

Groupe Transition Écologique

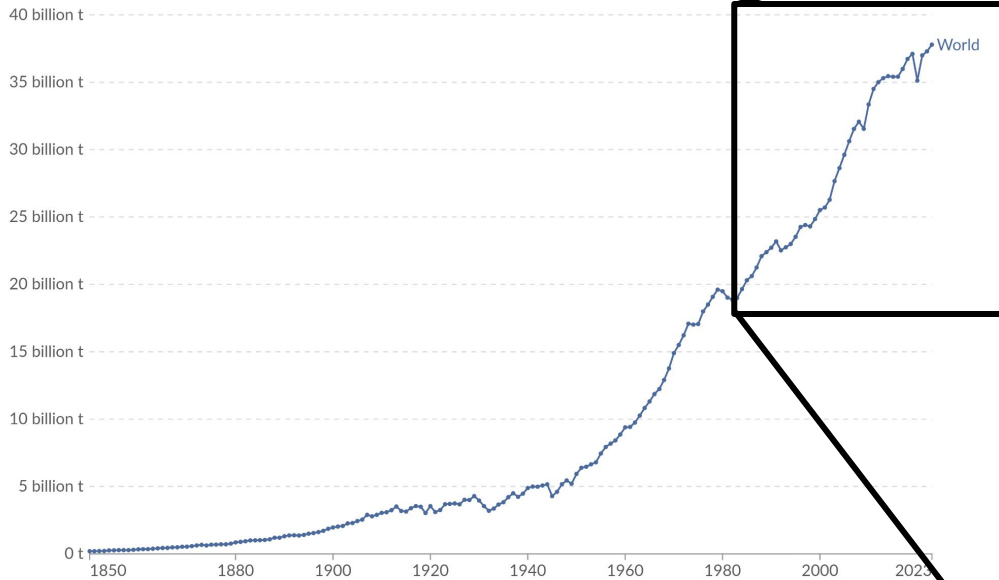
Journée des nouveaux arrivants du LUX
6 Novembre 2025

Aristide Doussot, Laurent Pagani, Matthieu Servillat, Guillaume Voisin

Contexte Mondial: pas d'inflexion

Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry¹. Land-use change is not included.

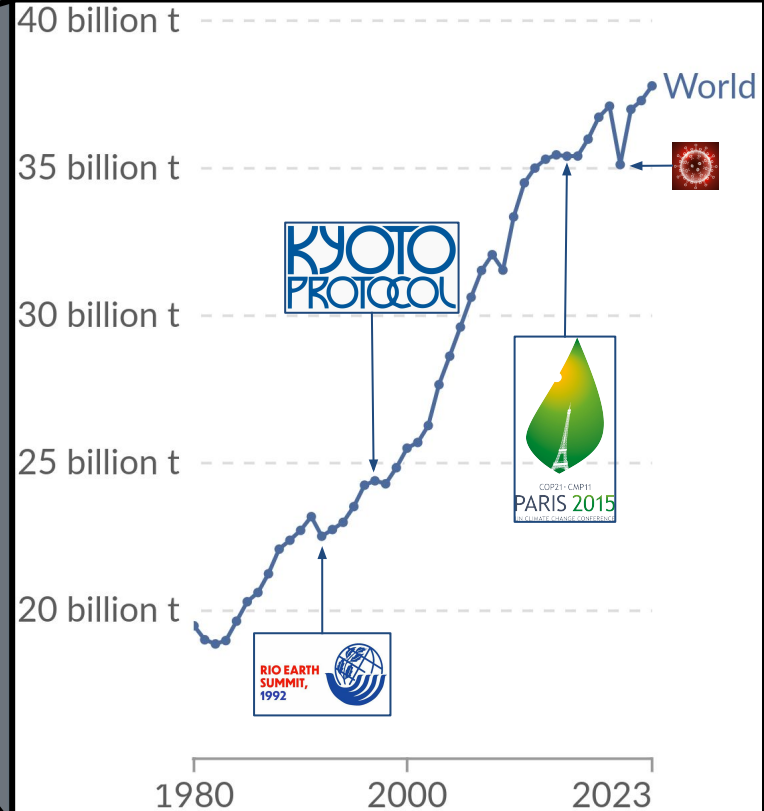


Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2024)

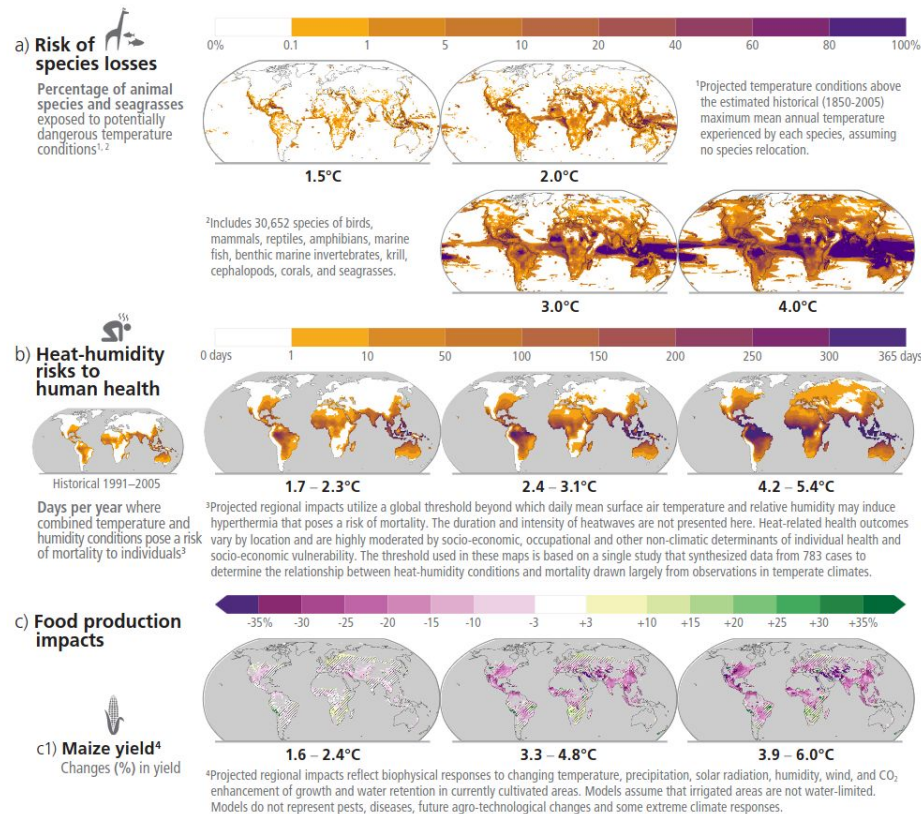
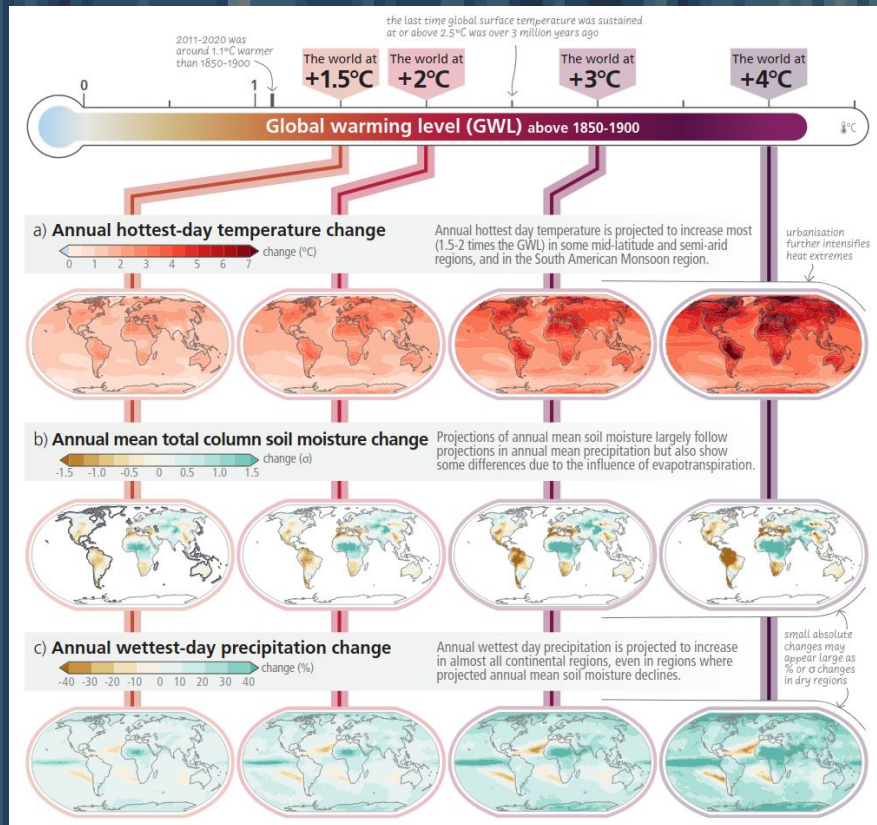
OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

1. Fossil emissions: Fossil emissions measure the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted from the burning of fossil fuels, and directly from industrial processes such as cement and steel production. Fossil CO₂ includes emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring, cement, steel, and other industrial processes. Fossil emissions do not include land use change, deforestation, soils, or vegetation.

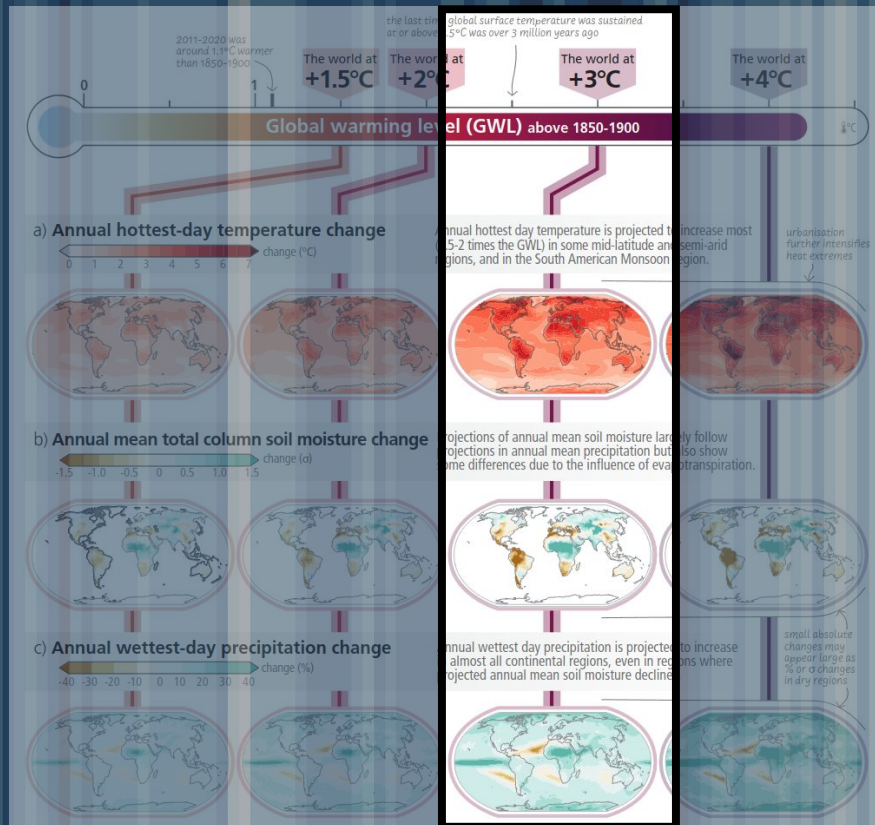
<https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions>



Contexte Mondial (GIEC 2023)

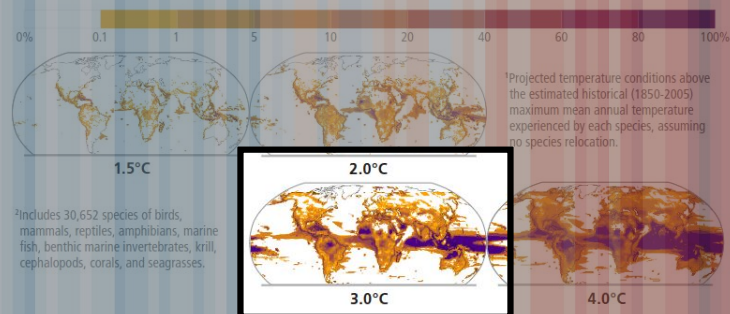


Contexte Mondial (GIEC 2023)



a) Risk of species losses

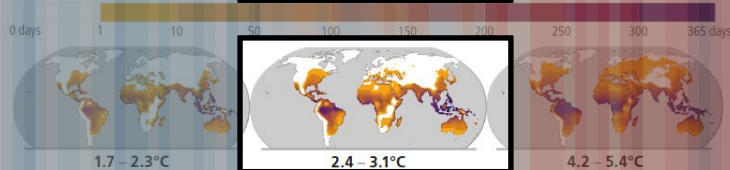
Percentage of animal species and seagrasses exposed to potentially dangerous temperature conditions^{1,2}



b) Heat-humidity risks to human health



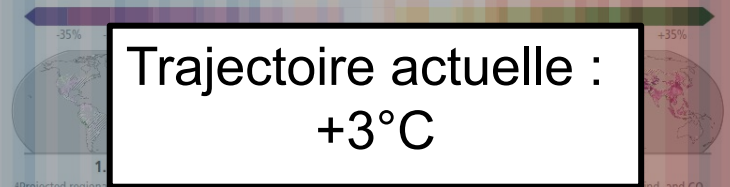
Days per year where combined temperature and humidity conditions pose a risk of mortality to individuals³



³Projected regional impacts utilize a global threshold beyond which daily mean surface air temperature and relative humidity may induce hyperthermia that poses a risk of mortality. The duration and intensity of heatwaves are not presented here. Heat-related health outcomes vary by location and are highly moderated by socio-economic, occupational and other non-climatic determinants of individual health and socio-economic vulnerability. The threshold used in these maps is based on a single study that synthesized data from 783 cases to determine the relationship between heat-humidity conditions and mortality drawn largely from observations in temperate climates.

c) Food production impacts

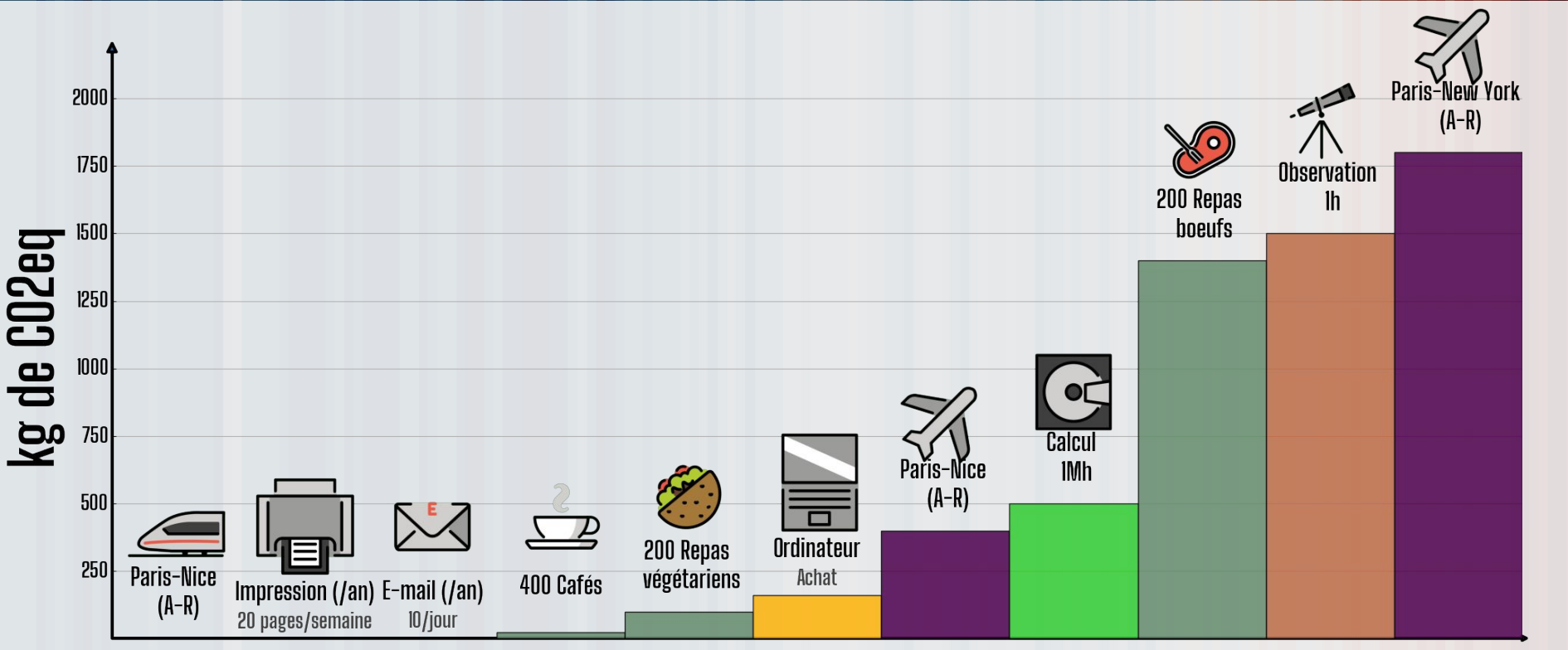
c1) Maize yield⁴
Changes (%) in yield



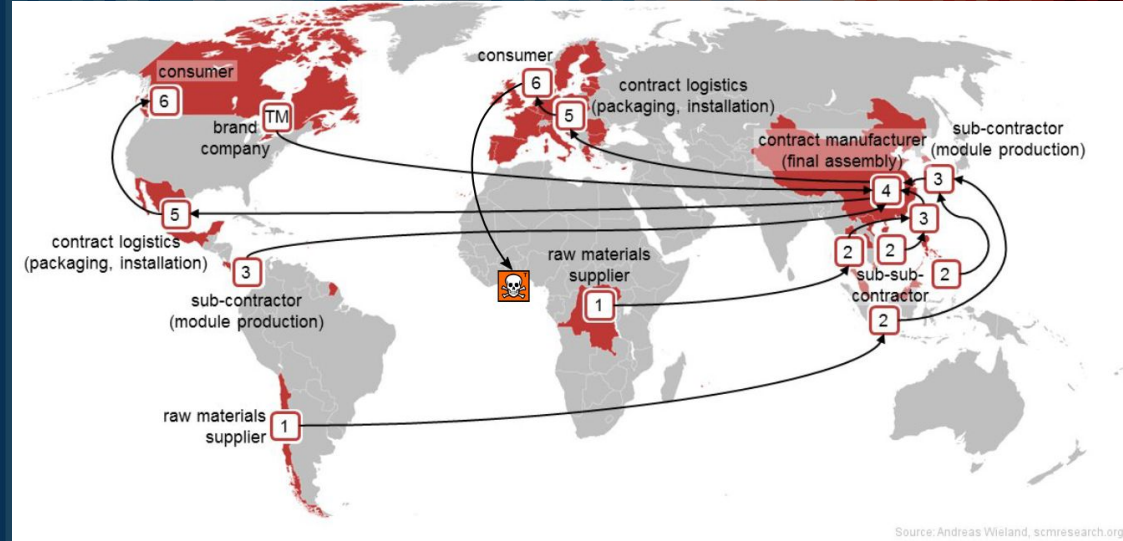
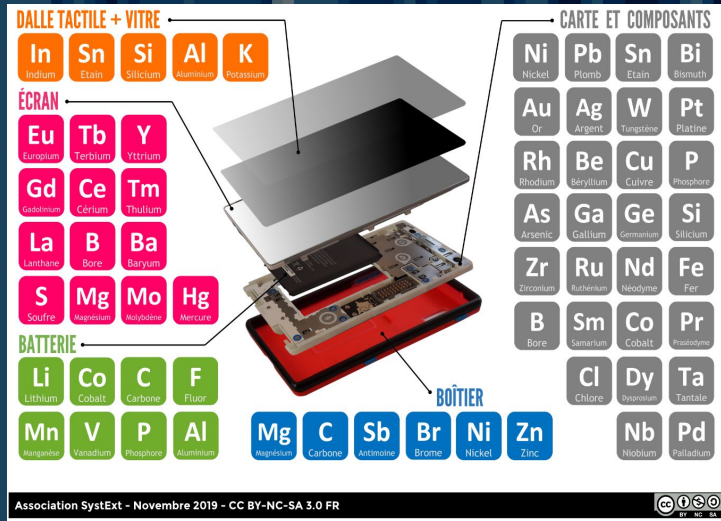
⁴Projected regional impacts enhance growth and water retention in currently cultivated areas. Models assume that irrigated areas are not water-limited. Models do not represent pests, diseases, future agro-technological changes and some extreme climate responses.

Trajectoire actuelle :
+3°C

Quelques ordres de grandeur



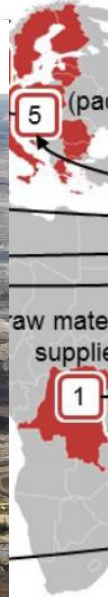
Au-delà du CO2



Source: Andreas Wieselnd, scmresearch.org

Au-delà du CO2

Mine de sable bitumineux en Alberta, Canada



La décharge d'Agbogbloshie au Ghana



Poix, *Les fils conducteurs*, Gallimard, 2017

Nos actions

— BEGES simulé du LUX 2023/2024 pour référence



— Consultation pour la mise en place d'une politique écologique

— Actions d'information/ de sensibilisation



SCÉNARIO 1 POINT 5

— Interface avec les politiques de l'établissement et de nos tutelles



Modalités



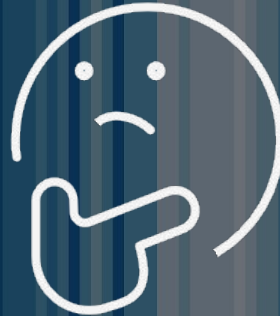
Anonyme



Tous les
Personnels
(contrat > 1 an)



7/11
Au
14/12

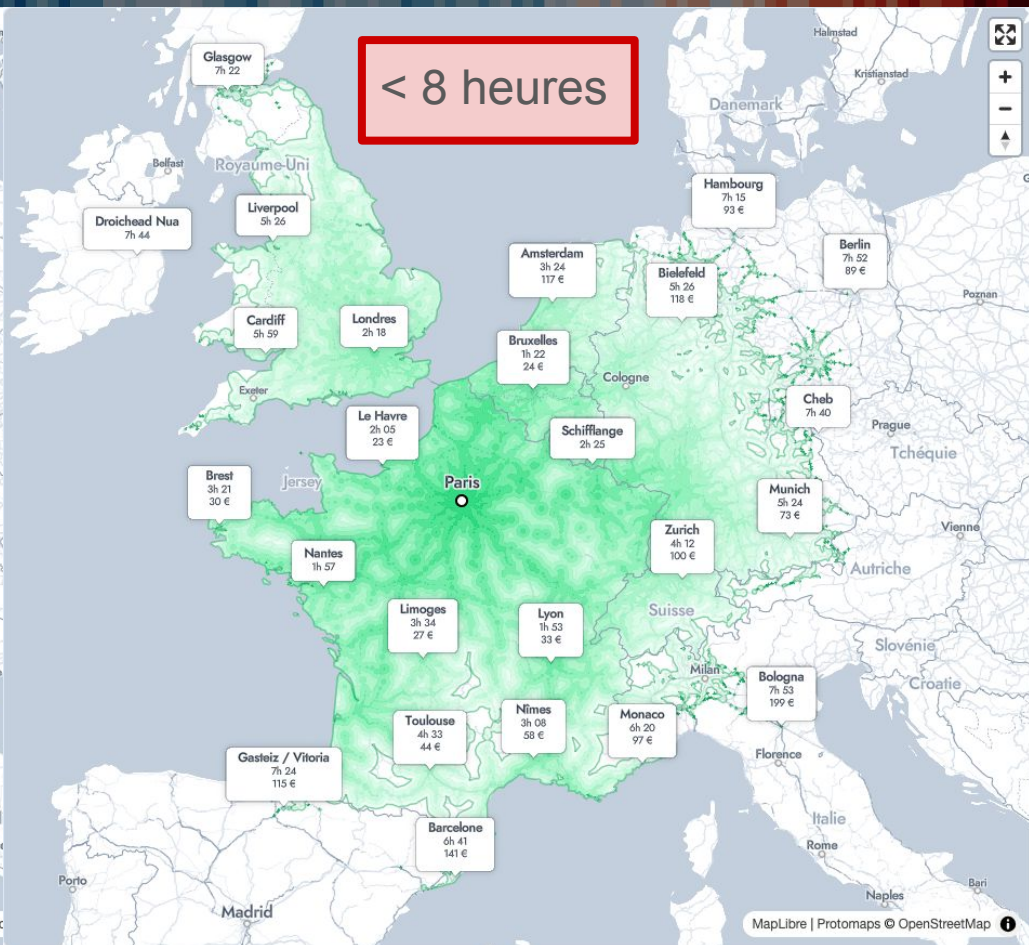
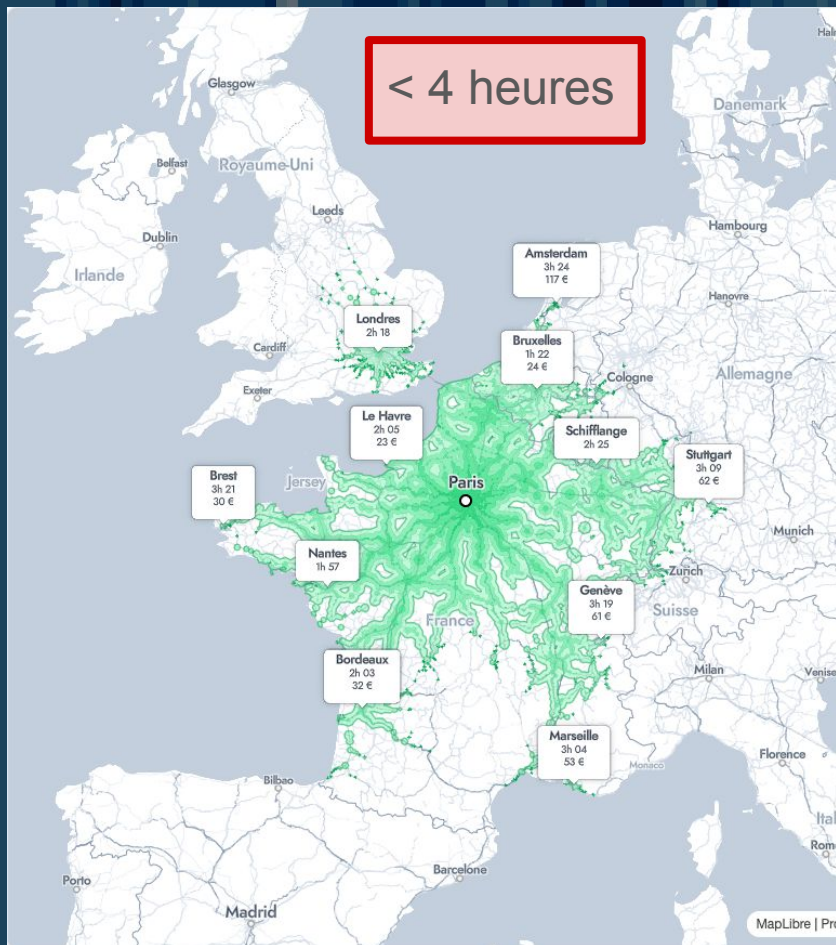


**Deux
Parties**



Vote au Conseil de
Laboratoire de Janvier

Guide au travail ultérieur
de la cellule transition
écologique



<https://www.chronotrains.com/>

BEGES laboratoires précurseurs

LERMA

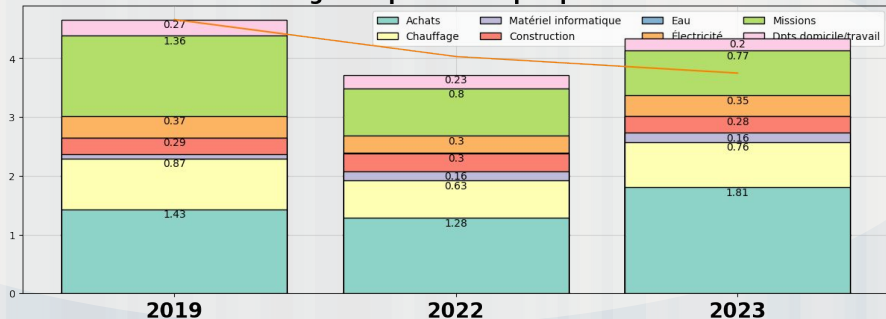


Observatoire
de Paris

PSL



Bilan global par année par personne



62 %
au
LUX

LUTH

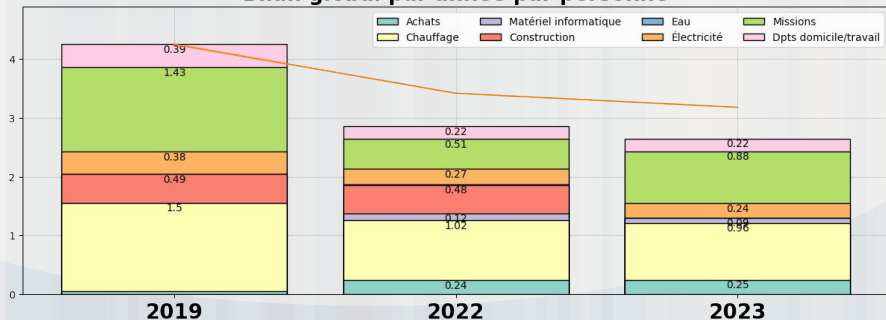


Observatoire
de Paris

PSL



Bilan global par année par personne



93%
au
LUX

Missions :

en réduction % à 2019



Achats :

Rebond pour le LERMA
en 2023



2024 en attente données