

01 WHO IS EMITTING?

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Current global emissions

As per World Resources Institute's Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) version 7.0, USA has less than 5 per cent of the world's population, but accounts for more than 20 per cent of the global carbon dioxide emissions in 2006. India, with almost 17 per cent of global population, accounts for less than 5 per cent of the emissions.

Table 1: Share of global CO₂ emissions and population, 2006

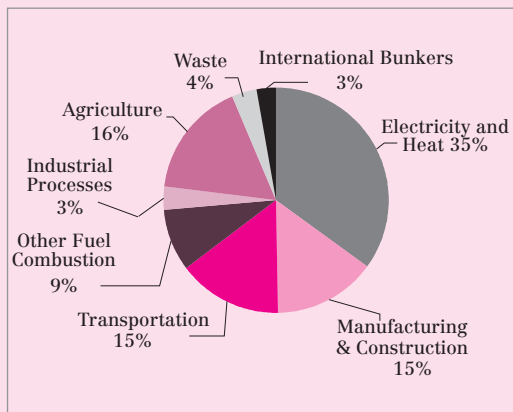
Country	Total CO ₂ emissions in 2006 (Million tCO ₂)	Share of global CO ₂ emissions in 2006 (%)	Share of world population in 2006 (%)
China	6206.6	21.78	20.19
United States of America	5770.8	20.25	4.59
European Union (27)	4119.1	14.46	16.94
Germany	842.3	2.96	1.28
United Kingdom	545.4	1.91	0.93
France	388.6	1.36	0.94
Spain	354.6	1.24	0.67
Poland	313.3	1.10	0.59
Netherlands	179.7	0.63	0.25
Russian Federation	1614.4	5.67	2.37
India	1331.1	4.67	16.94
Japan	1247.6	4.38	1.98
Canada	549.7	1.93	0.50
South Korea	503.5	1.77	0.75
Iran	472.2	1.66	1.07
Italy	471.9	1.66	0.91
Mexico	441.2	1.55	1.60
Australia	399.3	1.40	0.32
Indonesia	360.4	1.26	3.41
Brazil	355.5	1.25	2.89
Saudi Arabia	353.6	1.24	0.36
South Africa	348.4	1.22	0.73
Ukraine	317.1	1.11	0.73
Taiwan	279.9	0.98	0.35
Turkey	263.4	0.92	1.12
Thailand	236.6	0.83	0.98
Kazakhstan	184.1	0.65	0.23
Rest of the world	4166.2	14.62	33.32

Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 7.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010).

Sectors: Where emissions come from

WRI and International Energy Agency (IEA) also examined global, national and sectoral CO₂ emissions. The following graphical representations and sectoral analysis are based on this data.

Graph 1: World GHG emissions by sector in 2006 (excludes land use change)



Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 6.0 & 7.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010).

Table 2: World GHG emissions by sector in 2006 (excludes land use change)

Sector	Percentage share of global GHG emissions
Energy	74
<i>Electricity & Heat</i>	35
<i>Manufacturing & Construction</i>	15
<i>Transportation</i>	15
<i>Other Fuel Combustion</i>	9
Industrial Processes	3
Agriculture	16
Waste	4
International Bunkers	3

Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 6.0 & 7.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010).

Electricity and heat

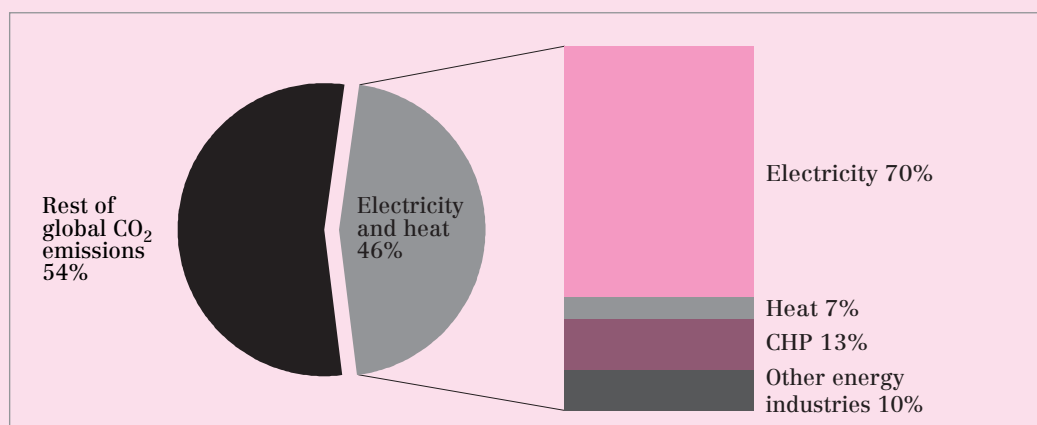
Electricity and heat account for about 46 per cent of global CO₂ emissions, making it the largest sector. In terms of global share of CO₂ emissions from electricity and heat, China, US and EU-27 take up the top spots of 25, 20 and 12 per cent respectively, of the global total, with India following at the fifth position. The 10 largest emitters account for 81 per cent of the emissions from this sector. The major per capita emitters, in order, are Middle East countries, Australia and the US.

Table 3: Share of CO₂ emissions from electricity and heat

Country	Percent of world total (2008)
China	25.4
USA	19.8
EU-27	11.8
Russia	7.0
India	6.3
Japan	3.8
South Korea	1.9
Australia	1.9
Canada	1.4
South Africa	1.3
Brazil	0.5
Rest of World	18.9

Source: International Energy Agency(IEA):CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion highlights (2010 Edition):CO₂ emissions by sector in 2008

Graph 2: Emissions from electricity and heat

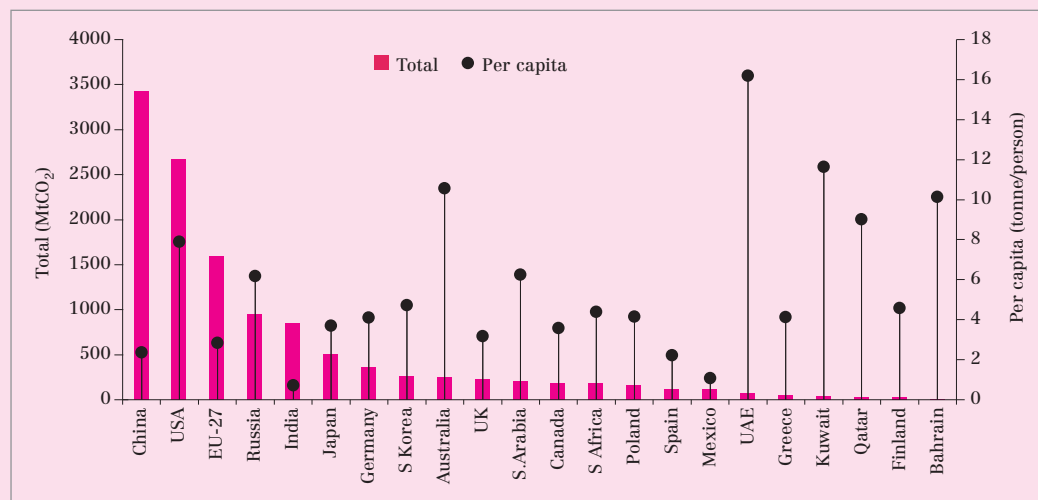


Note: CHP - Combined heat and power

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA):CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion highlights (2010 Edition):CO₂ emissions by sector in 2008



Graph 3: Per capita CO₂ emissions from electricity and heat, 2008

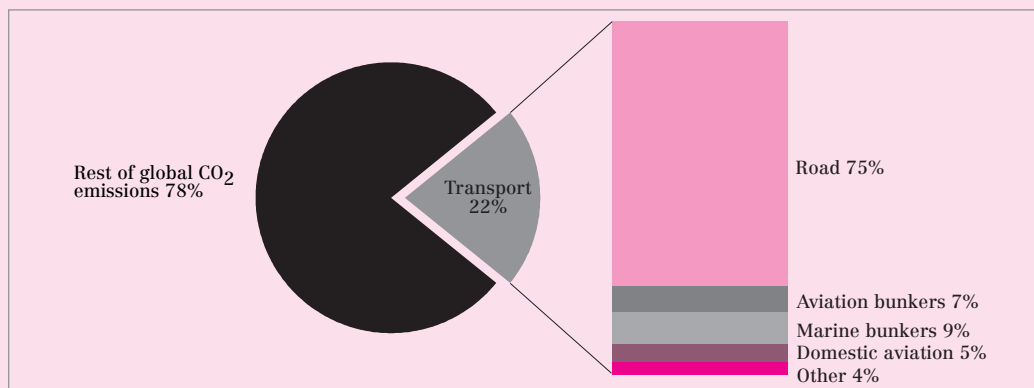


Source: International Energy Agency(IEA):CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion highlights (2010 Edition):CO₂ emissions by sector in 2008

Transport

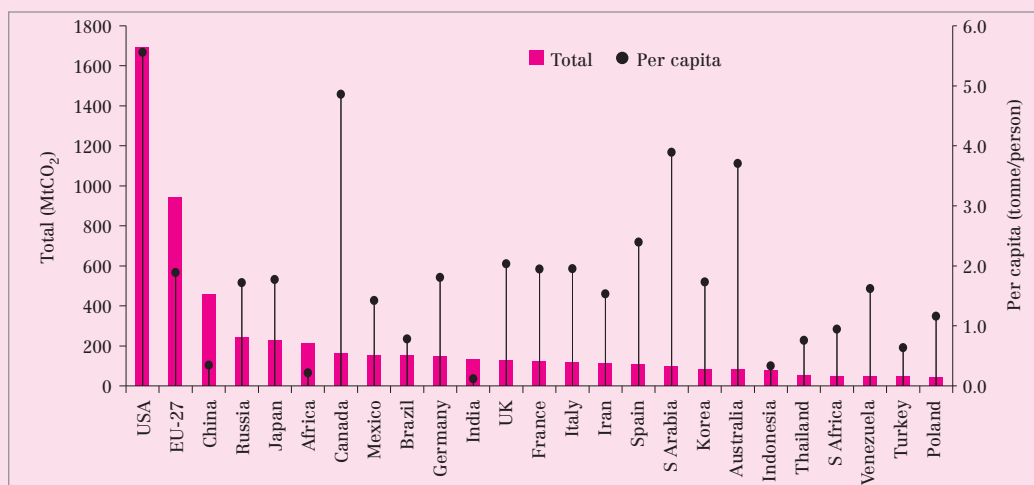
Transport accounts for about 22 per cent of global CO₂ emissions. Within this sector, road transport, at 75 per cent of CO₂ emissions accounts for the largest share. Aviation amounts to about 12 per cent. Interventions in this sector tend to be oriented around safety and fuel efficiency regulations and development of transportation infrastructure like roads, highways, seaports, and airports. However, difficulties arise in attributing emissions to countries. Ground transport is relatively easy to attribute; although there some exceptions, such as in Europe, emissions almost always occur within the same national boundaries where fuels are purchased. Emissions for international transport, however, nearly all occur in or over international territory, raising ambiguities concerning attribution.

Graph 4: CO₂ emissions from transportation



Source: International Energy Agency(IEA):CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion highlights (2010 Edition):CO₂ emissions by sector in 2008

Graph 5: Per capita CO₂ emissions from transportation, 2008



Source: International Energy Agency(IEA):CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion highlights (2010 Edition):CO₂ emissions by sector in 2008



Emissions: India

The reliable estimate of India's inventory comes from the government's 2010 report produced by Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) – a research body commissioned by Union ministry of environment and forests. The data is pertaining to the year 2007. The government is working on its National Communication which has to be submitted to the UN secretariat in the coming years.

