

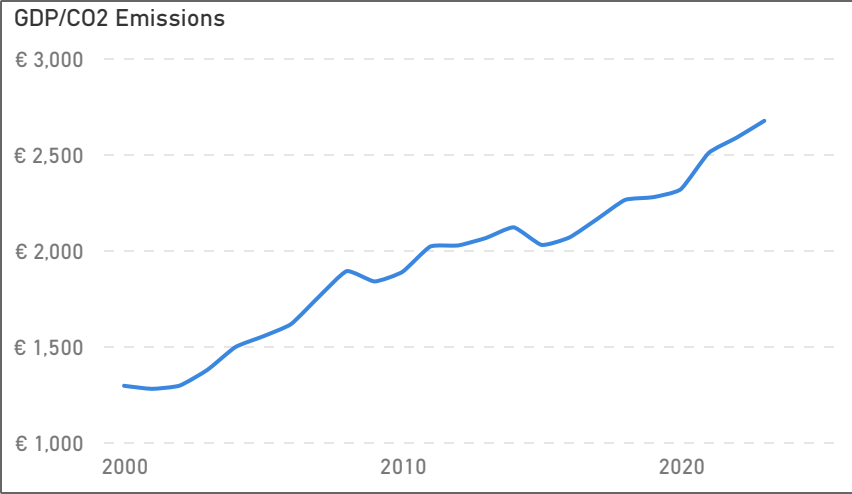
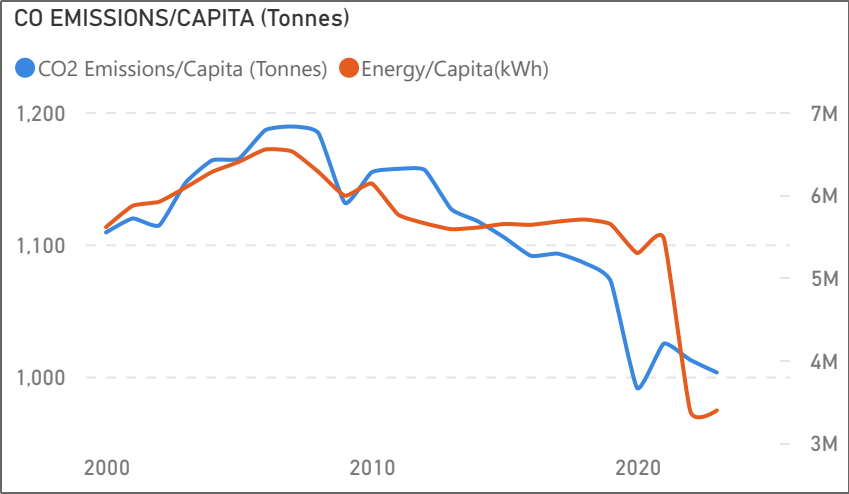
Energy & CO2 Emissions Global (2000 - 2023)

5.1

Avg CO2 Emissions/Capita (Tonnes)

27,969.2

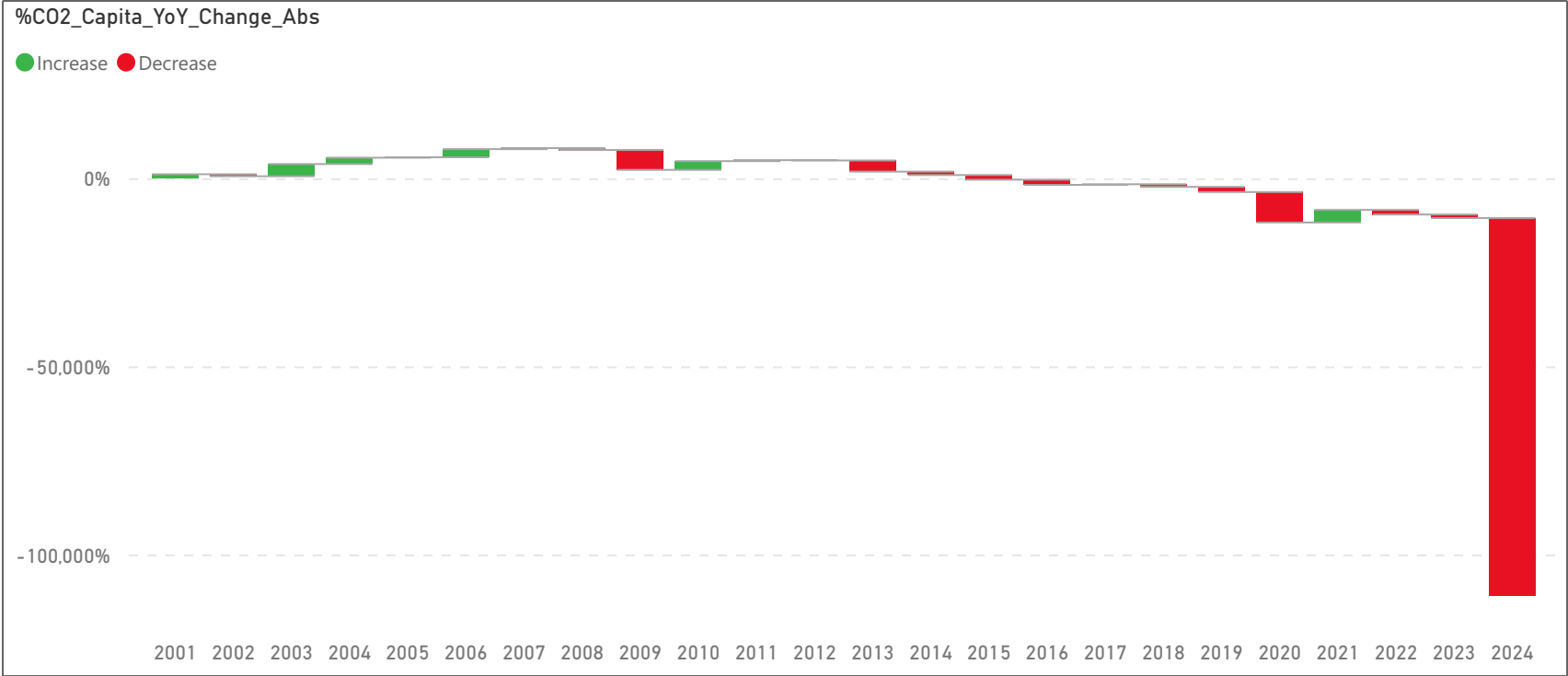
Avg Energy/Capita (kWh)



Year

2000 2024

- name
- ☐ Afghanistan
 - ☐ Albania
 - ☐ Algeria
 - ☐ American Samoa
 - ☐ Andorra
 - ☐ Angola
 - ☐ Anguilla
 - ☐ Antarctica
 - ☐ Antigua and Barbuda
 - ☐ Argentina
 - ☐ Armenia
 - ☐ Aruba
 - ☐ Australia
 - ☐ Austria
 - ☐ Azerbaijan
 - ☐ Bahamas
 - ☐ Bahrain
 - ☐ Bangladesh
 - ☐ Barbados
 - ☐ Belarus
 - ☐ Belgium
 - ☐ Belize
 - ☐ Benin
 - ☐ Bermuda



Temporal Trends of Per Capita CO₂ Emissions, Energy Consumption, and Economic Efficiency (2000–2023)

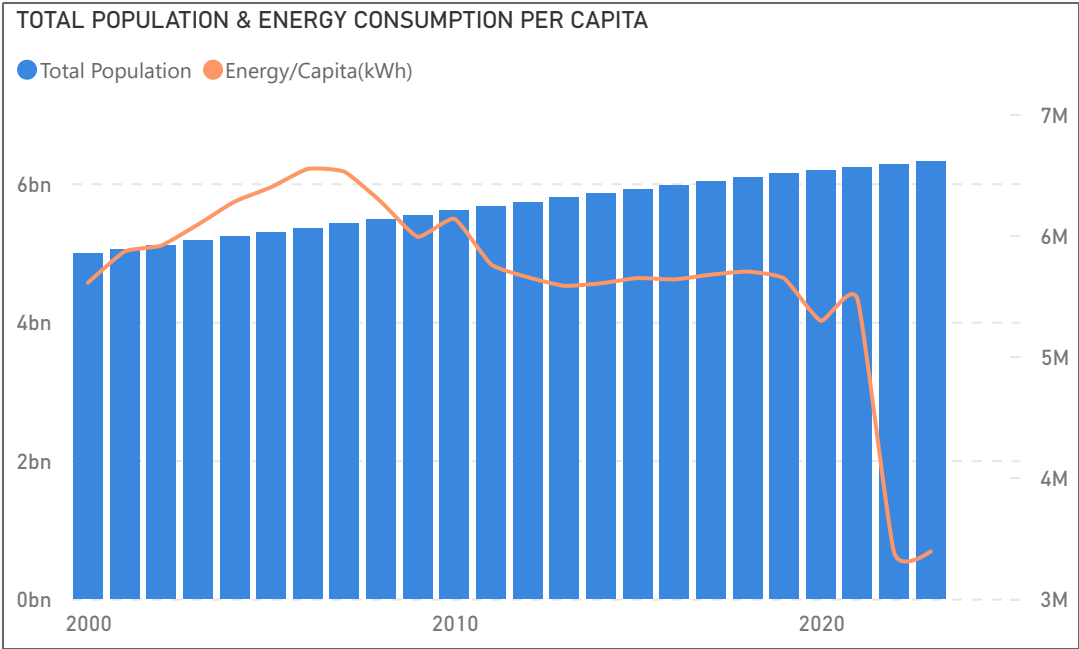
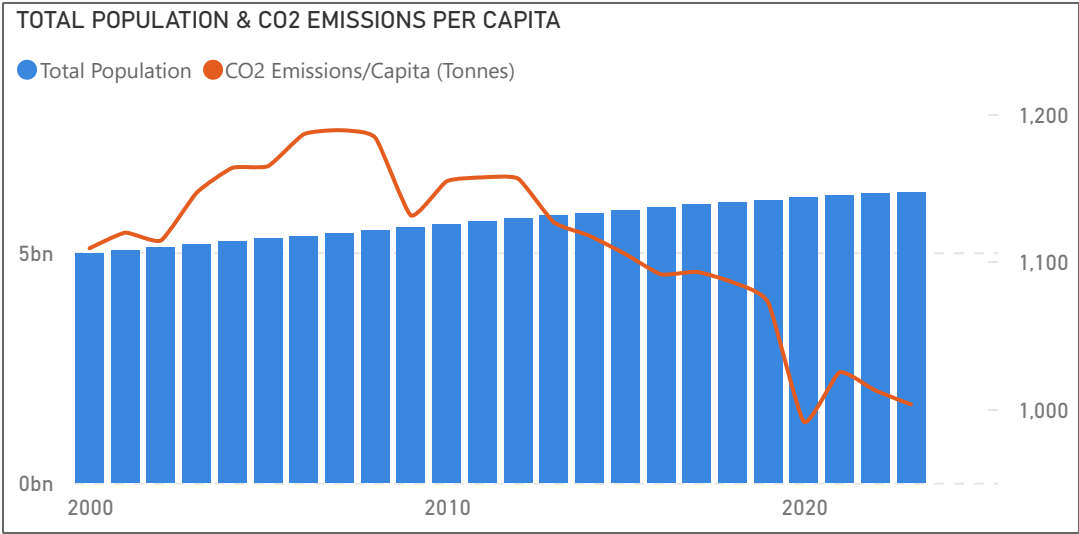
A general decline in per capita emissions is observed despite an increase in energy consumption. The GDP/CO₂ ratio shows a gradual improvement, indicating a rise in emission efficiency.

Energy & CO2 Emissions Global (2000 - 2023)

749,909,313,352
CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)

26,698.4
CO2 Emissions/Capita (Tonnes)

2000	24,229,917,333	108,194
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2001	24,426,286,471	109,140
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2002	24,979,384,037	111,465
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2003	26,307,129,045	115,261
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2004	27,168,117,157	121,021
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2005	28,100,444,289	125,108
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2006	29,047,825,536	128,808
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2007	29,888,894,932	132,791
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2008	30,403,480,713	134,472
Year	CO2 Emmisions (Tonnes)	Energy (TWh)
2009	29,908,378,996	132,047



Year

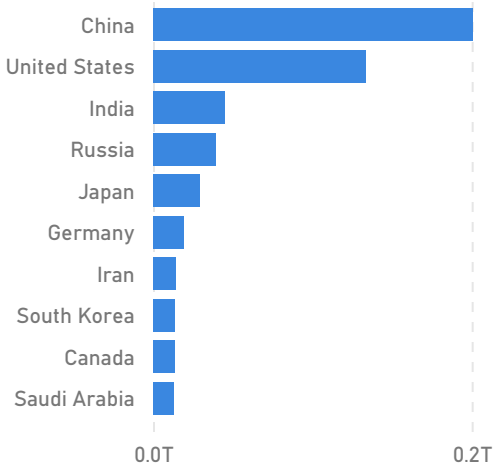
2000 2024

Slider control for Year selection

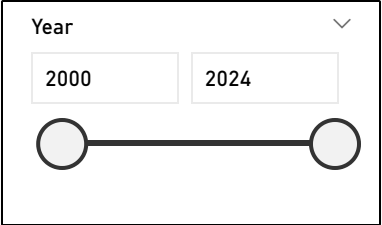
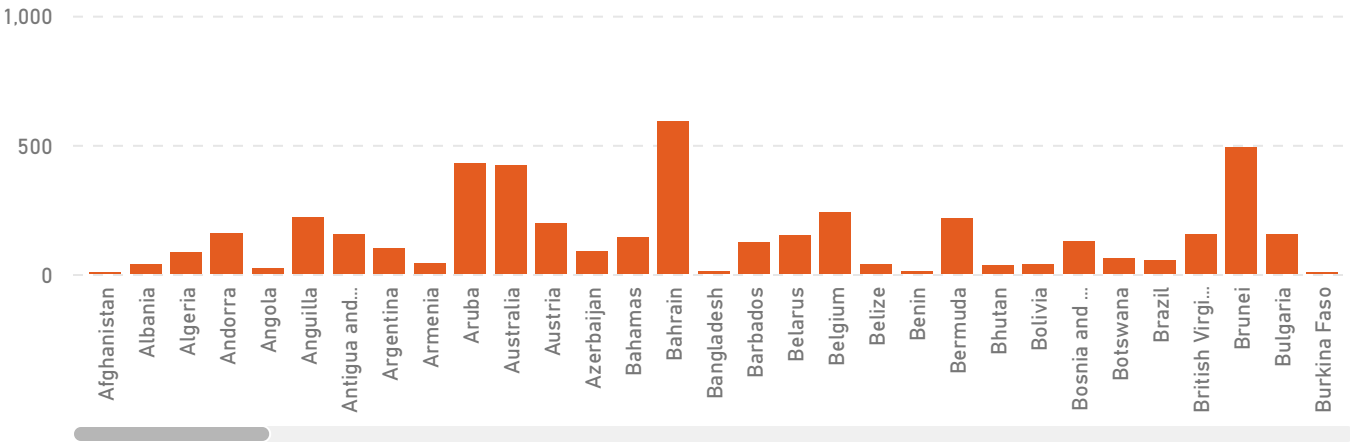
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Energy & CO2 Emissions Global (2000 - 2023)

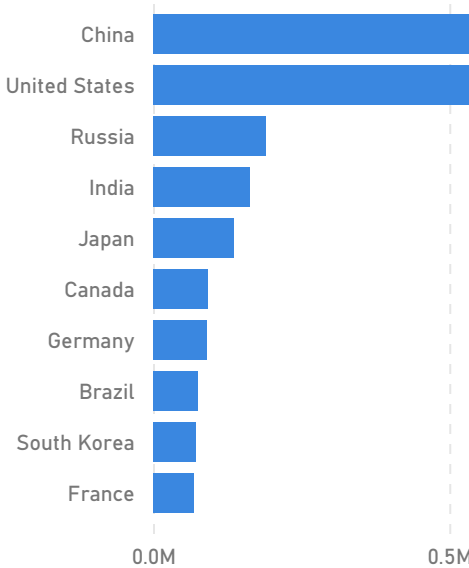
TOP 10 COUNTRIES CO2 EMISSION



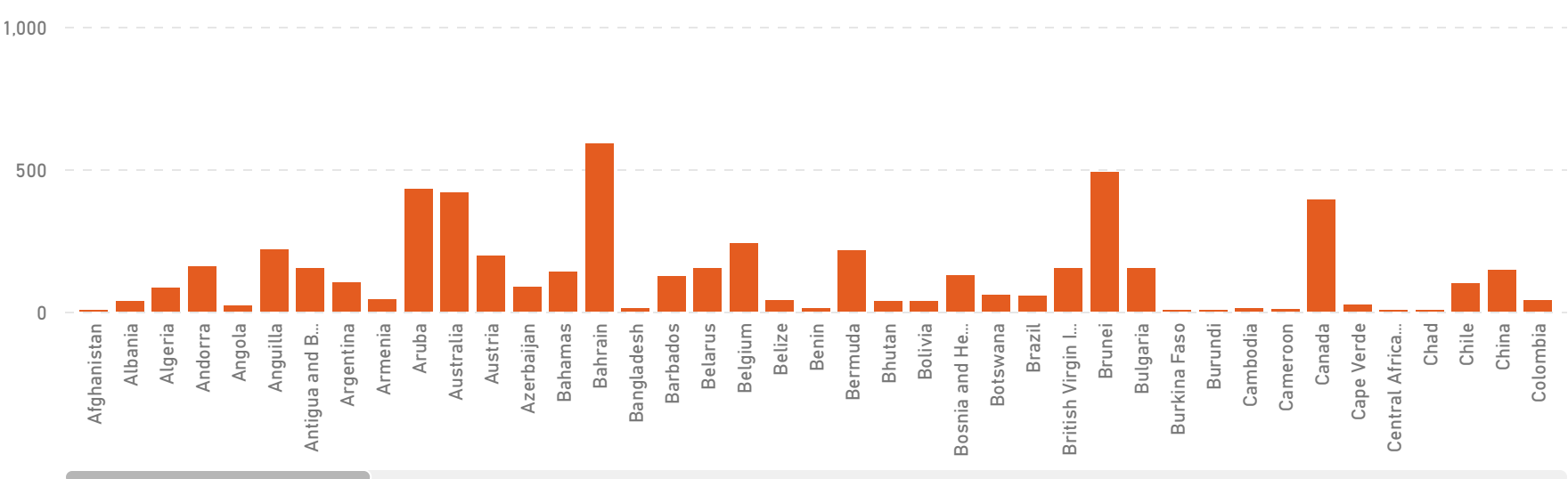
CO2 EMISSIONS PER CAPITA



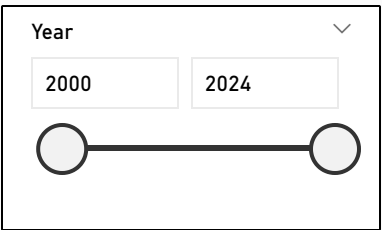
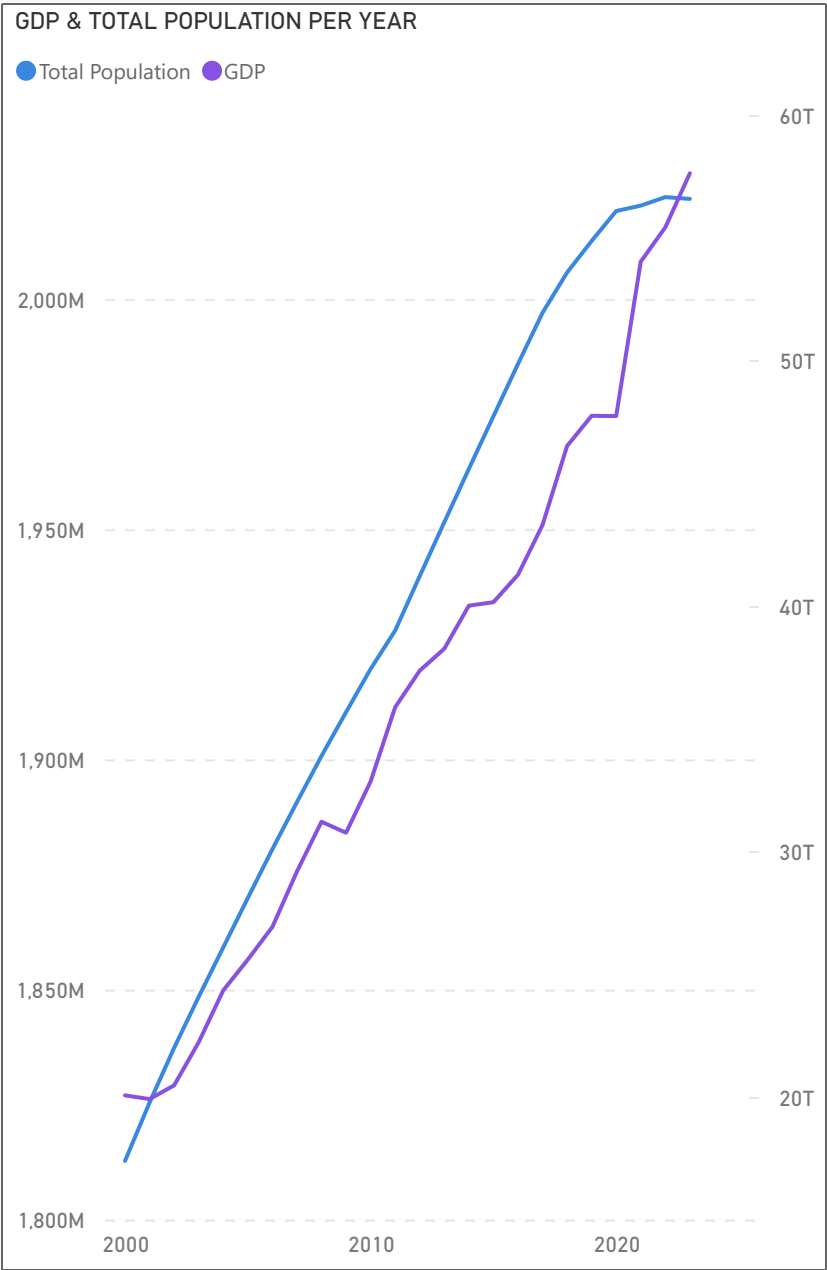
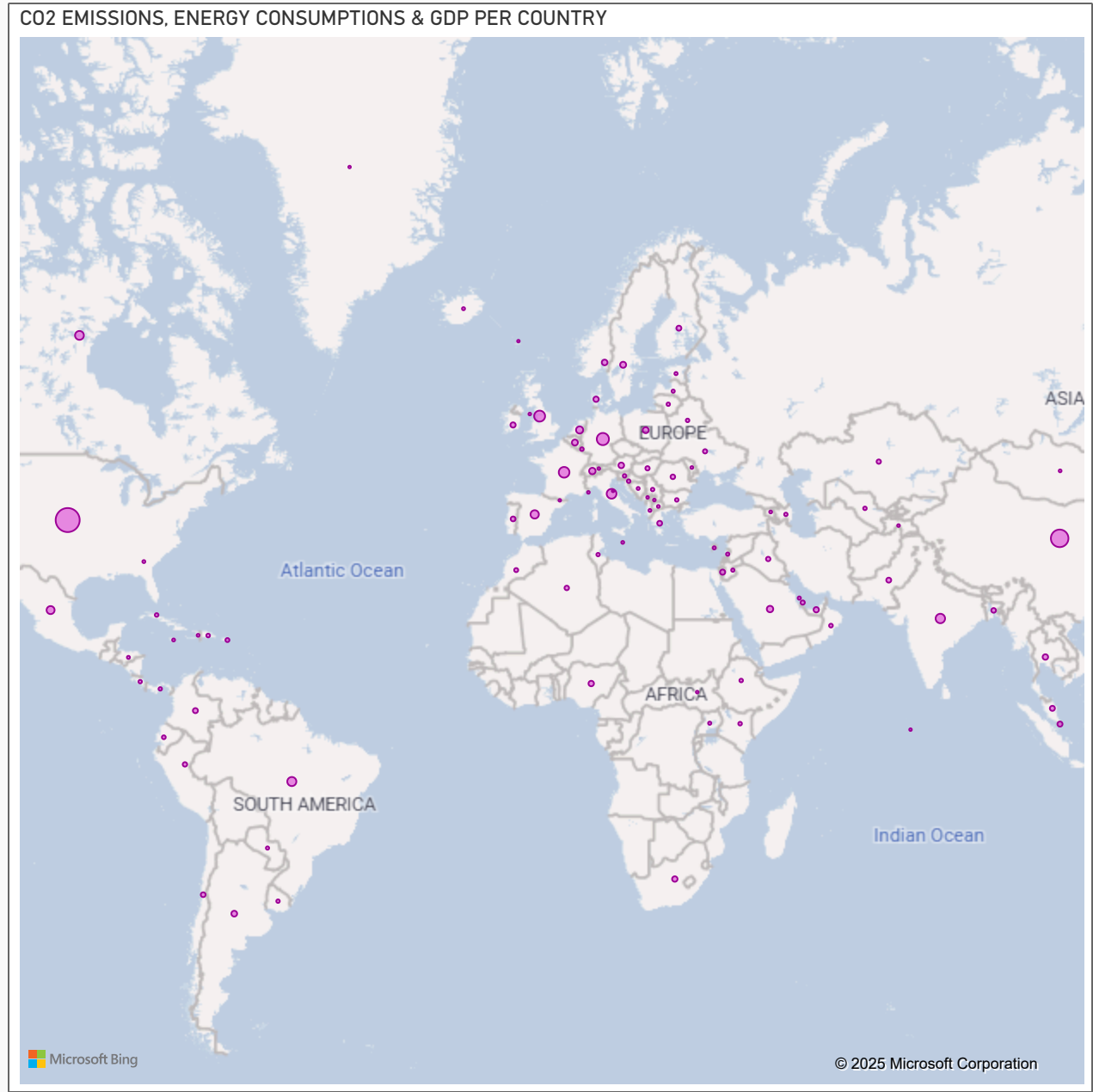
TOP 10 COUNTRIES ENERGY CONSUMPTION



ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



Energy & CO2 Emissions Global (2000 - 2023)



Energy & CO2 Emissions Global (2000 - 2023)

Key Global Trends

- **CO₂ Emissions per Capita** increased steadily from 2000 to 2019, followed by a sharp decline in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While emissions rebounded post-2020, they have not fully returned to pre-pandemic levels, indicating a possible long-term shift in energy demand and industrial activity.
- **Energy Consumption per Capita** followed a similar trajectory, with major disruptions during economic and health crises.

Regional Emission Shifts

- **China** became the largest CO₂ emitter in absolute terms (~35% of global emissions by 2023) and surpassed several developed countries in **CO₂ per capita**.
- **India** overtook the EU in total CO₂ emissions in 2023, becoming the world's third-largest emitter.
- **Developing Asia** now contributes nearly **50% of global CO₂ emissions**, compared to ~25% in 2000.
- **Developed economies** (US, EU, Japan) still have ~70% higher emissions per capita than the global average, despite decreasing absolute emissions.

CO₂ Efficiency & Decoupling from GDP

- **CO₂ intensity of GDP (CO₂ per \$GDP)** has improved globally. In 2022, the world reached a record low of **0.386 tCO₂eq per \$1000 PPP**, a 2% decrease from 2021.
- This indicates progress toward **"decoupling"** economic growth from emissions: more economic output is being generated per tonne of CO₂.
- Countries like **Germany, UK, and Japan** have shown the greatest improvements in CO₂ efficiency.

Impact of Global Shocks

- **2008–2009 Global Financial Crisis:** Significant drop in both emissions and energy demand.
- **2020 COVID-19 Pandemic:** Record declines in energy use and CO₂ emissions due to reduced transportation, industrial slowdown, and global lockdowns.
- These events are clearly visible in year-over-year CO₂ and energy charts.

Top Insights

- The global energy landscape is shifting rapidly, with emerging economies driving both demand and emissions.
- Efficiency gains are evident, as GDP is growing faster than CO₂ emissions in many countries.
- The energy transition remains uneven — while developed countries reduce emissions, global totals remain high due to rapid industrialization elsewhere.
- Global climate goals will depend heavily on how China, India, and Southeast Asia manage their future energy mix and economic growth.