

CO₂ trend related to world economy

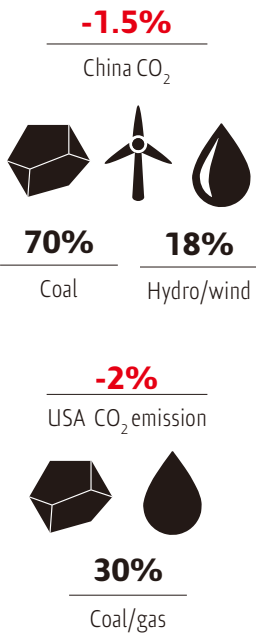
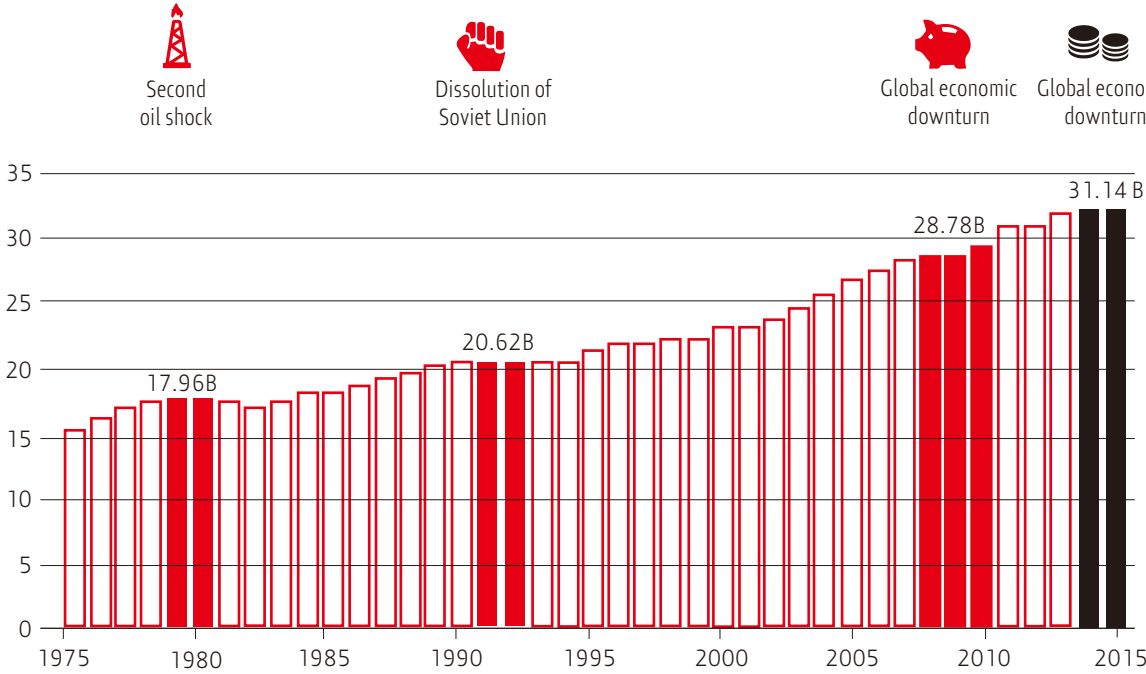
The IEA says that since 2013, global GDP growth and energy consumption have seemed to decouple, CO₂ emissions remained essentially flat at just over 32 billion metric tons in 2014 and 2015. If the trend continues, it would signal that the world is achieving control over such emissions, which

scientists say are a primary reason for climate change: CO₂ emissions have been flat year-to-year only four previous times in the last four decades, the grew by 3.4% in 2014 and 3.1% in 2015. CO₂ emissions have been flat year-to-year only four previous times in the last four decades,

three of those occasions corresponding with global economic stagnation or declines. But this time, global GDP grew by 3.4% in 2014 and 3.1% in 2015. IEA says, three of those occasions corresponding with global economic stagnation or declines.

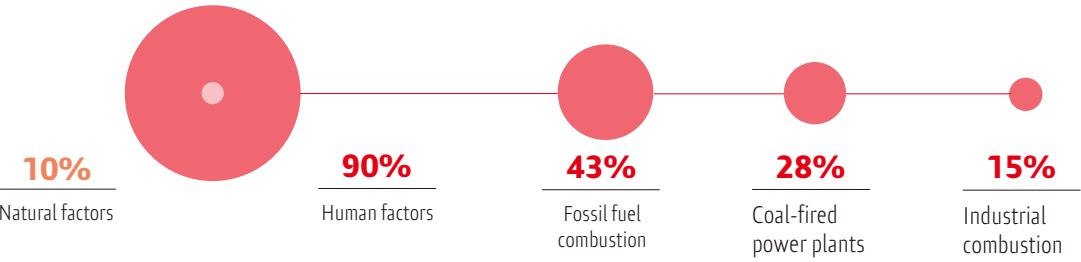
Why CO₂ grew with the economy?

- 1
The 90% of new electricity generation in 2015 by renewables enewrgy
- 2
The global economy continued to grow by more than 3%, offering further evidence that the link between economic growth and emissions growth is weakening.
- 3
China and the United States are the two largest emitting, dropped is that emission countries.

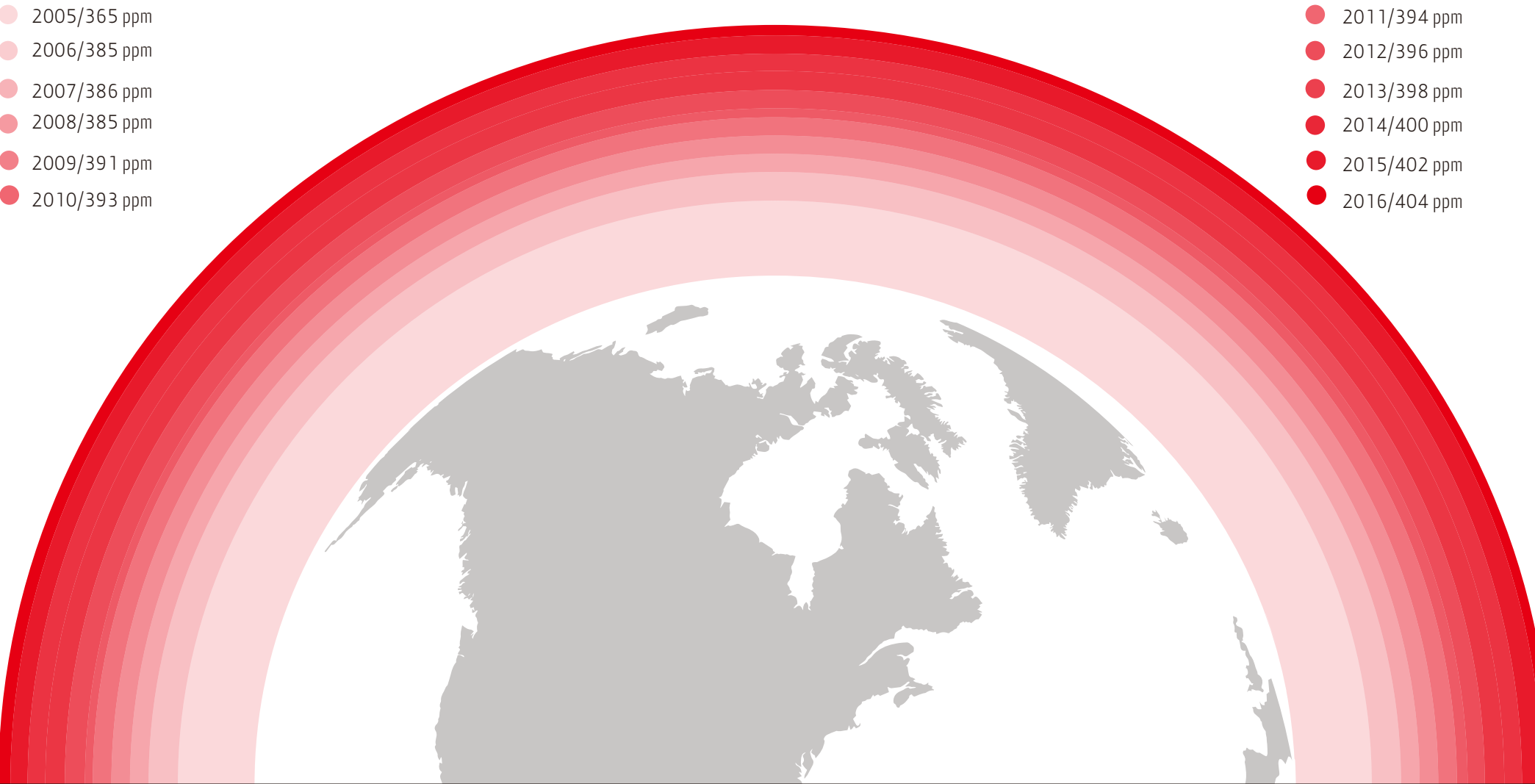
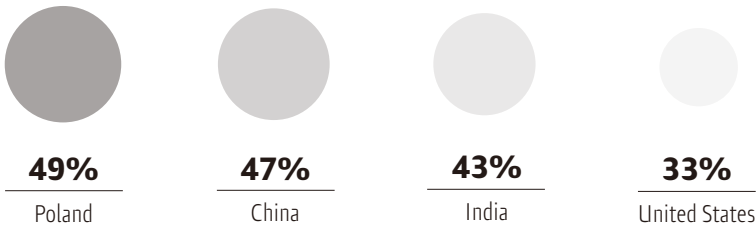


CO₂ emission in the last 10 years

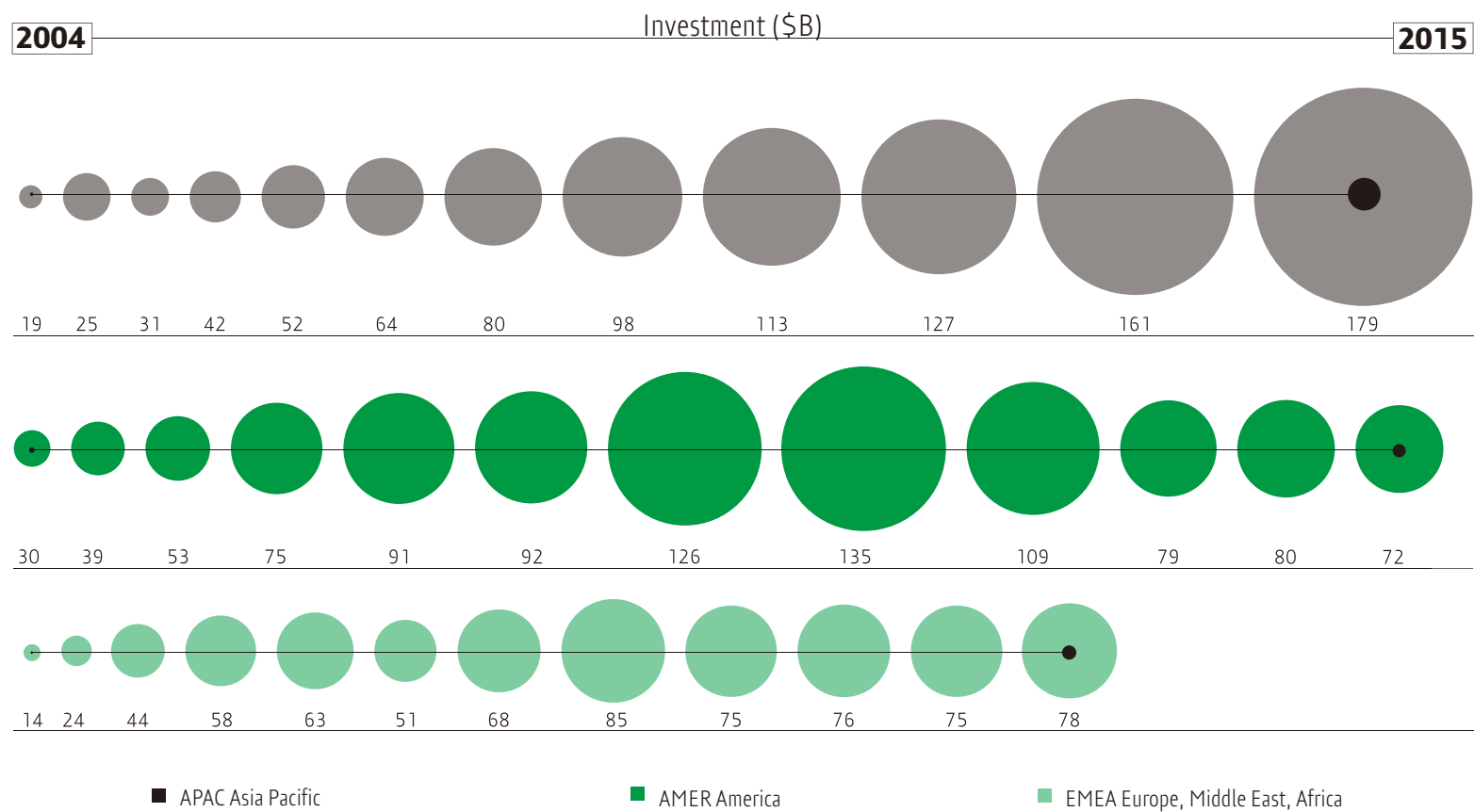
Origins of CO₂ gas



The share of coal in the energy mix of bigger users



Trend of investments on renewable energy



Clean energy investment boomed across the globe in 2015, amounting to \$329 billion. That's 3 percent higher than the previous record set in 2011, according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance. Record investment flows into clean energy came even as fossil-fuel prices plummeted. Crude oil prices dropped to less than \$30 a barrel on Friday, coal in Northwest Europe is down 35 percent, and U.S. natural-gas spot prices remain well below \$3 per million BTU. The new record was a global effort. Nearly \$200 billion came from asset finance for utility-scale projects. The largest of those were offshore wind farms in Europe and China, where the biggest projects topped \$2 billion each. Distributed generation grew at a faster rate than utility-scale projects, up 12 percent from 2014 to \$67 billion. The combination of large- and small-scale solar and wind projects accounted for about half of all new generation worldwide, totaling 121 gigawatts. In the public sphere, things weren't as rosy. Public-market investment was down by 27 percent, but Bloomberg noted that figure is in line with 10-year averages.

Projects using renewable power

Raphael Dinelli is a French scientist, former yachtsman, and now a pilot is determined to make history by completing the first zero-carbon trans-Atlantic flight this June with a lightweight hybrid plane powered by solar energy and biofuels.

Zero carbon Transatlantic
By Raphael Dinelli, 2016

100%

Clean energy to fly

55%

Algae derived biofuels

25%

Wind mounted solar power

20%

Wind current

WaveSpring and is developed by the Swedish company CorPower Ocean innovative floating buoy that, according to estimates , produces three times more energy than the other devices on the market. These buoys are using both the surface water movement, that of the waves coming from the depths of the sea.

WaveSpring
By CorPower Ocean, 2016

20%

Of annual global energy production

150

Pound each Kilowatt/hour

4000

Terawatt/hour of energy production per year

Arbre à vent (or Wind Tree) blends perfectly with the environment, generating electricity for 320 days a year. Installed at the Place de la Concorde , it has managed to produce 3500 kWh to 13,500 kWh depending on the intensity of the wind. Currently the cost of a single device is about 30 thousand euro.

Wind tree
By Jérôme Michaud Larivière, 2011

13500

Kilowatt/hour of energy production

80%

Production of the average electricity consumption

Focus on geothermal , solar and wind power

