





Communication

Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide and Electricity Production Due to Lockdown

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Abstract: We analyzed real-time measurements of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂), with total electricity production and nationwide restrictions phases in China, the United States of America, Europe, and India due to the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on atmospheric CO₂. A decline of 3.7% in the global energy demand at about 150 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in the first quarter (Q1) of 2020 was recorded compared to Q1 2019 due to the cutback on international economic activities. Our results showed that: (1) electricity production for the same period in 2018, 2019, and 2020 shrunk at an offset of 9.20%, which resulted in a modest reduction (−1.79%) of atmospheric CO₂ to the 2017–2018 CO₂ level; (2) a non-seasonal, abrupt, and brief atmospheric CO₂ decrease by 0.85% in mid-February 2020 could be due to Phase 1 restrictions in China. The results indicate that electricity production reduction is significant to the short-term variability of atmospheric CO₂. It also highlights China's significant contribution to atmospheric CO₂, which suggests that, without the national restriction of activities, CO₂ concentration is set to exceed 2019 by 1.79%. Due to the lockdown, it quickly decreased and sustained for two months. The results underscore atmospheric CO₂ reductions on the monthly time scale that can be achieved if electricity production from combustible sources was slashed. The result could be useful for cost-benefit analyses on the decrease in electricity production of combustible sources and the impact of this reduction on atmospheric CO₂.

Keywords: atmospheric CO₂; electricity production; COVID-19; lockdown; restriction of activities

1. Introduction

COVID-19 Restrictions and Its Environmental Impact

The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has led to a public health predicament of unprecedented magnitude. Besides research on developing treatment and vaccines, some studies have addressed the “lockdown” effects on the environment. The large scale on which the phenomenon has occurred offers a rare glimpse of the impact of policies and strategies on the global atmosphere that would otherwise be difficult to study. One such international policy is nationwide restrictions on industrial, educational, and tourism activities, resulting in lower energy demand and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, such as CO₂ [1]. This abrupt decline in emission could lead to decreased

atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, which this work intends to explore. Extensive examinations on the potential for near-term emissions reductions could be carried out so that the reduction causes minimal impact on societal well-being. The economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic will also likely influence the future pathway of CO₂ emissions [1].

COVID-19 spread globally in December 2019 after it was detected in the city of Wuhan, China. COVID-19 spread exponentially across all nations globally, claiming hundreds of thousands of lives, especially among the elderly and immunocompromised individuals [2]. In Malaysia, the COVID-19 index case was first detected on 25 January 2020. Ministry of Health Malaysia reported the number of confirmed instances of COVID-19 during the Phase I Movement Control Order or MCO was 2766 cases, while in Phase II in mid-April 2020, the ministry reported 4987 cases [3].

The global manufacturing output growth registered a sharp decline of 6% in the first quarter (Q1) of 2020 due to the economic lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This decline is attributable to China's lockdown to contain its spread. As the world's largest manufacturer, China was tremendously affected by COVID-19, which indicated a 14.1% drop. Nearly all Chinese industries experienced a negative growth rate in Q1 2020, including motor vehicles (−27.3%), textiles (−22.5%), computer electronics (−5.2%), and basic metals (−1.9%). Meanwhile, North America's manufacturing output fell by 2.4% in Q1 2020 and 1.1% in the last quarter of 2019 [4].

In the face of the pandemic, most governments worldwide enforced directives and legislate orders restricting mobility, gatherings, or meetings. Workers all over the world were ordered to work from home due to the confinement imposed. The movement restrictions across nations, states, and cities negatively impacted the manufacturing, agriculture, shipping, and tourism sectors. With the detention of people to their homes and with all the industries and factories shuttered, it was observed that there was a drastic reduction in vehicular and industrial emissions, which positively impacted air quality [3]. The low emission could extend to a significant decrease in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations.

A decrease in air pollutant concentrations ranging from 30 to 50% was found in European countries due to lockdown measures [5]. In the first phase of lockdown and baselines established in 2017–2019 in the US, the reduction of air pollutants was found in the range of 37 to 49% [6]. In China, air pollution levels decreased by 25% during the lockdown period, which is about 1 million tonnes less than in the same period in the previous year [7]. In India, air pollution levels decreased by 52% compared to the past three years [8]. In Australia, based in [9], air pollution was extremely low to extremely high. The extremely high polluted air was reported to decrease from 1.55% to 0%, the very high category decreased from 5.43% to 0.26%, and the high category decreased from 16.80% to 1.55%. The data was obtained using a survey that looked at citizens' perception of air quality before and during the restriction phases. In the recently published work by researchers on the air quality status during Malaysia's Movement Control Order (MCO), the particulate matter's concentrations showed up to 58.4% reduction in concentration in several areas marked as COVID-19 "red zones" [3]. A similar pattern was observed in the emission of CO₂ [1]. But, the effect of reduced emission of CO₂ on atmospheric CO₂ concentration has yet to be reported.

We studied whether global movement restriction and complete shutdown of most economic sectors and subsequent decrease in electricity production and CO₂ emission reduced atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. Atmospheric CO₂ concentration was collected from a station situated in a remote location. The data was then compared with the different stages of the restriction of activities imposed by high-emitting CO₂ nations like China, Europe, the United States of America, and India, and then evaluated against the electricity production data to determine if the latter affected atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. Hence, the scope of this work is the effect of global electricity production on the atmospheric CO₂ measured in the Southeast Asia region. The temporal range considered is the first quarter of three consecutive years of 2018, 2019, and 2020 and the analysis done is on the monthly time scale. This work also adds to Quéré et al.'s [1] results since their paper studied the potential reduction of CO₂ emission due to the lockdown.

2. Materials and Methods

Our method consists of two main steps: the data collection on (1) energy production and (2) atmospheric CO₂. The linkage between energy production and atmospheric CO₂ concentration is illustrated in the flowchart in Figure 1. Energy production is associated with the burning of combustible fuel, of which a high percentage is fossil fuels. Energy production increases the combustion of fossil fuel, which emits CO₂. Energy production ramps up when demand is high and the lockdown reduced energy demand and production, which could reduce atmospheric CO₂ concentrations.

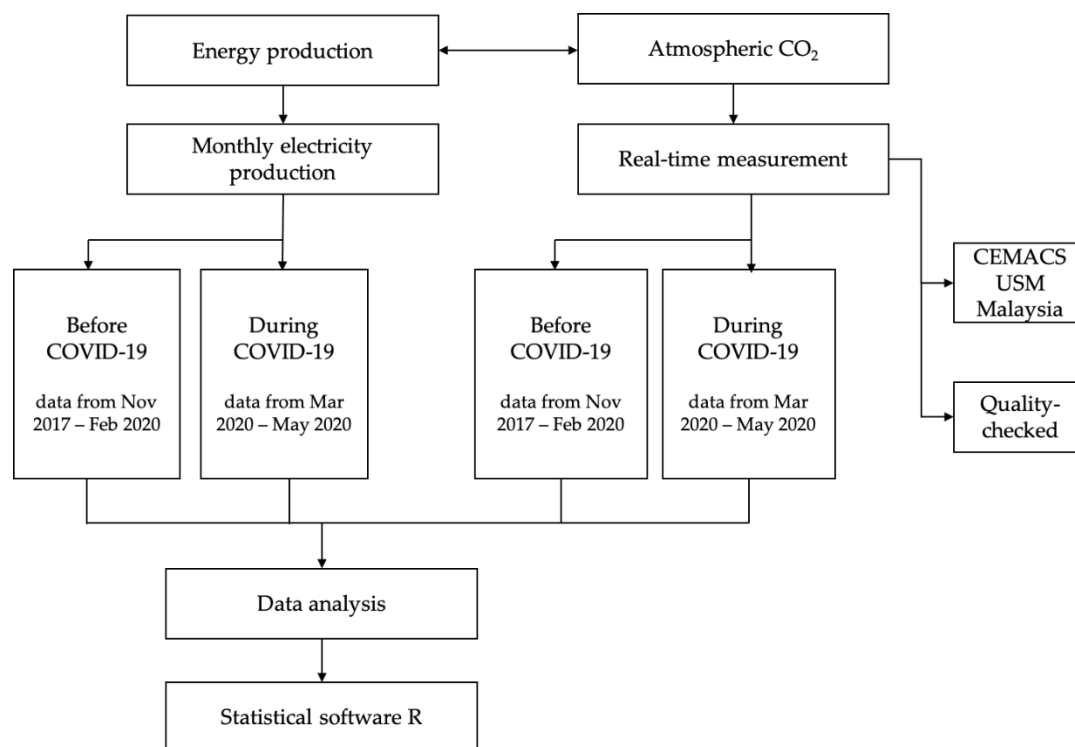


Figure 1. The flowchart of the method.

We note that time lag will exist between CO₂ emission and atmospheric concentration of CO₂ since the gas's residence time is ten years. Carbon dioxide is an inert gas that is well-mixed in the atmosphere and varies by only 1% globally [10]. Thus, the CO₂ measurement at our monitoring station represents the greater region of Southeast Asia and makes it sufficient to study the effects of Malaysia's lockdown. A spike in CO₂ emission will take more than a decade to reduce through natural processes such as photosynthesis, burial, and subduction. However, this study investigates the monthly short term effects of a significant decrease of CO₂ emission [1] observed during the reduced electricity production phase caused by the lockdown.

A study reported that the monthly effects of photosynthesis and decay processes and the general circulation of atmospheric CO₂ are observable from monthly records of CO₂ concentration at the Mauna Lao station. Hence, the lag between CO₂ emission or absorption and atmospheric concentration would be one month [11]. This analysis is performed on a monthly-averaged basis, and thus any additional lag between CO₂ emission and atmospheric CO₂ concentration due to anthropogenic emissions would be minimized. The location of the Muka Head station is at the equator, similar to the Mauna Loa station, and it would register bi-annual cycles of atmospheric CO₂ concentration. This observation also suggests that the lag is one month.

The global energy demand was analyzed using the available data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) Report of Global Energy Review and IEA Monthly Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Electricity Report for the year 2020 [12]. These data were accessed from the

IEA Energy Data Centre, which provides an accurate, authoritative, comprehensive, and timely global energy source. The IEA are able to collect the data due to an agreement made among various countries that obligate the latter to report their energy data to the IEA. These data sources were used by many researchers for their studies on the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown [13]. The researchers employ IEA dataset in their analyses because it is a reputable online platform that reports energy production.

In our analysis, the energy data were compared between Q1 (from January to March) 2020 and Q1 2019. The energy demand data for both Q1 2020 and 2019 were in TWh and were compared in terms of their percentage difference. The results showed energy demand reduction in some selected countries after the implementation of the strict lockdown. Total electricity production for November 2019 to May 2020 was obtained alongside the energy demands data from the IEA Statistics Report of Global Energy Review [12]. Up-to-date monthly energy demand data is currently unavailable to be directly compared with atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, so electricity production is used as a proxy to energy demand.

Real-time atmospheric CO₂ concentration data were measured from a weather station on a tropical coast. The station is located at the Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies (CEMACS) Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) at the northwestern end of the Pulau Pinang island in Peninsular Malaysia. This station can be considered a station that measures atmospheric background CO₂ because anthropogenic sources minimally influence it. Situated on latitudes 5°28′06″ N and longitudes 100°12′01″ E, as shown in Figure 2, the station was named the “Muka Head Station” where the instruments were mounted on a stainless-steel podium that was built in 2015. Further details on the station can be found in the published literature [14–17], and the website <http://atmosfera.usm.my>. It is also located approximately 3000 km from China and India and 14,000 km from the United States of America.

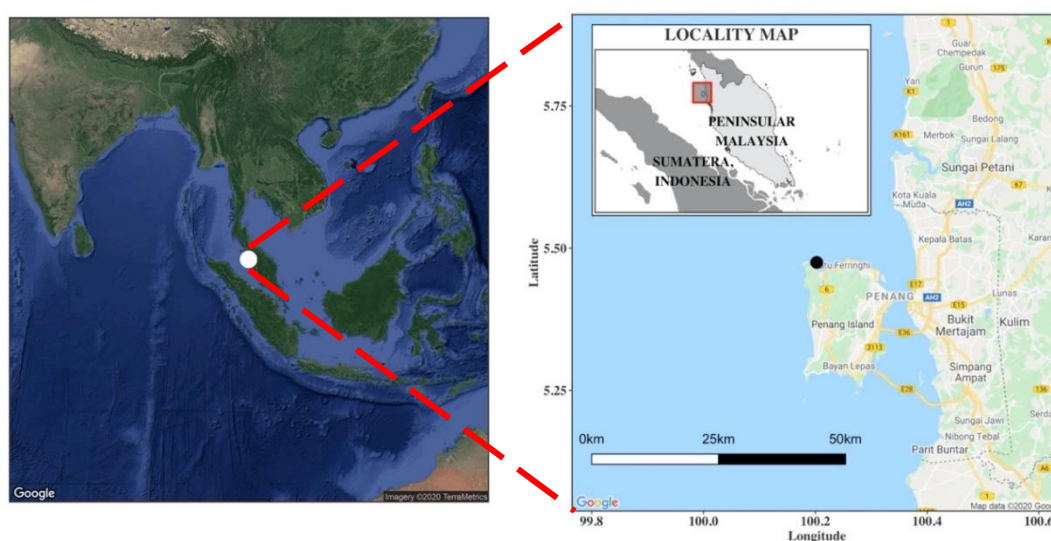


Figure 2. The location of the Muka Head station (5°28′06″ N, 100°12′01″ E); data source: [14–17], and the website <http://atmosfera.usm.my>.

Atmospheric CO₂ concentration in parts per million (ppm) was measured using an infrared gas analyzer (model LI-7550, LI-COR, Lincoln, NE, USA) at a frequency of 20 Hz. The analyzer was calibrated before installation. The CO₂ concentration measurements were averaged in 30-min blocks. The high-frequency data were quality-checked and processed using the EddyPro software (version 6.2.0, LI-COR, Nebraska, USA) and the Tovi software (version 2.8.1, LI-COR Biosciences, Nebraska, USA). Further analyses were performed, and plots were produced using the statistical software R (version 3.6.3) and RStudio (version 1.2.5033). Atmospheric CO₂ would be affected by the global general circulation pattern. Depending on the location and season, CO₂ from China would flow to the equator and the Muka Head station during the analysis period. The winds would flow from China

due to the Northeast Monsoon from November to February. During the Spring Transitional Monsoon from March to May, the air masses would be generally contained in the Southeast Asia region [18].

The different phases of the worldwide restriction of activities are defined in Table 1 that corresponds to decreased industrial activities and electricity production, which have been associated with CO₂ emissions. Here, only electricity produced by coal, natural gas, and other combustibles is considered. This classification was adapted and simplified from [1], where activities that were restricted and could reduce CO₂ emissions were categorized.

Table 1. Definitions were used for the different phases of the worldwide restriction of activities, leading to reduced electricity production and, subsequently, global CO₂ emission.

Phase.	Countries Imposing Nation-Wide or *Multiple-States Restrictions
Phase 1	National restriction of activities for China (−12% electricity production and 28% global CO ₂ emission)
Phase 2	National restriction of activities for *United States, Europe (Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Poland), and India (+1% electricity production and 27% global CO ₂ emission)
MCO	Movement Control Order, the national restriction of activities for Malaysia (−50% electricity production and >1% global CO ₂ emission)

Phase 1 is for China's lockdown, which has the largest drop in electricity production at −12% in February 2020 compared to February 2019, and China constitutes 28% of the global total CO₂ emission. China was the first country to implement the national lockdown at the end of January 2020, which led to a nationwide restriction of activities [19]. By early March 2020, other regions around the world also charted positive and negative changes: United States (+0.002% electricity production at 14% of global CO₂ emission) and Europe—Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Poland (−13% electricity production at 6% global CO₂ emission). In Australia, during the lockdown, it was reported that the overall electricity production declined by 6.7% in March, which also resulted in CO₂ emission reduction. The pre-lockdown and post-lockdown data were compared, and the findings showed a decrease in commercial and industrial demand for electricity by 7% and 1%, respectively.

Meanwhile, there was an increment of 14% in electricity demand in residential areas [12]. However, the overall demand has not dropped significantly compared to other countries [13]. Taking cues from foreign counterparts, India's government decided the nationwide lockdown on 25 March [20]. This recorded changes in +16% of electricity production at 7% of global CO₂ emissions. Similar trends were also observed in other countries, where their respective governments enforced national restriction on all activities, which further decreased electricity production and CO₂ emissions. This duration is categorized as Phase 2. On the local front, the Malaysian government enforced the Movement Control Order (MCO) on 18 March 2020, which obligated most industries and factories, except essential services like the healthcare and food industries, to shut down. Workers were ordered to work from home [21].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Reduction in Global Electricity Production During COVID-19

Energy is the input of all economic activities, and the expenditure of energy releases CO₂ into the atmosphere. The COVID-19 pandemic is anticipated to lower global energy demand and consumption and thus decrease CO₂ emission. A decline of 3.7%, at about 150 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe), in Q1 2020 global energy demand was reported as compared to Q1 2019 due to the cutback of international economic activities in various sectors [12]. The percentage of declined by sources and the contributed factors is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Percentage of global energy decline by source, and the contributed factors in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019 [12].

Energy Demand by Source	Q1 2020 Change from Q1 2019 (%)	Contributed Factors
Coal	−8	Reduction in electricity demand
Oil	−5	Restriction on travel reduced the need for vehicles
Natural gas	−2	China and Europe experiencing the most significant declines due to low consumer demand

Energy demand has declined significantly because of strict full and partial lockdowns imposed by governments around the globe. The IEA estimated energy demand sunk −15% in countries where comprehensive and stringent lockdowns were enforced [12].

The global or total demand for energy in the form of electricity produced from coal, natural gas, and other combustibles from November to May for three years, i.e., 2017–2018, 2018–2019, and 2019–2020 are presented in Figure 3. Phase 1 covers the period for the national restriction of activities in China. In contrast, Phase 2 covers the periods of lockdown for other parts of the world, i.e., the United States, Europe, and India. The data show the seasonal decline in the total electricity production from January until May in each period considered. It shows the peak productions of about 580 TWh, at the end of December, to 470 and 490 TWh, in the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019, respectively. The total electricity productions in 2019–2020 adhere to the same trend, although for the same period, it is consistently lower by 100 ± 50 TWh, from 485 TWh to 420 TWh. It shows that Phase 1 and Phase 2 did not affect the trend of electricity production but offsets it to a lower average, at approximately 9.20% from the total electricity production if restrictions or lockdowns were not enforced. The offset is also triggered by the lockdown of China (Phase 1), while Phase 2 did not further slash electricity production. The 9.20% decline is consistent with the overall decrease in energy demand reported by the IEA [12]. The procedures implemented by the countries in dealing with COVID-19 containment measures have drastically changed peoples' habits and activities. This behavioral change was reflected in the electricity production and consumption between several European countries with extensive and less or no restriction measures, as reported in a study [22].

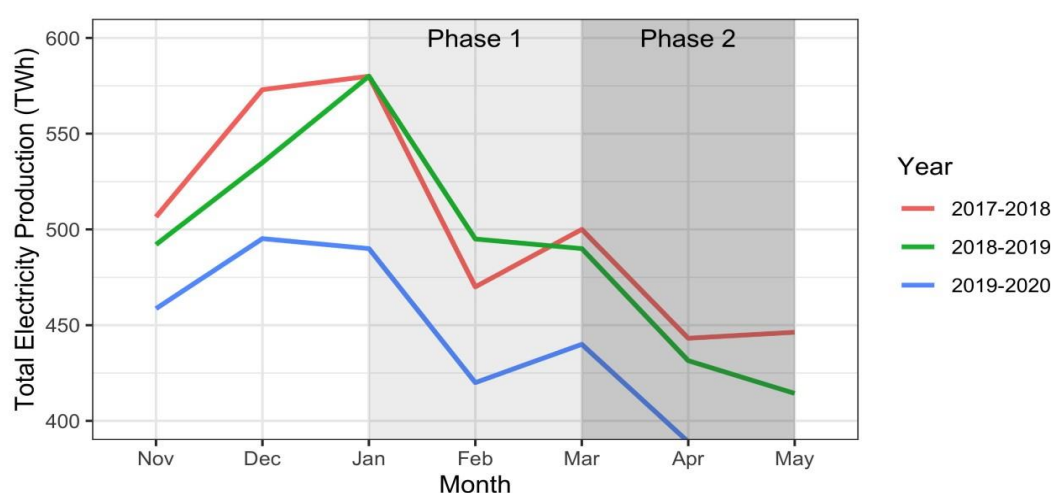


Figure 3. Total electricity production for November to May for three years periods; Phase 1 is the duration for the national restriction of activities in China, while Phase 2 is for parts of the United States of America, Europe, and India. Data source: International Energy Agency (IEA) Report of Global Energy Review and IEA Monthly Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Electricity Report for 2020 [12].

The MCO is unlikely to significantly decrease the total electricity production since Malaysia is a small country with low electricity production of 12,000 to 13,000 GWh monthly [12]. Other reports stated that the significant decrease of over 5% in Q1 2020 global energy demand has brought about a substantial decline in the CO₂ emissions as compared to Q1 2019, which stem from disruptions of transport systems and industrial sectors of the economy, as well as the reduction in products and services demands [1,23]. In [1], and even more rapid decrease was projected across the remaining nine months of 2020 with the predicted reduction value of 30.6 Gt of carbon. However, as shown in Figure 3, our results exhibit the cutback in electricity production might unfold as an offset reduction and not a compounded drop in electricity production.

The lockdown placed stringent controls on almost all human activities such as restrictions on vehicles' movement and shutting down industries, government, private commercial offices, educational institutes, and construction projects [24]. These contributed to the changes in electricity production and global CO₂ emissions [25]. However, emissions reductions associated with the pandemic are likely to be only temporary and uncertain. Therefore, a long-term structural shift in countries' economies of various existing systems such as production and energy supply chain towards green and sustainability is required to avoid emissions from skyrocketing again.

3.2. Atmospheric CO₂ Concentrations Trends During COVID-19

The monthly-averaged atmospheric CO₂ concentrations from November 2019 to May 2020 were lower than in November 2017 to May 2018 and November 2018 to May 2019. Note that the difference between the period November 2017 to May 2018 and November 2019 to May 2020 is referred to as "2018–2020" while the difference between the period November 2018 to May 2019 and November 2019 to May 2020 is referred to as "2019–2020." The result is listed in Table 3.

Table 3. The monthly-averaged difference in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (ppm) between the period November 2017–May 2018 and November 2019–May 2020, referred to as "2018–2020," and between the period November 2018–May 2019 and November 2019–May 2020, referred to as "2019–2020."

Month	2018–2020				2019–2020			
	Mean	Min	Max	%	Mean	Min	Max	%
Nov	1.1	−17.8	5.9	0.2	−1.2	−22.9	4.6	−0.3
Dec	0.1	−15.9	4.6	0.0	−7.4	−20.3	−3.8	−1.8
Jan	−6.8	−20.9	−2.4	−1.7	2.8	−16.8	11.9	0.7
Feb	4.4	−13.9	11.8	1.1	3.6	−10.7	13.3	0.9
Mar	−7.8	−24.5	−3.3	−1.9	−1.9	−17.9	6.5	−0.5
Apr	3.4	−6.9	7.3	0.8	0.7	−13.8	4.3	0.2
May	9.0	6.0	9.0	2.1	10.2	5.5	14.7	2.4

The CO₂ recorded an average of 408.7 ppm for January 2020 (Phase 1) with a maximum difference of −2.4 ppm (−1.7%) for 2018–2020 and 11.85 ppm (+0.7%) for 2019–2020. In March (Phase 2), the world witnessed strict lockdowns in most places worldwide, particularly the United States, Europe, and India. There was a reduction in the CO₂ ppm recorded for 2018–2020, with −7.8, −24.5, and −3.3 for the mean, minimum, and maximum values, respectively, which is a decline of −1.9% in 2018. Yet, the CO₂ ppm for the 2019–2020 period recorded was −1.9, −17.9, and 6.5 for the respective mean, minimum, and maximum values, which is a decrease of 0.5% from 2019. Resuming activities in March 2020 due to China's easing of their lockdown suggests that it may influence the increasing atmospheric CO₂ in April. However, this trend is consistent with previous periods, which indicates that the increase is a yearly recurring feature and not due to increased activities after the easement of restrictions.

It must be pointed out that the reduced CO₂ emission might not solely relate to the lockdown. China and the United States were known to be partners and competitors in globalization. Both countries experienced a reduction in energy and an economic slowdown due to the US-China trade war. It has

been reported that both energy consumption and trade were significant sources of CO₂ emissions [26]. Thus, the effect of reduced energy demand due to the US-China trade war could also contribute to reducing CO₂ emission.

Total electricity production trends reflect the changes in monthly-averaged atmospheric CO₂ (Figure 2 and Table 3). Still, the most considerable negative difference occurred for the period 2018–2020, where they are −1.7% and −1.9% (averaged at −1.8%) in January and March, respectively. This difference was not mirrored by the difference in 2019–2020, where it was lower in December and March, but increased by approximately 0.10% during the same months of the lockdown. This growth suggests that the 2019–2020 restrictions had only a modest impact on atmospheric CO₂. One reason could be due to a cut in CO₂ emission in 2019 caused by the widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies in Europe [12]. The European Union has set a minimum CO₂ reduction goal of 40.0% to meet current and future environmental developments aiming to develop a resource-efficient, green, and low-carbon economy with a 32.0% increase in renewable energy use [27,28]. The year 2019 was also the first year when CO₂ emission did not increase at 2.0% per annum [1]. Furthermore, atmospheric CO₂ has an average residence time of ten years in the atmosphere, and so an abrupt decrease in anthropogenic emission might not substantially decrease overall CO₂ concentrations [29]. Therefore, the CO₂ level in 2019–2020 (413.6 ppm) indicates that the lockdown only resulted in a slight reduction of atmospheric CO₂ and it was only lower compared to the 2017–2018 CO₂ level (414.3 ppm) and slightly lower to the 2018–2019 (413.9 ppm) CO₂ level.

The daily-averaged CO₂ for Phase 1, Phase 2, and MCO were analyzed (Figure 4). The CO₂ recorded was slightly above 408.9 ppm in March, then rose to 424.2 ppm and 428.6 in April and May 2020. Before and during Phase 1, there were consistent downward trends during the middle of January for 2017–2018, 2018–2019, and 2019–2020 that align with yearly recurring trends. The concentration then increased after February, which is also due to the periodicity of yearly CO₂ trends. The effect of the offset in total electricity production for 2019–2020 is not apparent here (Figure 3). Although Malaysia's lockdown was comprehensive and strict, and the electricity production dropped to about 50.0% from February 2020 to April 2020, Malaysian MCO showed little effect on CO₂ concentration as expected. Hence, the CO₂ trends reported here are large-scale trends and not sensitive to local or even regional fluctuations.

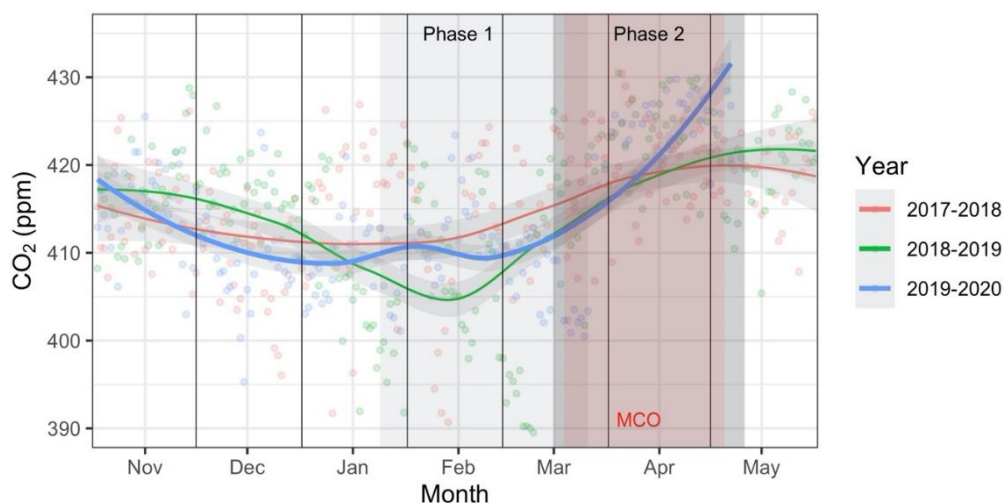


Figure 4. Atmospheric CO₂ concentration for the months November to May for three years; Phase 1 is the duration of national restriction of activities in China, while Phase 2 is for parts of the United States of America, Europe, and India; the Movement Control Order (MCO) is the national restriction of activities for Malaysia. Data source: The Muka Head Station.

Aside from electricity production, meteorological parameters may explain some of the seasonal patterns of CO₂. The negative association between atmospheric CO₂ and atmospheric temperature in the first quarter of the year is due to the effects of radiation perturbation caused by aerosol induction [30–33]. The CO₂ trend here supports the authors' results with the reduction of CO₂ recorded for the period of dryness occasioned by excessive solar radiation and the absence or low precipitation along the western coastline of Peninsular Malaysia. Intense rainfall has been characterizing the local atmosphere since the middle of March occasioned by the Spring Transitional Monsoon that correlates with drops in atmospheric temperatures, which subsequently raised atmospheric CO₂. Previous reports by [16] gave the same positive correlation during the same period.

A feature not evident in the monthly-averaged data is the abrupt but brief CO₂ decrease in mid-February 2020 (Figure 4). This −0.9% dip is not apparent in the previous 2017–2018 and 2019–2020. The drop could be due to Phase 1 (China's massive lockdown) in which electricity production in 2020 was 12.0% lower than in 2019. The following low CO₂ concentration in mid-February and March 2020 could be due to Phase 2. Although not reported here, the lockdown has also impacted other anthropogenic emissions primarily sourced from the combustion of fossil fuels such as tourism and shipping, which further slashed CO₂ emissions on top of reducing electricity production. After two months, the CO₂ concentration approached and surpassed the seasonally averaged concentration in April 2020. Hence, contributions from the 12.0% decline in China's total electricity production had a short-term influence on reducing atmospheric CO₂. Emission data in China shows a 25.0% decrease at the beginning of the year as people were advised to stay at home and factories closed [34].

The difference in CO₂ concentration from November to May for 2017–2018, 2018–2019, and 2019–2020 emphasized the reduction caused by the national restriction of activities, which only occurred between the periods November 2017 to May 2018 (i.e., 2017–2018) and November 2019 to May 2020 (i.e., 2019–2020), as shown in Figure 5. Note that the latter comparison is denoted as "2018–2020." It occurred in two instances—December–January and March. Even though there were large decreases in electricity production from November 2019 to May 2020, it did not reflect in the reduction in CO₂ concentration in the previous period of November 2018–May 2019 with November 2019–May 2020 as "2019–2020." The massive decline in December 2019 for the period December 2019 to May 2020 (i.e., 2019–2020) was quickly compensated in January 2020, but Phase 1 restrictions in China suppressed the peak. After Phase 1 ended, the CO₂ difference began to rise steadily, while the limits in Phase 2 did not seem to affect the latter. Again, Malaysia's MCO did not affect the CO₂ difference. The reason is primarily due to China's overall electricity production that declined by 12.0%, while for Phase 2 countries, it increased by 1.0%. This result underlines the significant contribution of China to atmospheric CO₂. The results also suggest that, without the national restriction of activities, CO₂ concentration is set to exceed 2019 by 1.8%. Due to the lockdown, it quickly decreased and sustained for two months before climbing again in mid-April 2020.

The results highlight the reduction in atmospheric CO₂ levels that can be achieved by reducing electricity production from combustible sources. The reduction can be apparent on the monthly time scale. Anthropogenic emissions play a significant role in the increasing amount of CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution in 1750 [35]. So, when a substantial reduction in electricity production from combustible sources occurs as part of lockdown and national restriction activities, a relevant decrease in the carbon footprint burden is observed [36]. This finding's impact could be useful for cost-benefit analyses of reducing electricity production from combustible sources and the effect of these reductions on atmospheric CO₂. It is also essential to identify new opportunities for scaling up modern access to other energy sources by supporting cleaner and more effective energy options aligned with regional and global sustainability goals.

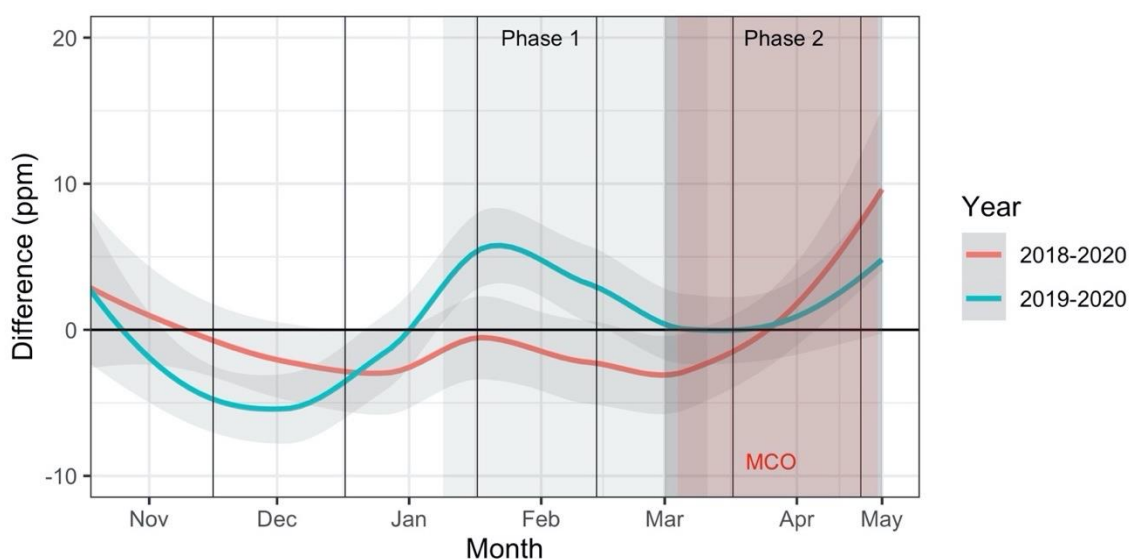


Figure 5. The difference in atmospheric CO₂ concentration between the period November 2017–May 2018 and November 2019–May 2020 referred to as “2018–2020” and between the period November 2018–May 2019 and November 2019–May 2020, referred to as “2019–2020.” Data source: The Muka Head Station.

4. Conclusions

Our analysis reports on the effects of nationwide restriction of activities in China, the United States of America, Europe, and India, decreased electricity generation from combustible sources, and on monthly atmospheric CO₂. The results show that electricity production for the same period in 2018, 2019, and 2020 shrunk at an offset of 9.2%. This resulted in a modest reduction (−1.8%) of atmospheric CO₂ and in December–January and March from 414.32 ppm in 2017–2018. It only slightly decreased from the 2018–2019 CO₂ level (413.9 ppm), likely due to breakthroughs in renewable energy technologies and increased adoption of renewable energy. China significantly contributes to atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, and the concentration is set to exceed 2019 by 1.8% without the national restriction of activities. Due to the lockdown, it quickly decreased and sustained for two months before climbing again in mid-April 2020. The significant increase could be due to the ramping up of production in China and other parts of the world to compensate for the lack of activity during the lockdown. This trend could also be a yearly recurring feature and not due to increased activities after the easement of restrictions. A novel feature observed here is the non-seasonal, abrupt, and brief atmospheric CO₂ decrease (−0.9%) in mid-February 2020 due to China’s Phase 1 restrictions. Hence, electricity production reduction is significant to the short-term variability of atmospheric CO₂. The results underscore the atmospheric CO₂ reductions on the monthly time scale that can be achieved if electricity production from combustible sources was slashed, which could be useful for cost-benefit analyses of reducing electricity production from combustible sources and the impact of these reductions to atmospheric CO₂.

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