

# Pékin face au changement climatique : conversion à l'écologie ou intérêt bien compris ?

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**Table 1. Annexe B of the Kyoto Protocol**

Party	Quantified emission limitation of reduction commitment (percentage of base year period, 1990)	Party	Quantified emission limitation of reduction commitment (percentage of base year period, 1990)
Australia	108	Latvia	92
Austria	92	Liechtenstein	92
Belgium	92	Lithuania	92
Bulgaria	92	Luxembourg	92
Canada	94	Monaco	92
Croatia	95	Netherlands (The)	92
Czech Republic	92	New Zealand	100
Denmark	92	Norway	101
Estonia	92	Poland	94
European Community	92	Portugal	92
Finland	92	Romania	92
France	92	Russian Federation	100
Germany	92	Slovakia	92
Greece	92	Slovenia	92
Hungary	94	Spain	92
Iceland	110	Sweden	92
Ireland	92	Switzerland	92
Italy	92	Ukraine	100
Japan	94	United Kingdom	92
		United States	93

## Table 2. The Byrd-Hagel Resolution

### Byrd-Hagel Resolution

Sponsored by Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV) and Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE)

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the conditions for the United States becoming a signatory to any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations... (Passed by the Senate 95-0)

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that--

(1) the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992, at negotiations in Kyoto in December 1997, or thereafter, which would--

(A) mandate new commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the Annex I Parties, unless the protocol or other agreement also mandates new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for Developing Country Parties within the same compliance period, or

(B) would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States; and

(2) any such protocol or other agreement which would require the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification should be accompanied by a detailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory actions that may be required to implement the protocol or other agreement and should also be accompanied by an analysis of the detailed financial costs and other impacts on the economy of the United States which would be incurred by the implementation of the protocol or other agreement.

**Table 3. Chinese and US CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (global\* and per capita\*\*)**

		1971	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016
<b>China (incl. Hong Kong)</b>	Global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	789.4 (5.6%***)	2 122.2 (10.3%)	2 936.8 (13.7%)	3 140.0 (13.5%)	7 833.6 (25.6%)	9 101.5 (28.1%)
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita	0.93	1.86	2.43	2.47	5.83	6.57
<b>United States</b>	Global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	4 289.0 (30.7%)	4 803.1 (23.4%)	5 073.9 (23.7%)	5 729.9 (24.6%)	5 352.1 (17.5%)	4 833.1 (14.9%)
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita	20.65	19.20	19.03	20.29	17.28	14.95
<b>US CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita / Chinese CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita</b>		22.2	10.3	7.8	8.2	2.9	2.2
<b>World CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>		13 945.3	20 518.2	21 379.6	23 223.4	30 489.9	32 314.2
<b>World CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita</b>		3.71	3.89	3.75	3.80	4.41	4.35

\* million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>; \*\* tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> / capita; \*\*\* Share of the world total

Source: IEA, *CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions From Fuel Combustion. 2018*, International Energy Agency, Paris, 2018, p. 80, 82, 116, 118.

**Table 4. Emissions of all anthropogenic gases. Baseline (figures in GtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)**

<b>Group</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2050</b>
<b>OECD</b>	13.7 (57.3%)	18.7 (39.9%)	<b>23.5 (32.9%)</b>
<b>BRIC</b>	5.9 (24.7%)	16.1 (34.3%)	<b>26.2 (36.7%)</b>
<b>ROW</b>	4.3 (18.0%)	12.1 (25,8%)	<b>21.7 (30.4%)</b>
<b>Total baseline</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>71.4</b>

Source : OECD, *OECD Environmental Outlook to 2030*, Paris, OECD, 2008, p. 25.

**Table 5. Nationally Determined Contributions of some industrialised countries**

Country	Abatement rate	Base year	Deadline	GHG in the NDC	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (2012)	
					Global*	Per capita**
Australia	26 à 28%	2005	2030	CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , HFCS, N <sub>2</sub> O, NF <sub>3</sub> , PFCS, SF <sub>6</sub>	386	16,7
Canada	30%	2005	2030	Idem	533	15,3
United States	26 to 28%	2005	2025	Idem	5 074	16,1
Japan	26%	2013	2030	Idem	1 223	9,6
Russia	25 to 30%	1990	2030	Idem	1 659	11,5
European Union	40%	1990	2030	Idem	3 504	6,9
Brazil	37%	2005	2025	CH <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , HFCS, N <sub>2</sub> O, PFCS, SF <sub>6</sub>	440	2,2

\* million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. \*\* tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Source: <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

**Table 6. Nationally Determined Contributions of China and India**

Country	Abatement	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (2012)	
		Global*	Per capita**
<b>China</b>	<p>China has committed itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To achieve the peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030 and making best efforts to peak early;</li> <li>- To lower by 2030 carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level.</li> <li>- Increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20%.</li> <li>- Increase the forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion m3 from 2005 levels.</li> </ul>	8 250	6,08
<b>India</b>	<p>India declared a voluntary goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20–25, over 2005 levels, by 2020. (Before the Paris Convention, Indian commitment was 33 to 35% by 2030 from the 2002 level)</p>	1 954	1,5

\* million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. \*\* tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Source : <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

**Table 7. Total expenditures on R&D**

% of GDP					\$bn				
Rank		Country	%		Rank		Country		
2006	2016		2006	2016	2006	2016		2006	2016
7	11	United States	2.61	2.74	1	1	United States	343,7	511.1
23	15	China	1.36	2.11	6	2	China	37,7	235.9

Source : The Economist, *Pocket World in Figures. 2010 Edition*, London, Profile Books, 2009, p. 63 and The Economist, *Pocket World in Figures. 2018 Edition*, London, Profile Books, 2019, p. 61.



**Table 8. Origins of Chinese GDP (% of total)**

	2007	2016
<b>Agriculture</b>	11,1	9
<b>Industrie</b>	48,5	40
<b>Service</b>	40,4	52

Source : The Economist, *Pocket World in Figures. 2010 Edition*, London, Profile Books, 2009, p. 63 and The Economist, *Pocket World in Figures. 2018 Edition*, London, Profile Books, 2019, p. 61.

**Tableau 9. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/GDP using exchange rates  
(kg CO<sub>2</sub>/dollars US using 2010 prices)**

	1971	1990	2016	% change 1990 et 2016
<b>World</b>	0.69	0.54	0.42	-22.7 %
<b>United States</b>	0.87	0.53	0.29	- 46.0 %
<b>China</b>	3.51	2.27	0.93	-59.0 %
<b>China/United States</b>	4.0	4.3	3.2	

Source: International Energy Agency, *CO2 Emissions From Fuel Combustion, Highlights. 2018 Edition*, p. 110, 112.

**Tableau 10. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/GDP using purchasing power parities  
(kg CO<sub>2</sub>/dollars US using 2010 prices)**

	1971	1990	2016	% change 1990 et 2016
<b>World</b>	0.59	0.45	0.30	-33.5 %
<b>United States</b>	0.87	0.53	0.29	- 46.0 %
<b>China</b>	1.77	1.15	0.46	- 60.0 %
<b>China/United States</b>	2.03	2.16	1.58	

Source: International Energy Agency, *CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions From Fuel Combustion, Highlights. 2018 Edition*, p. 113, 115.

Merci pour votre attention



Tableau 1. Tendances économiques et énergétiques chinoises entre 1971 et 2015				
	1971	1980	2015	Variation entre 1980 et 2015
PIB Chinois (y compris Hongkong)*	224,6 (1,1%)*****	395,7 (1,4%)	9 174,1 (12,15%)	x 23,1
PIB par tête chinois (y compris Hongkong)**	265,7	401,1	6 655,13	x 16,5
PIB mondial	20 068	28 174	75 489	x 2,6
Demande totale d'énergie primaire en Chine***	394,1 (7,1%)	602,6 (8,3%)	2 987,1 (21,8%)	x 4,9
Demande totale d'énergie primaire dans le monde	5 523,0	7 204,9	13 647,4	x 1,8

\* En milliards de dollars américains de 2010. \*\* En dollars américains de 2010. \*\*\* En millions de tonnes équivalent pétrole. \*\*\*\* Les chiffres entre parenthèses indiquent la part mondiale de la quantité exprimée.

Source : Tableau élaboré à partir de données disponibles dans International Energy Agency, *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion. 2017*, Paris, OECD/IEA, 2017.