

Les émissions de gaz carbonique ont augmenté de 3,2 % en 2011

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La Chine a augmenté ses émissions de CO₂ de 9%, l'Europe les a réduites de 1,7 %. Il devient peu probable que l'on parvienne à limiter le réchauffement à + 2 °C en 2050.

L'Agence internationale de l'Énergie a annoncé jeudi que ces émissions avaient augmenté de 3,2% en 2011 pour atteindre un niveau record, à 31,6 milliards de tonnes.

Cette hausse est essentiellement provoquée par la Chine, principal émetteur de CO₂ au

monde avec une augmentation de 9,3%. Les émissions des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe ont en revanche baissé, respectivement de 1,7% et de 1,9%.

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Désolé, on ne trouve pas en français un texte relayant cette information (!). Voici le communiqué en anglais de l'AIE :

Global carbon-dioxide emissions increase by 1.0 Gt in 2011 to record high

Global carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil-fuel combustion reached a record high of 31.6 gigatonnes (Gt) in 2011, according to preliminary estimates from the International Energy Agency (IEA). This represents an increase of 1.0 Gt on 2010, or 3.2%. Coal accounted for 45% of total energy-related CO₂ emissions in 2011, followed by oil (35%) and natural gas (20%).

The 450 Scenario of the IEA's *World Energy Outlook 2011*, which sets out an energy pathway consistent with a 50% chance of limiting the increase in the average global temperature to 2°C, requires CO₂ emissions to peak at 32.6 Gt no later than 2017, i.e. just 1.0 Gt above 2011 levels.

The 450 Scenario sees a decoupling of CO₂ emissions from global GDP, but much still needs to be done to reach that goal as the rate of growth in CO₂ emissions in 2011 exceeded that of global GDP. *"The new data provide further evidence that the door to a 2°C trajectory is about to close,"* said IEA Chief Economist Fatih Birol.

In 2011, a 6.1% increase in CO₂ emissions in countries outside the OECD was only partly offset by a 0.6% reduction in emissions inside the OECD. China made the largest contribution to the global increase, with its emissions rising by 720 million tonnes (Mt), or 9.3%, primarily due to higher coal consumption. *"What China has done over such a short period of time to improve energy efficiency and deploy clean energy is already paying major dividends to the global environment"*, said Dr. Birol. China's carbon intensity — the amount of CO₂ emitted per unit of GDP — fell by 15% between 2005

and 2011. Had these gains not been made, China's CO2 emissions in 2011 would have been higher by 1.5 Gt.

India's emissions rose by 140 Mt, or 8.7%, moving it ahead of Russia to become the fourth largest emitter behind China, the United States, and the European Union. Despite these increases, per-capita CO2 emissions in China and India still remain just 63% and 15% of the OECD average respectively.

CO2 emissions in the United States in 2011 fell by 92 Mt, or 1.7%, primarily due to ongoing switching from coal to natural gas in power generation and an exceptionally mild winter, which reduced the demand for space heating. US emissions have now fallen by 430 Mt (7.7%) since 2006, the largest reduction of all countries or regions. This development has arisen from lower oil use in the transport sector (linked to efficiency improvements, higher oil prices and the economic downturn which has cut vehicle miles travelled) and a substantial shift from coal to gas in the power sector.

CO2 emissions in the EU in 2011 were lower by 69 Mt, or 1.9%, as sluggish economic growth cut industrial production and a relatively warm winter reduced heating needs. By contrast, Japan's emissions increased by 28 Mt, or 2.4%, as a result of a substantial increase in the use of fossil fuels in power generation post-Fukushima.

Sources : [Agence internationale de l'énergie](#)

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