

Design: Maison Régionale de l'Environnement et des Solidarités / Virage Énergie Graphical creation: studio les canailles

Global greenhouse gas emissions trajectory

en milliards de tonnes équivalent CO₂



Trajectory at current rate



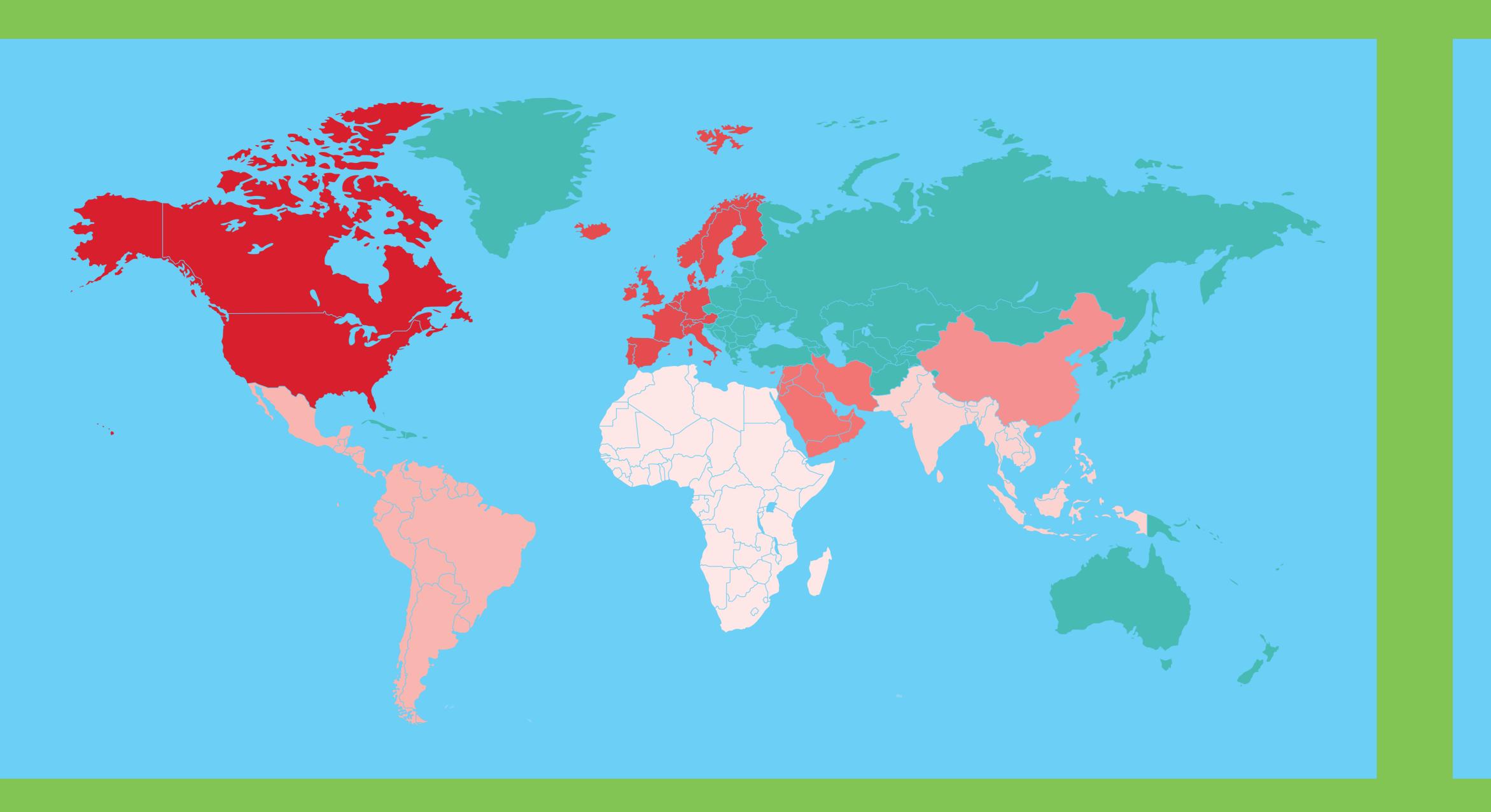
Trajectory if the 196 signatory countries Paris Agreement meet their commitments (+3.2°C)



The trajectory needed to limit global warming to +2°C*

The trajectory needed to limit global warming to +1.5°C*

Estimated carbon footprint per inhabitant per year



Average tonnes of CO2 equivalent per equivalent per person per year* *2013 data North America: 22,5 North America: 22,5 West Europe: 13,1 Middle-East: 7,4 China: 6 South America: 4,4 South Asia: 2,2 Africa: 1,9 Lack of data

Elements of comprehension:Western Europeans

*Between the pre-industrial era and 2100



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emit an average of 13.1 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per person per year. Please note that these figures are averages. Within the same country, the difference in greenhouse gas emissions between a poor person and a rich person can be very significant.

The carbon footprint, a key indicator

An individual's carbon footprint measures all the greenhouse gas emissions generated by his or her consumption. This includes direct emissions (from petrol, heating, etc.) and indirect emissions (to produce the goods and services we use on a daily basis).

To succeed in limiting global warming to +2°C and ensuring equal distribution between human beings, the carbon footprint of each person on Earth should decrease to at least 2 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year by 2050".

All emissions are taken into account, whether they are emitted in the country where the individual lives or in another country. The carbon footprint is therefore a global measure, showing the overall impact of a person's lifestyle on the climate.

50 And what about me, what's my carbon footprint? carbone?

An individual's carbon footprint depends on a number of factors: their income, lifestyle and level of consumption. These factors are themselves influenced by their environment: geography, the laws of the country they live in, social and cultural

the country they live in, social and cultural norms and existing infrastructure.du pays habité, les normes sociales et culturelles, les infrastructures existantes.



