

## **An individual CO<sub>2</sub> notebook to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)**

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### **Abstract**

*Pl.* By measuring and learning about their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions using an individual notebook, individuals can significantly reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

Doing this, we want to address the causes and in particular the evolution of the demand.

“There is a general consensus that tourism, as a global economic sector interconnected with many other sectors such as aviation, accommodation and retail, is an important contributor to climate change and should make a contribution to global efforts to reduce GHG emissions and address climate change” (Scott, Peeters and Gössling, 2010, p. 394).

The transport of tourists is the largest contribution, accounting for 75% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2005. Half the emissions of GHG caused by the mobility of French citizens are caused by just **5 per cent** of the population (Gössling and al, 2009). We would like to launch an educational test using the same quota of 2.5 teqCO<sub>2</sub> per inhabitant per year by 2050.

The people will be hypermobile as defined by Grössling and al. (2009). Data will be entered into Excel worksheets (Bilan Carbone ®). In the case of particularly convincing results, the test could be extended to other countries.

Gössling, S., Ceron, J-P., Dubois, G., Hall, C.M. (2009) “*Hypermobile Travelers*”, in *Climate Change and Aviation: Issues, Challenges and Solutions*, edited by S. Gössling and P. Upham, Earthscan Climate, 131-150.

Scott, D., Peeters, P., Gössling, S. (2010) “Can tourism deliver its "aspirational" greenhouse gas emission reduction targets?” *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 18, n° 3, April, 393-408.

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