Amann, M., Bertok, I., Borken-Kleefeld, J., Cofala, J., Heyes, C., Hoglund-Isaksson, L., . . .

Winiwarter, W. (2011, September 15). Cost-effective control of air quality and greenhouse gases in Europe: Modeling and policy applications. Retrieved October 03, 2017, from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364815211001733

The authors of this source are reputable environmental scientists from Austria. They have a profound understanding of the environment and the effect of green house gases. This scientific article explores a cost effective model for Europe to reduce its green house gas emissions, without impacting the continent as a whole, and while eliminating emissions. Because the findings were posted in a scientific journal, the intended audience is scholars, graduates, and undergraduates. The information provided is relevant to my topic because it explores “green-policy” adoption in one of the largest, most productive continents, Europe. Europe is very similar to North America when it comes to economy and productivity. This article provides insight on how economically driven countries can reduce their green-house gases, without being economically impacted.

Chen, A. (2014, November 18). New Research Quantifies Health Benefits of Reducing

Greenhouse Gas Emissions | Berkeley Lab. Retrieved October 03, 2017, from http://newscenter.lbl.gov/2014/11/18/new-research-quantifies-health-benefits-of-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions/

The author of this source is a scientist and representative of Berkeley Labs. The study conducted explores the health benefits of reducing green house gas emissions. Since the findings were posted on Berkeley Lab’s website – which is funded by the government – the intended audience is anyone who can read. The article is written at the level of an 8th grader, allowing a plethora of people to read and understand it. This information is relevant to my topic because it explores the relationship between reduced greenhouse gas emissions and economic benefits. A carbon emission limit will greatly impact developed countries and their economies while boosting the health sector. This study explores how to reduce, and amplify the impact, respectively. It provides strategies, renewable energy options, and numerical figures to encapsulate how the health sector will be affected.

JGJ, O., AF, B., Der, M. C., JJM, B., C, V., JPJ, B., . . . JL, H. (1996, December 31). A set of

global emission inventories of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances for all anthropogenic and most natural sources on a per country basis and on 1 degree x 1 degree grid. Retrieved October 03, 2017, from http://rivm.openrepository.com/rivm/handle/10029/10497

The authors of this source are researchers hired by TNO and RIVM to study the needs of policy-makers and of atmospheric chemistry and climate modellers. This paper models the emission of greenhouse gases from anthropogenic and biogenic sources. These models (called EDGAR) are then used to develop a system to efficiently cut down on greenhouse gas emissions. The intended audience is scholars and post-secondary students. This information is relevant to my topic because it explores, in-depth, the inventories of greenhouse gases for all anthropogenic and biogenic sources, per country. In addition, it correlates the emission inventory to natural sources on the country. This helps in devising an effective strategy that clearly indicates which countries can and cannot shift to renewable energy. This will help with technological advancement, as it provides a benchmark of how effective technology needs to be.

Boero, G., Clarke, R., & Winters, L. (1991, January 01). The macroeconomic consequences of

controlling greenhouse gases: a survey. Retrieved October 03, 2017, from https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?orig\_q=RN%3A24012345

The authors of this source are economics and environmental professors at the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom. In this paper, these professors outline the macro-economical impacts of controlling greenhouse gases. The two main questions explored are: What are the consequences of global warming for economic activity and welfare? What, if any, are the economic consequences of reducing the levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions? Since this paper is published in a scientific journal, the intended audience is scholars and post-secondary students. This information is relevant to my topic because it maps the relationship between economic welfare and GHG abatement. This is key for developed countries such as USA and Canada, as their economies thrive from industries that produce greenhouse gases. This article is not concerned with global warming, it is strictly about macro-economical impact, which is the main issue.

Wüstenhagen, R., & Bilharz, M. (2004, November 20). Green energy market development in

Germany: effective public policy and emerging customer demand. Retrieved October 03, 2017, from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030142150400237X

The authors of this source are economics and environmental experts in Switzerland. They study how renewable energy impacts the economy, both macro and micro. This information is relevant to my topic because it studies how to implement effective public-green policies in order to meet emerging customer demand. This paper explores the efficacy of green energy in a developed country such as Germany. This is very important because it helps answer the question: Are renewable sources of energy as efficient as non-renewable, in terms of input and output. This paper is for scholars and students.