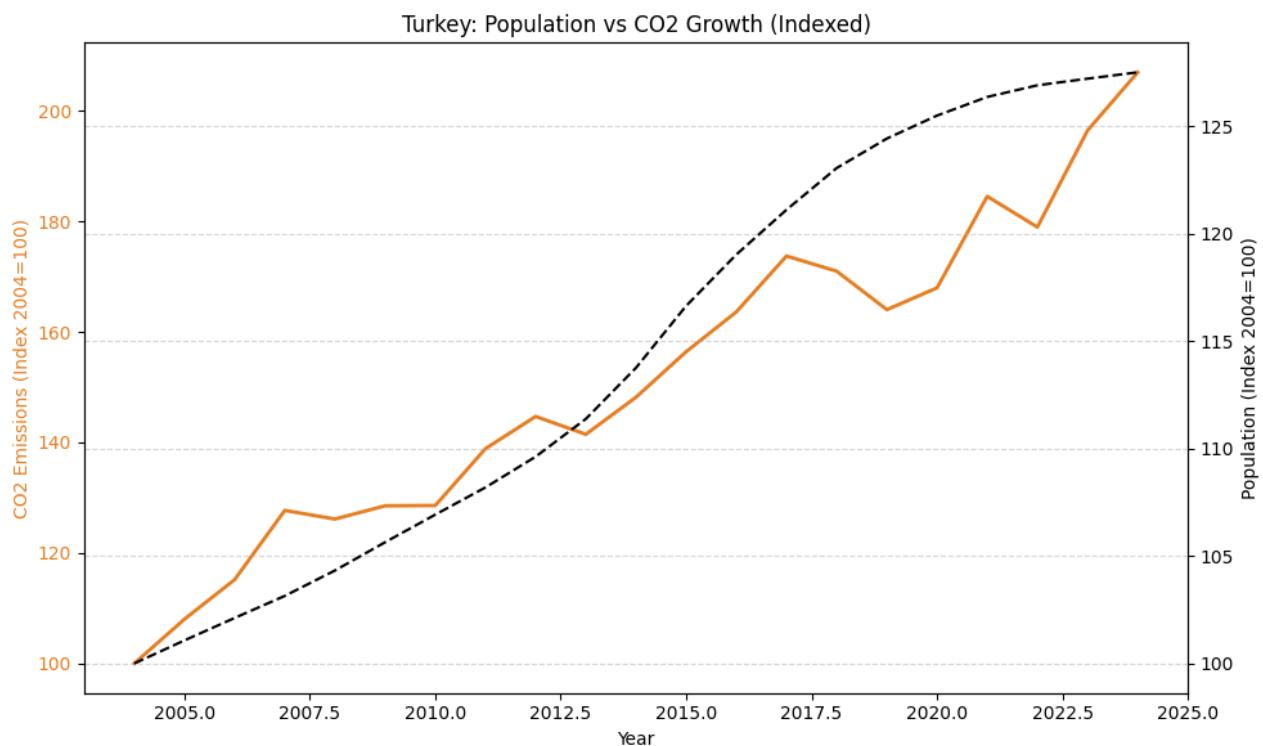
Russia: The data shows a complex relationship where emissions and population trends are less divergent compared to Western economies, often fluctuating with economic conditions.

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Russia: Population vs CO2

Turkey: Emissions are growing in tandem with or faster than the population, suggesting that economic growth is still heavily carbon-intensive.



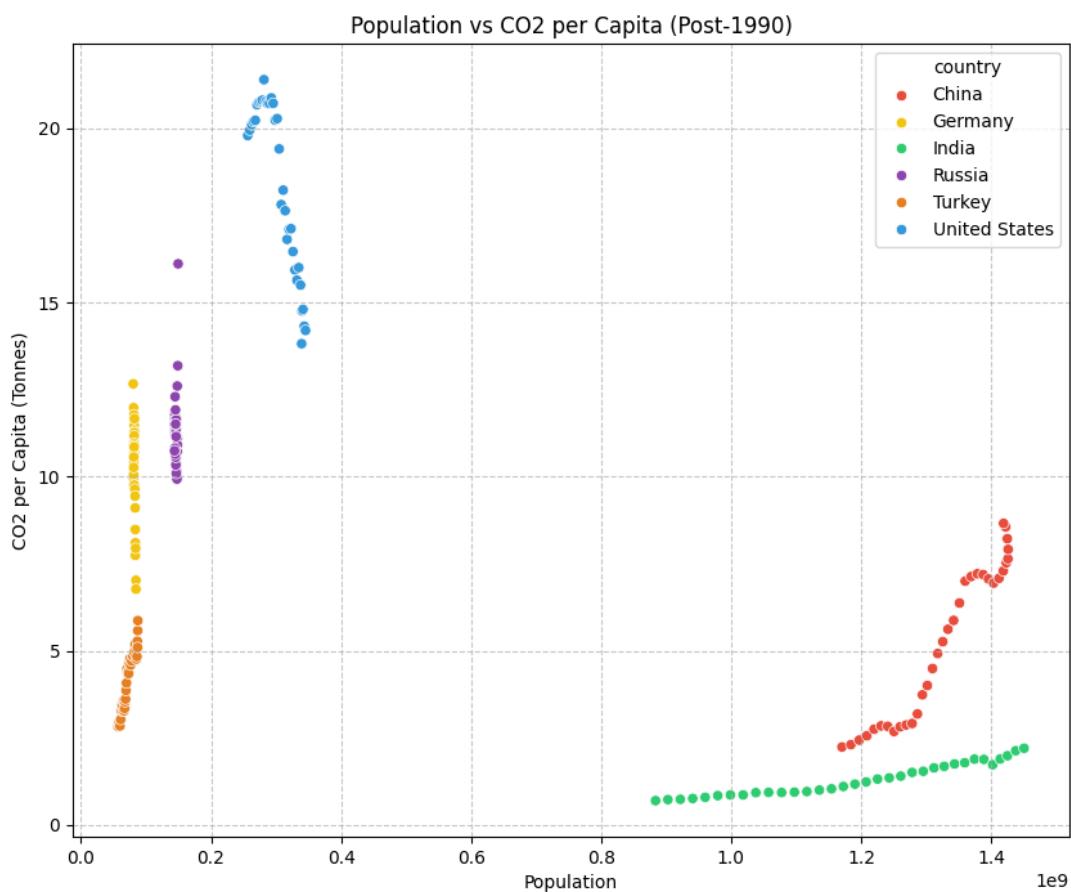
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*Turkey: Population vs CO2*

## 9. Population Scale and Per Capita Emission Dynamics

The scatter plot reveals that there is no direct linear correlation between population size and per capita emissions, highlighting the role of development models:

- China: Despite its massive population, per capita emissions remain at a medium level (Industrialization effect).
- India: Has the largest population but low per capita emissions.
- USA: Although having a smaller population than China, per capita emissions are extremely high (High consumption and energy intensity).
- Turkey: Exhibits low population and medium per capita emissions, reflecting its developing economy profile.



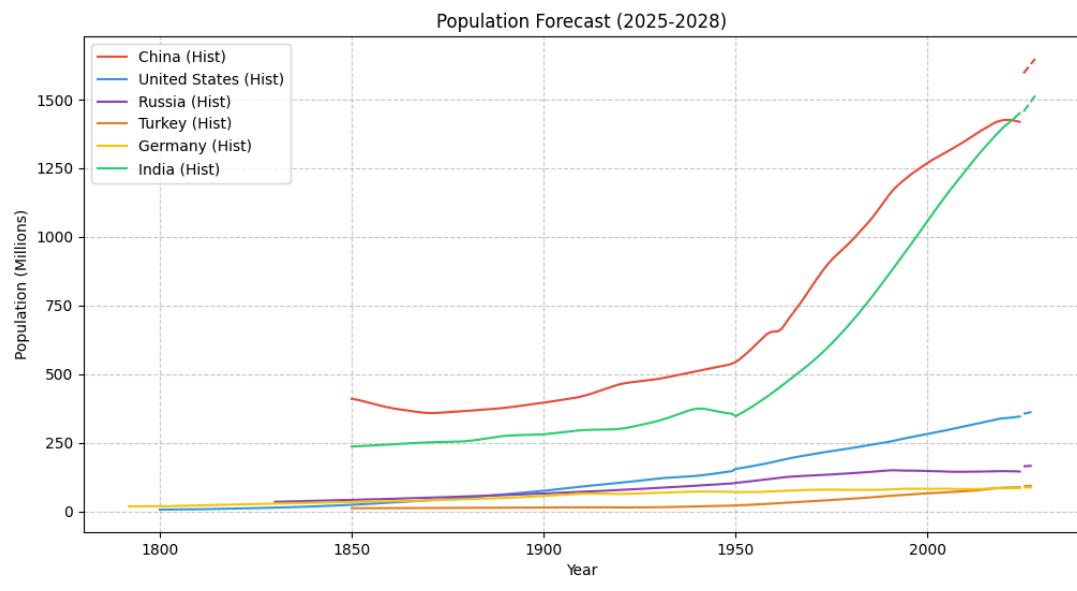
*Population vs Per Capita*

## 10. Demographic Projections (2025-2028)

Demographic projections for the coming years indicate:

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- China: Population is projected to peak and potentially begin a decline.
- India: Population growth is expected to continue.
- USA & Turkey: Continued population growth is anticipated.
- Russia & Germany: Population levels are expected to remain stable or decline slightly.



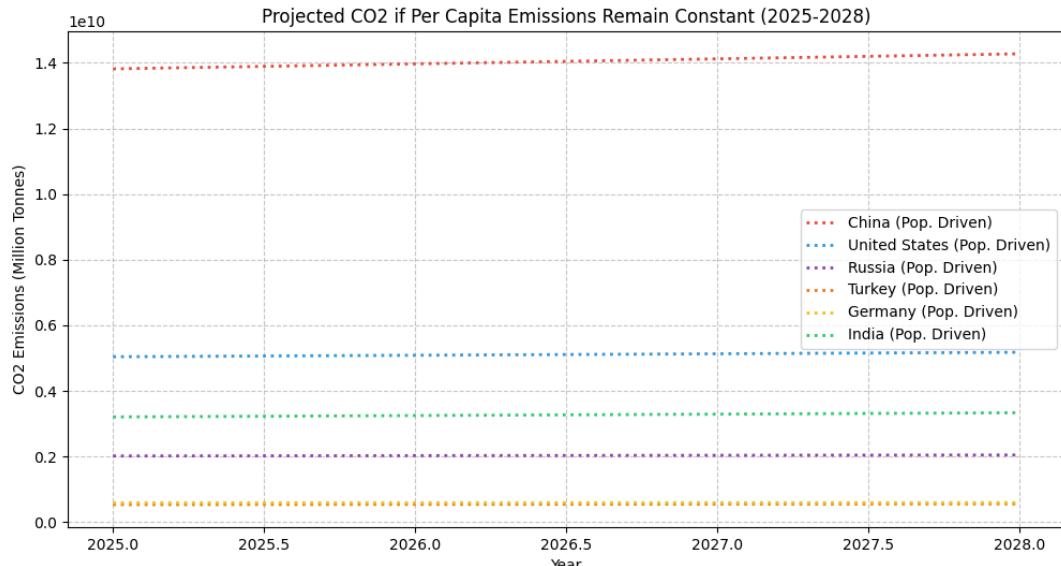
*Population Forecast*

## 11. Impact Analysis: Population-Driven Emission Trajectories

Modeling the isolated impact of population growth on CO2 emissions reveals:

- This projection assumes historical emission-per-capita trends remain constant.
- Divergence Analysis: Where the 'Population-Driven' projection exceeds the 'Actual Forecast', it indicates that the country is successfully improving efficiency and decoupling emissions from population growth.

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## CO2 Impact Analysis

### 12. Systemic Risks of Unmitigated Growth

The concurrent escalation of atmospheric CO2 concentrations and global population density poses severe systemic risks. Scientific analysis identifies three primary domains of impact:

1. Environmental Destabilization: Elevated CO2 levels correlate directly with rising global mean temperatures, leading to increased frequency of extreme weather events, glacial retreat, and ocean acidification. These changes threaten global biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.
2. Resource Scarcity: Rapid demographic expansion exerts compounding pressure on finite natural resources. Water scarcity, arable land degradation, and depletion of non-renewable energy reserves are projected to intensify, potentially triggering geopolitical instability.
3. Public Health Implications: Deteriorating air quality and changing vector ecology present significant health challenges. Respiratory ailments associated with pollution and the spread of vector-borne diseases due to warming climates represent growing public health burdens.

### 13. Comprehensive Mitigation Strategies

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-dimensional approach, integrating policy, technology, and social adaptation. Analysis suggests the following high-impact strategies:

1. Accelerated Decarbonization: Transitioning energy grids from fossil fuels to renewable sources (solar, wind, nuclear) is paramount. This involves not just generation, but also grid modernization and storage solutions.
2. Circular Economy Adoption: Shifting from a linear 'take-make-dispose' model to a circular economy can significantly reduce resource extraction and waste generation. This includes

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prioritizing material recycling, product longevity, and sustainable manufacturing processes.

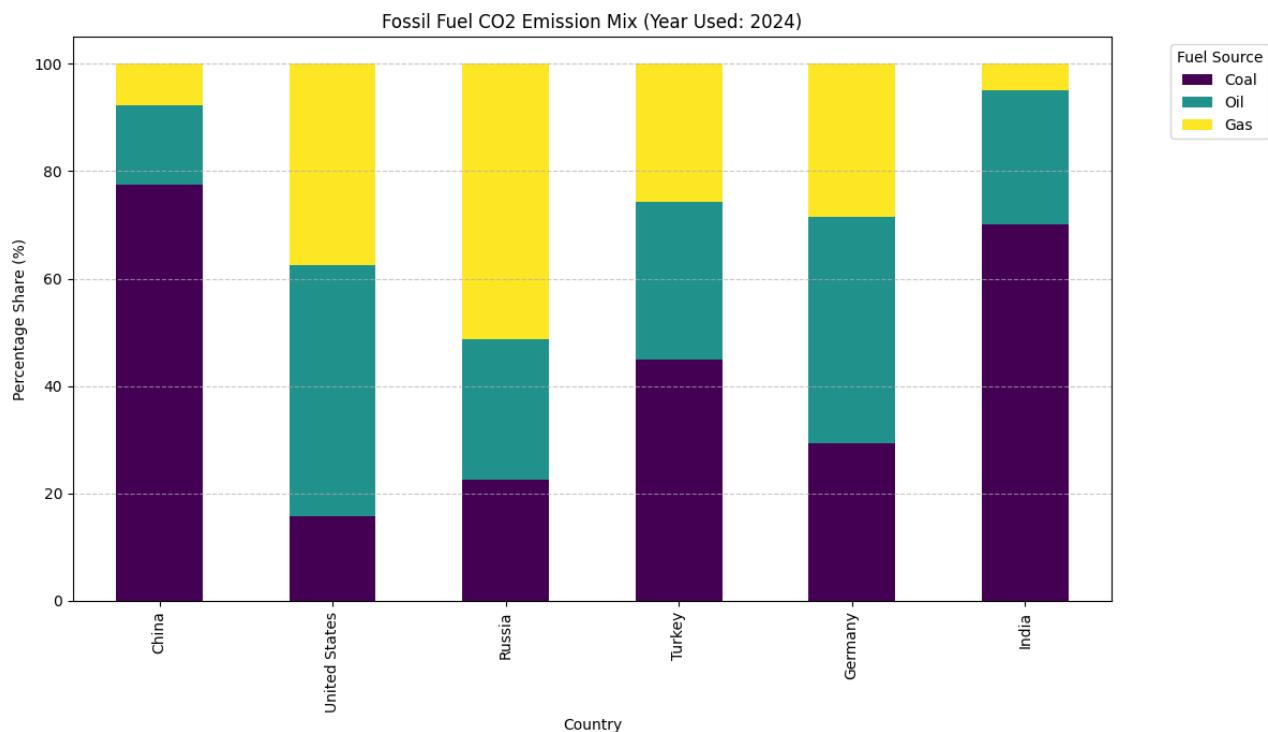
3. Sustainable Urbanization: As population centers grow, implementing smart city infrastructure is critical. This encompasses efficient public transit systems, green building standards, and urban planning that minimizes the carbon footprint per capita.

4. Policy & Education: Robust international climate accords, carbon pricing mechanisms, and widespread education on sustainable consumption are essential to drive behavioral change and enforce systemic accountability.

## 14. Fossil Fuel Dependency and Energy Mix Analysis

To validate the recommendations, we analyzed the composition of CO2 emissions by source (Coal, Oil, Gas). The data confirms distinct energy profiles:

- China: Heavily reliant on Coal (>70% of fossil emissions), confirming the need for green growth strategies that target industrial coal usage.
- India: Coal is the dominant energy source, making renewable transition critical.
- Russia: Dominated by Gas and Oil (combined >80%), supporting the recommendation to shift away from fossil fuel dependency.
- USA: A mixed profile with significant Oil and Gas usage, reflecting a transport and heating-heavy emission profile.
- Turkey: Shows a significant share of Coal and Gas, necessitating a dual strategy of renewable transition and efficiency.
- Germany: Despite renewables, Coal remains a significant factor, justifying the continued focus on phasing out coal power.



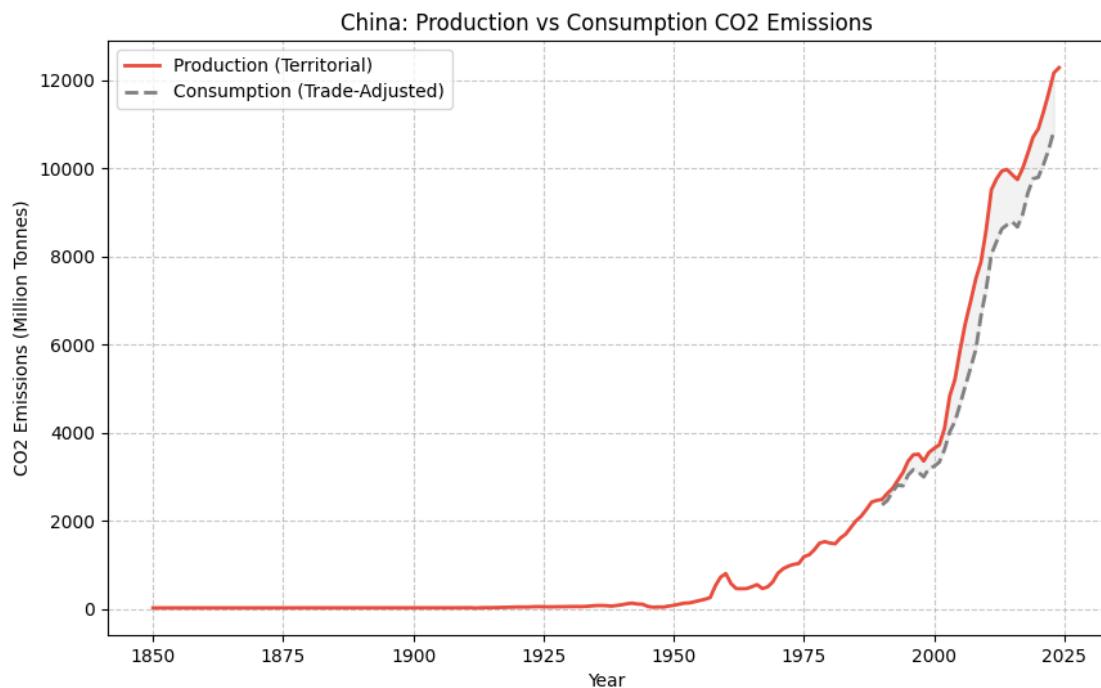
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## Fossil Fuel Emission Mix

### 15. Production vs Consumption Based Emission Analysis

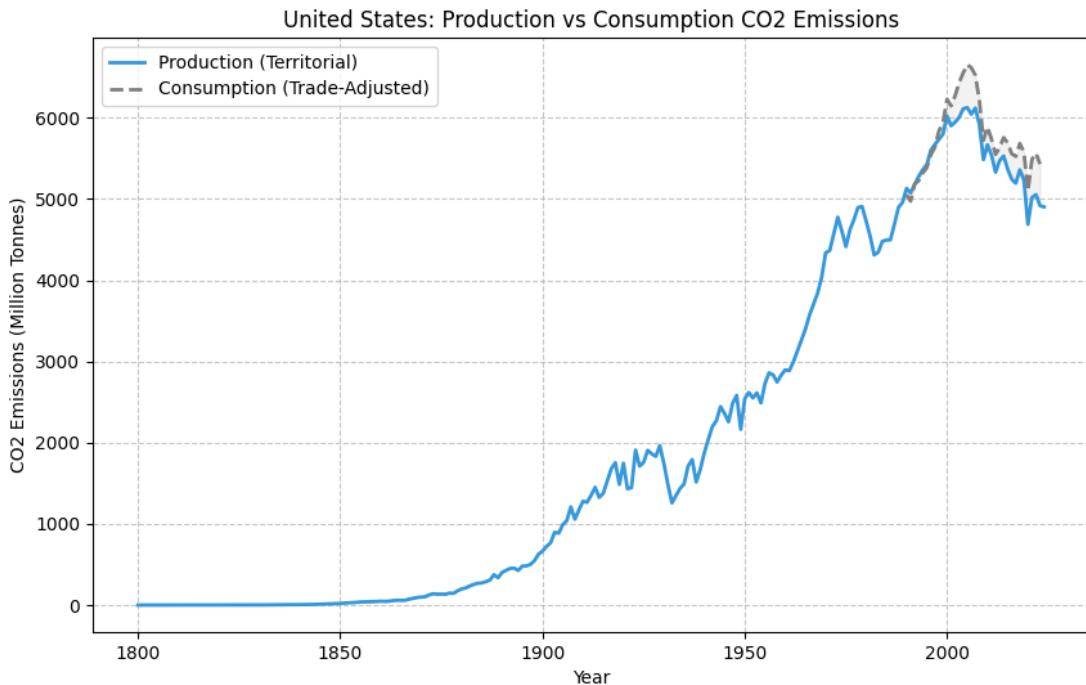
This analysis reveals whether countries produce emissions within their borders or outsource them via imports (Carbon Leakage).

- China & India: Production emissions exceed consumption. This indicates they act as the 'world's factory', exporting emissions to developed nations.
- USA & Germany: Consumption emissions exceed production. This implies they import emission-intensive goods (Carbon Leakage).
- Turkey: Production and consumption remain relatively balanced.



China: Production vs Consumption

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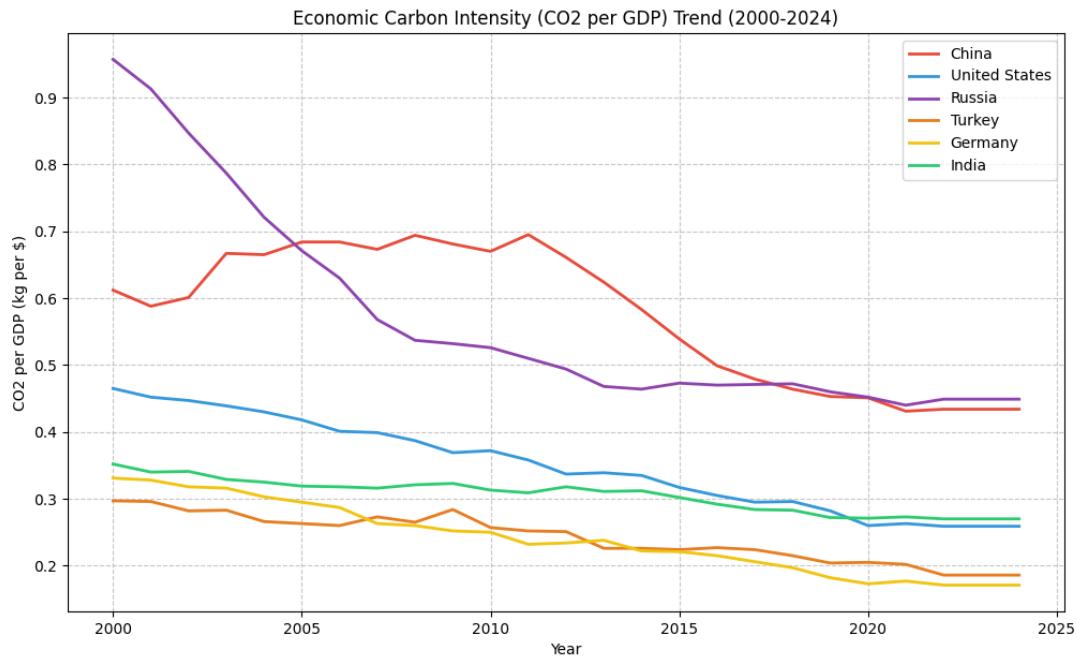
*USA: Production vs Consumption*

## 16. Carbon Intensity Analysis (CO2 / GDP)

Measures how 'green' economic growth is. Lower carbon intensity means less emission per unit of GDP.

- Global Trend: Generally decreasing, indicating technological progress and improved energy efficiency.
- China: Shows a rapid declining trend, reflecting economic modernization.
- USA & Germany: Maintain low and stable intensity, characteristic of advanced, efficient economies.
- India: Intensity remains high but is on a downward trajectory.

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*Carbon Intensity Trend*

## 17. Conclusion / Summary

Global CO2 Future: Current trends indicate that without urgent intervention, emissions will continue to rise.

### Country-Specific Insights:

- China, India & Turkey: Continue to exhibit growth-driven emission increases.
- USA & Germany: Have successfully reduced emissions through efficiency gains and policy shifts.
- Russia: Remains stagnant due to heavy reliance on fossil fuels.

Critical Risks: Increasing frequency of extreme weather events, resource scarcity, and growing pressures on public health.

Effective Policy Recommendations: Accelerating the transition to renewable energy, adopting circular economy models, and strengthening international cooperation are essential.