

Table 5.1

CO₂ EMISSIONS RELATIVE TO POPULATION, GDP AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1980–2006
(Tons of CO₂ equivalent)

	1980	1990	2000	2006	Percentage change 1980–2006
Emissions per capita					
World	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.6
Developed countries	11.1	10.6	11.1	10.9	-1.2
Europe	8.7	7.9	7.6	7.6	-12.6
Japan	7.5	8.7	9.4	9.5	26.7
United States	20.5	15.6	16.0	15.2	-25.7
Transition economies	11.2	12.0	7.3	8.1	-28.3
Developing countries	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.3	105.3
Africa	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	17.6
Latin America	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	8.6
West Asia	3.8	4.4	5.9	6.8	78.9
Other Asia, excl. China	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	133.3
India	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	165.1
China	1.5	2.1	2.4	4.3	185.5
Emissions per \$1 000 of GDP^a					
World	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	-32.9
Developed countries	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	-39.7
Europe	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	-44.1
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	-24.4
United States	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	-44.0
Transition economies	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.3	-3.6
Developing countries	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	-9.3
Africa	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6
Latin America	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-6.7
West Asia	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	102.3
Other Asia, excl. China	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-7.9
India	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-8.1
China	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	-63.6
Emissions per ton of oil equivalent^b					
World	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	-4.4
Developed countries	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	-11.5
Europe	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	-20.4
Japan	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	-9.8
United States	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	-4.7
Transition economies	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	-3.1
Developing countries	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	21.1
Africa	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	-5.4
Latin America	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	-1.6
West Asia	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	-4.3
Other Asia, excl. China	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	32.5
India	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	57.9
China	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	26.8

Source: UNCTAD secretariat estimates, based on IPCC reference approach.

Note: CO₂ emissions based on IPCC reference approach.

a Calculations are based on constant 2000 dollars and purchasing power parities.

b An oil equivalent is the common unit of account for energy commodities. It is defined as 10⁷ kilocalories (41.868 gigajoules); this quantity of energy is approximately equal to the net heat content of 1 ton of crude oil.