

This is a repository copy of *Current and future global climate impacts resulting from COVID-19*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/164227/

Version: Supplemental Material

### Article:

Forster, PM orcid.org/0000-0002-6078-0171, Forster, HI, Evans, MJ et al. (11 more authors) (2020) Current and future global climate impacts resulting from COVID-19. Nature Climate Change, 10 (10). pp. 913-919. ISSN 1758-678X

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0883-0

© 2020, Springer Nature. This is an author produced version of an article published in Nature Climate Change. Uploaded in accordance with the publisher's self-archiving policy.

### Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

### Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/

# Supplementary Information for "Current and future global climate impacts resulting from COVID-19" by Forster et al.



**Figure S1**. Mobility changes for April 2020. Decrease in mobility for April 2020, computed from the average of Google<sup>5</sup>, Le Quéré et al.<sup>3</sup> and Apple data<sup>6</sup>, depending on which of the three datasets are available in the specified country. The average is shown as the grey bars. The available Google mobility data trends from transit stations, Apple driving data trends and the Le Quéré et al. high estimate for surface transport emission changes are shown as the coloured symbols, from which the average is derived.



Figure S2. Percentage use of UK travel modes compared to pre COVIOD-19 restriction estimates.

UK government data is shown alongside the Google and Apple Mobility data.

 $\underline{https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-use-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic}$ 

(accessed 1 July).



**Figure S3**: US state sector specific emission trends. Data from Google (solid lines) and Le Quéré et al. (dotted lines). Sectors shown from Le Quéré et al are surface transport (blue), residential (green), public and commercial (black) and Industry red. Corresponding Google trends are shown in transit mobility (blue), residential (green), retail (black) and workplaces (blue).



**Figure S4**: National sector specific emission trends. Estimate are for nations with both Google and Le Quéré et al. data. Data from Google (solid lines) and Le Quéré et al. (dotted lines). Sectors shown from Le Quéré et al are surface transport (blue), residential (green), public and commercial (black) and Industry red. Corresponding Google trends are shown in transit mobility (blue), residential (green), retail (black) and workplaces (blue).



Figure S5. Global average absolute emission change in a given sector for the high estimate by pollutant as a fraction of the daily average emission for that gas summed across all sectors. Following Le Quéré et al., shipping changes are added to the surface transport trends.



**Figure S6**. Global averaged emission change by pollutant in kt per day (Mt per day for CO<sub>2</sub>). The annually averaged daily emission is shown in the title. Major emitting nations and regions, as well as aviation are shown.



**Figure S7**. NOx comparison with observations. Time series of predicted fractional changes in NO<sub>x</sub> emission for 2020 from our emission estimate, with the median fractional change in observed surface NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations compared to a non-COVID-19 counterfactual for 32 nations (see methods section b). Where more than one surface station is available the 5% and 95% uncertainty ranges in the observations are shown. The number of national surface stations employed for analysis and the correlation coefficient between the two estimates is given in each panel.

**Table S1.** Comparison of fossil fuel  $CO_2$  emission reduction (in percent) for the first quarter of 2020from this study compared with other studies

		High Le	Mid Le	Liu et al.			
	This study	Quéré et	Quéré et	<b>(2020)</b> <sup>1</sup>			
	(%)	al (%)	al (%)	(%)			
Global	-8.50	-10.47	-6.30	-5.8			
China	-15.97	-15.97	-10.00	-10.3			
India	-5.07	-10.97	-6.07	-1.6			
USA	-4.70	-10.87	-6.10	-4.20			
EU27+UK	-4.70	-10.87	-6.10	-4.30			
Russia	-7.23	-7.23	-4.00	-3.00			
Japan	-2.43	-6.70	-3.40	-4.30			
Brazil	-4.83	-6.10	-4.20	-4.10			

Species	Le Quéré et al. (2020) sector categories										
	Surface transport	Residential	Public/C	Industrial	Power	Shipping	Aviation				
			ommerci								
			al								
SO <sub>2</sub> , NOx,	'Road	Other Sectors	None	'Manufacturing	'Main Activity	'Water-borne	'Civil Aviation',				
NMVOCs,	Transportation no	(which is mainly		Industries and	Electricity and Heat	Navigation',					
OC, BC,	resuspension',	residential but		Construction',	Production', 'Solid		'International				
CO,NH3	'Road	also includes		'Chemical Industry',	Fuels', 'Petroleum	'International	Aviation'				
	Transportation	public and		'Metal Industry',	Refining - Manufacture	Shipping'					
	resuspension',	commercial)		'Cement production',	ment production', of Solid Fuels and Other						
	'Rail			'Lime production',	Energy Industries', 'Oil						
	transportation',			'Glass Production', '	and Natural Gas'						
	'Other			Other Process Uses of							
	transportation'			Carbonates'							
CH4, N2O	'Road	Other Sectors (	None	'Manufacturing	'Main Activity	'Water-borne	'Civil Aviation',				
	Transportation',	which is mainly		Industries and	Electricity and Heat	Navigation',					
	'Railways', 'Other	residential but		Construction',	Production', 'Solid		'International				
	Transportation'	also includes		'Chemical Industry',	Fuels', 'Petroleum	'International	Aviation'				
		public and		'Metal Industry'	Refining - Manufacture	Shipping'					
		commercial)			of Solid Fuels and Other						
					Energy Industries', 'Oil						
					and Natural Gas'						

### Table S2. EDGAR sector matching to Le Quéré et al. sectors.

Model	Climate feedback	Ocean layer heat	Efficacy of deep	Ocean mixed layer	Deep ocean heat		
	Wm <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	W m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	-	W yr m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	W yr m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>		
ACCESS-CM2	-0.70	0.54	1.50	8.71	93.23		
ACCESS-ESM1-5	-0.71	0.62	1.60	8.38	95.36		
AWI-CM-1-1-MR	-1.21	0.48	1.45	8.20	56.49		
BCC-CSM2-MR	-1.14	0.87	1.30	5.94	64.57		
BCC-ESM1	-0.89	0.53	1.37	8.70	97.66		
CAMS-CSM1-0	-1.92	0.48	1.28	9.75	56.97		
CESM2	-0.66	0.67	1.77	8.41	75.91		
CESM2-FV2	-0.58	0.71	1.77	7.42	92.73		
CESM2-WACCM	-0.71	0.70	1.53	8.29	89.67		
CESM2-WACCM-FV2	-0.60	0.70	1.50	8.17	112.10		
CNRM-CM6-1	-0.75	0.51	0.99	7.59	145.23		
CNRM-CM6-1-HR	-0.94	0.55	0.75	8.41	96.37		
CNRM-ESM2-1	-0.63	0.60	0.90	7.47	97.02		
CanESM5	-0.65	0.53	1.06	8.23	80.72		
E3SM-1-0	-0.63	0.36	1.46	8.39	43.90		
FGOALS-f3-L	-1.50	0.59	1.62	8.99	79.35		
FGOALS-g3	-1.28	0.64	1.37	8.13	98.49		
GFDL-CM4	-0.82	0.58	1.64	7.53	94.14		
GFDL-ESM4	-1.46	0.55	0.86	8.37	148.07		
GISS-E2-1-G	-1.50	0.84	1.11	7.54	140.89		
GISS-E2-1-H	-1.14	0.62	1.12	8.64	84.25		
GISS-E2-2-G	-1.64	0.53	0.65	8.89	411.85		
HadGEM3-GC31-LL	-0.62	0.52	1.19	7.96	76.42		
HadGEM3-GC31-MM	-0.65	0.59	1.00	8.24	71.42		
IITM-ESM	-1.94	0.70	1.15	9.34	174.11		
INM-CM5-0	-1.61	0.48	1.30	8.64	47.65		
IPSL-CM6A-LR	-0.69	0.39	1.58	8.00	94.99		
MIROC-ES2L	-1.56	0.68	0.95	10.59	177.43		
MIROC6	-1.42	0.62	1.26	9.17	205.68		
MPI-ESM1-2-HR	-1.27	0.64	1.40	8.41	92.63		
MRI-ESM2-0	-1.20	0.86	1.48	8.48	98.20		
NorESM2-LM	-0.93	0.82	3.07	5.60	145.05		
NorESM2-MM	-1.54	0.77	1.69	6.15	121.29		
SAM0-UNICON	-1.03	0.81	1.14	6.58	100.49		
UKESM1-0-LL	-0.66	0.53	1.13	7.74	76.55		

## **Table S3.** Geoffory et al. $(2013)^{39,40}$ two layer model fits to CMIP6 model 4xCO<sub>2</sub> integrations

**Table S4.** Monthly surface ozone concentration (ppb) change estimates using the Turnock et al $(2018)^{28}$  parameterization averaged across different world regions.

Month	Central	Central	East	Europe	Middle	North	North	North	Ocean	Pacific,	Russia,	Souther	South	South	South	South	Global
	Americ	Asia	Asia		East	Africa	Americ	Pole		Aus,	Belarus	n	Americ	Asia	East	Pole	
	a						a			NZ		Africa	a		Asia		
											Ukrain						
											e						
Jan	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.08	0.00	-0.04
Feb	-0.36	-0.45	-0.58	-0.47	-0.54	-0.53	-0.56	-0.45	-0.33	-0.09	-0.34	-0.15	-0.07	-0.37	-0.50	-0.03	-0.33
Mar	-1.05	-1.46	-1.46	-0.94	-1.98	-1.46	-1.20	-0.97	-0.79	-0.28	-0.95	-0.40	-0.38	-2.15	-1.10	-0.15	-0.81
Apr	-2.28	-2.91	-2.82	-2.51	-3.66	-2.74	-2.95	-2.13	-1.55	-0.68	-2.42	-0.74	-0.93	-4.75	-2.20	-0.37	-1.65
May	-1.42	-2.03	-1.75	-1.86	-2.64	-1.71	-2.02	-1.41	-0.96	-0.40	-1.61	-0.44	-0.54	-2.83	-1.40	-0.28	-1.05
Jun	-1.35	-1.81	-1.55	-1.83	-2.93	-1.51	-1.92	-1.00	-0.90	-0.41	-1.37	-0.48	-0.53	-2.43	-1.37	-0.32	-0.97
Jul	-1.28	-1.43	-1.29	-1.84	-2.68	-1.32	-1.94	-0.65	-0.90	-0.45	-1.18	-0.49	-0.55	-2.08	-1.34	-0.36	-0.93
Aug	-1.29	-1.42	-1.29	-1.62	-2.62	-1.24	-1.80	-0.57	-0.89	-0.50	-1.06	-0.47	-0.57	-2.19	-1.35	-0.39	-0.91
Sep	-1.27	-1.38	-1.37	-1.37	-2.65	-1.30	-1.61	-0.74	-0.87	-0.56	-0.97	-0.49	-0.57	-2.71	-1.39	-0.40	-0.91
Oct	-1.41	-1.29	-1.37	-0.92	-2.64	-1.56	-1.26	-0.94	-0.89	-0.54	-0.72	-0.50	-0.60	-3.20	-1.42	-0.36	-0.92
Nov	-1.37	-0.89	-1.20	-0.53	-2.03	-1.46	-0.90	-0.90	-0.93	-0.52	-0.48	-0.57	-0.63	-3.03	-1.58	-0.31	-0.90
Dec	-1.28	-0.75	-1.09	-0.10	-1.45	-1.35	-0.56	-0.72	-0.87	-0.47	-0.19	-0.61	-0.57	-2.57	-1.43	-0.26	-0.81
Annual	-1.20	-1.32	-1.32	-1.17	-2.16	-1.35	-1.40	-0.88	-0.83	-0.41	-0.95	-0.45	-0.50	-2.36	-1.26	-0.27	-0.85
Mean																	