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Are all nations addicted to CO₂ emission: Evidence from association of Southeast Asian Nations countries

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Southeast Asia is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. Energy-related emissions from association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries represent four percent

of global greenhouse gas (GHG emissions). Historically, there was a one to one relationship between carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission and GDP growth. This research aimed at studying the extent of the ASEAN region's dependency on CO₂ emission and to examine if this dependence has decreased over time. Data are from the World Bank for nine countries on CO₂ emissions, population, energy use and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1971 to 2014. The results of the study show that all the countries in the ASEAN

region were dependent on CO₂ emission but the dependency varied across the countries. However, after the year 1999, dependence has decreased from 39% to 33%.

Biography

Meera Munusamy is a recent graduate in Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Thompson Rivers University. She had been a Senior Researcher with National Hydraulics Research Institute of Malaysia, Ministry of Environment Malaysia. She had carried out various environmental projects from Bioremediation, Water & Wastewater Analysis and Development of Hydrodynamic Model.

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