

**Date and Time:** Monday 9 September 2024 17:58:00 CEST

**Job Number:** 233037647

**Documents (100)**

1. [*- KELLOGG COMPANY ANNOUNCES NEW, AMBITIOUS GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION GOALS ACROSS MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS Science-based targets call for reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 65 percent by 2050*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK2-5Y71-JD3Y-Y1R9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** emission and energy or emission and reduction or emission and targets or emission and greenhouse gas or energy and reductions or energy and targets or energy and greenhouse gas or reductions and targets or reductions and greenhouse gas or targets and greenhouse gas

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

2. [*Kellogg 's makes Paris pledge to cut emissions by 65%*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK8-TSD1-JCP9-22MY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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3. [*Ireland expected to miss 2020 EU targets on emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J82-2V01-JCW9-23S8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*General Mills aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 28% over next decade*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GTY-GCS1-JCF9-203J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5. [*- General Mills announces new commitment on climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GTH-YF41-JD3Y-Y1H9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. [*- Bangor University - Changing the use of agricultural land could massively reduce greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HSK-DPY1-JD3Y-Y0SR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*State set to miss 2020 greenhouse gas targets Agriculture and transport output to go up despite commitment to reductions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J80-BNT1-DYS1-01R8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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8. [*EU's largest #climate tool must be strengthened to deliver on Paris Agreement*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8N-4971-F03R-N1HP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*EPA says mild winter accounts for lower greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM8-SDF1-DYS1-02XY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*Kellogg to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2050*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK8-75M1-F14X-V465-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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11. [*GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SHOW 8% DROP*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J0R-H0T1-DYTG-N4P3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12. [*Indonesia pledges 29 percent emissions cut by 2030*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H11-4H21-JBV1-X382-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13. [*General Mills chalks out new plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GTY-GCS1-JCF9-200D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14. [*Reducing greenhouse gas emissions may cost Latvia much more than for other EU countries*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JGC-R801-JD09-31DS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15. [*Agrifood expansion and gas reduction 'not mutually exclusive' insists minister*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHS-6RX1-DYX1-J18P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16. [*Five ways dairy farmers can cut emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK2-R1B1-JCW9-24KC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17. [*EMISSION CUTS FROM HOMES, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY HAVE STALLED - COMMITTEE*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4H-0TN1-DYTG-N43Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18. [*Ireland is set to pay dearly for missing greenhouse gas reduction targets LETTERS TO THE EDITOR*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J87-2261-JBVM-Y38S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*GLOBAL FOOD COMPANIES UNITE ON CLIMATE ACTION In Joint Letter Released Today, Chief Executive Officers of 10 Leading Food Companies Call on U.S. and World Leaders to Act Swiftly and Decisively*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H2C-1971-F0K1-N0GB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20. [*Vietnam , US issue joint announcement on climate change partnership*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JVF-PHX1-DYRV-30HW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. [*PM addresses Paris Climate Change Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-FR41-JD3Y-Y08H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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22. [*Swedish report urges EU to halve its meat consumption to meet eco goals*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J6B-6921-JCW9-24V3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*Thailand moves toward GHG reduction*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5S1W-2J41-JDSH-21CH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24. [*Call for carbon price rise as emissions soar*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JK5-3ST1-JCJY-G0CP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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25. [*Finger-pointing European Union countries are far ahead of Ireland in energy consumption*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJ6-JPS1-JBVM-Y3CW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*'Progress on gas emissions has stalled'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4H-BYW1-JBVM-Y307-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27. [*Cutting our carbon hoofprint The Beef Data and Genomics Programme will be a key part of Irish agriculture's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, report Clare Taylor and Bridget Farrell*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JC0-G3V1-DY9P-N1DT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*Irish energy policy and climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJC-2131-JC8Y-8167-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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29. [*Back to the farm: Companies need to zoom in on climate risks in agriculture, says CDP*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GVD-7D01-JBWC-4005-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*New approach is needed to tackle climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJT-R4D1-JBVM-Y4X4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31. [*- University of Cambridge - Boosting farm yields to restore habitats could create greenhouse gas 'sink'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HSK-DPY1-JD3Y-Y0S4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. [*'Greenhouse gas emissions must be cut 57% by 2030'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HG1-PXK1-JBVM-Y2DJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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33. [*Climate law passed in bid to reduce emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHR-8XF1-F021-654V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*Climate change: Ireland accused of 'fiddling as the world burns' as Paris Agreement signed*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JKS-VG11-JCW9-2094-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35. [*Irish food sector has massive green opportunity One good idea: blue-sky thinking from business leaders and innovators ; Irish agriculture may contribute 32pc of Irish emissions, but agriculture worldwide contributes only 12pc, and no one is looking at Ireland 's natural ability for carbon sequestration during beef production, says Niall Browne*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GVT-2GW1-DY9P-N33K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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36. [*Terra Global Capital raising $100m anti-deforestation fund - exclusive*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GJ3-2D81-F0CX-91S5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37. [*Eating less beef key to meeting EU climate targets: study*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-TYC1-F19C-X1HV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*Greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2014*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K1S-R2H1-JDPH-B4C1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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**Search Terms:** emission and energy or emission and reduction or emission and targets or emission and greenhouse gas or energy and reductions or energy and targets or energy and greenhouse gas or reductions and targets or reductions and greenhouse gas or targets and greenhouse gas

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39. [*Farm emissions could be cut by 6%, says Bord Bia*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-TSS1-DYS1-02JX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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40. [*Kenny: We need time to hit carbon targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-CC61-JCJY-G3PX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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41. [*On your bike*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K1V-1351-F15K-21RF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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42. [*UN agencies weigh in on climate change impacts ahead of Paris conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGX-G131-F0K1-N15D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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43. [*Exclusive: land-clearing surge in Queensland set to wipe out Direct Action gains - report In just three years the rate of clearing will create enough additional carbon dioxide emissions to cancel out emissions savings the government says it will make by paying farmers $670m to stop cutting down trees*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G365-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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44. [*Farming focused on economic and environmental sustainability*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:55KN-XXM1-DYF4-G022-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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45. [*Emissions a 'zero sum game' after Paris deal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-0S11-F021-629W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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46. [*Carbon sinks will tip the market balance in favour of sustainable agriculture*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMR-8YY1-F039-6491-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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47. [*TTIP: A Chance for Polish Farmers and Industry*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H05-GWF1-JCDR-114M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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48. [*\*\*\* Tiedote/ Sitra : 17 Existing Climate Solutions could cut Global Emissions by 25% more than USA & E.U. totals combined \*\*\**](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HDC-6MJ1-JCTX-K44V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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49. [*Time-change plan to save energy [...]*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2M1-JCBW-N4YC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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50. [*EU targets rich north in new greenhouse gas targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M28R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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51. [*Minister for climate change must act quickly on switch to renewable heat Incentivising renewable sourcesof heating must be a Government priority*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JX3-PR11-DYS1-0550-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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52. [*Large-scale fracking not compatible with climate change targets'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K5V-6P71-F15K-21W4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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53. [*Climate Protection Shifting Gears on Emissions Trading*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHJ-GMG1-DXKF-C446-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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54. [*Solar park thrown out after plans labelled harmful to rural outlook*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J70-26S1-JCG2-C2Y4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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55. [*BBC Radio 4 - 04:51 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H23-9SP1-DY08-32SJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

56. [*EU and Kenya step up cooperation on climate change ahead of 21st Session of Conference of Parties to UNFCCC, Paris conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H4G-R5J1-F0K1-N0P5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

57. [*Reducing carbon emissions now will safeguard Australian way of life - report CSIRO study upends assumptions about domestic cost of tougher action on climate change, finding reducing emissions a 'win-win' for environment and economy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H9D-P8H1-JCJY-G356-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

58. [*Improving Efficiency in Kenya 's Forestry Sector Could Cut Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 27%, Bring Annual Economic Benefits of $ 188 Million*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JBT-6MR1-JD3Y-Y03K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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59. [*Forestry is climate-smarter and more profitable than beef*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GR5-TWJ1-JCW9-2072-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

60. [*EU Issues Emission Targets In Bid To Deliver On Paris Climate Deal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8M-R571-DYYF-M16S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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61. [*ICL Achieves Outstanding Scores From CDP for its Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions and Reporting*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH2-PVF1-DXP3-R4VJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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62. [*Widely accepted greenhouse gas must be tackled urgently*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H6M-0GK1-F0BB-S2HB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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63. [*Inside the General Mills roadmap to a sustainable food future General Mills recently announced a commitment to cut its emissions by 28% in the next 10 years. Other companies can, and should, do the sameOffice sustainability challenges: send us your tips, tales and secrets from the front lines*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H6V-H471-JCJY-G1HV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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64. [*Major study to help beef farmers meet carbon targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J5X-50P1-F15H-C148-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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65. [*Danone sets "ambitious" carbon emissions policy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HC1-3VJ1-JDNW-40Y1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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66. [*Climate change and the continual demand for economic growth*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JRR-NJ31-JCJY-G02V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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67. [*Parties united in climate change fight here*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GTJ-HT81-F15H-C0PW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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68. [*Demand for meat has become a global threat*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HG7-58P1-DXXV-40P2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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69. [*Behind the Wheel, episode 1: the New Holland tractor that could change the face of sustainable farming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H6R-P3D1-DXP3-R52G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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70. [*Fair emissions targets for Irish farmers - MEP McGuinness*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J0J-3YT1-JBVM-Y268-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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71. [*Paris Agreement and the Turkish economy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HP6-3W51-JD09-31Y6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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72. [*Energising the food & agribusiness sector*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MSS-R9G1-JC02-S0J9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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73. [*Supplement to reduce cow flatulence 'could slash greenhouse gases and help save the planet' If approved by regulators and adopted by the agricultural industry, the methane inhibitor could significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GM4-4DY1-F021-60R9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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74. [*Farmers' warning as MEPs target gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H83-YBJ1-F0BB-S0W5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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75. [*EU drive for 'green' biodiesel has increased emissions, study finds*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JM9-H7V1-JCJY-G0XG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** emission and energy or emission and reduction or emission and targets or emission and greenhouse gas or energy and reductions or energy and targets or energy and greenhouse gas or reductions and targets or reductions and greenhouse gas or targets and greenhouse gas

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

76. [*FARMING POLL 2015:Despite global warming, three out of four unwilling to cut back*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H0M-TBW1-F0BB-S264-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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77. [*EU climate action commissioner promises to continue dialogue about Latvia 's special situation*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K28-7KH1-JD09-31PF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

78. [*Political will needed to meet energy targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JG5-H5X1-F021-634D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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79. [*US House blocks carbon emission rules, Obama set to veto*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M49V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

80. [*Greenhouse gases on the agenda*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J35-TWF1-JDPF-N0FB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

81. [*-IFC, Canada Continue Supporting Sustainable Energy Financing in Lebanon*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JRF-K611-F0K1-N1Y4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

82. [*Wal-Mart makes greenhouse gases pledge*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GJB-0VD1-F14X-V1F2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

83. [*Let's put these climate control talks on ice Negotiations to prevent global warming have achieved little. We must now focus on how to deal with its effects*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHR-8XF1-F021-650K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

84. [*National climate targets signal 'unprecedented momentum' for climate agreement in Paris - UN report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1V1-F0K1-N13W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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85. [*Pylon plan in jeopardy over EirGrid concerns about size*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H7D-SR71-DY9P-N0BB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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86. [*Gas guzzlers are biggest threat to our C02 status EPA attacks yummy mummies driving D4 'tractors'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HPN-YGC1-JBVM-Y54T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

87. [*Ireland is 'active drag' on EU climate targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JKT-1851-JCJY-G0V0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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88. [*Kenyan paper urges reduction in greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH4-TB91-JC8S-C1CF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

89. [*The planet's dangerous appetite for meat A switch to reduced-meat diets would be a win-win situation for human health and the environment*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HWY-R2G1-JC8Y-80YF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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90. [*Biogas should be more than a 0.5% renewable energy for Ireland*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HDK-B6C1-F0BB-S35G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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91. [*Big environmental role proven for new nitrogen fertiliser*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K2T-2NK1-JCW9-21G6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

92. [*What is global warming?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HD3-SN51-DY93-M17S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** emission and energy or emission and reduction or emission and targets or emission and greenhouse gas or energy and reductions or energy and targets or energy and greenhouse gas or reductions and targets or reductions and greenhouse gas or targets and greenhouse gas

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

93. [*-Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust energy efficiency project receives GBP7m boost*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J15-83N1-JD3Y-Y4W9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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94. [*Alberta 's carbon levy drives renewable fuel innovation to diversify economy, create jobs and reduce emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J8P-GD91-JD3Y-Y3DD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

95. [*- Mondelez International Accelerates Action on Climate Change with New 2020 Global Sustainability Goals*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H6V-D4F1-JD3Y-Y4FX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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96. [*Inaction and lack of vision exposed Climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J8D-92P1-DYS1-02CF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

97. [*Irish firms' CO2 emissions soar*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:626G-R351-JCBW-N4N4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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98. [*Miguel Arias Cañete, EU Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy: Interview*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WS6-C4N1-DXYV-72XK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

99. [*General Mills confirms goal on greenhouse gas emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GTT-0711-JDNW-4022-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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100. [*GHGAP report shows world leaders how English agriculture can reduce emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JGD-FPW1-F0JC-M06C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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# [***-KELLOGG COMPANY ANNOUNCES NEW, AMBITIOUS GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION GOALS ACROSS MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS; Science-based targets call for reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 65 percent by 2050***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK2-5Y71-JD3Y-Y1R9-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

December 10, 2015 Thursday

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**Length:** 784 words

**Body**

PARIS, France - Kellogg Company took another step forward in its commitment to climate action today by announcing new, ambitious science-based ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emission*** ***targets***. Sharing its worldwide goals at the New York Times ***Energy*** for Tomorrow Conference in Paris, Kellogg Company plans to cut GHG ***emissions*** by 65 percent across its own operations, known as Scope 1 and 2, and, for the first time work with suppliers, known as Scope 3, to help ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by 50 percent by 2050.

'Kellogg is more than a business. We care about nourishing people with our foods, feeding those in need, nurturing our planet, and living our founder's values,' said John Bryant, Kellogg Company Chairman and CEO. 'People care about their food, where it comes from, the people who grow and make it, and that there's enough for everyone. We must live our values and communicate with transparency to earn our seat at millions of tables every day.'

'Science shows that climate change will ***reduce*** food productivity and food security at the same time our world's population is growing and requiring us to feed more people with fewer natural resources,' Bryant continued. 'That's why Kellogg is working on multiple fronts to address the risks climate change poses. Today, we're joining others in Paris taking action to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to limit the earth's temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius.'

Kellogg Company recognizes that upstream ***agriculture*** ***emissions*** and manufacturing are the largest sources of ***emissions*** in the company's supply chain and is focusing efforts on ***reductions*** in these two areas. Since 2008, Kellogg Company has already ***reduced*** GHG ***emissions*** from its manufacturing facilities by approximately 12 percent.

The ***targets*** announced today are an extension of the 2020 global sustainability goals Kellogg Company set in August 2014, when the organization announced commitments to:

-further ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in its own operations;

-increase the use of low carbon ***energy***; and

-expand commitments into our supply chain by requiring all key suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their own ***emissions*** and ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Supporting smallholder growers and farmers with Climate Smart ***Agriculture***

Kellogg Company has already committed to supporting 15,000 smallholder growers by 2020 to increase adoption of Climate Smart ***Agriculture*** (CSA). And, by 2030, the company will have supported the livelihoods of 500,000 farmers through partnerships, research and training on CSA.

'We recognize the interconnected and inter-reliant nature of our business with suppliers, farmers, customers, consumers and governments,' said Bryant. 'These types of commitments require cooperation across the full supply chain. That is the only way we can truly be successful.'

The methodology for Kellogg Company's new goals is based on the Science Based ***Targets***, a joint initiative by CDP, the UN Global Compact, the World Resources Institute, and WWF.

'Global temperatures are increasing. Science has confirmed that we must limit the rise to below 2 degrees Celsius in order to avoid the most serious consequences for people, the environment and economies worldwide,' said Pedro Faria, technical director of CDP and spokesperson for the Science Based ***Targets*** Initiative. 'We applaud Kellogg for taking this critical step to not only ***reduce*** its own ***emissions***, but to work closely with its suppliers to do the same.'

As announced earlier this week, 75 percent of the company's direct suppliers will report progress annually through CDP Supply Chain by 2020.

Learn more about Kellogg Company's full climate policy, the methodology used to set ***targets***, and implementation plan on [*www.KelloggCorporateResponsibility.com*](http://www.KelloggCorporateResponsibility.com).

About Kellogg Company

At Kellogg Company (NYSE: K), we are driven to enrich and delight the world through foods and brands that matter. With 2014 sales of $ 14.6 billion and more than 1,600 foods, Kellogg is the world's leading cereal company; second largest producer of cookies, crackers and savory snacks; and a leading North American frozen foods company. Our brands - Kellogg's, Keebler, Special K, Pringles, Kellogg's Frosted Flakes, Pop-Tarts, Kellogg's Corn Flakes, Rice Krispies, Cheez-It, Eggo, Mini-Wheats and more - nourish families so they can flourish and thrive. Through our Breakfasts for Better Days initiative, we're providing 1 billion servings of cereal and snacks - more than half of which are breakfasts - to children and families in need around the world by the end of 2016. To learn more, visit   [*www.kelloggcompany.com*](http://www.kelloggcompany.com) or follow us on Twitter @KelloggCompany, YouTube and on Social K.

[Editorial queries for this story should be sent to [*newswire@enpublishing.co.uk*](mailto:newswire@enpublishing.co.uk) ]

**Load-Date:** December 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Kellogg's makes Paris pledge to cut emissions by 65%***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK8-TSD1-JCP9-22MY-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Grocer

December 12, 2015

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 10

**Length:** 280 words

**Byline:** Andrew Don

**Body**

Kellogg's has set a ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** over the next 35 years by 65% - an extension of the 20 global sustainability goals it established last year.

In August 2014, it committed to further ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***; increase the use of low-carbon ***energy***; and expand commitments affecting its supply chain by requiring all key suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their own ***emission*** and ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Kellogg's announced the ***target*** in Paris on Tuesday at the New York Times ***Energy*** For Tomorrow Conference, where it also committed for the first time to work with suppliers to help ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by 50% by 2050.

Kellogg's said it had already ***reduced*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by about 12% from its factories since 2008.

John Bryant, Kellogg Company chairman and CEO, said science showed climate change would ***reduce*** food productivity and food security at the same time as the world's population was growing, requiring more people to be fed, with fewer natural resources.

"That's why Kellogg's is working on multiple fronts to address the risks climate change poses. Today, we're joining others in Paris taking action to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to limit the Earth's temperature increase to 2°C."

Bryant said Kellogg's cared about nourishing people, feeding those in need, nurturing the planet and living the values of founder Will Keith Kellogg.

"People care about their food. We must live our values and communicate with transparency to earn our seat at millions of tables every day," Bryant said.

Kellogg's environmental ***targets*** link with its wider support of smallholder growers and farmers with 'Climate Smart ***Agriculture***'.

**Load-Date:** December 11, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Ireland expected to miss 2020 EU targets on emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J82-2V01-JCW9-23S8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

March 8, 2016 Tuesday

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**Section:** IRELAND

**Length:** 478 words

**Body**

Its EU ***target*** for 2020 is to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from the non-***emissions*** trading scheme (non-ETS) sector by 20% on 2005 levels.

The non-ETS sector covers ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***, transport, residential, commercial, non-***energy*** intensive industry, and waste sectors.

Figures released by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) show Ireland s non-ETS sector ***emissions*** are projected to be between 6% and 11% below 2005 levels by 2020, compared to the 2020 ***target*** of 20%.

As a result, the country is unlikely to meet 2020 EU ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***targets*** .

The agency noted that although Ireland has overachieved in terms of annual obligations in the early years of the compliance period (2013-20), it will not be sufficient to meet the compliance obligations.

As a result, Ireland is expected to breach annual obligation ***targets*** in 2016 or 2017, depending on the level of implementation of ***emission*** ***reduction*** policies and measures.

The EPA also said that, even with the full implementation of policies and measures out to 2020, these will not be enough for the country to meet the 2020 ***targets***.

Projected increased ***emissions*** from the ***agriculture*** sector impacted by the Food Wise 2025 Strategy and growing transport sector ***emissions***, dominate the projected ***emissions*** trend.

***Agriculture*** and transport are projected to account for 76% of Ireland s non-ETS sector ***emissions*** in 2020.

For the period 2014-20, ***agriculture*** ***emissions*** are projected to increase by around 6% to 7%.

Transport ***emissions***, meanwhile, are also likely to show strong growth over the period to 2020 with a 10% to 16% increase on 2014 levels.

The EPA director general, Laura Burke, said a balance must be struck between a focus on economic growth and ***reducing*** ***emissions***.

The adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in December provides an ambitious, legally binding framework for global action on climate change, said Ms Burke.

In addition Ireland has taken a national policy position that commits us to ***reducing*** our carbon ***emissions*** by 80% in 2050 on 1990 levels across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors while achieving carbon neutrality in the ***agriculture*** and land use sectors.

New obligations to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for 2021-30 are being negotiated this year at EU level.

The further away Ireland is from the 20% ***reduction*** ***target*** in 2020, the more difficult it will be to hit compliance ***targets*** for the following decade.

Ms Burke said that, based on the current projections, the country faces considerable challenges to become a low-carbon economy .

Ireland must follow a pathway to decarbonising ***energy***, transport, and heating.

We must break our dependence on fossil ***energy*** infrastructures.

He continued: In addition the ***agriculture***, forestry, and land-use sectors should achieve effective ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** neutrality by 2050.

**Load-Date:** March 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***General Mills aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 28% over next decade***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GTY-GCS1-JCF9-203J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Progressive Media - Company News

September 1, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** COMPANY NEWS; Company news

**Length:** 264 words

**Highlight:** General Mills is set to ***reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28% across its full value chain over the next decade.

**Body**

General Mills is set to ***reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28% across its full value chain over the next decade.

The new initiative will see the use of science-based methodology in order to achieve ***emission*** ***reductions*** as per recommendations of the scientific community.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), scientific consensus suggests a ***reduction*** of 50-70% in absolute ***emissions*** by 2050.

General Mills chairman and CEO Ken Powell said: "For 150 years, General Mills has served the world by making food people love. Our aim is to be around for another 150 years.

"We recognise that we must do our part to protect and conserve natural resources. Our business depends on it, and so does the planet."

General Mills is planning to enhance its efforts in direct operations through investing $100m in ***energy*** efficiency and clean ***energy***.

In addition, it will collaborate with suppliers to accelerate the adoption of more sustainable ***agricultural*** practices that build climate-resilient, healthy soils.

The company will also support consumers in the ***reduction*** of their carbon footprint through products and packaging with smaller footprints, and will help the climate resiliency of farmers in the company's supply chain.

General Mills formally started efforts to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** in 2005, and has ***reduced*** absolute ***emissions*** within its operations by 13% over the last ten years.

This milestone was achieved by using ***energy*** more efficiently across its facilities, and by converting to less ***greenhouse gas***-intensive forms of ***energy***, the company stated.

**Load-Date:** September 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-General Mills announces new commitment on climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GTH-YF41-JD3Y-Y1H9-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

August 31, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 846 words

**Body**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. - General Mills announced today a commitment to ***reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28 percent across its full value chain - from farm to fork to landfill - over the next 10 years.

The commitment was calculated using science-based methodology to achieve a level of ***emission*** ***reductions*** that science suggests is necessary to sustain the health of the planet.

General Mills' long term aspiration is to achieve sustainable ***emission*** levels in line with scientific consensus by 2050. As outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), scientific consensus suggests a ***reduction*** of 50-70 percent in absolute ***emissions*** by 2050.

'For 150 years, General Mills has served the world by making food people love. Our aim is to be around for another 150 years,' said Ken Powell, chairman and CEO of General Mills. 'We recognize that we must do our part to protect and conserve natural resources. Our business depends on it and so does the planet.'

'General Mills' commitment will support greater ambition and impact across the industry,' said Eric Olson, senior vice president of Advisory Services at Business for Social Responsibility, a leading sustainable business network and consultancy that worked closely with General Mills to develop the company's new commitment. 'By establishing specific, time-bound ***targets*** that embrace the full value chain, General Mills is in effect doubling down on their commitment to bring new innovation and partnerships with industry peers, suppliers, farmers, and other stakeholders, which will be critical to the company's long term success.'

The company's focus on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** formally began within its direct operations in 2005. Over the last 10 years, General Mills has ***reduced*** absolute ***emissions*** within its operations by 13 percent. The company accomplished this by using ***energy*** more efficiently across its facilities and by converting to less ***greenhouse gas***-intensive forms of ***energy***.

However, nearly two-thirds of the company's total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** occur upstream of its direct operations.

'We know our greatest impact is outside our four walls - particularly in ***agriculture***, ingredients and packaging. To ***reduce*** ***emission*** levels, we must work across our value chain with growers, suppliers, customers and industry partners. Together, we will identify new solutions and promote sustainable ***agriculture*** practices that drive ***emission*** ***reductions***,' added Powell.

In 2013, General Mills made a commitment to sustainably source 100 percent of its 10 priority ingredients by 2020. These ingredients represent 50 percent of the company's total raw material purchases and have a significant impact on its total environmental footprint. As part of this commitment, the company works closely with suppliers and farmers to strengthen sustainable farming practices. This work addresses key growing dimensions including GHG ***emission*** ***reduction***, water management, and soil quality in an effort to establish more climate resilient farms.

'Our pathways to achieving sustainable ***emissions*** will not revolutionize our business. Rather, it will be an extension of our ongoing efforts to ***reduce*** our environmental footprint through continuous improvement sustainable sourcing,' said Jerry Lynch, vice president and chief sustainability officer at General Mills.

In addition, ***reducing*** its environmental footprint is an ongoing commitment - one that General Mills will not undertake alone.

In addition to broadening existing partnerships with organizations like Field to Market, the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy and others, the company has outlined four specific actions to help fulfill its climate commitment over the next 10 years, including:

Continue to lead the way in its own, direct operations by investing more than $ 100MM in ***energy*** efficiency and clean ***energy***. This level of investment is in-line with the work the company has been doing within our operations to ***reduce*** our environmental footprint since 2005.

Partner with suppliers to accelerate adoption of more sustainable ***agriculture*** practices that build climate-resilient, healthy soils.

Help consumers ***reduce*** their carbon footprint through products and packaging with smaller footprints.

Support climate resiliency of farmers in our supply chain.

'While our success depends on our actions, we cannot get there on our own. We believe every company, government and individual has a role to play,' said Powell. 'Climate change is a shared, global challenge that is best addressed at scale.'

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About General Mills

General Mills is one of the world's leading food companies, operating in more than 100 countries around the world. Its brands include Cheerios, Fiber One, Haagen-Dazs, Nature Valley, Yoplait, Betty Crocker, Pillsbury, Green Giant, Old El Paso, Wanchai Ferry, Yoki and more. Headquartered in Minneapolis, Minn., USA, General Mills had fiscal 2015 worldwide sales of US $ 18.8 billion.

[Editorial queries for this story should be sent to [*newswire@enpublishing.co.uk*](mailto:newswire@enpublishing.co.uk) ]

**Load-Date:** August 31, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Bangor University - Changing the use of agricultural land could massively reduce greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HSK-DPY1-JD3Y-Y0SR-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

January 5, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 735 words

**Body**

A Bangor University academic has contributed to a new study which provides a radical and important new perspective on how to address the UK's climate change commitments.

The research has found making farmland more productive could increase the amount of food it produces and bring about significant ***reductions*** in the UK's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

***Agriculture*** contributes towards ***greenhouse gas*** production, through the heavy machinery needed which runs on fossil fuels, nitrogen inputs to soil, and through livestock ***emissions***. However, it can also substantially ***reduce*** the natural ability of some types of land - especially peat and wetlands - to ***reduce*** climate change by storing carbon.

Professor Dave Chadwick from Bangor University's School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography, was part of an international consortium of researchers including Cambridge University and the University of California. They found that increases in farmland yields could be a key factor in addressing the UK's binding commitments to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gases*** by 80 per cent - of 1990 levels - by 2050. He contributed to the study by providing expertise on the effects of farm management practices on nitrous oxide ***emissions*** from soil. He recently led the >GBP6.5M consortium project to improve the nitrous oxide component of the UK's ***agricultural*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** inventory.

Increasing output per hectare will allow ***reductions*** in the amount of land needed to maintain food output, even with a growing population. The 'spared' land can then be restored to its natural habitat which would store large amounts of carbon.

The research, published in Nature Climate Change, shows that there is the potential to achieve more than the required 80 per cent ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gases*** if increases in yield are combined with land being taken out of farm use and used to store carbon. The ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** become even greater if the spared land is used in ways which store more carbon, such as planting trees, or if consumers were to cut food waste or ***reduce*** consumption of high ***emission*** foods such as meat.

Professor Chadwick said: 'This important study demonstrates the potential for land use optimisation to provide the increasing demand for food products, whilst delivering to national ***targets*** for ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction***. Moreover this form of sustainable intensification could also deliver wider benefits in terms of habitat generation.'

Professor Ian Bateman, from of the University of Exeter, said: 'There is uncertainty about what will happen to both food prices and the climate in the future, but this study shows that investing in increased yields allows us to ***reduce*** the land used by farming and substantially cut UK ***greenhouse gases*** while still maintaining food production.'

'However, in doing this it is vital to ensure that we consider the wider environmental and social effects of such changes. Changing land use has multiple effects, not only on food and ***greenhouse gases*** but also on biodiversity, water quality, flooding risk, recreation and, if it is not compensated for, it can also impact ***agricultural*** incomes. Only by looking at the full range of effects can we really identify the right policies to pursue and this is a major focus of our ongoing research.'

The study, based on modelling and projections, was led by Andrew Balmford, Anthony Lamb and Rhys Green from the University of Cambridge, and included work from researchers from the Universities of California, Bangor, Exeter, Aberdeen, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Forestry Commission, Rothamsted Research, ADAS UK Ltd and Scotland's Rural College (SRUC).

Senior author of the study, Professor Andrew Balmford, from Cambridge University, said: 'Land is a source of ***greenhouse gases*** if it is used to farm fertiliser-hungry crops or methane-producing cattle, or it can be a sink for ***greenhouse gases*** - through sequestration.

'If we increase woodland and wetland, those lands will be storing carbon in trees, photosynthesising it in reeds, and shunting it down into soils.

'We estimate that by actively increasing farm yields, the UK can ***reduce*** the amount of land that is a source of ***greenhouse gases***, increase the 'sink', and sequester enough carbon to hit national ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** for the ***agriculture*** industry by 2050.'

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**Load-Date:** January 5, 2016

**End of Document**



[***State set to miss 2020 greenhouse gas targets; Agriculture and transport output to go up despite commitment to reductions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J80-BNT1-DYS1-01R8-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

March 8, 2016 Tuesday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 8

**Length:** 541 words

**Byline:** Ciarán D'Arcy

**Body**

Renewed doubt has been cast over Ireland's ability to meet EU ***greenhouse gas*** ***targets*** for 2020 with ***emissions*** across the transport and ***agriculture*** sectors set to increase over coming years.

The latest Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) report says not even full implementation of existing ***energy*** efficiency and renewable fuel policies will help the country meet its binding ***targets*** for four years' time.

Ireland must ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from sectors such as ***agriculture***, transport, residential and waste by 20 per cent from 2005 levels as part of its obligations for the non-***Emissions*** Trading Scheme (non-ETS), but the actual ***reduction*** will likely be between 6 and 11 per cent. The EPA said its latest figures "cast doubts over efforts to transition to a low-carbon economy in the long term" as the State struggles to satisfy requirements, or potentially faces hefty fines for non-compliance.

Despite overachieving in annual obligations since 2013, Ireland is set to breach its ***targets*** in 2016 or 2017, with ***agriculture*** and transport comprising 47 per cent and 29 per cent of non-ETS ***emissions*** respectively.

**Increases**

***Agriculture*** ***emissions*** are expected to increase by 6-7 per cent for the period 2014-2020, with an increase of 10-16 per cent expected in the transport sector.

The latest EPA figures concern one of two broad categories for EU ***greenhouse gas*** ***targets***, the other being the large ***energy*** and power industry which is also coming in behind ***target***. Minister for the Environment Alan Kelly last year admitted that Ireland would not satisfy the 2020 ***targets***. Speaking at the COP21 meetings in Paris in December Taoiseach Enda Kenny described the ***targets*** as "unrealistic" for Ireland considering the "lost decade" of recession the country had gone through.

The national herd is expected to increase substantially by 2020, which many groups say will impact negatively on Ireland's climate obligations.

**Concomitant effect**

Allied to this, the EPA's report for 2014 showed that the country's economic recovery is having a concomitant effect on increasing ***emissions*** figures from the industrial, commercial and buildings sectors.

"Ireland must follow a pathway to decarbonising ***energy***, transport and heating. We must break our dependence on fossil ***energy*** infrastructures," EPA director general Laura Burke said.

Responding to the figures, the Green Party blamed Government policies and said a "radical shift" is needed to attain the next milestone 40 per cent ***reduction*** which is pencilled for 2030.

"The 2020 ***targets*** are now beyond reach. We need a radical shift in policy if the situation is to be in any way salvaged, and get back on track for 2030. The transition to a decarbonised economy is an economic opportunity, not an economic cost - and we have everything to gain by embracing it," the spokesman added.

The Department of the Environment said its National Mitigation Plan aims to "close the gap as much as possible" by 2020, and is working with other departments through the plan's steering group to find the best way forward.

A spokesman declined to comment on whether Department of the Environment officials have applied pressure on colleagues in other departments such as ***Agriculture*** and Transport to tackle increased ***emissions*** in those sectors.

**Load-Date:** March 7, 2016

**End of Document**



[***EU's largest #climate tool must be strengthened to deliver on Paris Agreement***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8N-4971-F03R-N1HP-00000-00&context=1516831)

EU Reporter

July 20, 2016 Wednesday 11:51 AM EST

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**Length:** 625 words

**Byline:** EU Reporter Correspondent

**Body**

Jul 20, 2016( EU Reporter: [*http://www.eureporter.co*](http://www.eureporter.co) Delivered by Newstex) Joint statement from Carbon Market Watch and Transport ...vironment (T...on publication of EU climate policy designed to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** across the ***agriculture***, transport, building and waste sectors (the Effort Sharing Decision). Today (20 July), the European Commission proposed national ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** for EU member states in the 2021-2030 period, distributing EU-wide ***targets*** that member states agreed to in October 2014. Worryingly, the proposal includes loopholes that put the real-world delivery of the EU's climate pledge at serious risk. Carbon Market Watch and Transport ...vironment call on the European Parliament and member states to strengthen the EU's largest climate legislation in line with the commitment made in Paris.The Commission proposal - covering 60% of EU ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** across non-traded sectors - would allow countries to use 100m tonnes worth of surplus allowances from the EU's carbon market (ETS) as well as 280m tonnes worth of credits from forestry to compensate for ***emissions*** in sectors like ***agriculture*** and transport. In addition, the proposal rewards countries which will miss their 2020 ***targets*** by setting the starting point on the basis of the average 2016-2018 ***emissions***.

This leads to an inflated carbon budget for these countries which are not on track to meet their climate ***targets***. Loopholes would weaken proposal's overall impact The so-called flexibilities are supposed to make ***emission*** ***reductions*** more cost-efficient, but they risk becoming loopholes that allow countries to claim climate action on paper but not in reality. 'This is the first test since the signing of the Paris Agreement and the EU cannot afford it to let it fail,' said Carbon Market Watch EU Policy Director Femke de Jong. 'The 2030 ***target*** for the non-traded sectors is only -30% which is not in line with the goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Worse, loopholes risk preventing the real-world delivery of this insufficient ***target*** by allowing countries to cheat their way out of their climate commitments.' Rather than cutting ***emissions*** by at least 30 percent, the use of fake forestry credits and surplus ETS permits would lower the ***target*** for the non-traded sectors to merely 27 percent actual ***reductions***. T...limate Director William Todts said: 'This proposed 2030 climate law has a lot of potential. It could bind 28 countries, half a billion people, to 2030 ***targets*** that require real change. There are plenty of solutions and technologies to meet the ***targets*** in a way that benefit not just the environment, but also jobs, the economy and Europe's ***energy*** security. The loopholes that EU governments have requested - and the Commission is giving them in this proposal - are not just unnecessary but actually damaging.' First EU climate test since Paris The EU and national measures - left open to members states to help achieve the climate ***target*** - can tap into the numerous possibilities in these sectors for sustainable growth and deliver concrete benefits for citizens in the form of cleaner air, better jobs, warmer houses, and less ***energy*** poverty. Now that the proposal is out, the European Parliament and member states will start preparing their respective positions on it. 'We hope that the EU will uphold its reputation as a global leader in climate action and respect its commitments both towards our global partners and the European citizens' added Femke de Jong. The Effort Sharing Decision covers ***emissions*** ***reductions*** from the ***agriculture***, transport, waste and buildings sectors as well as small power installations not covered by the EU ETS. Negotiations on the directive are set to conclude in late 2017.

**Load-Date:** July 20, 2016

**End of Document**



[***EPA says mild winter accounts for lower greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM8-SDF1-DYS1-02XY-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 16, 2015 Wednesday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 5

**Length:** 307 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee

**Body**

A very mild winter was a significant factor in the slight decrease in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in 2014, according to figures from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The EPA's annual report on ***emissions*** provisionally concluded they fell by 0.7 per cent last year, compared to 2013.

However, its director Laura Burke warned that Ireland's strong economic recovery was influencing ***emissions***. The figures for 2014 would have been higher were it not for the mild winter.

Ms Burke said "significant" effort would be required if Ireland was to meet the European Union's ***target*** of a 20 per cent ***reduction*** in ***emission*** by 2020, compared to 2005 levels.

"We cannot rely on the luck of a mild winter to ensure compliance. We must implement appropriate measures across all of society and the economy to break the link between prosperity and pollution."

**Short of *target***

In an indication of the extent of economic recovery, ***emissions*** increased in industry, transport and waste in 2014.

However, there were balancing ***reductions*** in ***energy***, residential and ***agriculture*** sectors, which fell by 1 per cent.

The most noticeable spike was in the cement sector, with an increase of 31.4 per cent, while transport was up by 2.5 per cent. By comparison, lower heating needs in houses and apartments saw a 10.4 per cent decrease in ***emissions*** in the residential sector. Total national ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** were estimated at 58.2 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO2 eq).

Based on trends ***target*** limits for 2018, 2019 and 2020 remain at risk. Last year, the EPA estimated Ireland would lower ***emissions*** by 5 per cent to 12 per cent compared to 2005. That is considerably short of the 20 per cent ***target***.

Oisín Coghlan of Friends of the Earth said the EPA figures reaffirmed the urgency for action plans which "shockingly, the Government" has not implemented.

**Load-Date:** December 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Kellogg to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2050***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK8-75M1-F14X-V465-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-food global news

December 11, 2015 Friday 8:00 AM GMT

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**Length:** 289 words

**Byline:** Hannah Abdulla

**Body**

Kellogg has pledged to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 65% by 2020.

At the New York Times ***Energy*** for Tomorrow Conference in Paris, the cereal maker said it planned to cut the ***emissions*** across its own operations and, for the first time, work with suppliers and help to ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by 50% by 2020.

The goals are an update of the 2014 goals when the company agreed to lower ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in its own operations; increase the use of low carbon ***energy***; and require all key suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their own ***emissions*** and ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Since 2008, Kellogg says it has ***reduced*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from its manufacturing facilities by 12%. It has also committed to supporting 5,000 smallholder growers by 2020 to increase adoption of Climate Smart ***Agriculture*** (CSA) - an approach to address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change.

"People care about their food, where it comes from, the people who grow and make it, and that there's enough for everyone. We must live our values and communicate with transparency to earn our seat at millions of tables every day. Science shows that climate change will ***reduce*** food productivity and food security at the same time our world's population is growing and requiring us to feed more people with fewer natural resources. That's why Kellogg is working on multiple fronts to address the risks climate change poses," said John Bryant, Kellogg chairman and CEO.

"We recognise the interconnected and inter-reliant nature of our business with suppliers, farmers, customers, consumers and governments," said Bryant. "These types of commitments require cooperation across the full supply chain. That is the only way we can truly be successful."

**Load-Date:** December 11, 2015

**End of Document**



[***GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SHOW 8% DROP***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J0R-H0T1-DYTG-N4P3-00000-00&context=1516831)

Press Association Mediapoint

February 2, 2016 Tuesday 10:33 AM BST

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**Section:** HOME NEWS

**Length:** 286 words

**Byline:** Emily Beament, Press Association Environment Correspondent

**Body**

***Greenhouse gas*** output in the UK fell almost 8% in 2014, although ***emissions*** from transport and ***agriculture*** rose slightly, official figures show.

***Emissions*** of major polluter carbon dioxide were down 8.9% in 2014 on the previous year, while ***emissions*** of all the ***greenhouse gases*** were 7.7% below 2013 levels, the data from the Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change (Decc) showed.

The biggest falls in 2014 were in the power sector (13.6%), which saw less use of coal in electricity, and in homes (17%), where a warmer year meant less gas was used for heating.

But transport, mostly from road vehicles, saw an increase of 1% in ***emissions***, while ***agriculture*** was up 3%.

The transport sector has seen only a 3% drop in ***emissions*** since the benchmark year of 1990, while the ***agricultural*** industry has seen falls of 16% since then.

Overall, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** were down more than a third (35%) between 1990 and 2014, the most recent year for which final figures are available.

The UK is well on track to meet its second ``carbon budget'' for the ***emissions*** ***reductions*** it must make between 2013 and 2017 to meet long term legally-binding cuts of 80% by 2050 cost effectively, the figures showed.

But Decc has admitted the UK is not on ***target*** to meet the fourth carbon budget, for cuts that need to be made by the mid-2020s, with the shortfall widening.

A spokeswoman for the Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change said: ``We are determined to meet our climate change commitments in the most cost-effective way so we can keep bills as low as possible, and have already ***reduced*** our ***emissions*** by over 30% since 1990.

``Our new ***emissions*** ***reduction*** plan - due to be published towards the end of 2016 - will set out our proposals in full.''

**Load-Date:** February 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Indonesia pledges 29 percent emissions cut by 2030***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H11-4H21-JBV1-X382-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

September 25, 2015 Friday 7:02 AM GMT

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**Length:** 446 words

**Dateline:** Jakarta, Sept 25 2015

**Body**

Indonesia has pledged to cut its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 29 percent by 2030 through stepping up protection of forests and boosting the renewable ***energy*** sector, but observers criticised the plan as lacking in detail.

Indonesia, one of the world's biggest ***greenhouse gas*** emitters, said it would ***reduce*** deforestation, restore degraded forests, and lift the share of renewable ***energy*** to almost a quarter of the national ***energy*** mix in a decade, according to the country's official UN filing.

The sprawling archipelago is home to vast tracts of tropical rain forest but much has been felled in recent years, to be sold as timber and to make way for palm oil and pulp plantations, greatly increasing the country's ***emissions***.

The 29 percent ***reduction*** by 2030 is relative to a business-as-usual scenario without climate action, according to the pledge filed on Thursday, the latest to be submitted ahead of UN talks on a climate rescue pact in December in Paris.

With international assistance, such as financing, the pledge raises the ***target*** to a 41-percent cut by 2030. Previously in 2009, Indonesia had vowed to cut ***emissions*** by 26 percent by 2020.

"Beyond 2020, Indonesia envisions an even bolder commitment to ***emission*** ***reductions***," said the country's UN submission, known as an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

However, think-tank the World Resources Institute (WRI) said the document lacked key information, such as an estimate of financial assistance needed to reach the 41-percent ***target***, and did not go into detail about how to tackle recurring forest fires that contribute greatly to Indonesia's ***emissions***.

The pledge was released as Indonesian slash-and-burn ***agricultural*** fires send smog floating over Southeast Asia, with neighbouring Singapore on Friday closing all schools as air quality deteriorated to hazardous levels.

The illegal fires, mostly set to clear land for plantations, are an annual occurrence and Jakarta has come under pressure to do more to stop them.

"The government has taken positive steps in the process of developing the INDC, but it can be further improved with more details to ensure the plan's effectiveness," said Nirarta Samadhi, head of the Indonesia office of WRI.

Indonesia is the world's fifth-biggest ***greenhouse gas*** emitter if forest loss is taken into account, according to the WRI.

More than 70 governments have so far submitted their INDCs, which will form the backbone of a universal climate pact to be forged at a November 30-December 11 United Nations conference in the French capital.

The deal will seek to limit global warming to two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-Industrial Revolution levels.

**Load-Date:** September 26, 2015

**End of Document**



[***General Mills chalks out new plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GTY-GCS1-JCF9-200D-00000-00&context=1516831)

Progressive Media - Company News

September 1, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** CORPORATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANNOUNCEMENTS; Company news

**Length:** 265 words

**Highlight:** General Mills is planning to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28% across its full value chain over the next 10 years.

**Body**

The company said that it calculated the amount of ***emission*** to be ***reduced*** using science-based methodology.

General Mills started the initiative to ***reduce*** ***emission*** within its direct operations in 2005 and it managed to ***reduce*** absolute ***emissions*** within its operations by 13%.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) consensus suggests a ***reduction*** of 50-70% in absolute ***emissions*** by 2050 is necessary, and the company is planning to achieve sustainable ***emission*** levels in line with scientific consensus by 2050.

General Mills CEO and president Ken Powell said: "We know our greatest impact is outside our four walls - particularly in ***agriculture***, ingredients and packaging. To ***reduce*** ***emission*** levels, we must work across our value chain with growers, suppliers, customers and industry partners.

"Together, we will identify new solutions and promote sustainable ***agriculture*** practices that drive ***emission*** ***reductions***."

General Mills has also announced certain actions to help fulfill its climate commitment over the next decade, which includes investment of $100m in ***energy*** efficiency and clean ***energy***; collaboration with suppliers to boost the adoption of more sustainable ***agriculture*** practices; and support climate resiliency of farmers in our supply chain.

"While our success depends on our actions, we cannot get there on our own. We believe every company, government and individual has a role to play. Climate change is a shared, global challenge that is best addressed at scale," added Powell.

Image: General Mills makes new commitment on climate change. Photo: courtesy of General Mills.

**Load-Date:** September 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Reducing greenhouse gas emissions may cost Latvia much more than for other EU countries***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JGC-R801-JD09-31DS-00000-00&context=1516831)

LETA

April 6, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 401 words

**Body**

RIGA, April 6 (LETA) - ***Reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** may cost Latvia much more than for other European countries, Environmental Protection and Regional Development Minister Kaspars Gerhards (National Alliance) told Saeima European Affairs Committee today.

For Latvia, ***reducing*** the amount of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** until 2030 would be three to four times more expensive than for other European Union countries, said the minister.

While in other EU countries, the average cost of one ton of carbon dioxide is EUR 40, in Latvia the cost was EUR 140 to EUR 150 in 2014, said Alda Ozola, deputy state secretary at the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Latvia has attained a very high level in using renewable ***energy*** resources, but if that level is increased more, so will the costs, explained Ozola. Latvia also has a very large proportion of small emitters. Therefore, in order to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** in ***agriculture***, a number of measures would have to be taken to achieve more precise dosage of fertilizers, in transport this would require increased use of electric cars, and suchlike. While these measures would be very costly, their effect on ***emissions*** would be insignificant.

Latvia is planning to explain its specific situation to the European Commission, stating that it cannot achieve the planned ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Furthermore, Latvia will meet the 2020 ***targets*** even without fulfilling the requirement on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Until 2020, Latvia will be in a favorable situation - it will be permitted to increase the amount of ***emissions***, but current forecasts suggest that Latvia will not attain the maximum permissible amount, said Ozola. From 2020 to 2030, on the other hand, Latvia will have to ***reduce*** the ***emissions*** amount substantially. Therefore Latvia believes that it should be permitted to shift the unused amount to the next period.

Latvia will also inform the Commission that it has one of the lowest amounts of ***emissions*** in Europe, as well as one of the lowest GDP per capita levels in Europe.

Latvia will suggest that ***agricultural*** sector be not included in the ***emissions*** amount because, unlike other industries included in the ***emissions*** trade scheme, the amount of ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** and forestry fluctuates and is impossible to predict.

Gerhards will present Latvia's position at a meeting of EU environment ministers next week.

**Load-Date:** April 7, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Agrifood expansion and gas reduction 'not mutually exclusive' insists minister***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHS-6RX1-DYX1-J18P-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish News

December 4, 2015 Friday

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**Section:** Pg. 18

**Length:** 650 words

**Byline:** John Manley, Political Correspondent, , [*j.manley@irishnews.com*](mailto:j.manley@irishnews.com)

**Body**

Environment minister Mark H Durkan says cutting the north's climate change gases is "not mutually exclusive" with ambitious expansion plans for the region's agrifood sector.

The minister was speaking to The Irish News ahead of travelling to the COP21 climate talks in Paris, where more than 150 world leaders are seeking to agree international ***targets*** for ***reducing*** climate change-causing gases.

Mr Durkan will join his counterparts from the devolved regions in a delegation headed by British Secretary of State for ***Energy*** and Climate Change Amber Rudd.

Northern Ireland is the only part of Ireland and Britain with no legislation for tackling the causes of global warming - a situation Mr Durkan describes as "an embarrassment".

The minister has conceded that a bill to curb ***emissions*** will not come before the assembly in the current mandate but he believes some future legislation is necessary.

"The scientific evidence for climate change is irrefutable, as is man's role in creating it," he said.

"Therefore it's imperative that man does all we can to slow down climate change and ***reduce*** the impact we have on our environment. While its a global issue there are local actions we can take."

Proposals for a Stormont climate change bill have faced strong opposition from the farming lobby.

***Agriculture*** is the north's largest source of climate change-causing ***emissions***, accounting for 29 per cent of the region's ***greenhouse gases***, far outstripping the amount caused by transport and ***energy*** production.

Most of the ***agricultural*** air pollution comes from livestock, which emit methane through belching and in manure.

Earlier this week, Taoiseach Enda Kenny said the significance of the Republic's ***agriculture*** industry meant it would need "time and space" to deal with stringent EU ***targets*** of a 40 per cent ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030.

In 2013, a report commissioned by the Department of ***Agriculture*** and Rural Development said cutting ***greenhouse gases*** would have "significant negative impacts" on the agrifood sector's growth plans.

The 'Going for Growth' strategy is one of the Stormont executive's main job creation plans and aims to increase exports through the expansion and intensification of farm production, a move expected to lead to increased ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

But Mr Durkan rejected the notion that expanding the agrifood sector was incompatible with ***reducing*** ***emissions***.

"We have a similar dependence on the ***agriculture*** industry as they do in the Republic and it's important we take cognisance of that," he said.

"However, I don't think that climate change legislation specific to Northern Ireland has to impact adversely upon productivity."

He said there were other ways to address ***emissions*** without ***reducing*** livestock numbers and that he was determined to strike a balance which did not compromise environmental standards but acknowledged the economic contribution of ***agriculture***.

A statement from the Agrifood Strategy Board (AFSB), which is responsible for implementing 'Growing for Growth', said it agreed minister's assertion that ***agricultural*** expansion and a ***reduction*** in climate change gases were not mutually exclusive.

"We believe that clear, demonstrable sustainability credentials will be key to marketing our food and drink across the world and are working to develop a robust scientific evidence base for the measurement of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***," the statement said.

However, it added that AFSB was not in favour of specific ***targets*** as these would "simply result in off-shoring ***agricultural*** production to less environmentally efficient food production systems".

The statement said the board was committed to ***reducing*** the "carbon intensity" of produce.

Mr Durkan said other ways of ***reducing*** ***greenhouses gases*** elsewhere were through increased use of electric vehicles and more renewable ***energy***, though he expressed his disappointment at the recent decision to scrap the renewables subsidy.

**Load-Date:** December 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Five ways dairy farmers can cut emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK2-R1B1-JCW9-24KC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

December 10, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 663 words

**Body**

***Agriculture*** accounts for almost a quarter of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

On the other side of the coin, there are many regions where floods, drought, and increasing climatic variability can bring hunger.

In Ireland, ***agriculture*** is the single largest contributor (nearly one third) to the ***emissions*** blamed for climate change.

Dairy farmers were told they can significantly ***reduce*** ***emissions***, at the Irish Dairying Sustainable Expansion open day at Teagasc, Moorepark, last July.

Technologies and practices are available to farmers that ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and at the same time, through improved efficiency, increase profitability.

An EU study has rated Irish dairy production as the most carbon-efficient in the EU, causing least ***emissions***. But with the increase in dairy cow numbers, the industry is challenged by the EU s ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Carbon efficiency is also important to promote the green image, farm profitability and for the freedom to grow the industry and increase milk output.

At the July event, five key areas where dairy farmers can ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and become more carbon efficienct were identified.

Grazing season length

Increasing the grazing season length lowers ***emissions*** in two ways.

Grazed grass in the early and late season is a higher quality, more digestible feed than grass silage, leading to improvements in animal productivity, and a ***reduction*** in the proportion of dietary ***energy*** lost as methane ***emissions***.

The shorter housing season leads to ***reduced*** slurry methane and nitrous oxide ***emissions*** from slurry storage and spreading. ***Energy*** used spreading slurry is also ***reduced***.

Improving EBI

Increasing genetic merit through the EBI can ***reduce*** the carbon footprint in four ways.

First, increasing milk solids yield per cow decreases ***emissions*** per unit of product.

Second, improving fertility ***reduces*** calving interval and replacement rate, thus ***reducing*** enteric CH4 ***emissions*** per unit of product.

Third, more compact calving can increase the proportion of grazed grass in the diet and ***reduces*** culling and replacement rates.

Fourth, improved health ***reduces*** the incidence of disease and deaths, leading to higher production levels and lower replacement rate.

Slurry spreading timing and methodology

Spring application of slurry ***reduces*** ***emissions***, which are lower in cool conditions with low sunlight. The shorter storage also ***reduces*** losses of methane ***emissions***.

The resulting ***reduction*** in ammonia losses increases the fertiliser replacement value, thereby ***reducing*** ***emission*** losses associated with chemical N fertiliser.

Low ***emission*** application technologies, such as trailing shoe, also lead to ***reduced*** ammonia losses and increase the fertiliser replacement value of slurry.

***Energy*** efficiency

Effective pre-cooling of milk through a plate heat exchanger, the use of variable speed drive (VSD) vacuum pumps, and using ***energy***-efficient water heating systems, can ***reduce*** ***energy*** related ***emissions***.

Nitrogen efficiency

Improving nitrogen efficiency leads to improved utilisation of N by plants, and lowers losses to the air and water.

Improving grassland management and matching crop uptake with fertiliser application are key factors.

Urea requires less ***energy*** (and carbon dioxide) to produce than CAN, and leads to lower nitrous oxide ***emissions***.

Research is on-going into other technologies that may have the capacity to deliver further ***reductions***.

The carbon navigator (which is part of the ustainable dairy assurance scheme audit of farms) is a decision support tool to help farmers to ***reduce*** their carbon footprint.

The dairy carbon navigator collects a small amount of information from the dairy enterprise and uses this to assess the performance of the farm against peers. It rates performance from poor to excellent.

The carbon navigator estimates the percentage ***reduction*** in enterprise GHG ***emissions*** that can result from increasing technical efficiency in certain areas on the farm.

It also estimates the improved profitability that will result from achieving the ***targets***.

**Load-Date:** December 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EMISSION CUTS FROM HOMES, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY HAVE STALLED - COMMITTEE***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K4H-0TN1-DYTG-N43Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Press Association Mediapoint

June 30, 2016 Thursday 12:17 PM BST

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**Section:** HOME NEWS

**Length:** 514 words

**Byline:** Emily Beament, Press Association Environment Correspondent

**Body**

Progress on cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from homes, transport and industry has stalled, the Government's climate advisers have warned.

The UK's ***emissions*** have fallen by an average of 4.5% a year in the last three years and are now 38% below 1990 levels, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) said in its annual report on progress on tackling climate change.

But the ***reduction*** has come almost exclusively from the electricity sector, where Government policies have driven an increase in renewable power and cuts to polluting coal generation.

Across the rest of the economy there has only been a 1% ***reduction*** a year, the committee said.

Annual rates of installing insulation in homes have fallen by as much as 90% for some measures in the last couple of years compared to the period 2008 to 2012.

Low carbon heating technology such as heat pumps and district heating schemes which use low-carbon technology still meet only a tiny proportion of demand for heating.

***Emissions*** rose in the past year in the transport sector, while there is ``minimal evidence'' of progress in industry and ***agriculture***, the committee said.

While progress has been made in some areas, such as extending funding for offshore wind and electric vehicles, there has been no movement in other sectors including low cost onshore wind and solar and ***energy*** efficiency.

The Government has gone backwards in some areas, such as cancelling the £1 billion competition for carbon capture and storage technology for power plants, ***reducing*** funding for ***energy*** efficiency and cancelling the zero carbon homes standard.

Without more action, the Government will miss carbon ***reduction*** ***targets***, with the UK producing 100 million tonnes more ***greenhouse gases*** than it should in 2030 under the goals it has just adopted, the CCC said.

The committee also said the vote to leave the European Union did not change the UK's requirements to ***reduce*** ***emissions***, as they are made under UK law, but it could have an impact on how they are met.

Lord Deben, chairman of the Committee on Climate Change, said: ``We have made strong progress in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** in some parts of the economy and this should be continued.

``New commitments will be required to meet our ***targets*** and realise the opportunities from ***emissions*** ***reduction***.

``Leaving the EU will require the reassessment of some existing and proposed policies but does not change the need for the UK to play its role in ***reducing*** ***emissions***.''

The committee's progress report recommends new approaches to cutting ***emissions*** and improving ***energy*** efficiency in buildings.

It also calls for policies to be extended through the 2020s to improve the efficiency of new vehicles and increase uptake of clean cars and vans.

There is an urgent need for a new approach to developing technology which captures and permanently stores underground carbon ***emissions*** from power plants.

The cheapest forms of low carbon electricity, such as onshore wind and solar in locations where they are acceptable to local people, should be given support, as excluding such technologies pushes up costs for consumers, the report said.

**Load-Date:** July 1, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ireland is set to pay dearly for missing greenhouse gas reduction targets; LETTERS TO THE EDITOR***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J87-2261-JBVM-Y38S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Kerryman (Ireland)

March 9, 2016

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 23

**Length:** 544 words

**Body**

SIR, Last week's EPA Report "Ireland's ***Greenhouse Gas*** ***Emissions*** to 2020 - An Update" indicates that, barring a miracle, Ireland is not going meet its 2020 ***targets***.

This means potential fines running into billions of euros and makes it more difficult to meet our EU 2030 ***targets*** and achieve the necessary decarbonisation by 2050. Once more, An Taisce calls for a Department of Climate Action in whatever new Government is formed, to take responsibility for achieving the ***targets*** and giving the next generations the futures they deserve.

Despite flooding disasters, record global temperatures in 2015 and the historic Paris Agreement last December, Election 2016 was notable for the deafening silence, both from politicians and the media, on the crunch environment and climate change issues of our time.

The chickens of this complacent approach have come home to roost in the confirmation by the EPA that Ireland is hopelessly off track regarding our legally mandated EU 2020 ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***targets***.

The two main sectors accounting for the majority of Ireland's non-traded ***emissions*** are ***agriculture*** and transport; these two alone will account for a whopping 76 per cent of our non-ETS ***emissions*** by 2020. Yet, instead of the sharp ***reductions*** we are legally mandated to achieve, ***agriculture*** is due to increase its ***emissions*** by 6-7 per cent, while transport ***emissions*** are set to climb by between 10-16 per cent versus their 2014 levels.

These are disastrous findings, which are clearly indicative of rudderless government policy in thrall to special interests in recent years. Ireland's politicians and public sector have failed utterly to 'square the circle' of aggressively promoting ***emissions***-intensive economic activities, such as Food Wise 2025 and capitulating in transport policy to the private car lobby.

The 2020 ***emissions*** ***targets*** of 20 per cent cuts are the easiest this country will ever face; by 2030, the ***targets*** rise steeply, to 40 per cent, with total decarbonisation of our entire economic system mandated by 2050.

Rather than developing policies and implementing measures that will deliver on these critical ***reductions***, government climate policy is a chaotic mess of conflicting signals and special pleading.

There is little in any of the election manifestos of the parties currently vying to form the next government to indicate that they have any idea how to transition the Irish economy onto a sustainable, low ***emissions***, ***energy***-independent pathway.

What is perhaps even more disturbing is how few newly elected TDs have had anything at all to say about their vision for a future where the threat of climate change to our complacent existence has been successfully met by courageous action involving all sectors of Irish society working together towards the common good.

With climate change, inaction is the most dangerous policy of all. This EPA report is yet another confirmation that Ireland is treating Climate Change with dangerous indifference.

As the IPCC and other expert international agencies have confirmed, a business-as-usual approach to ***emissions*** means sure and certain disaster, or what the IPCC described as: "pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems."

John Gibbons, Spokesperson for An Taisce's Climate Change Committee.

**Load-Date:** March 9, 2016

**End of Document**



[***GLOBAL FOOD COMPANIES UNITE ON CLIMATE ACTION; In Joint Letter Released Today, Chief Executive Officers of 10 Leading Food Companies Call on U.S. and World Leaders to Act Swiftly and Decisively***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H2C-1971-F0K1-N0GB-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

October 2, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 1462 words

**Body**

October 2, 2015

Kellogg's Press Office -- With key international climate negotiations fast approaching in Paris, the chief executive officers of Mars, Incorporated, General Mills, Unilever, Kellogg Company, Nestle USA, New Belgium Brewing, Ben & Jerry's, Clif Bar, Stonyfield Farm and Dannon USA today released a joint letter to U.S. and world leaders pledging to accelerate business action on climate change and urging governments to do the same by forging a robust international agreement this December.

Coordinated by the nonprofit sustainability advocacy organization Ceres, the letter was spotlighted today at a bipartisan, bicameral briefing on climate change in Washington, D.C. featuring a half-dozen food company executives. The briefing was sponsored by Senator Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) and Representative Chris Gibson (R-NY).

"Climate change is bad for farmers and ***agriculture***. Drought, flooding, and hotter growing conditions threaten the world's food supply and contribute to food insecurity," states the letter, which will appear in today's Washington Post and Financial Times. "As world leaders convene in Paris you will have an opportunity to take action on climate change that could significantly change our world for the better."

"It's extraordinary to see these iconic food companies, many of which are long-standing competitors, unite at this pivotal moment to urge our political leaders to act swiftly and decisively on global warming, which poses a direct threat to global food supplies," said Mindy Lubber, President of Ceres.

CEO signatories pledged to boost their companies' sustainability efforts, to advocate achievable, enforceable science-based carbon ***reduction*** ***targets***, and to share their best practices to encourage other companies to join their effort.

Mars President & CEO Grant Reid said, "As a society we face immense challenges, including climate change, water scarcity and deforestation. We cannot stand back and simply accept these things as they are. We're calling on the business community and global leaders to work together to set a new way forward. We can, and must, do more."

"Climate change is a shared, global challenge that is best addressed at scale," added Ken Powell, chairman and CEO of General Mills. "To ***reduce*** ***emission*** levels, we must work across our collective value chains with growers, suppliers, customers, peer companies, government leaders and industry partners. Together, we will identify new solutions and promote sustainable ***agriculture*** practices that drive ***emission*** ***reductions***."

Companies signing the letter are members of Ceres' Business for Innovative Climate and ***Energy*** Policy (BICEP), an advocacy coalition of companies working with policymakers to pass meaningful ***energy*** and climate legislation. It is the first time these businesses have publicly united on the need for a strong global climate deal at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as "COP21." Governments of more than 190 nations will meet in Paris this December at COP21 to discuss a possible new global agreement on climate change aimed at keeping global warming below the 2°C threshold.

The most recent reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) show that climate change is already cutting into global food supplies and is contributing to price spikes and social unrest in various regions of the world. The rate of increase in crop yields is slowing, especially for wheat, which is sensitive to changes in heat. By 2030 negative impacts are expected across a wide spectrum of crops in both arid and non-arid regions. Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns could lead to food price rises of between 3% and 84% by 2050, according to the IPCC.

"The debate in Congress on climate change has been filled for too long with misinformation and partisan talking points," said Sen. Whitehouse. "Today marks an important shift, as both Democrats and Republicans come together to listen to major food and beverage companies discuss how they are adapting to this global threat. I hope we will be able to build on today's discussion and begin working toward bipartisan climate solutions in Congress."

"Environmental stewardship through public-private cooperation is critical to the long term success of our nation as well as the stability and health of our global and regional environments," said Congressman Chris Gibson (NY-19). "It is a privilege to join with business leaders from across the country and globe in this discussion to explore ways forward on this issue."

Many of the companies have set ambitious ***targets*** for ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and driving sustainable sourcing in their supply chains. Mars, Unilever and Nestle, for example, have each pledged to achieve 100 percent renewable ***energy*** across their operations, through RE100, a global initiative to engage, support and showcase influential companies committed to using 100 percent renewable power that now involves more than 30 companies globally.

Additionally:

Mars has set numerical, science-based goals to steer its sustainability programs, including the effort to eliminate all fossil fuel use from its operations by 2040. The company is on track to achieve a 25 percent ***reduction*** in its carbon ***emissions*** by the end of 2015, in comparison to 2007. Mars recently invested in a 211-megawatt wind power farm in Texas that completely offsets all of the electricity used by its U.S. operations

Launched in 2010, the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan aims to decouple the company's growth from environmental impact. Unilever has set a goal to halve the ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) impact of its products across the lifecycle by 2020. Its approach focuses on five areas: (1) acting on climate change by eliminating deforestation, (2) innovating products that use less GHG-intensive materials and that help consumers save ***energy*** in use, (3) ***reducing*** ***emissions*** in manufacturing and pursuing ***energy*** efficiency in factories and offices, (4) ***reducing*** transport ***emissions*** in distribution operations, and (5) moving to renewable ***energy*** and more sustainable forms of biofuels.

Nestle has set ***targets*** to ***reduce*** direct ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per ton of product by 35 percent since 2005, by 2015.

General Mills recently announced a commitment to ***reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28 percent across its full value chain - from farm to fork to landfill - over the next 10 years. The commitment was calculated using science-based methodology to achieve a level of ***emission*** ***reductions*** that science suggests is necessary to sustain the health of the planet.

Kellogg Company's comprehensive 2020 Sustainability goals include expanding use of low-carbon ***energy*** in its plants by 50 percent and ***reducing*** ***energy*** and GHG ***emissions*** in our plants by an additional 15 percent (per metric tonne of food produced) from 2015 performance.

"Kellogg Company understands that in order to meet the food needs of a growing world population, we must be proactive in addressing climate change," said John Bryant, Chairman and CEO, Kellogg Company. "That starts with our farmers, extends through our entire supply chain, and includes collaborative efforts with our peers, such as this critical, joint call to action."

"Global weather patterns affect crop yields, water availability and infrastructure integrity. These changes impact the business we do every day as well as the work of farmers, suppliers and distributors across our vast network of partners, said Paul Grimwood, Chairman and CEO, Nestle USA. Nestle intends to flourish for at least another 150 years, and we believe tackling climate change is key to a healthy planet and healthy people."

"The cruel irony of climate change is that people in the developing world, many of whom grow the ingredients we use in our products, are the least able to adapt to climate change and will pay the steepest price for a problem they had no part in creating," said Ben and Jerry's CEO Jostein Solheim. "Today's statement signals that our industry is committed to working towards solutions that deliver a stable climate and ensure the future success of our businesses and the communities around the world that supply them."

About Ceres:

?Ceres is a nonprofit organization mobilizing business leadership on climate change, water scarcity and other global sustainability challenges. Ceres directs the Investor Network on Climate Risk (INCR), a network of more than 110 institutional investors with collective assets totaling more than $ 13 trillion. Ceres also directs BICEP, an advocacy coalition of 36 businesses committed to working with policy makers to pass meaningful ***energy*** and climate legislation. For more information, visit [*http://www.ceres.org*](http://www.ceres.org) or follow on Twitter @CeresNews.

**Load-Date:** October 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Vietnam, US issue joint announcement on climate change partnership***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JVF-PHX1-DYRV-30HW-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

May 24, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 560 words

**Body**

Text of report in English by state-run Vietnamese news agency VNA website on 24 May

Hanoi: Vietnam and the United States issued a joint announcement on climate change partnership on 23 May (Vietnam time), emphasising the need to combat global climate change.

Following is the full text of the announcement.

"The Government of Vietnam, represented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Vietnam, and the Government of the United States, represented by the Department of State, fully appreciate the need to combat global climate change, one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. To this end,

"Vietnam and the United States intend to work together to:

"Implement the historic Paris Agreement. To reflect the importance of the international effort, both countries signed the Agreement on April 22, 2016, with the intention of joining as soon as possible this year;

"Transparently implement their respective Nationally Determined Contributions in line with the provisions set out in the Paris Agreement. Both countries intend to work together to promote the timely development of effective modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the Paris Agreement;

"Recognise the importance of investment decisions in the next five years, particularly in the ***energy*** and land use sector, including ***agriculture***, in shifting to a low ***emission*** economy to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, while maintaining economic growth;

"Welcome the importance attached to adaptation in the Paris Agreement. Vietnam is a country vulnerable to climate change, and the United States intends to support Vietnamese efforts in building resilience, ***reducing*** risk from and preparing for the impacts of climate change.

"The two countries intend to work together towards an establishment of a joint partnership with the aims of:

"Building the foundation for Vietnam to meet ***targets*** set forth in its Renewable ***Energy*** Development Strategy;

"Working jointly to increase public and private investments to deploy clean, renewable, and efficient and other low ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***energy*** sources;

"Strengthening resilience and ***reducing*** vulnerability to climate change in both the Mekong Delta and Red River Delta through regional and bilateral cooperation;

"Working jointly in supporting efforts to transition to a low ***emission*** economy by supporting the implementation of Vietnam's Green Growth Action Plan and by enhancing capacity to implement low ***emission*** development strategies in the industrial manufacturing, transport, construction, and finance sectors;

"Contributing to regional and global efforts to transition to a low ***emission*** economy by being active members and serving in leadership positions in the Low ***Emission*** Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership and Asia LEDS Platform;

"Increasing investment in low ***emission***, climate resilient ***agriculture***, while improving the livelihoods of small-holder farmers;

"Supporting the protection of forests and biodiversity;

"Supporting robust monitoring networks for ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and tracking mitigation actions and ***targets***;

"Supporting coastal zone management and mangrove forests;

"Supporting the implementation of Vietnam's National Adaptation Plan; and

"Supporting disaster risk ***reduction*** efforts, coordinated disaster preparation and response, and early warning systems."

Source: VNA news agency website in English 24 May 16

**Load-Date:** May 24, 2016

**End of Document**



[***PM addresses Paris Climate Change Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-FR41-JD3Y-Y08H-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 496 words

**Body**

November 30, 2015

New Zealand Government - Prime Minister John Key has told the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris that it must produce a meaningful agreement.

"New Zealand wants a deal that puts the world on a pathway towards limiting global temperature rise to no more than 2°C.

"Every country needs to contribute towards this goal. While New Zealand's ***emissions*** are small on a global scale, we are determined to make a strong contribution to the international effort.

"That's why we have set ourselves a ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to 30 per cent below 2005 levels, by 2030. A significant increase on our current ***target*** of five percent below 1990 ***emission*** levels by 2020.

"We wanted to ensure our ***target*** was achievable and didn't impose unfair costs on any particular sector or group."

Mr Key says New Zealand faces unique domestic challenges in ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

"Almost 80 per cent of our electricity already comes from renewable ***energy*** and around half of our ***emissions*** are from ***agriculture***, where there are not yet cost effective technologies to ***reduce*** ***emissions***. But we are working hard to change that."

Mr Key today announced the Government will invest $ 20 million over four years in theGlobal Research Alliance on ***Agricultural*** ***Greenhouse Gases***, which works to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from livestock, cropping and rice production.

"The Alliance is gaining real momentum so I'm pleased to announce that New Zealand is going to boost its funding by $ 20 million over four years, to capitalise on some exciting new research to ***reduce*** methane ***emissions***."

Mr Key also announced New Zealand would provide up to $ 200 million for climate-related support over the next four years, the majority of which will benefit Pacific nations. This builds on the $ 65m New Zealand has already spent over the last three years to help Pacific Nations secure reliable and clean ***energy***.

"New Zealand has been at the forefront of efforts to shift the Pacific from reliance on fossil fuels to renewable electricity. This work to address ***energy*** insecurity and build resilience will continue as we step up our support for climate change adaptation."

Mr Key says New Zealand is also taking a strong lead in the global push for the removal of fossil fuel subsidies.

"Earlier today I delivered UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Christiana Figueres, a message on behalf of close to 40 nations calling for the removal of fossil fuel subsidies.

"Countries subsidised fossil fuels to the tune of US$ 500 billion in 2014. Removing these subsidies frees up money which would be better spent on low-carbon ***energy***, health or education.

"It also makes no sense to be calling for ***emissions*** ***reductions*** on one hand, while subsidising ***emissions*** on the other.

"These are practical initiatives aimed at getting real outcomes."

Mr Key chaired part of today's Leaders' meeting in Paris.

"The Government takes climate change very seriously and we are committed to ensuring New Zealand does its fair share."

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Swedish report urges EU to halve its meat consumption to meet eco goals***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J6B-6921-JCW9-24V3-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

February 29, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 449 words

**Body**

Swedish scholars David Bryngelsson and Stefan Wirsenius have published a report which suggests EU citizens should be pushed to eat poultry and pork, whose husbandry produces significantly less ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The report s authors suggest people will not have to cut out meat altogether, but will have to be more selective in their diet.

They state that producing 1kg of protein from dairy results in ***emissions*** four times greater than for an equivalent amount of poultry.

The report, How Can The EU Climate ***Targets*** Be Met? A Combined Analysis of Technological and Demand-Side Changes In Food and ***Agriculture*** , was published in the February issue of Food Policy journal.

Cuts, by 50% or more, in ruminant meat (beef and mutton) consumption are, most likely, unavoidable if the EU ***targets*** are to be met, the report states.

***Emissions*** from manure storage can all but be eliminated if the facilities are covered and waste gases are flared (burned off). But ***reducing*** the amount of food thrown away only cuts ***emissions*** from food and ***agriculture*** by 5%-10%.

The Swedish study takes into account commitments made by the EU at the COP21 sustainable innovation forum in Paris in December.

The EU is seeking a 20% cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** (versus 1990 levels); to generate 20% of all EU ***energy*** from renewables; and to achieve 20% more ***energy*** efficiency.

The researchers at Chalmers University of Technology and Sweden s Technical Research Institute focused their report on GHG ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***.

They stated that farming contributes to 10% of the total EU s ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

This is largely down to two ***greenhouse gases***: Methane from livestock digestion and stored animal manure; and nitrous oxide from organic and mineral nitrogen fertilisers.

The report says ***emissions*** from the production of fertilisers can be halved if factories used the latest technologies. As a first step, they advise farmers to cover over all manure containers.

The production of livestock and fodder globally generates more than three billion tonnes each of carbon dioxide equivalent.

In 2014, according to Eurostat data, Germany, Spain, France and the United Kingdom had the highest number of livestock.

The largest number of pigs was recorded in Germany and Spain (28.3 and 26.6 million animals respectively); cows in France (19.3 million head) and sheep (23.0 million head) in the UK.

The Irish Cattle and Sheep Association has suggested that enhanced supports for forestry and ***energy*** crops such as miscanthus would encourage farmers to move some of their focus out of livestock.

The ICSA suggests these improved grants could lead to a 5% ***reduction*** in the share of land use devoted to livestock in Ireland.

**Load-Date:** February 29, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Thailand moves toward GHG reduction***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5S1W-2J41-JDSH-21CH-00000-00&context=1516831)

Asia News Network

May 28, 2016 Saturday

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**Length:** 808 words

**Byline:** Achara Deboonme

**Body**

Before year 2010, ***greenhouse gases*** (GHGs), climate change and low carbon were like alien words to Thai communities, said Vijai Amaralikit, chairman of the National Municipal League of Thailandโ€™s environment sub-committee.

Awareness grew after education programmes by government environment units including the Thailand ***Greenhouse Gas*** Organisation (TGO). And now, 100 cities nationwide have been chosen as pilot projects, setting their sights to become low-carbon cities, he added. To achieve the goal, they are focusing on growing more trees, cutting down pollution, ***reducing*** ***energy*** consumption, and campaigning for sustainable consumption.

“Communities are the right choice to begin with as they are close to people. They can raise awareness among people.”

“We have learnt how to help the world in ***reducing*** GHGs,” he said, adding that these cities would in turn share their insights with others to increase the number of participating cities.

Vijai shared the information with the audience attending TGO’s event last month, hosted to announce the World Bank’s US$3 million grant to help Thailand meet the national carbon ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***target***. Thailand is among 30 countries becoming members of the bank’s Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) – a global alliance to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** and ***energy*** consumption in developing countries.

Advice is being sought to develop instruments to put a price on carbon, believed to be the most effective way to ***reduce*** ***energy*** consumption and channel financial gains to other social needs. At the UN Climate Change Conference or COP 21, Thailand, the world’s 22nd largest CO2 emitter, was committed to ***reducing*** GHG ***emissions*** by 20 per cent by 2030 from the business-as-usual level in 2010.

“There are instruments, but applying them poses political, economic and social challenges to each country,” admitted Waraporn Hirunwatsiri, the World Bank’s senior environment specialist.

The options can be implicit or explicit. Implicit carbon prices may equate to higher fuel taxes or feed-in-tariff on electricity prices. Explicit instruments may involve carbon taxes or ***emission*** trading or subsidy cuts.

“Our aim is to send a signal to economic actors that in every business decision, environmental costs must be factored in… ***Emission*** has a price and it’s not right to pass it on to others,” she said.

At the end of 2015, 13 countries have completed roadmaps for PMR activities and $53 million has been allocated to prepare for PMR initiatives. As a member of PMR, Thailand will hear and share lessons with other participating countries including China, Brazil, Mexico, India, Indonesia and Vietnam.

In 2013, China – the world’s largest producer of ***emissions***, introduced a carbon trading system in 7 cities with the ambition of eventually imposing it across the nation in 2017.

In 2015, 525 types of business in 23 sectors in South Korea, which emit two thirds of total ***emission***, joined a similar scheme, under the national aim to ***reduce*** carbon ***emission*** by 30 per cent within 2020.

Waraporn said that success required leadership from the government sector and participation from the private sector. Implicit or explicit approaches could somehow dent the business sector’s competitiveness, given differences in pricing levels in different countries, she noted. While the government must be clear in its policy direction, the business sector must be committed in participation.

Investment could be shifted towards countries with less stringent rules, she said, while trust in the government would remain if financial gains were geared towards the poor or tax adjustment or public transport projects that benefit a large number of people.

Different government agencies have worked to achieve the ***emission*** ***target***. The Industry Ministry this year imposed car tax scales that are levied according to ***emission*** levels. Thailand also has carbon labels on electrical appliances.

According to Pongvipa Lohsomboon, the grant involves a process to prepare four areas by June 2018.

The first involves ***energy*** performance certificates to buildings and factories that ably ***reduce*** ***energy***. This is in line with the plan of the ***Energy*** Ministry’s Alternative ***Energy*** and Development Department to ***reduce*** ***energy*** consumption of about 9,000 large-sized buildings across the nation. In sight are shopping malls, hospitals, hotels, office buildings and a variety of factories.

The second involves the low-carbon city programme.

Municipalities and local communities’ plans will be assessed for higher ***energy*** efficiency. Under this scheme, municipalities will be encouraged to include renewable ***energy*** in their plans, grow more trees and ***reduce*** methane generated by waste from the ***agricultural*** and farm sectors in their areas.

The funding will also help to lay down an ***emissions*** trading scheme and funding a project management unit.

**Source:** The Nation (Thailand)

**Graphic**

A power-recharging corner at a Bangkok shopping mall. Shopping malls will be encouraged to come up with ***energy***-management plans to help country ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas***.

**Load-Date:** May 11, 2018

**End of Document**



[***Call for carbon price rise as emissions soar***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JK5-3ST1-JCJY-G0CP-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

April 20, 2016 Wednesday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 631 words

**Byline:** Seán McCárthaigh

**Body**

The increased use of the coal-fired Moneypoint electricity plant and strong growth in the aviation sector have been blamed for an increase in ***emissions*** from Irish industries.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has warned that incentives are needed to ***reduce*** the use of fossil fuel by major companies if the country is to meet its ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 21 per cent by 2020.

Laura Burke, the director-general of the environmental watchdog, said that the price of trading carbon should be increased to speed up efforts to reach a carbon neutral economy.

She was speaking as figures showed that ***emissions*** among Irish industries in the EU's ***Emission*** Trading Scheme (ETS) increased by 5.5 per cent last year, when overall levels across the EU fell by 0.4 per cent. Only Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands had higher increases.

It is the second year in a row that rates have grown, with the rise attributed to improved economic activity in the Republic.

The EPA reported increases across all the main sectors, including 5.3 per cent in power generation plants, 10.8 per cent in the cement industry and 11 per cent in aviation.

The agency said that the ESB's coal-burning electricity plant at Moneypoint in Co Clare recorded a 20 per cent increase in 2015.

The Times reported earlier this month that the European Commission could impose penalties of up to (EURO)600 million annually for a period of up to ten years if, as expected, Ireland fails to meet its ***emission*** ***targets*** by 2020.

Friends of the Earth called for the burning of all coal and peat at power plants to cease within the next five years.

Oisín Coghlan, the organisation's director, said that the easiest solution at national level would be to stop burning the most environmentally unfriendly fossil fuels at the earliest practical date.

"We need to divert our ***energy*** generation towards gas and renewables, but we need to plan now for the closure of peat-burning plants to find alternative jobs for people affected," he said.

He also criticised the Irish government for its opposition at EU level to proposals to introduce more ambitious ***reduction*** ***targets*** for 2030 and beyond.

"Ireland has become an active drag on these negotiations, largely because it is seeking special treatment for the ***agricultural*** sector, which is a significant contributor to Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***," Mr Coghlan said.

Bord na Mona plans to cease production at its peat-burning plants at Edenderry and Shannonbridge in Co Offaly and Lanesboro in Co Longford by 2030.

About 100 major industrial businesses in Ireland participate in the ETS, including large power-generating plants as well as firms involved in the cement, lime and oil refining industries. Also covered are major operators in food and drink production, pharmaceuticals and semi-conductors as well as airlines.

The scheme operates a "cap and trade" system which allows companies that ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** to sell their remaining allowances on the market. Companies have to purchase additional allowances if they do not keep within their allocated ***emissions*** ***target***. Increasing the price of carbon would therefore incentivise companies to ***reduce*** levels.

Ireland's ETS sector is required to ***reduce*** its ***emissions*** to 21 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020. However, the EPA has estimated that the country will only achieve a ***reduction*** of between 6 and 11 per cent.

Ms Burke said the increased use of coal for electricity production contrasted sharply with the government's pledge to ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions*** from ***energy***-related sources by 80-95 per cent compared to 1990 levels.

An ESB spokesman said the cost of producing power from coal became cheaper than gas in 2015, which meant Moneypoint was relied on more heavily for more generation.

**Load-Date:** April 20, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Finger-pointing European Union countries are far ahead of Ireland in energy consumption***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJ6-JPS1-JBVM-Y3CW-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Independent

December 6, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** BUSINESS;NEWS; Pg. 2

**Length:** 561 words

**Byline:** Dan White

**Body**

IN 2013 Ireland consumed an average of 82.4 kilos of oil equivalent for every (EURO)1,000 of economic output, according to the EU's statistical agency Eurostat. This compares to an EU average of 141.6 kilos.

These latest EU ***energy*** intensity statistics were published last Tuesday, the second day of the UN climate change conference in Paris. Taoiseach Enda Kenny told the conference that Ireland would introduce new laws to help tackle climate change in the current Dail session - the Climate Bill was passed by the Dail on Thursday.

In his speech to the conference the Taoiseach criticised the EU's ***target*** of a 20pc cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from their 2005 levels by 2020 as "unrealistic" and "unreachable". With the EU committed to a 40pc ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030, the Taoiseach said that Ireland would need "time and space" to meet these ***targets***.

While the Taoiseach was criticised for his remarks to the conference, the Eurostat figures do lend some credence to his claim that, when it comes to ***emissions***, Ireland constitutes a special case. It is not just the former Soviet bloc countries that have far more highly ***energy***-intensive economies than we do.

All of the pre-2004 EU member countries also have much higher levels of ***energy***-intensity than Ireland. These include France (140 kilos), Germany (130.6 kilos), Italy (117.2 kilos) and the UK (102.7 kilos). Only Denmark (86.6 kilos) came close to matching Ireland. Countries with lots of heavy industry, such as Germany and the UK, along with the post-2004 member countries in Central and Eastern Europe will find it much easier to meet the EU's ***emissions*** ***targets*** than countries such as Ireland, where ***agriculture*** accounts for 30pc of all ***emissions***.

Neil Walker, IBEC's head of ***energy*** and environment policy, believes that Ireland is being asked to shoulder an excessive proportion of the EU's ***emissions*** burden. "The formula needs to be clearer and fairer. Business supports the EU's leading role [in ***reducing*** ***emissions***] but why should Ireland be bearing more than its fair share of a very ambitious ***target***"? Dr Walker believes that the most effective way to ***reduce*** EU-wide ***emissions*** is to concentrate first on the cheapest-to-achieve ***reductions***, regardless of location. The cheapest ***emissions*** ***reductions*** can be achieved by improving ***energy*** efficiency, followed by renewable ***energy***, with the most expensive ***reductions*** coming from new technology. "What is the cost of getting rid of the next ton? The atmosphere doesn't know where the carbon comes from. It makes more sense to do all of the cheap stuff first."

Other environmental specialists are less convinced that Ireland is getting a raw deal from the EU's system of ***emissions*** ***targets***. Professor John Curtis of the ESRI points out that when one measures the ***energy***-intensity of consumption rather than that of production, Ireland emerges less well - we may not have Germany's car plants or China's steel mills but we consume their products.

The upshot is likely to be that Ireland will fail to achieve the EU's 20pc ***emissions*** ***target*** for 2020 and will have to buy ***emissions*** credits, at a cost of several hundred million euro a year, from other member countries that have. Meeting the 2030 40pc ***target*** will be even harder.

"The big burden for us is ***agriculture***. For that sector to expand others are going to have to ***reduce*** ***emissions***", says Professor Curtis.

**Load-Date:** December 6, 2015

**End of Document**



[***'Progress on gas emissions has stalled'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K4H-BYW1-JBVM-Y307-00000-00&context=1516831)

South Wales Echo

July 1, 2016 Friday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 34

**Length:** 295 words

**Body**

PROGRESS on cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from homes, transport and industry has stalled, the Government's climate advisers have warned.

The UK's ***emissions*** have fallen by an average of 4.5% a year in the last three years and are now 38% below 1990 levels, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) said in its annual report on progress on tackling climate change.

But the ***reduction*** has come almost exclusively from the electricity sector, where Government policies have driven an increase in renewable power and cuts to polluting coal generation.

Across the rest of the economy there has only been a 1% ***reduction*** a year, the committee said.

Annual rates of installing insulation in homes have fallen by as much as 90% for some measures in the last couple of years compared to the period 2008 to 2012.

Low carbon heating technology such as heat pumps and district heating schemes which use low-carbon technology still meet only a tiny proportion of demand for heating.

***Emissions*** rose in the past year in the transport sector, while there is "minimal evidence" of progress in industry and ***agriculture***, the committee said.

While progress has been made in some areas, such as extending funding for offshore wind and electric vehicles, there has been no movement in other sectors including low cost onshore wind and solar and ***energy*** efficiency.

The Government has gone backwards in some areas, such as cancelling the £1bn competition for carbon capture and storage technology for power plants, ***reducing*** funding for ***energy*** efficiency and cancelling the zero carbon homes standard.

Without more action, the Government will miss carbon ***reduction*** ***targets***, with the UK producing 100 million tonnes more ***greenhouse gases*** than it should in 2030 under the goals it has just adopted, the CCC said.

**Load-Date:** July 1, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Cutting our carbon hoofprint; The Beef Data and Genomics Programme will be a key part of Irish agriculture's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, report Clare Taylor and Bridget Farrell***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JC0-G3V1-DY9P-N1DT-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

March 22, 2016 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 18

**Length:** 639 words

**Body**

THE ROLLOUT of training begins this month for farmers who have signed up to the six-year commitment of the (EURO)300m Beef Data and Genomics Programme (BDGP).

Around 26,500 farmers are participating in the BDGP, with their combined herds coming to 542,000 cows - 41pc of the suckler herds in the country, and over half of the suckler cows.

Every farmer will receive an invitation two weeks prior to the Teagasc courses which are obligatory before October 31, 2016 for participating farmers. Participants will be paid (EURO)166 on the day of attendance, provided they have stayed the whole day.

Pearse Kelly, head of Drystock Knowledge Transfer Department at Teagasc, said it is important for farmers to attend. "There will be no more than two, maximum three opportunities to attend a course in each general area," he said.

The rationale underpinning the BDGP, and the basis for European co-funding of (EURO)168m for this programme, is the potential for ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** in the ***agricultural*** sector.

So, how do the figures stack up, and what impacts can be expected on the ***emissions*** front? To take a best case scenario, the ***Agriculture*** Department has stated that the potential GHG ***reduction*** is around 86,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent annually by 2020.

This figure is based on 4.4pc of marginal abatement potential from the suckler herd. The climate mitigation benefits will begin immediately and are projected at 1.9 million tonnes (Mt) CO2 by 2030 or 235,000 tonnes of CO2 annually in 2030.

This latter figure would represent about 12pc of marginal abatement from the suckler herd in 2030. So, the potential for abatement is considerable.

Elsewhere, the Bord Bia Sustainability Report 2015 states that ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** could be ***reduced*** by 6pc if lower-performing beef and dairy farms were brought back in line with the national average.

In this context it is interesting to look at the bigger picture provided in the 2015 report, 'Ireland's ***Greenhouse Gas*** ***Emissions*** Projections, 2014-2035' from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The figures and projections on which the EPA based its analysis here are provided by Teagasc.

The EPA states that ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** amounted to 19.04 Mt CO2 equivalent per annum in 2013, and are projected assuming hitting ***targets*** in Food Harvest 2020 to be 19.49 Mt in 2020 or 19.33 under the best case scenario, and 19.08 Mt, or at best 18.93, in 2035.

These projected figures are based on a ***reduction*** of the beef herd by 7pc between 2013 and 2020 and a contraction of around one-quarter in the total beef herd by 2035.

Paul Crosson from Teagasc explains that the reason the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** projected from the national suckler herd is not reflected in the overall ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** projections is that the overall figure includes the increase in production predicted from other enterprises, in particular dairy.

The current EU ***target*** for Ireland is to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from the non-***Emissions*** Trading Sector (ETS) - of which ***agriculture*** contributes about 45pc - by 20pc on 2005 levels by 2020. Ireland is currently on ***target*** to achieve 9pc instead of 20pc.

According to the EPA projections, ***agriculture*** as a sector is set to contribute just 2.67pc of the savings projected by all the other sectors - such as ***energy***, industry, services residential and transport - by 2020.

The 2030 ***targets*** will be distributed among EU member states this year under so-called 'effort sharing'.

Under new rules to be introduced from 2020 to include ***emissions*** from land use, land use change and forestry, the carbon sink is to be allowed as an offset to ***agricultural*** ***emissions***. Ireland is expected to negotiate hard for land use classification measures to effectively mitigate the ***targets***.

CAN WE INCREASE OUTPUT WITHOUT A PRO-RATA INCREASE IN ***EMISSIONS*** - THAT IS THE CHALLENGE

**Graphic**

Over half the suckler cows in the country will be included in the BDGP

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Irish energy policy and climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJC-2131-JC8Y-8167-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 7, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 15

**Length:** 517 words

**Body**

Sir, - I have observed and participated closely in the Irish ***energy*** and climate change debate over recent years and am heartened to see the rise in associated discussion in *The Irish Times*, particularly as a result of the COP21 climate change summit in Paris.

As a scientist, citizen and father, I see the protection of our planet for future generations as our shared number one priority. However, our national ***energy*** policy is a shambles and shows no signs of improving through the soon to be published White Paper on ***energy***. Major vested interests continue to have the most influential voices.

The Department of ***Energy*** and successive governments remain convinced that using wind ***energy*** almost exclusively as our renewable ***energy*** source is the best path forward. However, the Environmental Protection Agency clearly reported in 2013 that even if we achieve our nominal ***target*** of 40 per cent electricity through renewable sources by 2020, that we will achieve less than half of our corresponding ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target***.

As *New Scientist* magazine stated earlier this week, more than half of carbon ***emissions*** comes from industry, transport, ***agriculture*** and buildings. These are the areas where we are found seriously lacking in our ***energy*** approaches.

What the powerful wind ***energy*** lobby endeavours to keep quiet is that the variability and intermittency of wind ***energy***, in addition to lack of viable ***energy*** storage solutions, result in the need for our fossil fuel-based ***energy*** plants to run in cycling mode in the background for when there is either too much or too little wind. This inefficiency results in only a marginal ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, when using wind ***energy*** as the primary renewable ***energy*** source.

The obvious starting point for us nationally and globally is ***energy*** usage ***reduction*** and not expansion of ***energy*** generation. This approach saves money, ***reduces*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and actually creates jobs, such as retrofitting buildings to ***reduce*** ***energy*** needs.

Every citizen in this country needs to get the unspun facts and contribute to the ***energy*** and climate change discussion. It's critical to our future. - Yours, etc,

DARYL KENNEDY, PhD

Raharney,

Co Westmeath.

Sir, - Your editorial of December 5th on the climate change conference in Paris rightly highlights the fact that the rhetoric of the conference "must give way to action" to curb global warming.

An Taisce finds fault with the fact that Ireland is seeking an exemption for ***agriculture***. It advocates that Ireland shut down its beef production in large areas of the country and convert the land to forestry.

Your editorial says that instead of asking for major cuts in ***agriculture***, the alternative could be to "make meaningful commitments . . . on eliminating peat and coal-burning power plants and on fossil fuel extraction, including fracking".

As any action is going to have a big impact on the livelihoods of many Irish people, this debate is going to get much more attention in the years ahead.

Decisions on what actions are necessary are not going to be easy. - Yours, etc,

A LEAVY,

Sutton,

Dublin 13.

**Load-Date:** December 6, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Back to the farm: Companies need to zoom in on climate risks in agriculture, says CDP***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GVD-7D01-JBWC-4005-00000-00&context=1516831)

FoodNavigator.com

September 4, 2015 Friday 11:29 AM GMT+1

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 811 words

**Byline:** Rachel Arthur, , [*Rachel.ARTHUR@wrbm.com*](mailto:Rachel.ARTHUR@wrbm.com)

**Body**

**INTRODUCTION**

Many multinational food and beverage brands are missing their biggest chance to address climate risks, according to the global non-profit group CDP, which says companies need to work closer with suppliers to improve ***agricultural*** ***emissions***.

**STORY**

However, it commends Coca-Cola HBC, Danone and Nestle for being 'ahead of the pack' in approaching climate mitigation in their ***agricultural*** supply chains.

The report from CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) has conducted an analysis among data from 97 major food, beverage and tobacco companies. However, less than a quarter of these reported data on ***agricultural*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in their supply chains.

The biggest source of ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** in the F&B industry come from ***agricultural*** production. However, less than a quarter of the companies in the survey reported their indirect ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agricultural*** production.

Given that ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** account for 10-14% of the total global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, CDP says at least 10% of global ***emissions*** are unaccounted for.

*"It is clear that businesses need to shift their focus to* ***target******agricultural*** *production* ***emissions*** *directly,"* says the report, calling on F&B companies to cut ***emissions*** from this stage of the supply chain.

It says that there is also a 'clear business imperative' for companies to act: with many companies who disclosed data to CDP reporting lower costs, soil quality improvements, water savings and yield increases.

In addition, the ***agriculture*** sector is labelled as one of those most at risk to climate change: 90% of companies said their business was vulnerable to impacts such as extreme weather.

**So what are companies doing?**

SABMiller has developed training programmes for barley farmers, helping them use irrigation and fertilizer application more effectively. It reports an average ***reduction*** of 16% in CO2 (equivalent) ***emissions*** over the past four years.

Molson Coors' showcase farm reports saving 270m gallons of water by improving irrigation techniques between 2011 and 2012. This also cut ***energy*** use in half by ***reducing*** the need to pump water. ***Energy*** costs fell from $50 per acre to $20-22 per acre.

PepsiCo is partnering with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, with a focus on the strategic topic '***agriculture***.'

Heineken spearheads the Skylark Foundation, a project with run its suppliers and focusing on sustainable barley cultivation.

However, there are considerable barriers to accounting for and ***reducing*** ***emissions***, notes the CDP.

*"They include the fact that most food, beverage and tobacco companies operate in many different countries and have complex* ***agricultural*** *supply chains.In addition, accounting for* ***emissions*** *in* ***agriculture*** *is challenging, involving modelling processes to assess where* ***emissions*** *are coming from and how to manage them.*

*"And while there is climate change awareness on some individual farms, there is little to no culture of setting* ***emissions******reductions******targets*** *or accounting for this sort of information amongst farmers.*

*"Scaling up existing knowledge and best practice is challenging as the business case is not always obvious to farmers; farming is a high risk activity and farmers will only be willing to run extra risks on behalf of 'the environment' if the right incentives are in place."*

However, it notes 64 companies reported engaging with suppliers on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in 2013; a figure which rose to 73 in 2015.

*"Signs of change are becoming more and more frequent, with companies overcoming these barriers aided by industry and supplier collaborations,"* says CDP.

**Ways to improve**

Collaboration with suppliers is essential, says CDP. *"Systemic change to the industry can't happen without suppliers being a part of it. More than 75% of food, beverage and tobacco companies engage with their suppliers already, so they can develop existing relationships further relatively quickly.*

*"Companies need to collaborate with suppliers in part because many of the challenges are local. A 'one size fits all' approach will not work everywhere because of local differences in environmental and social factors.*

*"Co-operation throughout supply chains is necessary for companies and farmers to exchange knowledge and learn how well certain mitigation or farming techniques work in their supply chains and by how much they can cut* ***emissions****.*

Sector leaders must also work together by creating and sharing examples of best practice, encouraging the rest of the sector to follow.

*"Food, beverage and tobacco supply chains often overlap, creating an opportunity for several companies to push for change. Data shows that suppliers asked to make changes by many customers perform better than those asked by one customer."*

They should also work with policymakers and other stakeholders to create incentives for change across the value change, adds CDP.

**Load-Date:** September 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***New approach is needed to tackle climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJT-R4D1-JBVM-Y4X4-00000-00&context=1516831)

Kerryman (Ireland)

December 9, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 87

**Length:** 595 words

**Body**

FOOD security and the sustainable intensification of ***agriculture*** must come first in negotiating climate ***targets*** at the international climate talks in Paris.

That's according to the IFA's environment chairman Harold Kingston, who was attending the global conference.

"This new approach must put food security and sustainable intensification at the centre of climate policy negotiations."

"Feeding the world while addressing the climate change are two of the biggest challenges of the 21st Century and are central to these climate talks.

"The world's population is expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050. ***Agricultural*** production must, therefore, increase by an estimated 70 per cent, according to the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation," he said. Mr Kingston said it is unfeasible to demand such ***emission*** ***reductions*** as are being sought in some quarters in this light: "This fact cannot be ignored at a time when the international community is also seeking to halve global ***emissions*** over the same period.

"A demand for the ***agriculture*** sector to achieve such ***emission*** ***reductions*** at the same time as growing output is unfeasible.

"***Agriculture***'s response must evolve towards sustainable production and better management of resources," he said. He described Ireland as a world leader in sustainable production.

"I am proud to be able to say here in Paris that Ireland is a world leader in sustainable production, measuring and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** throughout the supply chain, whether inside the farm gate or at processor level.

"No other country can look at its agri-food sector and refer to initiatives such as Origin Green, the quality beef assurance scheme, Smart Farming or the sustainable dairy assurance scheme and say 'We are environmentally sustainable at what we produce and that is independently verified'.

"These initiatives are valuable for maintaining existing markets and securing new ones. However, sustainability must also deliver an increased economic return to the farmer. "This continues to be a key message from IFA to Government and the EU Commission." In delivering a credible climate change policy that addresses the food security challenge, sustainability must also consider the impact of limited availability of resources, such as water, in many food producing countries, he said.

The United Nations predicts a 40 per cent worldwide water shortfall and a 55 per cent increase in demand for water within the next 15 years.

Mr Kingston said the IFA is working hard to get a sensible outcome for farming from the Paris climate talks; a range of specific issues must be addressed.

"There is a need to differentiate ***agriculture*** from other sectors when it comes to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reductions***. "This is a point which was broadly ignored in previous international talks and past mistakes must not be repeated.

"The majority of ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** differ to those from other sectors such as industry and transport; the gases are naturally occurring and result from the primary aim of addressing the global food security challenge."

But he said that ***agriculture*** would play its part in contributing to further ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** The carbon sequestration potential of ***agricultural*** soils, forestry and bioenergy needs to be recognised when looking at ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from the sector when it comes to ***reducing*** ***emissions***.

"***Agriculture***, climate change and food security are all interlinked. The overall approach to the ***agriculture*** sector must recognise these multiple challenges, for an enduring and workable outcome from Paris."

**Graphic**

Interest was intense at the recent Fat Stock Show and Sale held in The Kingdom Mart. Tralee.

**Load-Date:** December 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-University of Cambridge - Boosting farm yields to restore habitats could create greenhouse gas 'sink'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HSK-DPY1-JD3Y-Y0S4-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

January 5, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1035 words

**Body**

New study using UK data is first to show that raising farm yields and allowing 'spared' land to be reclaimed for woodlands and wetlands could offset ***greenhouse gas*** produced by farming industry to meet national ***target*** of 80% ***emissions*** ***reduction*** by 2050.

New research into the potential for sparing land from food production to balance ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** has shown that ***emissions*** from the UK farming industry could be largely offset by 2050. This could be achieved if the UK increased ***agricultural*** yields and coupled this with expanding the areas of natural forests and wetlands to match its European neighbours.

The new study suggests that by upping forest cover from 12% to 30% of UK land over the next 35 years - close to that of France and Germany, but still less than the European average - and restoring 700,000 hectares of wet peatland, these habitats would act as a carbon 'sink': sucking in and storing carbon.

This could be enough to meet government ***targets*** of 80% ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** by 2050 for the farming industry. ***Agriculture*** currently produces around 10% of all the UK's damaging ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The new woodlands and wetlands would be more than just a carbon sink, say researchers. They would help support declining UK wildlife - including many species of conservation concern - provide more areas for nature recreation, and help to ***reduce*** flooding.

However, to make space for habitat restoration, and to meet rising levels of food demand, land sparing would depend on increases in farm yields, so that food needs can be met from less farmland.

The new study, published today in the journal Nature Climate Change, is the first to show that land sparing has the technical potential to significantly ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** at a national scale.

'Land is a source of ***greenhouse gases*** if it is used to farm fertiliser-hungry crops or methane-producing cattle, or it can be a sink for ***greenhouse gases*** - through sequestration. If we increase woodland and wetland, those lands will be storing carbon in trees, photosynthesising it in reeds, and shunting it down into soils,' said senior author Prof Andrew Balmford, from Cambridge University's Department of Zoology.

'We estimate that by actively increasing farm yields, the UK can ***reduce*** the amount of land that is a source of ***greenhouse gases***, increase the 'sink', and sequester enough carbon to hit national ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** for the ***agriculture*** industry by 2050,' he said.

The study originated from a workshop run as part of the new Cambridge Conservation Initiative, which convened leading experts and asked them to 'look into their crystal balls', says Balmford. 'We wanted to know what food yield increases they reckoned were achievable in the 2050 timescale across crop and livestock sectors,' he said.

This included researchers from the Universities of California, Bangor, Aberdeen, East Anglia, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Forestry Commission, Rothamsted Research, ADAS UK Ltd and Scotland's Rural College (SRUC).

The potential they identified included improving farm management and optimising breeding programmes to produce plants that are better at capturing soil nutrients, sunlight and water, and to produce more efficient animals that produce less methane.

The researchers then used these and other data to produce a series of modelled scenarios that projected long-term farm yields. Scenarios ranged from yield declines through to sustained yield growth that averaged 1.3% per year until 2050.

If yields rise, the area of farmland required for food production can decline - allowing countryside to be spared. By converting spared land back to natural habitats of woodland and wetland, which would have been a large portion of the UK's native land cover in the past, a carbon sink is created that the research suggests could come close to cancelling out ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** in just a few decades.

Dr Toby Bruce, co-author from Rothamsted Research, said: 'The current findings show the value of land sparing for ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gases***. To allow this productivity needs to increase on the remaining land, for example, by minimising crop losses to pests, weeds and diseases or by improving crop nutrition.'

Importantly, says Balmford, the research team did not allow themselves the 'get-out-of-jail-free card' of increasing food imports. Overall food consumption looks set to rise substantially - some 38% - in the UK by 2050, and the researchers locked into their future models the contribution that UK production makes to its food supply.

'We made sure we met expected production requirements in all our figures, and then explored the consequences of different ways of achieving them,' he said.

However, it is not all or nothing, say the researchers, who conducted lots of sensitivity analyses around different ways of using spared land, and different levels of yield growth, consumer waste, and meat consumption - which has a disproportionate environmental footprint

'***Reducing*** meat consumption appears to offer greater mitigation potential than ***reducing*** food waste, but more importantly, our results highlight the benefits of combining measures,' said Balmford.

'For example, coupling even moderate yield growth with land sparing and ***reductions*** in meat consumption has the technical potential to surpass an 80% ***reduction*** in net ***emissions***,' he said.

Added Balmford: 'We need to turn our minds to figuring out policy mechanisms that can deliver sustainable high yield farming that doesn't come at the expense of animal welfare, soil and water quality, as well as safeguarding and restoring habitats.

'The right incentives need to be provided to landowners to spare land. Subsidies under the EU's Common ***Agricultural*** Policy could be redirected so that landowners get paid properly for taking land out of food production and putting it into climate regulation.

'If we are serious about saving the planet for anything more than food production then the focus has to be on increasing yields and sparing land for the climate. We need to look objectively and dispassionately at every option we have for achieving that.'

[Editorial queries for this story should be sent to [*newswire@enpublishing.co.uk*](mailto:newswire@enpublishing.co.uk) ]

**Load-Date:** January 5, 2016

**End of Document**



[***'Greenhouse gas emissions must be cut 57% by 2030'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HG1-PXK1-JBVM-Y2DJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Western Mail

November 26, 2015 Thursday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 20

**Length:** 534 words

**Byline:** Emily Beament

**Body**

THE UK needs to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 57% by 2030 to meet its long-term goal for tackling climate change costeffectively, government advisers have said.

The cuts would mean the UK stays on track to meet its legally-binding ***target*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 80% on 1990 levels by mid-century, the Committee on Climate Change said.

Delivering the cuts cost-effectively would involve changes to homes, with insulation installed in nearly all UK homes where it is feasible and around one in seven houses heated with low-carbon sources of ***energy*** such as heat pumps by the 2030s.

The majority of new cars and vans bought in the UK by the 2030s would be fully or partially electric, while the UK's electricity sector would be largely powered by low-carbon sources, such as nuclear, renewables and power plants fitted with technology to capture their carbon. Slashing carbon ***emissions*** from the power sector is needed to help other areas such as transport and heating become cleaner by being powered by non-polluting electricity instead of petrol or gas.

Making the shift to low-carbon power would add around £15 to a typical household bill in the 2020s, under policies to meet the 57% cut in the fifth five-year "carbon budget" for ***emissions*** ***reductions***, which runs from 2028 to 2032.

That would come on top of a £105 increase on consumer bills up to 2020, although the extra costs do not take account of savings people could make from more ***energy***-efficient homes and products.

Other measures are also needed, such as cutting ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** and diverting all biodegradable waste including food and paper away from landfill by 2025.

The committee's chairman, Lord Deben, said the changes needed would not affect people's lifestyles.

"The fundamental thing is to enable people to lead their lives, to have their lights and their televisions and their gizmos and everything else and go to work, and have their leisure in a way that doesn't destroy the planet.

"They will lead the sort of lives they want to lead but they will be able to lead it without leaving nothing for their children."

He said the Government needed to commit to the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** of 57% in order to send clearlong-term signals to investors that the ambition to tackle climate change was still there, and put in place policies that will ensure the UK meets the goals.

The Government has come under fire from many quarters for moves since the election to curb support for renewables and ***energy*** efficiency measures, which critics warn has harmed investor confidence in backing the shift to low-carbon in the UK. Lord Deben said the advice the committee had given the Government on the fifth carbon budget would help to ensure the UK continues to play its part tackling climate change, at the lowest cost to businesses and consumers.

Meeting the proposed fifth carbon budget would involve costs of less than 1% of the UK's economic output and would deliver benefits such as improved health from lower pollution [*www.levels.UK*](http://www.levels.UK) ***emissions*** are already down 36% on 1990 levels, but data from the Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change suggests the country is not on track to meet the 52% cut put in law for the fourth carbon budget from 2023-2027.

**Graphic**

A 57% cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** would mean the UK stays on track to meet its legally-binding ***target*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 80% by mid-century

**Load-Date:** November 26, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate law passed in bid to reduce emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHR-8XF1-F021-654V-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

December 4, 2015 Friday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 652 words

**Byline:** Aaron Rogan

**Body**

Ireland has passed its first climate legislation as the taoiseach faces criticism for blaming the country's failure to meet previous ***emissions*** ***targets*** on the economic downturn and the ***agriculture*** sector.

At the COP21 global summit on climate change in Paris this week, Enda Kenny asked EU heads of state for more time to reach the 2020 requirement.

Under EU law Ireland is obliged to ***reduce*** its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 20 per cent by 2020, and 40 per cent by 2030. It is set to miss both.

Speaking at the COP21 event earlier this week Mr Kenny said the country had "lost a decade of investment that cannot be recovered".

"Until we have an economic engine to help us to change structures and continue to invest in research and innovation for more sustainable ways of doing ***agriculture***, that presents us with a challenge," he said.

The ***agricultural*** and food sectors currently account for 30 per cent of the country's ***emissions***.

Yesterday, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill 2015 was passed. The legislation sets out plans for the areas of ***agriculture***, ***energy***, building and transport, and how they will be managed to achieve national climate change ***targets***.

Alan Kelly, the environment minister, said the bill will also require the Department of the Environment and other ministries to report to the Dail on their performance in lowering ***emissions***. The government will continue to liase with an advisory council on climate change, which will make recommendations and report on what progress is being made.

"The passage and enactment of the bill comes at a critical time in world affairs, as all the nations of the earth meet in Paris to agree a new, legally binding agreement to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** globally," Mr Kelly said.

Oisín Coghlan, director of Friends of the Earth, said that he welcomed the legislation, but accused the government of bowing to pressure from the Irish Farmers Association and IBEC, the business lobby group, in their ***targets***.

"Even the best legislation is no substitute for political leadership and that is sorely lacking in Ireland, as demonstrated by the taoiseach's doublespeak in Paris this week," Mr Coghlan said.

"The final legislation is not as strong as it should be, but given the fierce lobbying by the IFA and IBEC against the adoption of a national ***target*** even for 2050, it probably is as strong as can be expected for now. At the very least, it ensures that it will be illegal for the next government to do what this government has done - that is go through its entire 5-year term without producing an action plan to ***reduce*** ***emissions***."

John Comer, president of the Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association, said that the criticism from "single interest advocacy groups" such as Friends of the Earth was unproductive.

"It doesn't make sense and is illogical to look for a uniform across-the-board ***reduction*** in agri-***emission*** from dairy production when we can produce much more milk in this country with the same or less ***emissions*** than, say, a densely populated country on mainland Europe," he said.

"The obvious thing to do is to base different types of production in the different locations where that production is least environmentally stressful."

Éamonn Meehan, director of Trocaire, the charity, agreed that a national plan should be developed to meet the EU's ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** by 2020.

"The importance of a national mitigation plan being developed was highlighted this week by the taoiseach's confusing performance at the UN Climate Summit, where he appeared to tell world leaders one thing and Irish media another," he said.

"The real reason Ireland is lagging behind on its commitments is because of the absence of concrete action on climate due to the absence of any climate policy since 2012. This vacuum has meant that key policies for economic recovery have been developed in the absence of any real consideration of our ***emissions***."

**Load-Date:** December 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate change: Ireland accused of 'fiddling as the world burns' as Paris Agreement signed***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JKS-VG11-JCW9-2094-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

April 23, 2016 Saturday

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**Section:** IRELAND

**Length:** 408 words

**Body**

The Paris Agreement was adopted by all 196 parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change on December 12 last year. All countries agreed to work together to limit global temperature rise to below 2C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts for a 1.5C ***target***.

Ireland, through the EU, indicated its commitment to the agreement to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 40% by 2030, compared with 1990 levels.

Environment Minister Alan Kelly signed the deal on behalf of Ireland in New York yesterday and said the deal represents a major milestone in the collective response to the impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement echoes Ireland s resolve, underpinned by my enactment last December of Ireland s first ever climate change legislation, the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015, to continue the process of pursuing a transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy, he said.

However, John Gibbons of An Taisce s climate change committee, said Ireland s response to the global crisis was to miss EU ***targets*** which themselves fall far short of what is required under the Paris Agreement.

At Paris, knowing the extreme danger of inaction, we agreed to act urgently to cut our economy s greenhouse ***emissions*** year on year to reach near-zero carbon ***emissions*** by 2050, said Mr Gibbons.

Our new Climate Act mandates a transition pathway to a low-carbon future. Instead, we are doing the exact opposite.

We are choosing a path of short-term financial gain, intentionally adding to global impacts and undermining our future wellbeing. Why are we being so foolish? he said.

Data from the Environment Protection Agency last month indicated that Ireland is likely to miss its EU-mandated 2020 ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***targets***.

The EPA said that, even under the best case scenario, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** will remain relatively static up to 2020.

As a result, ***emissions*** in 2020 will be between 5% and 12% below 2005 levels, and will not meet the 20% ***reduction*** ***target***.

Instead of the sharp ***reductions*** we are legally mandated to achieve, Irish ***agriculture*** is due to increase its ***emissions*** by 6%-7%, while transport ***emissions*** are set to climb by between 10% and 16% versus their 2014 levels, said An Taisce.

Meanwhile, EPA data issued this week showed that, while across the EU, participants in the ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme recorded modest ***emissions*** cuts in 2015, Ireland s ETS companies increased ***emissions*** by 5.3%.

**Load-Date:** April 22, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Irish food sector has massive green opportunity; One good idea: blue-sky thinking from business leaders and innovators ; Irish agriculture may contribute 32pc of Irish emissions, but agriculture worldwide contributes only 12pc, and no one is looking at Ireland's natural ability for carbon sequestration during beef production, says Niall Browne***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GVT-2GW1-DY9P-N33K-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Independent

September 6, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** BUSINESS; Pg. 6

**Length:** 1143 words

**Body**

THIS year has already brought many challenges and opportunities for Irish ***agriculture***. An industry with an annual output of (EURO)24bn employing over 150,000 people in Ireland, ***agriculture*** has played a pivotal role in leading the country's economic recovery and delivering a much-needed dose of national confidence.

After more than 30 years, the lifting of dairy quotas this year opened the door to increased export revenue and the potential for considerable job creation. Opportunities also continue to open up for Irish beef exports, with markets such as China and the United States lifting their bans on exports of Irish beef this year. The opportunities for the sector will continue to emerge as Ireland's association with quality, traceability and sustainability strengthens.

2015 has also been an important year in the global debate on the pace and effects of climate change. With the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris approaching in December, many critical issues will be debated in the months to come. COP21 will be an important conference, with a focus on achieving a new international agreement on the climate, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C. At a national level, ***agriculture*** is a significant contributor to Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. It accounts for approximately 32pc of our total ***emissions***, a figure that underscores the role Irish ***agriculture*** plays in our economy. The Irish government has set out ambitious ***targets*** for further growth and development, so as to take full advantage of the opportunities for our industry. The challenge is to drive Irish export growth and feed a growing global population while respecting our environmental limits, not to mention legal obligations to ***reduce*** greenhouse gasses.

Irish ***agriculture*** has come under the spotlight of late as stakeholders examine ways to square this circle. There is the belief in some quarters that the objectives of initiatives like Food Harvest 2020 (which includes a ***target*** to increase beef production by 20pc) are incompatible with Ireland's legal ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** obligations.

There is criticism of what some view as government rhetoric around ***emissions*** ***reductions*** and a lack of concrete proposals to achieve these. There is also a fear that attempts to protect "privileged sectors", such as ***agriculture***, will result in unfair concessions for food producers and a disproportionate effect on other sectors of the economy. The blunt solution suggested by detractors is that Ireland should, as a responsible global citizen, ***reduce*** food production in order to meet the mandated ***emissions*** ***targets***.

The truth is that Ireland's high rainfall combined with our grass-based feeding system makes for a sustainable beef production environment compared with other regions of the world. Within the European Union the average CO2 output per kilogram of beef is 22.1kg, whereas in Ireland it is 14pc lower at 19kg. Put simply, swapping an Irish cow for one somewhere else in Europe will actually increase the overall global carbon footprint, even if it helps Ireland hit ***emissions*** ***targets***.

responsible production to It is worth considering the broader sector context. While Irish ***agriculture*** contributes 32pc of total Irish ***emissions***, ***agriculture*** ***targets*** worldwide contributes only 12pc, with ***energy*** production contributing 75pc. This gives an idea of the scale of the challenge facing us all.

Ireland also has a natural advantage in terms of carbon sequestration - the removal of carbon from the atmosphere and its longterm storage. The carbon released in the production of beef for example, is offset by that carbon being stored by the grassland, soils and forestry on Irish farms. Our climate is naturally ideal for grass production, and carbon sequestration should be taken into account when looking at national ***emissions*** - currently it is not.

***Reducing*** ***emissions*** is important, and at Dawn we have made huge efforts to address the environmental sustainability of our business. We introduced a group sustainability plan in 2009 which made core commitments to ***reduce*** our environmental footprint including: a 50pc ***reduction*** in CO2 ***emissions*** by 2020; a 40pc ***reduction*** in water and ***energy*** use by 2020; and a 50pc increase in recycling of waste by the end of this year.

To date, we have achieved annual water savings of 56m litres and ***reduced*** thermal ***energy*** consumption by 50pc across all sites. Among the most ambitious projects to date has been our development of a seven-acre wetland and eco-park in Carrolls Cross, Co Waterford, a low-carbon effluent treatment method, improving biodiversity and also sequestering carbon. Carrolls Cross was also the site of our first fossil fuel-free plant in 2014 ***reducing*** our dependency on non-renewable ***energy*** and the associated carbon ***emissions***.

Dawn Meats and many of our industry peers have supported and driven initiatives such as Bord Bia's Origin Green programme which is helping Irish food producers demonstrate to international customers the verifiable achievements being made to ensure supply chain sustainability. The industry has recognised and advocated the importance of a proactive, innovative approach from an early stage.

Origin Green is a global first, with Ireland taking a leadership role in making a commercial virtue of climate-smart ***agriculture***. Irish food producers After more than 30 years, the lifting of dairy quotas this year opened the door to increased export revenue. Below: CEO of Dawn Meats Niall Browne continue to take huge steps in this area, and given the collective goal of ***reducing*** global ***emissions*** it would be an exercise in futility to ***reduce*** Irish beef production to meet ***emissions*** ***targets***, and shift production to less-sustainable production systems overseas.

There is a tendency to view sustainability purely in terms of carbon ***emissions***. Whilst measurements like these are important, sustainable production should be viewed in a more holistic way, recognising the benefits that it can bring to the Irish economy, at a national level, and in towns and villages all around the country.

Finally we need to consider the global food security threat that we face, with the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization (FAO) forecasting a 50pc increase in food demand by 2030.

Few would dispute the urgency of the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** challenge facing Ireland and countries all over the world.

It is important, however, that sustainability should take into account the significant contribution to addressing this challenge that Ireland's rich and varied agri-business sector is making in an environmentally responsible way.

We also need to remind ourselves that any drop in food production in this country will quickly be filled by other, lesssustainable locations.

Niall Browne is Chief Executive of Dawn Meats

Ireland should, as a responsible citizen, ***reduce*** food production to meet mandated ***emissions*** ***targets***

**Load-Date:** September 6, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Terra Global Capital raising $100m anti-deforestation fund - exclusive***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GJ3-2D81-F0CX-91S5-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agri Investor

July 27, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 493 words

**Body**

Terra Global Capital is raising $100 million for its Terra Bella Fund, the firm's first private equity fund that provides early-stage capital to smallholders to ***reduce*** deforestation in developing countries, according to Leslie Durschinger, the fund's chief investment officer.

Terra Bella is expecting an initial close by the end of the year at $50 million and expects to double that amount at final close, which is likely to happen within the next two years, Durschinger told Agri Investor. Durschinger said the fund has raised a bit over $25 million to date and it will take three years from final close to fully invest the capital.

The ***targeted*** investor base is "a combination of institutional investors who have a track record in and desire to invest in private equity and are eager or will be able to be out on the risk curve in developing countries' ***agriculture*** and climate change mitigation, where the fund will make its investments," Durschinger said.

Besides pension funds and endowments the fund is also ***targeting*** impact investors: "There is not only a huge environmental component of the investment, but there are also social benefits generated through fund investments." The fund's investment range is $1 million to $10 million per project.

It will derive revenue from the equity and debt investments it makes in forest-linked ***agricultural*** crops but also from the carbon credits it will get from ***reducing*** deforestation and sustainable cultivation. The fund's main income stream will come from its crops investments, with the income from ***emission*** ***reductions*** functioning as an add-on.

"The investments we make in smallholder ***agriculture*** will provide communities with income streams and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reductions***. The greenhouse benefits are quantified and audited by a certified third party. The ***emission*** ***reductions*** can then be sold into the emerging carbon markets," Durschinger explained.

Terra plans to invest in five to 10 projects with the funding from the first closing, then up to 30 projects throughout the fund's life. Terra Bella Fund has a traditional PE fund structure, with a term of 12 years and re-investment taking place up to year eight.

Some of the high value crops in which the fund will invest in include coffee, cocoa, tree nuts, shea, "super foods", non-timber forest products and natural rubber.

The fund's "mission" to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** resulting from deforestation comes from Terra spotting it as an under-represented sector. According to the fund manager, forest and ***agriculture*** ***emission*** ***reduction*** account for only 1 percent of market, compared to the 19 percent contribution that deforestation and ***agricultural*** ***emission*** make to global climate change.

Investments will be made in a wide range of geographies include Africa, South East Asia, Latin and South America.

Founded in 2006, San Francisco-based Terra Global focuses on forest and ***agriculture*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** analytics, advice and finance.

27.07.201510:14

**Load-Date:** July 27, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Eating less beef key to meeting EU climate targets: study***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-TYC1-F19C-X1HV-00000-00&context=1516831)

ETX Daily Up (English International Version)

February 22, 2016 Monday

HOUSE & HOME

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**Section:** HOUSEHOLD

**Length:** 307 words

**Body**

EU climate ***targets*** won't be met unless ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** linked to beef and dairy consumption are dramatically ***reduced***, a Swedish study published on Monday said.

"***Reductions***, by 50 percent or more, in ruminant meat (beef and mutton) consumption are, most likely, unavoidable if the EU ***targets*** are to be met," according to the findings published in the Food Policy journal.

But Stefan Wirsenius, one of the authors of the study written by researchers from Chalmers University of Technology and the SP Technical Research Institute, said there was no need to give up meat completely. "Poultry and pork cause quite low ***emissions***," he said.

Dairy products are also problematic, according to the study. Producing one kilogram (pound) of protein from dairy results in ***emissions*** four times greater than for an equivalent amount of poultry.

"EU and US consumption of cheese and other dairy products is among the highest in the world. If we were to replace some of the dairy products with vegetable products, such as oat milk, we would have a better chance of meeting our climate ***targets***," said Wirsenius.

The authors also explored how improvements in ***agricultural*** techniques could ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

"***Emissions*** from manure storage can all but be eliminated if the facilities are covered and waste gases are flared (burned off)," according to lead author David Bryngelsson.

But ***reducing*** the amount of food that has been thrown away only cuts ***emissions*** from food and ***agriculture*** from between five and 10 percent, according to the study.

The report, "How Can The EU Climate ***Targets*** Be Met? A Combined Analysis of Technological and Demand-Side Changes In Food and ***Agriculture***," was published in the February issue of Food Policy journal.

The European Union would like to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 20 percent by 2020, when compared with levels from 1990.

**Load-Date:** February 22, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2014***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K1S-R2H1-JDPH-B4C1-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

June 18, 2016 Saturday

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**Length:** 365 words

**Body**

A statistical bulletin on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for Northern Ireland during the period 1990-2014 has been published by the Department of ***Agriculture***, Environment and Rural Affairs.

The statistical bulletin outlines key Northern Ireland figures from the ***Greenhouse Gas*** Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is available at: [*https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-****greenhouse-gas****-inventory.The*](https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-greenhouse-gas-inventory.The) estimates were produced by Ricardo ***Energy*** and Environment and Aether on behalf of the Department for ***Energy*** and Climate Change, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Department of ***Agriculture***, Environment and Rural Affairs.

The key points are:

q In 2014, Northern Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** were estimated to be 20.3million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This was a decrease of 3.0% compared to 2013.

q The longer term trend showed a decrease of 17.4% compared to the base year. The base year is 1990 for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and 1995 for the fluorinated gases.

q The largest sectors in terms of ***emissions*** in 2014 were ***agriculture*** (28%), transport (21%) and ***energy*** supply (19%). Most sectors showed a decreasing trend since the base year. The largest decreases were in the ***energy*** supply, residential and waste sectors. They were driven by improvements in ***energy*** efficiency, fuel switching from coal to natural gas, which became available in the late 1990s, and the introduction of methane capture and oxidation systems in landfill management.

q Northern Ireland accounted for 4.0% of UK ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in 2014. In total, the UK ***reduced*** ***emissions*** by 36% between the base year and 2014. England and Scotland ***reduced*** ***emissions*** by 38% and 41%. Wales and Northern Ireland ***reduced*** ***emissions*** by 18% and 17%. Regional estimates are less certain than the UK estimate.

The statistical bulletin containing more detail can be accessed via the DAERA website: [*https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-****greenhouse-gas****-inventory*](https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-greenhouse-gas-inventory). The full report can be accessed through the National Atmospheric ***Emissions*** Inventory website:   [*http://naei.defra.gov.uk/reports/reports?report\_id=894*](http://naei.defra.gov.uk/reports/reports?report_id=894).

**Load-Date:** June 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Farm emissions could be cut by 6%, says Bord Bia***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-TSS1-DYS1-02JX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

November 10, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** FINANCE; Pg. 3

**Length:** 355 words

**Byline:** Eoin Burke-Kennedy

**Body**

***Greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from Irish ***agriculture*** could be ***reduced*** by 6 per cent if under-performing beef and dairy farms were brought back in line with the national average, according to Bord Bia.

The agency's Origin Green sustainability report reveals a wide variation in ***emissions*** across the beef and dairy sectors here because of varying production techniques.

Globally, 10-12 per cent of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** come from ***agriculture*** but in Ireland the figure is closer to a third because of the relatively large beef and dairy herds.

The Government is lobbying Brussels to have Ireland treated as a special case in the setting of EU ***emissions*** ***targets*** for 2030 ahead of the upcoming climate talks in Paris.

Bord Bia's report said bringing beef and dairy farms currently running behind up to the average could potentially ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by almost one million tonnes of CO2 annually, which equates to 6 per cent of total ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***.

It also noted that if the carbon footprint of the beef herd was ***reduced*** by 10 per cent, it could generate improved on-farm income of EUR 300 million per year.

**Footprint**

The report said Ireland's dairy herd already enjoyed the joint-lowest footprint in the EU, while the beef herd was ranked fifth.

However, using the metric of ***emissions*** per hectare, Ireland was ranked fifth highest in the EU in a report by the UN's Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation.

Bord Bia's report was launched at the opening of a two-day global sustainability conference taking place in Dublin's Convention Centre.

Since it was established in 2012, more than 55,000 Irish farms and 122 food and drink companies have become members of the programme, which commits them to sustainability ***targets*** for raw material sourcing, manufacturing processes and social sustainability.

**Forestry**

Tom Arnold, director general of the Institute of International and European Affairs, said that in addition to the potential ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** identified in the Bord Bia report, "we would see significant opportunities for beef farmers to consider alternative lands uses such as forestry on some of their land."

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Kenny: We need time to hit carbon targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-CC61-JCJY-G3PX-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

December 1, 2015 Tuesday 12:37 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 495 words

**Byline:** Niamh Lyons

**Body**

The taoiseach promised legislation and an increase in funding to help Ireland meet long-term carbon ***emission*** ***targets*** yesterday.

However, Enda Kenny also asked EU heads of state for more time to reach the 2020 ***target***, blaming Ireland's recession and reliance on ***agriculture*** for its lack of progress.

Mr Kenny defended Ireland's record of investing in green measures and asked other leaders to commit themselves to a legally binding ***target*** on global warming.

The climate change negotiations in Paris have gathered representatives from 195 countries to discuss the ***reduction*** of global carbon ***emissions***. The 21st conference of parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) had provided political leaders with a unique opportunity, Mr Kenny said.

"We need plenty of ambition but one that is tempered with reality," Mr Kenny said. "We are serious about achieving fair and sustainable ***targets*** but we need space in order to achieve that.

"We have lost a decade of investment in our country that cannot be recovered. Until we have an economic engine to help us to change structures and continue to invest in research and innovation for more sustainable ways of doing ***agriculture***; that presents us with a challenge."

EU law requires Ireland to ***reduce*** its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 20 per cent by 2020, and 40 per cent by 2030. It is set to miss both of these ***targets***. The ***agricultural*** and food sectors account for 30 per cent of the country's ***emissions***.

Mr Kenny said that Ireland had a "national long-term vision" to substantially cut CO2 ***emissions*** by 2050. The government was developing a National Mitigation Plan that would provide "carbon neutrality in the land sector that does not compromise our capacity for food production," he said, adding that new legislation would ***target*** ***emission*** ***reductions*** in four areas: ***agriculture***, ***energy***, buildings and transport.

He also added that (EURO)34 million was provided to fund green measures last year, despite Ireland's recent economic trouble.

"We are also examining ways to mobilise private finance from Ireland, to further contribute to the 2020 goal," he said.

"I hope that we are serious about putting in place a legally binding agreement on climate change that will underpin our actions on the goals already agreed and enhance our ability to reach them. This requires action by everybody - big and small.

"We should leave Paris with an ambitious and binding agreement that will ultimately limit global temperature increase to less than 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels."

The Green Party accused the government of "shaming" the country, warning that the coalition will be judged on actions, not words.

"The government are being seen as a laggard, not a leader on climate change, and are shaming us internationally. They have spent huge amounts of political capital pleading with the EU to be recognised as a special case, and get off the hook on EU 2030 ***emissions*** ***targets***," Eamon Ryan, the Green Party leader, said.

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***On your bike***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K1V-1351-F15K-21RF-00000-00&context=1516831)

Isle of Man Today

June 18, 2016 Saturday

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**Length:** 509 words

**Body**

Plans to start cutting ***greenhouse gases*** by 80 per cent from 1990 levels by the year 2050 will go before Tynwald next week.

The Department of Environment, Food and ***Agriculture*** will seek approval for a detailed strategy on ***reducing*** ***emissions*** which will include the first of a series of five-year action plans.

The action plan is divided into measures that the current administration should do and those that will need to be delivered by the next government after the general election.

That first list includes a new cycling strategy to encourage people to get out of their cars and onto their bikes, increasing the number of electric car charging points and promoting the retro-fitting of insulation and efficiency technology in homes.

Environment Minister Richard Ronan believes this will provide a start on the path towards achieving the ambitious 80 per cent ***target***.

As a proud and responsible nation, the move to a low ***emissions*** economy is both the right thing to do and it is in the best interest of the people and the economy of the Isle of Man,' he says in his foreword to DEFA's climate change report to Tynwald.

The first action plan focuses on the urgent need to improve the ***energy*** efficiency of buildings and transport, which together create around half of ***emissions***.

New buildings could use low carbon sources of ***energy***, such as solar thermal devices, electric heat pumps or biomass heating systems. Draft proofing and insulation will ***reduce*** ***energy*** bills and ***emissions*** in existing buildings.

More people will be encouraged to cycle or walk to work and school, and where this is not possible use public transport. A good telecoms infrastructure can enable people to work and shop from home, eliminating the need to travel. In the medium to long term greater use of electric cars or those powered by hydrogen fuel cells is envisaged.

The transition to a low ***emissions*** ***energy*** infrastructure will require substitution of fossil fuels with clean electricity. The first action plan seeks to increase electricity consumption at the expense of imported vehicle and heating fuel.

Subsequent action plans will require increased electricity generation capacity met from low ***emission*** sources. The current combined cycle gas turbines and diesel fired plant produce nearly 28 per cent of the island's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

When they are decommissioned it is envisaged they will be replaced with low ***emission*** generation methods. This could involve using sustainably-sourced biomass as a fuel combined with carbon capture and storage.

The report says there the island has a wealth of indigenous renewable ***energy*** resources such as wind, solar and wave power but accepts their intermittent nature has led some to call into question the viability of harnessing them as means of generating electricity.

It says more electricity could be imported but the report insists this does not mean the island will simply be exporting its ***emissions*** elsewhere - if the UK is successful in its strategy to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from electricity generation to near zero by 2050.

**Load-Date:** June 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***UN agencies weigh in on climate change impacts ahead of Paris conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGX-G131-F0K1-N15D-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 731 words

**Body**

In the weeks leading up to the United Nations climate change conference (COP21), which begins in Paris on Monday and aims to reach a new universal climate agreement, many of the Organization's agencies and programmes announced their latest climate-related findings, bringing to light new data, major concerns, and underlining existing and potential opportunities to preserve the planet.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reported that the amount of ***greenhouse gases*** in the atmosphere reached yet another new record high in 2014, continuing a "relentless rise" which is fueling climate change and will make the planet more dangerous and inhospitable for future generations.

Just days later, the agency shared more "bad news for the planet," warning that 2015 is likely to be the warmest year on record, breaching the symbolic and significant milestone of 1 degree Celsius above the pre-industrial era.

In addition, data from the UN Office for Disaster Risk ***Reduction*** (UNISDR) revealed that over the last 20 years, 90 per cent of major disasters have been caused by 6,457 recorded floods, storms, heatwaves, droughts and other weather-related events.

Echoing this message was the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization (FAO), which underlined that natural disasters triggered by climate change have risen in frequency and severity over the last three decades, increasing the damage caused to the ***agricultural*** sectors of many developing countries and putting them at risk of growing food insecurity.

The World Food Programme (WFP) further insisted that without "ambitious action" to address the causes and consequences of climate change, hunger cannot be eradicated. During the global gathering in Paris, the agency will launch its Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility, a new tool that will help respond to climate disasters before they occur based on climate forecasts.

Ahead of COP21, the World Bank said "climate-smart" development can keep 100 million people out of poverty. According to the Bank's latest findings, the poorest people are more exposed than the average population to climate-related shocks, and they lose much more of their wealth when they are hit.

Noting the significant impact climatic activities have on African people and countries, the Bank also unveiled a $ 16 billion business plan to boost the continent's climate resilience, outlining actions required to maintain and protect its growth and poverty ***reduction*** goals.

Raising awareness on groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) said youngsters will bear the brunt. More than half a billion children reportedly live in areas with extremely high flood occurrence and 160 million in high drought severity zones, leaving them highly exposed.

Recalling that indigenous peoples own, occupy or manage up to 65 per cent of the Earth's land surface - and that their voices must be heard in Paris - the UN Development Programme (UNDP) expressed significant concern regarding the exclusion of their issues from national plans to combat climate change. Formally called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or INDCs, these will form the basis of the agreement expected to be reached at COP21.

Meanwhile, the important role that nuclear power could play in ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** was the focus of a new report released by the UN International Atomic ***Energy*** (IAEA). It highlighted that nuclear power is one of the major low-carbon ***energy*** sources currently available, and many countries believe that it can help them to address the twin challenges of ensuring reliable ***energy*** supplies while curbing ***emissions***.

From the UN entity organizing the conference - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - came a set of best practice climate policies from across the world. 'Climate Action Now' was introduced in Bonn, Germany, as a solutions guide, revealing a "wealth of existing opportunities" to immediately scale up ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Finally, according to a report released by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the implementation of the national ***target*** plans will limit ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2030, but a new climate agreement can encourage further action that will be necessary to limit global temperature rise to 2 degree Celsius by 2100.

(Distributed by M2 Communications ([*www.m2.com*](http://www.m2.com)))

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Exclusive: land-clearing surge in Queensland set to wipe out Direct Action gains - report; In just three years the rate of clearing will create enough additional carbon dioxide emissions to cancel out emissions savings the government says it will make by paying farmers $670m to stop cutting down trees***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G365-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

May 18, 2016 Wednesday 5:12 AM GMT

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**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS

**Length:** 1464 words

**Byline:** Lenore Taylor Political editor

**Body**

A land-clearing surge in Queensland is set to create additional carbon dioxide ***emissions*** in just three years that are equivalent to those the federal government claims it is avoiding by paying other farmers more than $670m to stop cutting down trees, according to a new analysis.

The Queensland land clearing along with weakening land clearing laws in several other states are threatening Australia's chances of meeting the climate change ***targets*** it pledged in Paris last year and raising questions about the Coalition's Direct Action climate policy.

Related: Australia's biggest banks pump billions into fossil fuels despite climate pledges

A new study of Australian tree-clearing by environmental services company CO2 Australia - obtained by Guardian Australia - has quantified the recent blow-out in greenhouse ***emissions*** from the weakened laws, after a decade in which declining tree clearing played a key role in Australia meeting its climate change commitments.

The Queensland Labor government wants to repeal laws passed by Campbell Newman's government that led to the sudden rise in tree clearing, but may not succeed in doing so and is facing fierce resistance from the Liberal National party and others.

Land clearing in Queensland, along with weakening land clearing laws in several other states, is threatening Australia's chances of meeting the climate change ***targets*** it pledged in Paris last year.

Tentative moves by federal environment minister Greg Hunt's department to assess whether the clearing contravenes federal laws have also prompted a backlash - particularly from his own National party colleagues.

But the CO2 study, commissioned by the Wilderness Society, shows the turnaround in clearing threatens to wipe out ***emission*** ***reductions*** bought by the Turnbull Government's Direct Action scheme and jeopardise Australia's chances of meeting its promise to ***reduce*** greenhouse ***emissions*** by 26-28% by 2030.

The study quantifies the impact on ***emissions*** of the discrepancy between the federal government's data on Queensland land clearing and state government data, as well as the absence of accurate national data to predict land clearing ***emissions*** as NSW and Western Australia also move to relax their rules.

Part of the blow-out in ***emissions*** from land use and tree clearing was quietly acknowledged in the federal government's latest report on Australia's greenhouse ***emissions***, released a few days before Christmas, which projected that ***emissions*** from land clearing would rise 24% from 2013 levels, from an average 37m tonnes to an average 46m tonnes a year up to 2020 and 44m tonnes a year between 2020 and 2030.

In 2013-14, 300,000 hectares were cleared in Queensland alone, double the rate in 2011-12. Between 2012 and 2015 land clearing ***emissions*** in Australia rose 11 times faster than any other sector.

But Queensland government data also released last year revealed a far higher rate of clearing than the federal data would suggests, a rate that would take national land clearings ***emissions*** to 55m tonnes a year between 2020 and 2030.

At that rate land clearing would emit an additional 118m tonnes of carbon dioxide over that decade - on top of the higher rates the federal government is already factoring in - a blow out of over 10% on the ***reductions*** the government pledged to make by 2030 in the agreement forged last December in Paris.

Professor Stuart Phinn, director of the remote sensing research centre at the University of Queensland, said Queensland's approach was "world's best practice."

"The Queensland approach is based on a long time series of satellite imagery, tied to field measurements of the amount of vegetation on the ground," he said. "It's been developed over 15 years."

Both studies use Landsat satellite imagery, but in Queensland field officers drive out to check that changes in the satellite images are being correctly interpreted.

The federal government insists its national data collection system has been ticked off as compatible with the United Nations climate change accounting process.

Hunt's office has been contacted for comment.

But Lyndon Schneiders, national campaigns director of the Wilderness Society, says the new data shows Australia is "lying to the world and lying to ourselves" about the true state of greenhouse ***emissions***.

"Land clearing across the country has spiralled out of control in the last three years... at exactly the same time as the national government is spending up to $2.7bn, in large part by trying to ***reduce*** land clearing," he said.

"... the state governments, particularly in Queensland and also in NSW, are handing out tree clearing permits like confetti.

"The whole system is in disrepair. We are making commitments as a nation... yet we are relying on data that is completely different to the data that is being generated out of the states, so we are lying to the international community and we are lying to ourselves."

The CO2 report confirms that at the same time land clearing laws are also being weakened around the country and in many states, there is patchy data to quantify the increase in tree clearing or its impact on greenhouse ***emissions***. It says there is no connection between what the states are doing with vegetation management laws and what the federal government is promising to achieve in ***reducing*** greenhouse ***emissions***.

"There is a conflict between the ***emission*** ***reduction*** objectives of the Australian government... and the recent trend for state and territory regulatory reform that has, in a number of cases, ***reduced*** barriers to vegetation clearing," the CO2 report says.

"There currently appears to be little incentive for state and territory governments to seriously consider the ***greenhouse gas*** implications associated with vegetation management... reform."

In New South Wales, the Baird government is scrapping the Native Vegetation Act, which prevents the broad-scale clearing of native vegetation. Conservation groups have walked out of talks on replacement legislation because it offers what they consider to be unacceptably weak protections.

In 2013, the Western Australian native vegetation regulations were relaxed to allow up to five hectares of clearing at a time, without a permit, and the re-clearing of regrowing forests up to 20 years old.

The Queensland government, concerned about the land clearing rates, also requested that Hunt's department write to some landholders with land clearing permits asking for information about possible breaches of the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, but those letters prompted a fierce backlash from ***agricultural*** groups and from National Party senator Barry O'Sullivan who attacked the "green activist inclinations" of the federal department.

In late December, the federal environment department wrote to the landholders saying it was "concerned" that some of the clearing could have an impact on one of the "matters of national environmental significance" the EPBC act is designed to protect. These include nationally-listed threatened species, migratory species, and the Great Barrier Reef marine park, but not greenhouse ***emissions***.

The federal department then sent another letter to the landholders three weeks ago expressing "deep regret" if the previous letter had caused them distress.

"We are keen to ensure, at the minister's direct request, that all assistance is provided to ensure you are able to continue your business as soon as possible, in accordance with the law," the February 5 letter states.

Up until 2013 land clearing rates in Australia were declining and that was the primary reason Australia had been able to meet climate change goals.

Australia "overshot" the ***greenhouse gas*** ***reductions*** it promised under the Kyoto Protocol largely because of land clearing restrictions in Queensland that had already been agreed at the time. This allowed Australia to "carry over" 128m tonnes of ***emissions*** ***reductions*** into the second stage of the international process, which ends in 2020, and meant we could easily meet the ***target*** we had promised for that date. Five other big developed countries announced in Paris that they had voluntarily cancelled ***emission*** ***reduction*** "credits" achieved by overshooting their first Kyoto protocol greenhouse ***targets***, but Australia refused to follow suit.

Over its first two auctions the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** fund has paid around $670m to buy 51m tonnes of land sector ***greenhouse gas*** abatement, according to the Clean ***Energy*** Regulator. Much of that - but not all of it - was avoided tree clearing. The blow-out in land clearing ***emissions*** contained in the national figures, but using the Queensland government figures for that state, adds 18m tonnes of ***emissions*** each year, undoing the ERF-purchased land sector ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in just three years.

**Load-Date:** May 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Farming focused on economic and environmental sustainability***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:55KN-XXM1-DYF4-G022-00000-00&context=1516831)

AgendaNi

September 18, 2015

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**Section:** ***agriculture***

**Length:** 1314 words

**Byline:** EolasAdmin

**Body**

The Irish Farmers' Association is the representative organisation for almost 90,000 farm families and is the recognised voice of Irish farmers in Europe and internationally. The objective of IFA is to provide focused leadership to deliver improved income and living standards for all farm families. The Association promotes the ongoing development and competitiveness of Irish ***agriculture*** and the food industry.

**Role of *agriculture* in the economic recovery** Throughout the downturn, the primary ***agriculture*** and agri-food sector has delivered increased employment and export earnings, contributing significantly to our economic recovery. Growth in the value of primary food production underpinned a major increase in the value of Irish agri-food exports, with exports in 2014 exceeding (EURO)10.5 billion, an increase of over 40 per cent from 2009. Today the farming and food sector supports over 300,000 jobs. Farmers have continued to improve the efficiency and sustainability of their farming operations in the past five years. Following the major investment of over (EURO)3 billion undertaken on farms in 2007-2009, through the Farm Waste Management Scheme, on-farm investment has been maintained, with annual expenditure of (EURO)600-(EURO)700 million over the past five years. However, the cuts to farm schemes in successive budgets have had a damaging effect on farm incomes. Actions to improve farm profitability, both within and outside the farm gate, must be prioritised by all stakeholders in the agri-food sector. Two major policy issues over the coming months will impact on the ability of the primary ***agriculture*** sector to deliver on the ambitious ***targets*** for export and employment growth outlined in the new 10 year strategy, Food Wise 2025. These are the international climate talks in Paris at the end of this year and Budget 2016. **Addressing the global climate challenge is not just about cutting *emissions*** The development of climate policy has sometimes been fraught and divisive. IFA believes that this can be avoided in the forthcoming international climate talks in Paris this December, as global leaders endeavour to agree carbon ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** up to the year 2030. A new approach to addressing the climate challenge is required, one which puts food security and sustainable intensification at the centre of future climate policy. This is particularly true as feeding the world while addressing climate change is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. The world's population is expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050. ***Agricultural*** production must therefore increase by an estimated 70 per cent according to the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation. This fact cannot be ignored at a time when the international community is also seeking to halve global ***emissions*** over the same period. A demand for the ***agriculture*** sector to achieve such ***emission*** ***reductions*** at the same time as growing output is unfeasible. ***Agriculture***'s response must evolve towards sustainable production and better management of resources. Ireland is a world leader in sustainable production, measuring and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** throughout the supply chain, whether inside the farm gate or at processor level. No other country can look at its agri-food sector and refer to initiatives such as Origin Green, the quality beef assurance scheme, Smart Farming or the sustainable dairy assurance scheme and say "we are environmentally sustainable at what we produce and it is independently verified". These initiatives are valuable for maintaining existing markets and securing new ones. However, sustainability must also deliver an increased economic return to the farmer. This continues to be a key message from IFA to Government and the EU Commission. In delivering a credible climate change policy that addresses the food security challenge, sustainability must also consider the impact of limited availability of resources, such as water, in many food producing countries. The United Nations predicts a 40 per cent worldwide water shortfall and a 55 per cent increase in demand for water within the next 15 years. IFA continues to work hard to get a sensible outcome for farming from the Paris climate talks; a range of specific issues must be addressed. There is a need to differentiate ***agriculture*** from other sectors when it comes to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reductions***. This is a point which was broadly ignored in previous international talks and past mistakes must not be repeated. The majority of ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** differ to those from other sectors such as industry and transport; the gases are naturally occurring and result from the primary aim of addressing the global food security challenge. ***Agriculture*** will play its part in contributing to further ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The carbon sequestration potential of ***agricultural*** soils, forestry and bioenergy needs to be recognised when looking at ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from the sector. Internationally the mitigation potential of ***agricultural*** soils is between 1 and 4 billion tonnes of CO2/year. Unachievable sector-specific ***targets*** are unworkable at an international or national level. This is a point well recognised by the Irish Government in the draft climate legislation being debated in Dáil Éireann. It was also successfully advocated at EU level by Ireland last October, when the EU Council agreed a climate text, concluding that ***agriculture*** has many roles including food, ***energy*** and fuel production, as well as environmental protection. ***Agriculture***, climate change and food security are all interlinked. The overall approach to the ***agriculture*** sector must recognise these multiple challenges. **Priorities for Budget 2016** As highlighted at the recent National Economic Dialogue, it is clear that achieving a balanced economic recovery across the country must be a key Government objective in October's budget. Choices must be made on funding priorities, and a focus placed on the sectors that can deliver a significant economic return, especially across rural Ireland. October's budget must recognise the importance of funding for farm schemes as a vital stimulus to the rural economy, underpinning the viability of family farms and providing direct and indirect employment across the entire country. IFA is clear that in Budget 2016 the Government must deliver on its funding commitment to the Rural Development Programme (RDP). Funding of (EURO)580 million, which has already been committed as part of the RDP, must be provided for farm schemes in this October's Budget. This funding will underpin economic recovery of rural Ireland and will deliver programmes of support for low-income farmers, support the provision of environmental services, encourage young farmers, promote on-farm investment and maintain farming in marginal areas. The outcome of the comprehensive review of agri-taxation in 2014, undertaken jointly by the Departments of Finance and ***Agriculture***, represented real progress with the retention, enhancement and ***targeting*** of key measures to improve land mobility, farm restructuring and promote on-farm investment. Budget 2016 provides an opportunity for the Government to further build upon the measures arising from the agri-taxation review through incentivising family partnerships and earlier lifetime transfers. In addition, the Government must take serious steps to restore equity in the income tax system through the introduction of an Earned Income Tax Credit for the self-employed. The difference in income tax treatment between the self-employed and employees is particularly severe at lower income levels, and must be removed. The Irish Farmers Association, Irish Farm Centre, Bluebell, Dublin 12 Email: [*info@ifa.ie*](mailto:info@ifa.ie) Tel: 01450 0266 Twitter: @ifamedia Web: [*www.ifa.ie*](http://www.ifa.ie)

**Load-Date:** January 21, 2017

**End of Document**



[***Emissions a 'zero sum game' after Paris deal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-0S11-F021-629W-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

December 14, 2015 Monday 1:14 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 547 words

**Byline:** Niamh Lyons

**Body**

Securing concessions on carbon ***emissions*** is a "zero sum game", Alex White has warned, as he prepares to bring new ***energy*** proposals to cabinet tomorrow.

Under the international ***emissions*** deal struck in Paris over the weekend, Ireland will be subject to increased scrutiny on its farming and other activity that causes ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The EU will impose financial penalties on those failing to comply, and Ireland's ***targets*** are linked to it until 2030.

The ***energy*** and natural resources minister said that this would limit any allowances afforded to Ireland for its farming and ***agricultural*** sector.

"If we get a concession for a sector, and I think there is a case to be made for ***agriculture*** given its importance in our economy; that will affect other countries in Europe. So it's a zero sum game now; if we get concessions, somebody else has to pay for that," he told RTE's The Week In Politics yesterday.

"We are going to have a huge transition to undertake in the next fifteen years first of all and then out to 2050. We will need all politicians working together, all communities working together."

Mr White said that wind turbines would be a major part of Ireland's plan to meet its climate change ***targets***, despite unease and anger from the public.

He has faced backlash from protesters in recent weeks for his plans to roll out wind farms across the country. Protesters have complained that they will be built too close to homes.

Mr White said: "There will be dozens of actions in the white paper to be published this week on the ***energy*** sector. We are already doing many things on biomass, solar power, wind and wave and offshore, all of these things will come in time.

"Wind is not the answer on its own but it is a big part of the answer and we need people to get real. If people want to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and have a decarbonised economy in Ireland wind ***energy*** will be one part of the picture."

Alan Kelly, the environment minister, hailed the ***emissions*** deal as "historic".

The accord was struck between 195 nations, is legally binding and commits all countries to take action to address global warming. The deal is aimed at driving ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** down from 46 billion tons a year to almost zero within the next 50 years. It includes a commitment to keep temperature rises "well below" 2C and a pledge to strive towards curbing increases to 1.5C.

The agreement differentiates between states' responsibilities and provides finance for poorer countries to deal with rising temperatures, both key factors for developing nations.

Earlier this year the government appointed an expert group, lead by Professor John FitzGerald, formerly of the ESRI, to develop a plan to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The group is due to report in September 2016.

The government will consider a white paper on the country's future ***energy*** infrastructure tomorrow. Mr White was urged by Eamon Ryan, the Green party leader, to include a ban on the burning of coal and peat in ***energy*** production.

"This is the beginning of the end of the fossil fuel era", he said yesterday.

"We need to change tack and we can start at the launch of the ***energy*** white paper. It must contain a commitment to immediately end the burning of peat and coal in power generation and an outright ban on fracking in Ireland."

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Carbon sinks will tip the market balance in favour of sustainable agriculture***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMR-8YY1-F039-6491-00000-00&context=1516831)

FT.com

December 17, 2015 Thursday 11:28 PM GMT

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**Length:** 367 words

**Body**

Sir, The ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** levels post-Paris will not only come from ***reduction*** of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** (“Carbon dated?”, The Big Read, December 16). Article 4.1 of the Paris COP21 agreement also allows for the removal of carbon from the atmosphere and its sequestration in carbon sinks such as forests or soil.

Unlike Kyoto, there is no limit on the contribution that carbon sinks can make. The UNFCCC “4 per 1000” initiative is based on the calculation that, were the world to increase carbon-rich soil organic matter in its ***agricultural*** land by just 0.4 per cent that would be enough to offset the entire annual increase in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

***Agriculture*** currently generates an estimated 30 per cent of the annual increase in carbon ***emissions***. Compared with research into the technically unstable and fossil fuel-intensive carbon capture and storage schemes for which the UK’s Department of ***Energy*** & Climate Change has wisely withdrawn funding, photosynthesis-based carbon capture by plant vegetation is reliable, resilient and requires no research investment.

However, it implies changes in the way we produce food. Agroecological practices such as green manuring, composting, mulching and conversion of biomass into “biochar” ***agricultural*** charcoal are effective tools for increasing soil carbon. However, they have little need for inputs from agribusiness. Chemical fertilisers and fungicides could become the “stranded assets” as farmers move away from high input ***agriculture***, which generates high ***emission*** of carbon dioxide from soil degradation, nitrous oxide from nitrate fertiliser use and methane from livestock ***emissions***.

The implications for agribusiness are potentially daunting. Carbon pricing will reward farmers whose land is a carbon sink as a result of their farming practices and will increase the cost of production by farmers who continue to emit ***greenhouse gases***. This incorporating of a hitherto externalised cost will tip the market balance in favour of sustainably produced ***agricultural*** products.

**Craig Sams**

*Executive Chairman,*

*Carbon Gold,*

*Hastings, E Sussex, UK*

**Letter in response to this letter:**

Sustainable ***agriculture*** has a way to go yet / From Prof Dominic Moran

**Load-Date:** December 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***TTIP: A Chance for Polish Farmers and Industry***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H05-GWF1-JCDR-114M-00000-00&context=1516831)

Polish News Bulletin

September 22, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** IN BRIEF

**Length:** 321 words

**Body**

EU Commissioner Cecilia Malmstroem said that Polish farmers and industry should not be afraid of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement with the US, but see it as a chance since it will open new markets. "Polish farmers and industry are competitive; the producers of apples, mushroom, cheese, cosmetics and automotive parts will be able to enter the US. That is a big advantage," she told reporters. Asked, whether the agreement might be a remedy for the Russian embargo, she answered: "Yes, it especially regards ***agriculture*** and technical products. Also, we are hoping that the cooperation in the ***energy*** field will be stronger; that would be fruitful for such countries as Poland, which are highly dependent on the imports of ***energy*** from Russia." The US and the EU have been negotiating TTIP deal since 2013, according to experts, that may be the largest global economic-trade agreement in the history.

EU New Climate Goals Positive for Poland

On Friday the EU has confirmed the goals regarding the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reduction***. Poland managed to push through the regulations on the "coal neutrality," which may be beneficial for the country in the long run. Among others, the EU states confirmed the need to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** by 50 percent by 2050. "The issues we agreed today are the EU's ambitious mandate for global climate agreement," Luxembourg's Environment Minister Carole Dieschbourg told at a press conference in Brussels. Poland's success is the fact that the EU resigned from using the term "decarbonisation" and allowed for counter-balancing coal ***emission*** with forests, among others. Thanks to that approach, supported by Poland for a long time, instead of purchasing carbon dioxide ***emission*** rights, companies could plant trees or use other carbon dioxide capturing processes. Above all, that would be beneficial for the manufacturing sector, which is ***energy***-intensive.

**Load-Date:** September 22, 2015

**End of Document**



[***\*\*\* Tiedote/Sitra: 17 Existing Climate Solutions could cut Global Emissions by 25% more than USA & E.U. totals combined \*\*\****](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HDC-6MJ1-JCTX-K44V-00000-00&context=1516831)

STT Info (English)

November 18, 2015 Wednesday 3:53 PM GMT

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**Length:** 901 words

**Body**

HELSINKI, 18 November 2015 - A new report by European think-tank Sitra, supported by a group of 11 world-leading institutions [1], has found that the world could cut annual ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by about 12 gigatonnes [2] in 2030, using only established and proven climate solutions. No new inventions are required, nor vast amounts of capital.

The Sitra report took 17 climate solutions that have already proven successful in 36 countries, and asked what would happen if these were scaled up internationally, using realistic projections through 2030. The findings indicate that that the solutions could go a long way towards closing the "***emissions*** gap", the extra ***emissions*** ***reductions*** required to limit global average warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius, as calculated by the United Nations Environment Programme UNEP[3].

12 gigatonnes is a quarter of today's global annual ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and up to three times the ***reductions*** that governments have pledged ahead of the UNFCCC climate summit starting in Paris on Monday 30th November. It is also equivalent to the combined annual ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** of the USA and European Union, or the combined ***energy***-related carbon dioxide ***emissions*** of China and India.

Andrew Steer, President and CEO, World Resources Institute WRI, said: "The Sitra report presents smart, common sense actions that countries can take to close the "***emissions*** gap" while promoting strong economic growth. Taken together these solutions would more than double the ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in 2030 beyond what will be achieved through the announced national climate plans. Building on the wave of climate commitments ahead of Paris, this report offers proven steps to speed the transition to a robust, low-carbon global economy."

The 17 solutions in the report fall under five categories: renewable ***energy***, industry, transport, buildings and households, and forests and ***agriculture***. Those that could ***reduce*** the most ***emissions*** are as grid-connected solar based on success in Germany, ***reduced*** deforestation Brazil, wind power Denmark, improved cook stoves China, and reforestation and afforestation Costa Rica.

Table 1. World's Top 5 Proven Solutions for ***Reducing*** ***Greenhouse Gases***

Climate Solution

Based on

Max. annual ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in 2030 Mt CO2e

Max. annual cost in 2030

$ bln

Grid Solar

Germany

4,588

120.3

***Reducing*** Deforestation

Brazil

4,007

52.6

Improved Cook Stoves

China

1,477

11.8

Reforestation & Afforestation

Costa Rica

1,323

17.8

Wind Power

Denmark

1,288

41.3

The most effective of the 17 solutions at scale, the report found, were also the most expensive for consumers and taxpayers. However, the costs can be partly off-set by in particular efficiency measures that deliver ***reduced*** ***energy*** bills. The aggregate annual cost of deploying all 17 solutions globally ranges from a maximum of $94 billion a year in 2030, to net savings of $171 billion per year. For comparison, $94 billion is comparable to the $100 billion in annual commitments to help developing countries fight climate change, or eight days of global annual spending on fossil fuel subsidies [4].

Mikko Kosonen, President of Sitra, said: "We already have climate solutions that are proven to work at the level of nations. How far can we go if we take these to a global scale? The Sitra report shows that these off-the-shelf solutions can make a big contribution to closing the ***emissions*** gap, without breaking the bank, and with no need for out-of-this-world inventions."

The 5 climate solutions shown to deliver the greatest cost savings were as follows:

Table 2. Top 5 Most Cost-Effective Solutions for ***Reducing*** ***Greenhouse Gases***

Climate Solution

Based on

Max. annual ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in 2030 Mt CO2e

Max. annual cost in 2030

$ bln

Appliance Efficiency

Japan

475

-31.9

Vehicle Fuel Efficiency

EU

603

-15.3

Industrial electric motor efficiency

USA

139

-6.1

***Reducing*** methane from fossil fuel production

USA

447

-6.0

Solar water heating

China

157

-4.2

The report also found that the solutions can generate further significant gains, when the benefits of avoided climate change, ***reduced*** air pollution, enhanced ***energy*** security, greater ***energy*** efficiency and resource productivity, are factored in.

Sitra and its partners will brief government officials on the results of the report at locations around the world in the coming months, starting today in Washington, DC. followed by Rio de Janeiro on November 25. The Sitra report and the underlying technical report, developed by Ecofys, can be downloaded from [*www.greentoscale.net*](http://www.greentoscale.net).

Further informationMs. Mari Pantsar, Director, Resource-wise and carbon-neutral society, [*Sitramari.pantsar@sitra.fi*](mailto:Sitramari.pantsar@sitra.fi), +358 50 382 0755Mr. Oras Tynkkynen, Senior Advisor, Resource-wise and carbon-neutral society, [*Sitraoras.tynkkynen@sitra.fi*](mailto:Sitraoras.tynkkynen@sitra.fi), +358 50 512 1584Mr. Samuli Laita, Specialist, Communications, [*Sitrasamuli.laita@sitra.fi*](mailto:Sitrasamuli.laita@sitra.fi), +358 40 536 8650Publication detailsGreen to Scale - Low-carbon success storiesOras Tynkkynen ed.Sitra Studies 105ISBN 978-951-563-945-5 paperbackISBN 978-951-563-946-2 PDF [*www.sitra.fi*](http://www.sitra.fi)

The Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra is a future-oriented organisation that promotes Finland's competitiveness and the well-being of the Finnish people. We anticipate societal change, try out new operating models and accelerate business activities aimed at creating sustainable well-being.

**Load-Date:** November 18, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Time-change plan to save energy [...]***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2M1-JCBW-N4YC-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sunday Times (London)

November 8, 2015 Sunday

Edition 1, Northern Ireland

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 17

**Length:** 411 words

**Byline:** Jonathan Leake; Dalmeet Singh

**Body**

Time-change plan to save ***energy*** BRITAIN should put its clocks forward by two hours to help cut its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, according to Lord Deben, the chairman of the government's committee on climate change.

He believes the move would bring people's lives into closer alignment with the rising and setting of the sun - so saving on lighting and heating in the morning and evening.

A second advantage would be to throw Britain out of alignment with its European neighbours. This would ensure the periods of peak demand - usually in the evenings - would not overlap, thus enabling neighbouring countries to use interconnectors to smooth out demand surges.

"There is an argument for double summer time [GMT plus two hours]. If we get up nearer the time when the sun rises and go to bed closer to when it sets, we could save a lot of ***energy***.

"Interconnectors are going to be a huge part of this - we are already connected to France, Holland and other European countries, which could eventually include Iceland. Those cables connect us with new sources of power and ways of smoothing demand. If we are at different times from other countries then that means our peak demand does not coincide with theirs - so each country can feed power to the others when needed."

Deben, who as John Gummer was both ***agriculture*** and environment secretary, was speaking before his committee's publication of the UK's fifth carbon budget this month. It will set out how Britain should achieve its ***target*** of cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 80% from the equivalent of 800m tons of CO2 in 1990 to 160m tons in 2050 - one of the most ambitious ***targets*** in the world. The carbon budget will focus on the years to 2032, by when the UK should have achieved an interim ***target*** ***reduction*** of about 65%-70%, it will say.

From 1968, a three-year experiment was conducted in which clocks were fixed all year on one hour ahead of GMT. However, the darker winter mornings were unpopular in Scotland, so in 1971, MPs voted to return to the former system.

Recently, however, research by the ***Energy*** Saving Trust suggested such a change would cut the power needed for electric lighting by at least 9%, saving £260m on bills.

A separate Cambridge University study suggested it would cut CO2 ***emissions*** by 450,000 tons a year.

Deben said: "We need to have a world that has a serious chance of keeping global temperature rise [from ***greenhouse gases***] under 2C. We have to use all the means we can find to achieve that."

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2021

**End of Document**



[***EU targets rich north in new greenhouse gas targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M28R-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

July 20, 2016 Wednesday 12:06 PM GMT

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**Length:** 444 words

**Dateline:** Brussels, July 20 2016

**Body**

The EU on Wednesday unveiled national ***targets*** for cutting ***greenhouse gases*** by 2030, placing the burden on richer northern countries including exit-bound Britain to help meet the bloc's UN goal.

The plans for the 28 EU member states put the onus on Sweden, Luxembourg, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Britain, France and Austria as the bloc seeks to meet its commitment to cut ***emissions*** by 40 percent over 1990 levels.

The countries must now approve the plans by the European Commission, although it is unclear how Britain will react following its shock June 23 referendum vote to leave the EU.

The EU set the 2030 ***target*** as its overall pledge in the UN's climate agreement, reached in Paris last December.

"The national binding ***targets*** we are proposing are fair, flexible and realistic," EU Climate Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete said in a statement.

"They set the right incentives to unleash investments in sectors like transport, ***agriculture***, buildings and waste management."

Under the ***targets***, which are based on economic growth, powerhouse Germany and tiny Luxembourg must cut ***emissions*** by 40 percent over 2005 levels, while Finland and Denmark must cut ***emissions*** by 39 percent.

Britain and France are asked to cut ***emissions*** by 37 percent while Netherlands and Austria should cut by 36 percent, according to the numbers released by the European Commission, the EU executive.

- 'Astoundingly out-of-synch' -

Britain had to be included for legal reasons as it will remain a member of the EU for at least two years after it officially triggers its divorce from the bloc, sources said -- adding that the adoption of the ***targets*** will be a lengthy process in any case.

In contrast, Bulgaria, the poorest state in the bloc, was given an ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***target*** of zero percent, while Romania, Latvia, Croatia, Poland, Hungary and Lithuania are all set below 10 percent.

But the system allows for flexibility. Member states can ***reduce*** ***emissions*** jointly across a range of sectors and over time.

The proposal aims to set binding objectives for member states from 2021 until 2030.

The proposals -- which also allow for member states to buy and sell ***emissions*** allocations -- will be debated by the member states and the European Parliament.

The non-government organisation World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said the proposals fall short of the ambitions Brussels set at the Paris summit.

"Not only is the Commission astoundingly out-of-synch with international climate commitments, but it has also included 'loopholes' in this proposal which will allow countries to cheat their way out of real climate action," said Imke Luebbeke, head of climate and ***energy*** at the WWF European Policy Office.

**Load-Date:** July 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Minister for climate change must act quickly on switch to renewable heat; Incentivising renewable sourcesof heating must be a Government priority***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JX3-PR11-DYS1-0550-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

June 1, 2016 Wednesday

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**Section:** OPINION; Pg. 14

**Length:** 669 words

**Byline:** Brian Ó Gallachóir

**Body**

For the first time, Ireland now has a Minister with responsibility for climate change.

The appointment of Denis Naughten is an important statement of intent by the new Government. Addressing climate change will require substantial adjustments for society, the economy and the ***energy*** system.

The Minister will have a key role in facilitating and enabling these changes. Success will require a set of coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term actions. The renewable heat incentive scheme needs to be implemented with urgency. This scheme, which would encourage industry, communities and public and commercial bodies to switch to renewable heat, is under development but needs to be delivered quickly. The time window to 2020 is closing. The key options available for renewable heat are biogas and solid biomass.

The reason we need this now is that Ireland is not on track to meet our ***targets*** for 2020 for ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reduction*** or renewable ***energy***.

We are legally obliged under EU legislation to meet these ***targets***. Heating has been largely neglected to date in public and policy discussions. There is a lot more focus on how we can produce electricity, but addressing heating will contribute to meeting both these ***targets***. Because of how these ***targets*** are established, wind, solar photovoltaic electricity and the future of our peat and coal power stations contribute nothing to our ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target***. Renewable heat does contribute and requires a strong focus in the short term.

**Silo-based approach**

A medium-term recommendation is to change how we develop and implement climate policy. We need to move from a departmental silo-based approach towards a whole of government approach. It is no longer appropriate, for example, that the Department of Transport is responsible for transport fuels in isolation, or that the Department of ***Agriculture*** has responsibility for agrifood in isolation. The E U is currently deciding how the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***targets*** in the period to 2030 will be distributed to member states. These negotiations will be crucial as the ***targets*** will be mandatory.

It has been very encouraging over the past two years to witness the level of interdepartmental engagement by the civil servants.

The move from a silo-based to a whole of government climate policy is definitely under way, although not without barriers along the way. Accelerating this process should be another key focus of action. The Minister must also provide political leadership. Climate change is not high on the public agenda despite the impacts, such as increases in extreme weather and flooding. This lack of leadership is most recently apparent from the reports on the formation of government. The timing of the Minister's appointment is important in terms of Ireland's recent policy decisions. In December we agreed as a country the first climate legislation - the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. In the same month we saw the publication of the new White Paper on ***energy***, which was named deliberately to reflect the clear policy signal *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon* ***Energy*** *Future*. These documents provide a strong policy foundation on which the Minister can now act.

**Global efforts**

The timing of the appointment is also important in terms of the wider global efforts to address climate change. Ireland was one of the 195 countries who contributed to the Paris agreement on climate change last December and one of the 176 countries who signed the agreement in New York last month.

The challenges set forth in the Paris agreement are not trivial and will require a level of international co-ordination and collaboration unseen in the history of this planet.

While we have now agreed on the goal, one of the key challenges is working out can we achieve the agreed ***target*** (ie limiting climate change to well below 2 degrees) and if so, how?

Brian Ó Gallachóir is professor of ***energy*** policy and modelling at University College Cork's Environmental Research Institute

**Load-Date:** May 31, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Large-scale fracking not compatible with climate change targets'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K5V-6P71-F15K-21W4-00000-00&context=1516831)

Yorkshire Evening Post

July 7, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 936 words

**Byline:** Emily Beament

**Body**

A significant fracking industry in the UK could put meeting ***targets*** to tackle climate change at risk, Government advisers have warned.

Extracting shale gas through the controversial process on a significant scale is "not compatible with the UK's climate change ***targets***" unless three key tests are met, the Committee on Climate Change said.

Multi-million pound manufacturing expansion planned for Hull

Shale operations must prevent methane leaks, while gas from fracking must only replace imports and not push up UK gas consumption, a long-awaited report from the committee warned.

***Emissions*** from shale gas extraction must also be offset by deeper ***greenhouse gas*** cuts elsewhere in the economy to make sure the UK stays on track to deliver its legally binding goal of 80% ***reductions*** on 1990 levels by 2050.

Measures must be in place to strictly limit ***emissions*** of methane - a potent ***greenhouse gas*** - from drilling, production and decommissioning of wells, with tight regulation and a close monitoring regime.

Even with controls to limit ***emissions*** from extraction and no greater consumption of gas, fracking could produce some 11 million tonnes extra ***greenhouse gases*** a year by 2030 - the equivalent to required cuts to ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** by then.

Having extra ***emissions*** from shale and keeping to climate ***targets*** "may be possible although it would require significant and potentially difficult offsetting effort elsewhere", the report said.

It also suggested that the regulatory regime as it stands could lead to higher ***emissions***, warning: "The UK regulatory regime has the potential to be world-leading but this is not yet assured."

The committee also reiterated its warning that the UK urgently needs technology to capture and store carbon ***emissions*** from power stations and industry, as without it use of gas would have to be dramatically ***reduced*** to tackle climate change.

The Government has already been warned that it will not meet its "carbon budgets" for slashing ***emissions*** in the 2020s and 2030s without more action.

Professor Jim Skea, from the Committee on Climate Change, said: "Under best practice, UK shale gas may have a lower carbon footprint than much of the gas that we import.

"However, gas is a fossil fuel wherever it comes from and is not a low-carbon option, unless combined with carbon capture and storage.

"This report sets out the tests that must be met for shale gas development to be consistent with UK carbon budgets."

He added that uncertainties over how much of the UK's shale gas resources were exploitable and the potential size of the UK industry made it "impossible to know how difficult it will be to meet the tests".

Officials at the Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change (Decc) said they were confident that the Government would meet its carbon budgets, even with extra ***emissions*** from shale, and would set out how it planned to do so later in the year.

Government, Environment Agency and Health and Safety Executive officials also said they were on track to deliver the strict regulatory regime to limit ***emissions*** from shale gas extraction.

***Energy*** Minister Andrea Leadsom said: "Shale gas is a fantastic opportunity which could create thousands of jobs across the country and a secure home-grown ***energy*** source that we can rely on for decades to come.

"We've already put measures in place to limit and monitor ***emissions*** that meet the conditions set out in this report so we can continue to tackle climate change and take advantage of the benefits this new industry could provide."

Shadow secretary ***energy*** and climate change secretary Barry Gardiner said that the report, sent to the Government a few months ago, laid out three fundamental tests.

"After dithering for 99 days, the Government has decided to do precisely nothing to increase protection for the public or to deliver security for our climate ***targets***. Three tests and the Government has ducked them all.

"What the CCC is clear about is that unconventional gas brings with it unconventional risks - risks from methane leaks and other potential problems.

"But the fundamental problem with unconventional gas is that it is still a fossil fuel when we need to be directing our ***energy*** system towards a zero carbon future.

"The Government's failure to respond and tighten or clarify existing legislation in this area shows that they are rudderless," he said, and added it was "currently neither safe nor reasonable to approve any fracking in Britain".

Greenpeace chief scientist Doug Parr said: "The idea that fracking can be squared with the UK's climate ***targets*** is based on a tower of assumptions, caveats, and conditions on which there is zero certainty of delivery.

"We know that the Government is resisting putting in place policy and regulations needed so that fracking can pass the three climate tests that the Climate Committee is recommending."

The Government faced a clear choice between promoting "this climate-wrecking industry" or back home-grown renewable ***energy*** and smart technologies, he said.

The Government said it believed the tests set by the committee would be met and it was not bringing forward legislation to suspend development of fracking.

The Government also said UK shale development will not impact overall UK gas consumption and that carbon ***targets*** would be met.

Friends of the Earth ***energy*** campaigner Tony Bosworth said: "The Government has been told that fracking might not be compatible with its climate change ***targets***, but ministers seem to think business as usual is still the order of the day.

"The Government should immediately stop fracking plans until it has assessed whether it can meet the committee's three tests."

**Load-Date:** July 7, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Climate Protection; Shifting Gears on Emissions Trading***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHJ-GMG1-DXKF-C446-00000-00&context=1516831)

Handelsblatt Global Edition

December 3, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** FINANCE

**Length:** 1010 words

**Highlight:** Against the backdrop of Volkswagen's massive ***emissions*** deception, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and her Christian Democrats want to widen the scope of Europe's ***emissions*** trading system. They're not the only ones.

**Body**

Count German Chancellor Angela Merkel among the biggest fans of the European ***Emissions*** Trading System, the centerpiece of the European Union's climate protection efforts that allows companies to buy and sell ***emissions*** allowances.

Speaking at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Paris earlier this week, Ms. Merkel touted the system as an "incorruptible instrument" with "a very good future" worldwide.

Her political party, the Christian Democratic Union, or CDU, has made ***emissions*** trading a key policy issue. Delegates participating in the CDU's annual convention in mid-December plan to introduce a resolution "to quickly bring about the most effective and comprehensive trade of ***emissions*** certificates as possible - internationally and across sectors."

"In ***emissions*** trading, every participant must provide one certificate for each ton of carbon dioxide they emit."

As currently operated, Europe's ***emissions*** trading scheme has a gaping hole large enough to squeeze through more than half of the European Union's total greenhouse house gas ***emissions***. That's because although it remains the largest such system in the world, the E.U. ***emissions*** trading system covers only power generation and manufacturing sectors, as well as airlines flying within the European Union.

But that leaves out ***agriculture***, buildings, ground and sea transportation and other sectors that account for more than half of Europe's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

These uncovered sectors account for 55 percent of E.U.-wide ***emissions***, according to the European Commission.

Ms. Merkel and her Christian Democrats are far from the only ones who want to such sectors into the fold - especially against the backdrop of Volkswagen's massive ***emissions*** deception.

In September, news emerged that cheat software was installed on 11 million of the carmaker's vehicles in a scandal that continues to expand.

Jürgen Hacker, head of BVEK, a German association for ***emissions*** trading and climate protection, has been trying for years to at least include the entire transportation sector to help Germany reach its goal of slashing ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** 40 percent by 2020.

In Mr. Hecker's vision, petroleum companies would need to provide ***emissions*** certificates for the fuel they bring to market. Fuel prices would increase about two euro cents per liter, he estimated.

In ***emissions*** trading, every participant must provide one certificate for each ton of carbon dioxide they emit. The basic idea is for the system to create an incentive to use ***energy*** more efficiently. The total amount of certificates would be ***reduced*** each year, in line with ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***targets***.

This would enable governments to plan ***emissions*** volumes - but not in sectors that do not participate in ***emissions*** trading.

Such sectors would have a limit for how much they are allowed to emit - a restriction that Volkswagen, for example, was able to skirt with its deceptive software. Creating a framework based on fuel consumption, rather than ***emissions***, might be an alternative.

Germany's automotive industry association, VDA, expressed openness to such a new approach. After all, the current system of ***emissions*** limits, as VW has proven, has its weaknesses, admitted a spokesperson. Among these shortcomings is the current approach's focus on new vehicles and disregard of many older passenger cars that are less fuel-efficient, as well as its disregard of how people drive.

"That's why it makes sense to explore alternatives to the current regulatory framework and to search for innovative approaches," said the VDA spokesperson, adding that this could also improve the sales appeal of new vehicles.

Outside industry experts also see advantages of incorporating the entire transportation sector into ***emissions*** trading.

Felix Matthes of sustainability research and consulting firm Oeko-Institut called it fundamentally "right to incorporate the transportation sector into ***emissions*** trading." But the climate expert also cautioned that the currently low prices of certificates are "no incentive for innovation in the transportation sector."

For the time being, CO2 ***emissions*** limits for automobiles are thus "indispensible," Mr. Matthes said, adding that "complementary instruments" must remain robust.

Andreas Kuhlmann, head of the German ***Energy*** Agency, or DENA according to its German acronym, has a similar line of argumentation. Although he called it "consequential and reasonable" to include the transportation sector in ***emissions*** trading, automakers themselves should not be let off the hook, Mr. Kuhlmann said.

"The transportation sector must significantly improve its efforts," he said. "No matter what, manufacturers must continually work on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***."

The Cologne Institute for Economic Research sees it much the same way, calling the inclusion of all transportation a "sensible supplement" to existing ***emissions*** limits.

However, Germany's environment ministry, which is responsible for regulating ***emissions*** trading, is opposed to such a move. It cites a lack of effectiveness due to low certificate prices, which the ministry would first like to increase by creating a scarcity.

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WHY IT MATTERS

Europe's ***emissions*** trading scheme is the largest such system in the world, but it covers only power generation and manufacturing sectors, as well as airlines flying within the European Union. This represents less than half of E.U. ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

FACTS

The European Union's ***emissions*** trading system covers about 45 percent its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** but leaves out sectors such as ground transportation, ***agriculture*** and buildings.Germany's Christian Democrats plan to introduce a resolution to expand the scope of Europe's emissisn trading system at their annual convention in mid-December.Low ***emissions*** certificate prices could undermine efforts to substantially improve ***energy*** efficiency in the automotive sector, warn experts.

**Load-Date:** December 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Solar park thrown out after plans labelled harmful to rural outlook***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J70-26S1-JCG2-C2Y4-00000-00&context=1516831)

Somerset Standard and Guardian

March 3, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** NEWS:ENVIRONMENT; Pg. 14

**Length:** 381 words

**Body**

Plans for a solar park on farm land near the village of Nempnett Thrubwell have been rejected by Government minister Greg Clark.

The application, which would have seen solar panels covering nine-and-a-half hectares of land near Howgrove Farm, had been refused by Bath and North East Somerset Council.

Applicants Green Switch Developments appealed the decision and because of the proposal's significant impact on the green belt site the Secretary of State for Communities had the final say and agreed with the decision of his inspector Anne Jordan.

The inspector said that the solar park was an inappropriate development in the Green Belt and very special circumstances are required to justify such development.

The appeal took into account a well used footpath which crosses the site and the inspector felt that the solar arrays would urbanise the rural outlook enjoyed by walkers and the security fencing would alter the character of the route.

The scheme would have generated 4.76MW of electricity per year, saving some 2,380 tonnes of CO2 ***emissions***, would contribute towards renewable ***energy*** and CO2 ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** both locally and nationally.

Both Mr Clark and Ms Jordan decided the proposal would contribute towards ***targets*** for renewable ***energy*** generation and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

But they placed substantial weight on the harm that would arise to the Green Belt by way of inappropriate development, and that harm would occur to openness and to the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.

Mr Clark was also concerned about the harmful impact upon visual amenity in local views from the public footpath.

He considers that the limited amount of higher grade ***agricultural*** land that would be put out of full productive capacity for the duration of the scheme adds further weight against the proposal.

Both the Secretary of State and the planning inspector decided the scheme's benefits did not clearly outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and the other harm identified and that the very special circumstances that would have allowed it to go ahead did not exist.

The application had also been opposed by parish councils and local people concerned about extra traffic and also the potential dangers from glare to planes on the flight path to Bristol Airport.

**Load-Date:** March 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***BBC Radio 4 - 04:51 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H23-9SP1-DY08-32SJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

October 1, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

**Length:** 835 words

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[1]](#footnote-2)1

The population teasing this means that we should discourage people from putting beehives and cities think it's more important people understand why are they getting into each the 200 and 49 other types of the for the release of more than one honeybee so if you would gain since you anything constructive about supporting the other times of please eat the more focused on improving their environment and an angry with the university of Sussex this it's nice it's like a change the focus and get people aware of what the real issues are because their advice was instead of to have more beehives people's gardens but instead to for people to plant more wild flowers not you as an excellent idea Quentin also fell with Beatrice Fenton European farmers are urging MEPs not to impose unrealistic ***targets*** for ***emission*** ***reduction*** which they claim could put many out of business the European commission is reviewing the ***emissions*** ***targets*** for 2030 which is that back in 2000 and one but the European parliament's environment committee has advised that ***agriculture*** should ***reduce*** its ***emissions*** by far more than its ***agriculture*** committee thinks is achievable farming produces around 10 % of Europe's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** largely 3 fertilisers and ***emissions*** from animals and manure I spoke to professor mark Sutton from the Centre for ecology and hydrology and pepper person and secretary general of the European farmers union papakey g care who told me any cuts would have to be realistic we believe that when and if European union is asking ***agriculture*** to contribute these has to be part of their overall plan where ***agriculture*** is profitable and it makes economic sense if we go for stringent ***targets*** we will only create a little consequences to Russia sector and they want to go out of business and wheeee to from footsteps coming from somewhere else to professor certainly needs to be reasonable or there won't be any farmers to reach the ***target*** I think that's a fair point but I think it's also fair to say that these are not particularly stringent ***targets*** the European ***reduction*** proposed by the Commission is 27 % ***reduction*** that compares with an 80 % ***reduction*** sulphur dioxide from combustion 70 % ***reduction*** from transport and ***energy*** financial oxides 30 % ***reduction*** 27 in fact is quite modest and I think you need to put this alongside was already been achieved by a couple of countries Denmark and the Netherlands to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 50 % on the other hand many the other countries across Europe have not quite been sleeping but really not taking serious action so there really is a lot of low hanging fruit of ***emissions*** could be ***reduced*** in cost up more way packet person and we know that we can do something but for insist on the case the more these these ***reductions*** that had taken place need to be taken into account biggest unlike transport we cannot switch off we can not gone completely control from the exhaust pipe water were we produce in producing food calories snuff box why when we produce food it actually creates some omissions irrespective what would you but if in Denmark they can ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 50 % why is a proposal of around 30 % to difficult for everybody else in Denmark they have had a huge investment cycle in place they have employed modern technologies and poor mrs dennison rushes one of them was bedridden ***agriculture*** the moment in Europe to in this respect we have to accept the reality is professor certain what farmers will argue particular hearing the case that they have already done a lot they're using a lot less fertiliser and we've reported on this programme on various projects to change the diet of cattle For and so ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** how much more Canadian particular given the fact that there isn't a lot of money around from vestment at the moment i-i-i think the key point is there are many opportunities across Europe and the 1st thing is how many farmers are using the low ***emission*** manure spreading techniques which been available trailer hose training shoe injection all of those substantially ***reduce*** ***emissions*** how many farmers are ensuring that they have a completely covered many years torch avoiding all ***emissions*** how many wind making sure that the usual we're using available low ***emission*** techniques to that's just a few of the options which many farmers are not doing and I think if we look at it in a cost perspective that total package all of the the additional cost burden to act the cold across the EU is estimated that one billion euro per year up from to 2030 now that might seem a big number but if you compare that with the common ***agricultural*** policy let's see 50 billion with talking to % of the cap and not only that but if we

**Load-Date:** October 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU and Kenya step up cooperation on climate change ahead of 21st Session of Conference of Parties to UNFCCC, Paris conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H4G-R5J1-F0K1-N0P5-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

October 12, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 885 words

**Body**

NAIROBI, Kenya -- The European Union and Kenya today committed to continue and strengthen cooperation on climate change in the run up to the adoption of a new global climate deal in Paris this December.

During a joint EU-Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional development authorities Climate change public awareness forum in Nairobi, The Ambassador of the EU to Kenya, Stefano A. Dejak said: "The Paris conference will be a historic opportunity to accelerate the shift to a low-carbon, climate-resilient global economy. People around the world are looking to their leaders for a signal that they are ready and willing to take decisive action to tackle climate change. The EU and its Member States are committed to doing their part and working with our partners to ensure that Paris is a success."

Virtually all countries of the world will gather together at the Paris climate conference (COP21) to conclude a new global climate change agreement.

The EU is committed to ensuring the adoption of a legally binding, ambitious and fair international agreement applicable to all countries that is capable of keeping the global average temperature rise below 2°C and avoiding dangerous climate change.

For the EU, there are four key elements to a successful deal. These are: ambitious ***emissions*** ***reduction*** commitments, a shared destination of travel in the form of a long-term goal, a five-yearly review cycle to consider and strengthen ***emissions*** ***targets***, and strong transparency and accountability rules to give stakeholders confidence that countries will deliver on their commitments.

As well as ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the new agreement must also address adaptation to the impacts of climate change and the mobilisation of finance for climate action.

On her part Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities Prof Judi Wakhungu said 'In recognition of the threats posed by climate change challenge, Kenya has taken measures to secure the country's development against the risks and impacts of climate change. The country is on track to achieve the Constitutional requirement of achieving and maintaining a tree cover of at least 10 % of the land area. Moreover, Kenya has already introduced a range of low carbon and climate resilient options across many sectors.

These include renewable ***energy***, more efficient use of biomass and sustainable land use management".

Further she added "as stated in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), Kenya plans to undertake a range of ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions towards the achievement of low carbon climate resilient development. The ***target*** is in line with the requirements of the Constitution and will help the country achieve Vision 2030. Kenya aims to ***reduce*** its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 30% relative to business as usual by 2030 through enhanced mitigation actions in various sectors including ***energy***, forestry, ***agriculture***, transport and waste. On Adaptation, the country aims to enhance resilience to climate change by integrating climate change consideration and undertaking climate change actions in 17 broad priority sectors".

EU action on climate change

The EU was the first major economy to put forward its intended contribution to the new agreement - a ***target*** of ***reducing*** domestic ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

This commitment builds on the EU's current ***targets*** and policy framework for climate action. The EU is on track to meet or even exceed its ***target*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 20% by 2020. Between 1990 and 2013, EU ***emissions*** fell by 19% while GDP increased by 45% over the same period.

Cooperation on climate change

Climate change and action to fight it is an integral part of the EU's cooperation with its partners across the world, including in Kenya.

The EU and its Member States are major providers of international climate finance - delivering EUR 9.5 billion in 2013 alone. They remain committed to scaling up climate finance in order to

contribute their share of the developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of public and private sources.

The EU and EU member states together with the Government of Kenya have supported communities across Kenya through Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) to plant 10 million trees. These trees not only provide goods and services but also absorb ***greenhouse gases*** (GHGs) and improve micro-climate for tea, which is an important income earner for Kenya.

Other on-going investments include:

i) EUR800million for geothermal expansion and Lake Turkana wind mill;

ii) Under the 11th EDF the EU-GoK partnership will put EUR190 million investments in food security and resilience to climate shocks; and EUR 175 million investments in sustainable ***agriculture*** between 2014-2020;

iii) 40 million with UNICEF, DfID, DANIDA and Government of Kenya supporting Horn of Africa resilience including basic social economic infrastructure and enhance in nutrition in Arid and Semi-arid areas; and

iv) EUR 31 million going towards securing and sustaining provision of ecosystem services by Kenya's water towers

Distributed by APO (African Press Organization) on behalf of EU Delegation to Kenya.

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**Load-Date:** October 12, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Reducing carbon emissions now will safeguard Australian way of life - report; CSIRO study upends assumptions about domestic cost of tougher action on climate change, finding reducing emissions a 'win-win' for environment and economy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H9D-P8H1-JCJY-G356-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

November 4, 2015 Wednesday 6:02 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 926 words

**Byline:** Lenore Taylor Political editor

**Body**

Australia can have stronger economic growth, much lower ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and a better environment - without individuals needing to make major lifestyle changes - if politicians take tougher action to ***reduce*** greenhouse ***emissions*** now, ground-breaking new modelling has found.

The CSIRO Australian National Outlook study upends traditional assumptions about the domestic impact of taking part in strong international action on climate change, finding that ambitious global action opens a possible "win-win" outcome for Australia even in the near term.

Related: Australian insurers keep customers in the dark about climate risks, report finds

The dramatic rethink occurs because storing carbon through reforestation and other land use changes becomes a more profitable revenue earner than some existing farming, providing income that more than makes up for ***reduced*** fossil fuel exports or the costs of Australia meeting its own deeper ***greenhouse gas*** ***reductions***.

"These win-win outcomes occur because carbon sequestration becomes more profitable than beef and other ***agricultural*** production across large areas of Australia (up to 58m hectares)... in a world taking stronger action to ***reduce*** ***emissions***," 17 academics associated with the study explain in an article in the prestigious international journal Nature.

"Stronger abatement incentives also promote electrification and the use of biofuels in road transport, ***reducing*** oil imports. These economic gains outweigh the costs of more stringent national ***emissions*** ***targets***, as well as the impacts of lower global demand for (and value added from) Australia's ***emissions***-intensive exports, relative to moderate national and global abatement."

A team of 40 researchers from CSIRO have integrated modelling of global economic demand and climate policy ambition with possible Australian government policy choices on climate, water, ***energy*** use and ***agricultural*** land use as well as individual choices about working hours and consumption, to look at possible scenarios for Australia's economic and environmental future out to 2050.

Related: The inconvenient truth about Direct Action comes from Turnbull himself

They conclude that government choices will make the biggest difference, and Australia has the chance to combine strong growth and a strong environmental performance without any major shift in the attitude of its citizens to consumerism, and without any startling new technological developments.

"Decoupling economic growth from environmental pressure before 2050 would not require a change in societal values, but is not automatic... It is not projected to occur under existing trends, and requires, in our scenarios, collective choices to increase global and national abatement efforts," the study finds.

The research shows that it would be in Australia's best interests to push for much tougher global climate action and to build a higher effective carbon price into its domestic calculations than is currently the case.

It considers a moderately ambitious scenario where Australia starts with an effective carbon price of US$15 per tonne this year, a "strong scenario" with a starting carbon price of US$30, and a "very strong" scenario with a starting price of US$50 a tonne. The Coalition's "Direct Action" policy has bought some greenhouse abatement for around A$15 a tonne, about US$10 at the current exchange rate.

"Across all scenarios analysed, we found that those scenarios where Australia and the world take stronger action to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** show higher long-term economic growth and better environmental outcomes compared to scenarios that continue current trends," the study found.

In the Australian debate, higher effective carbon prices have been rejected because of the potential impact on household electricity bills. According to the CSIRO research, household electricity bills would be 11% to 12% higher by 2050 under the "strong" scenario or 32% higher under the "very strong scenario" compared with no policy action. But it argues affordability would be about the same because households would enjoy higher incomes and ***energy*** efficiency would improve.

Related: Most Coalition voters do not believe in human-induced climate change - CSIRO

The win-win scenarios occur when government policy unlocks ***emissions*** ***reductions*** across all sectors - with electricity, industrial ***emissions*** and transport delivering 40% to 75% of cost-effective national abatement by 2050 and land-based carbon storage (or sequestration) supplying 30% to 40% of total abatement in the "strong" and "very strong" scenarios. The study says reforestation becomes attractive under an effective carbon price of $A40 to $60, which Australia would reach by 2020 with very strong global abatement (on track to 2°C) and before 2030 in the strong global abatement scenarios.

"Stable and predictable policy settings are also required, as to be effective in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** carbon plantings must be maintained for a 100 years or more," the study finds.

Direct Action originally required 100-year pledges for carbon sequestration projects but has since ***reduced*** that to 25 years for soil carbon. Many business groups expect Direct Action to be modified when the Turnbull government conducts a review in 2017, after the next federal election.

The study measures the importance of carbon capture and storage technology to the long-term future of coal in global electricity generation - predicting it would increase by between 10% and 51% by 2050 if CCS is available and fall by between 7% and 63% if it is not.

**Load-Date:** November 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Improving Efficiency in Kenya's Forestry Sector Could Cut Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 27%, Bring Annual Economic Benefits of $ 188 Million***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JBT-6MR1-JD3Y-Y03K-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

March 21, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 884 words

**Body**

Joint Kenya and United Nations Report Highlights Measures that Could Contribute Significantly to Kenya's Paris Climate Commitments

NEW YORK, United States of America -- Increasing efficiency in Kenya's forestry sector could cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 27 per cent over 2010 levels, helping the East African nation meet its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, and bring economic benefits of $ 188 million per year, says a new joint United Nations and Kenyan government report released on the International Day of Forests.

Improving Efficiency in Forestry Operations and Forest Product Processing in Kenya: A Viable REDD+ Policy and Measure? finds that investing in efficiency measures in forest product processing and operations could contribute to ***reducing*** deforestation and forest degradation while delivering a ***reduction*** of 20 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) per year. Kenya's 2010 ***emissions*** were 73 tCO2e, the majority of which came from land-use, ***agriculture*** and forestry.

The investments proposed in the report--prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the United Nations Collaborative Partnership on ***Reducing*** ***Emissions*** from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) in developing countries, Kenya's Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Authorities, and the Kenya Forest Service--would cost close to $ 39 million per year, less than 25 per cent of the potential returns.

The report identified three opportunities that are expected to bring major socio-economic benefits while achieving results in REDD+ - an expanded REDD approach that includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. These are investments in enhancing efficiency in charcoal production, fuelwood consumption at household level, and fuelwood consumption at industrial level.

The report notes that the viability of these measures makes a strong case for their inclusion in Kenya's National REDD+ Strategy. Given the economic gains, Kenya could assess what financial and regulatory incentives are needed to bolster both public and private investments in the forestry sector.

"Kenya has long demonstrated its commitment to including REDD+, an important means of protecting our threatened forest resources, in its national policy framework and development strategy," said Prof. Judi Wakhungu, Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities.

"We are also reviewing the best ways to address the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, so this report on enhancing efficiency in forest operations and products processing comes at a timely moment. While we expected increased efficiency in charcoal production and wood fuel consumption to be the most attractive measures, the report contributes invaluable empirical evidence on carbon and non-carbon benefits these efficiency gains can bring. We now have a strong case to build political momentum for new transformative and innovative policies."

Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director said, "Kenya has pledged to play its part in the Paris Agreement by bringing in more clean tech, ***reducing*** reliance on wood fuel, increasing tree cover and enhancing ***energy*** and resource efficiency across all sectors. The recommendations in this report show clearly how the forestry sector can make a significant contribution to these commitments. And beyond improving the health of Kenya's environment, the economic benefits from increased efficiency in forestry also represent a sound return on investment."

Looking at specific actions than can bring REDD+ benefits, the report highlights the following opportunities and benefits, among others.

Charcoal production: The proposed measures range from training 100,000 charcoal producers to introducing more-efficient kilns. Improved technologies can cut the amount of wood needed to produce 1kg of charcoal from 10kg to as low as 3kg. These measures can bring 16.5 million tCO2e per year of ***emission*** ***reductions*** and $ 30 million per year in benefits from ***reduced*** forest loss.

Charcoal and firewood in cooking stoves: The proposed measures ***target*** the adoption of 5 million improved cook stoves to replace inefficient cooking devices and ***reduce*** fuelwood demand. This can bring savings of 2.4 million tCO2e per year in terms of ***emission*** ***reductions***. The economic benefits from ***reducing*** drivers the forest loss is estimated at around $ 3.5 million per year. Additional, but unmeasured, financial benefits would follow from ***reduced*** indoor air pollution and improved health, especially among women and children.

Increasing efficiency in wood usage in industrial processes: Simple measures can generate ***emission*** ***reductions*** of 2.0 million tCO2e per year. The total economic value that may be preserved by ***reducing*** drivers of forest loss is estimated at around $ 1.9 million per year.

While the report is Kenya specific, its findings are also of interest to Central African nations with large amounts of forest cover, which could employ similar methods to combat climate change and boost their economies.

Distributed by APO (African Press Organization) on behalf of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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**Load-Date:** March 21, 2016

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[***Forestry is climate-smarter and more profitable than beef***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GR5-TWJ1-JCW9-2072-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

August 20, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 706 words

**Body**

So, on the one hand, we have optimistic projections for our food sector out to 2025, based substantially on increased dairy and beef sectors, and on the other hand, we are likely to be emitting increased quantities of methane ***greenhouse gas***, preventing us from attaining our climate change ***targets***.

How can this conundrum be resolved?

How Climate Smart ***Agriculture*** can come to the rescue is being considered by a think-tank in the Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) in Dublin. They are due to present a comprehensive report for policymakers next year, including how we compare with competitors, and clear policy prescriptions on what needs to be done.

A central role in this project is being taken by Joseph Curtin, an economist in the IIEA, but also in the Department of Accounting and Management at UCC.

Beef Sector Unsustainable

One of the issues we may have to face, which the think-tank may consider, is whether our beef industry should continue to grow.

Or should it be allowed or encouraged to downsize.

Most of our farms engaged in cattle and sheep production cannot produce an acceptable income. And most of their income is EU subsidies.

The farms engaged predominantly in suckler beef production yielded an average income of only 10,300 in 2014.

Farms predominantly involved in cattle fattening yielded an average income of just 13,800.

These income figures include various EU subsidies, which exceed the farm income achieved from cattle farming.

In other words, without the subsidy, these farms would not have generated income.

The beef industry therefore is not economically sustainable .

Neither is it environmentally sustainable because of its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The dairy sector is defensible, because it does provide (in a normal year!) adequate incomes on farms, thanks to growing demand for dairy-based products to feed expanding world populations. In contrast, beef products contribute little to ***reducing*** or ending world hunger.

In order to maintain or even increase our output of dairy products, while also ***reducing*** our share of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, we might have to sacrifice our beef sector or a goodly chunk of it.

Other countries will be faced with similar choices for example, coal mining in the USA.

What would happen to the cattle farmers and the land?

There may be a climate-smart alternative short rotation forestry.

Forestry an Alternative

Ireland has one of the lowest percentages in the EU of land devoted to forestry.

There has been a long term policy aim to increase this percentage, but this policy is clearly failing.

A stated objective of Government policy is to expand the productive forest area to about 1.25 million hectares, or 18% of the land area, by 2046.

This would require annual afforestation of 16,000 hectares per annum.

The current programme to increase forestry planting to about 7,300 ha annually for the next six years is less than half the planting rate required to meet the 18% forest area ***target*** in 2046.

But annual planting of the order of 20,000 ha has been achieved in Ireland in the past, and is therefore technically and logistically feasible.

Forestry is climate-smart because it absorbs carbon, and planting 20,000 ha per annum would ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** by half, according to Teagasc.

In the past, forestry did not count as an ***agricultural*** enterprise for getting the Single Farm Payment, but that changed in recent years. Also, there is now EU agreement on the potential of forestry for offsetting against ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Finally, forestry pays. Studies have shown that the economic return over a 15-20 year period for short rotation forestry is substantially greater than for beef.

Short rotation forestry has yet another advantage.

Ireland also has to meet increasingly difficult ***targets*** in the ***energy*** sector, forcing us to generate more ***energy*** from renewable resources such as hydro, wind and biomass.

Short rotation forestry to fuel existing Bord na Mona fuelled power stations would be substantially cheaper than a corresponding increase in wind ***energy***. Wind power requires almost six times the investment in forestry and would contribute little to rural development.

The case for replacing our sucklers with trees gets stronger and stronger.

**Load-Date:** August 20, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU Issues Emission Targets In Bid To Deliver On Paris Climate Deal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8M-R571-DYYF-M16S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Alliance News

July 20, 2016 Wednesday 1:17 PM GMT

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**Length:** 253 words

**Body**

BRUSSELS (Alliance News) - The European Commission on Wednesday proposed new ***emission***-cutting ***targets*** for EU countries, with Germany instructed to cut its ***greenhouse gases*** by 38% over the next 14 years.

The proposed ***targets*** are meant to ensure that the EU delivers on promises it made as part of last year's Paris climate agreement, which is meant to keep global temperature rise and climate change in check by limiting ***emissions*** in the Earth's atmosphere.

The EU has pledged to cut its carbon dioxide ***emissions*** by at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

"The national binding ***targets*** we are proposing are fair, flexible and realistic," EU Climate Action Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete said. "They set the right incentives to unleash investments in sectors like transport, ***agriculture***, buildings and waste management."

The ***emission***-cutting ***targets*** take into account a country's economic performance, so that wealthier countries take on more ambitious ***targets*** than poorer ones.

Under the commission's proposal, Luxembourg and Sweden would lead the way with 40% ***reductions*** in ***emissions*** by 2030, compared to 2005 levels. Denmark and Finland would be next with ***targets*** of 39%, followed by Germany and then France and Britain at 37%.

At the other end of the scale, Bulgaria would not be required to cut ***emissions***, while Romania would get a ***target*** of only 2%.

"The EU has an ambitious ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target***, one I am convinced we can achieve through the collective efforts of all member states," Canete said.

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**Load-Date:** July 20, 2016

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[***ICL Achieves Outstanding Scores From CDP for its Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions and Reporting***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH2-PVF1-DXP3-R4VJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire Europe

November 30, 2015 Monday 7:13 AM EST

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**Length:** 1562 words

**Dateline:** TEL AVIV, Israel, November 30, 2015

**Body**

35%***reduction*** in ICL'sGHG emissionsworldwide between 2008 and 2014-ICL's"Carbon Disclosure Index"score of 99 (out of 100)places itamong thetop 120 companies worldwide,anddemonstratesthe company'shigh level of transparent reporting-ICL'sscoresareabovethose ofseveral of the world'sleadingchemical companies

ICL(NYSE and TASE: ICL), a global manufacturer of products based on specialty minerals that fulfill essential needs of the world's growing population in the ***agriculture***, processed food and engineered materials markets, today announced that its 2015 report to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) received a score of 99 (out of 100) in the CDP's Carbon Disclosure Index. This score places ICL among the top 120 reporting companies in the world. In the CDP's performance index, ICL achieved a high "B" grade (on a scale from A to E) in recognition of its 35% ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** worldwide between 2008 and 2014.

CDP is the leading international organization which examines and reports on climate change policies of over 2,000 leading companies worldwide, including their carbon footprints and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. It published its annual findings in advance of the upcoming 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, or Conference of Parties ("COP"), to be held in Paris beginning on November 30, 2015.

Yonatan Shteibel, Vice President, Business Development, of ICL Fertilizers, who also heads the Carbon Footprint Activities Center at ICL, commented, "The Israeli government, within the framework of its preparation for the COP, recently established a national goal to lower ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per person by 26% by 2030. ICL is extensively involved in ***reducing*** the GHG ***emissions*** of its products and is proud to have achieved the ambitious ***target*** it previously set for itself of ***reducing*** its absolute ***emissions*** by a minimum of 30% between 2008 and 2017."

ICL's standing in the CDP's ***reduction*** and reporting measurements is very high in comparison to other fertilizers producers worldwide. With respect to ***reducing*** GHG ***emissions***, ICL ranks in the second category, above leading companies such as Monsanto, Agrium, Potash Corp. and Uralkali. With a score of 99 in the transparency category, ICL surpasses all of these companies, as well as the score achieved by another major fertilizer company, Syngenta.

ICL has voluntarily submitted a detailed report to the CDP for the past several years as part of its strategy of sustainability, corporate responsibility and transparency. The report provides information regarding ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** levels of the company's production facilities throughout the world, as well as the company's goals for ***reducing*** its ***emission*** levels and extensive information regarding its efforts to deal with the global challenge of climate change.

In the CDP's performance index, ICL achieved a "B" grade (on a scale from A to E) in recognition of its ***reduction*** of its argon ***emissions*** by 35% between 2008 and 2014. The ***reduction*** results in part from the company's conversion to natural gas at its plants in Israel, ***energy*** efficiency projects it has undertaken and new technologies it has implemented in the company's production processes at ICL's Magnesium plant at the Dead Sea (Sdom), as well as at its Fertilizers and Chemicals plant located in Haifa.

In an attempt to identify additional possible GHG sources to ***reduce***, and to demonstrate its commitment to sustainability to customers, the company has also completed measuring the carbon footprint of around 60 of its leading products (including potash, bromine, green and white acid). The measurements were conducted according to the strict international standard, PAS 2050. ICL is one of the leading companies in Israel engaged in this ongoing project.

Shteibel added, "Our ability to monitor GHG ***emissions*** at ICL's production sites in Israel and around the world requires exceptional professional expertise as well as considerable financial investment. Both of these represent an expression of the seriousness with which we are pursuing the company's strategy of sustainability, which includes investing in excess of half a billion shekels (~$130 million) annually to pursue our objectives, the most of any company in Israel.

ICL's high level of transparency in the report includes a broad itemization of ICL's strategy regarding climate change, risks and opportunities related to the company's activities, the methods by which ICL calculates its GHG ***emissions*** based on various parameters and results. Among other things, the report includes a description of the external independent verification process of ICL's GHG ***emissions*** at one of the company's facilities outside of Israel for the third consecutive year. ICL initiated this process to ensure the reliability and quality of its calculation methods and to better manage its environmental information. In addition to reporting to the CDP, ICL works in cooperation with Israel's Ministry of Environmental Protection by reporting its ***emissions*** in accordance with a voluntary mechanism established by the ministry through the submission of the company's annual Corporate Responsibility reports, as well as through other additional voluntary and obligatory reports.

About ICL

ICL is a global manufacturer of products based on specialty minerals that fulfill humanity's essential needs primarily in three markets: ***agriculture***, food and engineered materials.

ICL produces approximately a third of the world's bromine, and is the sixth largest potash producer, as well as the leading provider of pure phosphoric acid. It is a major manufacturer of specialty fertilizers, specialty phosphates and flame retardants. ICL's mining and manufacturing activities are located in Israel, Europe, the Americas and China, and are supported by global distribution and supply networks.

The ***agricultural*** products that ICL produces help to feed the world's growing population. The potash and phosphates that it mines and manufactures are used as ingredients in fertilizers and serve as an essential component in the pharmaceutical and food additives industries. The food additives that ICL produces enable people to have greater access to more varied and higher quality food. ICL's water treatment products supply clean water to millions of people as well industry around the world. Other substances, based on bromine and phosphates help to create ***energy*** that is more efficient and environmentally friendly, prevent the spread of forest fires and allow the safe and widespread use of a variety of products and materials.

ICL benefits from a number of unique advantages, including its vertically integrated activities and complementary and synergistic downstream operations for the production of unique end products; its balanced and varied product portfolio in growing markets; broad presence throughout the world and proximity to large markets, including in emerging regions.

ICL operates within a strategic framework of sustainability that includes a commitment to the environment, support of communities in which ICL's manufacturing operations are located and where its employees live, and a commitment to all its employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

ICL is a public company whose shares are dual listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (NYSE and TASE: ICL). 46% of ICL's equity is held by Israel Corp., 13.8% by Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan and the remainder by the public.

The company employs approximately 14,000 people worldwide, and its sales in 2014 totaled US $6.1 billion. For more information, visit the company's website at[*http://www.icl-group.com*](http://www.icl-group.com).

Forward Looking Statement

This press release contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements", many of which can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "expect", "should", "plan", "intend", "estimate" and "potential" among others.  Forward-looking statements are based on our management's current beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements due to various factors, including, but not limited to, changes in the demand and price environment of the products as well as shipping and ***energy*** costs, whether caused by actions of governments, manufacturers or consumers, changes in the capital markets, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates, credit availability, interest rates, changes in the competition structure in the market, shortage with respect to our principal raw materials, the difference between actual reserves and the reserve estimates, accidents or disruptions in the manufacturing facilities, failure to provide the necessary infrastructure and services, and those in "Item 3. Key Information-D. Risk Factors" in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2015. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise them or any other information contained in this press release, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Contact:Rony Glass Alony,[*rony@kd-pr.com*](mailto:rony@kd-pr.com), +972-3-5299636

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Widely accepted greenhouse gas must be tackled urgently***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H6M-0GK1-F0BB-S2HB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

October 22, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 610 words

**Body**

Fortunately, most of the ***agricultural*** research findings to date indicate that there is little or no conflict between good farming and good care of the environment.

Some of the Teagasc research with fertilisers and grass enabled many farmers to save a lot of money on fertilisers without any loss of production, and better protection of the environment.

***Agricultural*** research has also proved the benefits of good grassland and animal management for the environment, compared with poor management.

However, grain-fed animals produce far less methane than grass fed animals.

While some are sceptical about global warming and the reasons for it, the official view around most of the world is that it is a serious threat.

It is now widely accepted that ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** will have to be tackled urgently, in order to keep the rise in global temperature below the critical two degrees Centigrade.

Global warming can be examined under many headlines, including EU and Irish ***targets*** for GHGs, and changing ***agricultural*** practices to ***reduce*** GHGs.

EU ***Targets***

The European Council set an objective of ***reducing*** the 1990 levels of GHGs 40% by 2030. They have offered to go further if other major economies agree to undertake their fair share of global ***emissions*** ***reduction*** effort.

EU member state governments might have to purchase carbon credits from other countries, or pay very heavy penalties for exceeding their GHG allowances.

Our Environmental Protection Agency estimates that, without proper action now, the GHG could increase by 5 to 10% by 2020, with 45% coming from ***agriculture***.

It is likely that the best case scenario for Irish ***agriculture*** is to ***reduce*** GHG by 20% by 2030. Governments, especially Ireland, have a chance to make a strong national case based on science, national priorities and comparative advantage.

To achieve an 80% ***reduction*** in GHG, the Commission hs proposed that ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** could be ***reduced*** by between 42 and 49%.

It will be impossible for Ireland to achieve 80% ***reduction*** in GHG by 2050, because ***agriculture*** alone currently produces more than that total national allowance for 2050.

The big question is, can Irish ***agriculture*** deliver the required ***reductions*** while at the same time increasing output to meet the growing demand for food.

Teagasc has prepared a report which is fairly optimistic, but we must start now, and have a whole industry approach.

Teagasc researchers say that the Irish case must be based on the need for more food production globally, and ***emissions*** per unit of food production should be the criteria used in negotiations.

On this basis, Ireland is very competitive. Moorepark researchers also highlight the greater carbon efficiency of grazing high quality grass.

Some years ago, Teagasc organised a conference on climate change in Dublin.

The key message then was that the global threat of GHG ***emissions*** could be seen as an opportunity for Irish farming.

While ***agricultural*** output remained steady, ***emissions*** were ***reduced*** by 8%. At the same time, ***emissions*** from transport increased by 175%.

Teagasc says that there is a good case for rewarding Ireland for its efficient grass based system of farming.

They say that if carbon sequestration is factored in, Ireland has a significant competitive advantage.

Carbon sequestration takes place when GHG ***emissions*** are ***reduced*** by the removal of a proportion of carbon dioxide via the photosynthesis in good pastures, and forests are also very good carbon sinks .

Forests are increasing in Ireland; elsewhere, in South America for example, forests are cut down to increase food production.

Teagasc says that it is essential that carbon sinks be included in any new negotiations.

**Load-Date:** October 22, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Inside the General Mills roadmap to a sustainable food future; General Mills recently announced a commitment to cut its emissions by 28% in the next 10 years. Other companies can, and should, do the sameOffice sustainability challenges: send us your tips, tales and secrets from the front lines***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H6V-H471-JCJY-G1HV-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

October 23, 2015 Friday 5:12 PM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 1227 words

**Byline:** John Church

**Body**

As the UN Climate Conference in Paris approaches, all eyes will be on government leaders as they negotiate a new global deal to address climate change.

Increasingly volatile weather around the world combined with a global population projected to grow to more than 9 billion by 2050 means climate change has become the most pressing environmental issue that our society faces today. As a food company, climate change will likely have a significant impact on our business, and so we are compelled to act.

**Standing up to be a part of the solution**

I believe climate change is a shared, global challenge that is best addressed at scale. Every individual, company, industry and government has a role to play.

Like so many of my colleagues and peers, I want to be part of the solution on climate change. This issue is top of mind for General Mills' consumers, customers and employees, and so addressing climate change is not only imperative to the long term viability of our company, but to each of us as individuals too.

As part of our efforts to conserve and protect natural resources, General Mills recently announced a commitment to ***reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 28% across our full value chain - from farm to fork to landfill - over the next 10 years.

It's an ambitious commitment. We did not approach this by asking ourselves, "What could we do to ***reduce*** our carbon footprint?" or, "How much do we think we can achieve?" Rather, we asked ourselves a question, one I believe more companies, governments and even individuals must ask themselves: "How much of a difference does science tell us we must make to prevent the worst impacts of climate change?"

This first commitment is only the beginning. Looking to the long term, beyond 2025, General Mills aims to achieve sustainable ***emission*** levels in line with scientific consensus by 2050. Today's scientific consensus would require a ***reduction*** of 50-70% in absolute ***emissions*** across our value chain.

Related: Are you secretly your company's chief sustainability officer?

**A roadmap to a greener future**

The path to addressing General Mills' and the food system's carbon footprint will not be easy. In fact, it will be quite challenging and even uncomfortable at times. It is going to require faster, harder work to ***reduce*** the environmental footprint within and upstream of our direct operations. New partnerships and more rapid innovation will be equally important too.

Because I believe the kind of commitment, and roadmap, that General Mills is making will be necessary for many more companies to undertake in the near future, I'd like to offer a brief look into the three primary aspects of our value chain: our operations, our upstream suppliers and our downstream consumers.

**Within our four walls**

In some ways, ***reducing*** our environmental footprint within our direct operations is the most straightforward aspect of our work, since this is where we have the greatest control and visibility.

General Mills set specific ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** for our facilities in 2005. To date, we have ***reduced*** our absolute ***emissions*** by 13% within our four walls, which we achieved by investing in ***energy*** efficiency and clean ***energy*** innovation at our manufacturing facilities. This work will only accelerate, as our roadmap puts us on the path to invest $100m in ***energy*** efficiency and clean ***energy*** over the next 10 years.

**Upstream**

Nearly two-thirds of our value chain's total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** occur upstream of our direct operations, primarily in ***agriculture***. Knowing this, my supply chain team is heavily focused on sustainable sourcing and advancing sustainable ***agriculture*** practices.

In 2013, General Mills made a commitment to sustainably source 100% of our 10 priority ingredients by 2020, which represent 50% of the company's total raw material purchases and a significant portion of our total environmental footprint. As part of our sustainable sourcing strategy, we are working with suppliers and farmers and customers to strengthen sustainable farming practices through coalitions like Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable ***Agriculture*** and the Sustainability Council of the Innovation Center for US Dairy, both of which allow us to make progress on our own roadmap while serving as a catalyst for action among ***agricultural*** companies, farmers, suppliers, NGOs, government agencies and universities that make up these coalitions.

Coalitions like Field to Market and the Sustainability Council are critical to addressing climate change within our value chain and as an industry. These coalitions focus on conventional farming practices and bring together key players across the value chain to encourage unprecedented collaboration, and provide growers and supply chain managers with tools and resources to improve sustainability at the farm level.

For example, using Field to Market tools like the Fieldprint Calculator, row crop farmers can evaluate metrics across seven key growing dimensions including land use, soil conservation, soil carbon, ***energy*** use, GHG ***emissions***, water quality and use of irrigated water. A farmer's final Fieldprint score serves as benchmark comparisons with district, state and national averages, along with data from other growers in the same district who share similar growing conditions.

General Mills hosts grower workshops with our suppliers to help farmers analyze their individual Fieldprint results to identify opportunities for environmental improvements and farm profitability.

Similar to Field to Market, the Sustainability Council of the Innovation Center for US Dairy enables dairy farmers to measure the carbon footprint of milk production on their farms through an online program called Farm Smart. General Mills is piloting this framework with producers to identify opportunities that deliver sustainability and farmer profitability improvements. The results of the pilot will enable the Sustainability Council to increase farmer participation.

Another key component of our roadmap is expanding our natural and organic business, sourcing from an additional 250,000 organic acres by 2025. We recognize that organic farming's focus on healthy soils can help sequester carbon, enable farms to have a higher tolerance to drought and heavy rains and promote biodiversity so the farm can continue to be more successful in adapting to changing climate conditions.

**Downstream**

Although much of the roadmap focuses on our upstream work, there's no question that there are improvements to make downstream: packaging, for instance, plays a critical role in our climate commitment, representing 14% of our total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** across the value chain.

There are many ways to ***reduce*** the environmental impact of our packaging through better design: by decreasing materials use, using lower-impact materials and improving truckload packing efficiencies. Since 2005, we have improved nearly 70% of our global packaging volume.

**A call for collaboration**

While our success depends on our actions, I realize that our commitment is highly ambitious, and that we cannot get there on our own.

One company will not mitigate climate change alone. To this end, no one company controls their entire value chain. It's only through the collaboration and collective innovation of farmers, suppliers, manufacturers, customers and consumers that we'll achieve our goals. I hope you'll join us.

**Load-Date:** October 23, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Major study to help beef farmers meet carbon targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J5X-50P1-F15H-C148-00000-00&context=1516831)

Yorkshire Post

February 27, 2016 Saturday

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**Length:** 467 words

**Byline:** Ben Barnett

**Body**

The findings of one of the largest ever independent studies of its kind can help farmers beat ***targets*** to ***reduce*** their carbon footprint, saving them money in the process, researchers claim.

A report launched by fast food chain McDonald's at this week's NFU conference, sets out six measures to guide beef farmers towards achieving the 11 per cent voluntary carbon ***reduction*** ***target*** set by the Government for 2020.

Farmers who took part in the study ***reduced*** their carbon footprint by almost a quarter - 23 per cent - over a six-year period and saved up to £23,000 annually.

Funded by McDonald's UK as part of its Farm Forward programme, the study was conducted by environmental consultants Alltech E-CO2 and was based on more than 1,300 carbon assessments of UK and Irish beef farms.

Their report outlines six recommendations to help beef farmers make savings:

Measure and monitor farm operations to track performance. From feed use per animal to fertiliser usage and sales weight, data trends can help to track progress and identify areas for improvement.

Benchmark performance against others in the same sector to inform where efficiency can be improved and to set ***targets***.

Focus on daily live weight gain to ***reduce*** ***emissions***. The shorter the time cattle are on the farm the less carbon is produced.

Closely monitor animal health to ***reduce*** calf mortality and boost farm productivity.

Maximise homegrown forage to increase feed conversion efficiency.

Breed for fertility in suckler herds, ensure close heat management and look to achieve the optimum age at first calving to ***reduce*** total methane ***emissions*** during the heifer rearing phase.

By following these actions, beef farmers involved in the study found they had, on average, ***reduced*** their carbon footprint by 4.6 per cent a year - more than four times the current industry benchmark of 0.94 per cent.

Connor McVeigh, supply chain director at McDonald's UK, said: "Carbon ***reduction*** ***targets*** have been in place for some time and we know farmers are under growing pressure to meet them.

"As one of the biggest customers of British and Irish farming, we want to help the sector meet these challenges and thrive in the future."

Dr John Kazer, certification manager at The Carbon Trust, added: "One of the greatest challenges in addressing the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** is access to data and information on farm that can help make these improvements. "Investment like this from McDonald's is helping the industry define what best practice looks like, developing a practical, credible programme that helps farmers to see how making ***emission*** ***reductions*** can align with better enterprise management and financial results."

McDonald's said it had spent more than £1m since 2008 to help UK beef farmers operate more efficiently and environmentally-friendly.

**Load-Date:** February 27, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Danone sets "ambitious" carbon emissions policy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HC1-3VJ1-JDNW-40Y1-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-food global news

November 11, 2015 Wednesday 8:31 PM GMT

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**Length:** 497 words

**Byline:** Dean Best

**Body**

Danone has announced a ***target*** for zero net carbon ***emissions*** "within its full scope", which also includes ***agriculture***.

The Activia maker said the "long-term" commitment covered its "direct and shared scope of responsibility". In other words, carbon ***emissions*** from manufacturing, packaging and logistics but also areas where others contribute, including in ***agriculture***. Danone said areas where it "shares responsibility" account for 65% of its ***emissions***.

Danone said the pledge means it would be covering "the full scope of its carbon footprint", which the company revealed amounts to 18.8 million tons.

The French food giant did not provide a specific date by which it expects to achieve zero net carbon ***emissions***, although the policy estimates that point could be reached around 2050.

However, Danone said it wanted to cut ***emissions*** by 50% between 2015 and 2030. The company also commited to starting to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** in absolute terms before 2025. The group believes it will reach "peak full scope" ***emissions*** between 2020 and 2025.

"To help find solutions to this game-changing challenge, we must take global view of the food chain," Pascal De Petrini, executive vice president for strategic resource cycles at Danone, said. "By viewing carbon as a cycle, we can not only ***reduce*** our ***emissions***, but also offer solutions to promote carbon sequestration in soils, forests and mangroves through ***agricultural*** practices and ecosystem restoration activities that ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. This approach demands continuous improvement to spark innovation and spread best practices. With hands-on pragmatism and small-scale experimentation, we can scale up tools to solve the complex climate change challenges within the food chain."

Danone outlined "five priorities" to help it meet the ***targets***. One is to ***reduce*** its "full scope" carbon ***emissions***. However, the list also includes developing "carbon-positive" initiatives to capture carbon in natural ecosystems.

The group said it would work to "fully eliminate deforestation impacts" from its supply chain by 2020, "build resilience" into its food and water cycles and offer "preferred and healthier diet options produced in a resource-efficient way, using sustainably-sourced ingredients".

In the full document to outline its new policy, Danone underlined why it sees a link between diet and the environment. In a section headed "a healthier diet is part of the solution to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***", the Cow & Gate maker wrote: "The way we produce and consume food has a major impact on our ecological footprint. Industrialized food systems have become a major driver of climate change, requiring huge amounts of ***energy*** to produce fertilizers, and to process, package, transport and preserve food. We believe that major changes are required in the way food is grown and distributed, as well as new approaches to meet the challenge of increasing products' nutritional benefits whilst ***reducing*** their impact on natural resources."

**Load-Date:** November 11, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate change and the continual demand for economic growth***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JRR-NJ31-JCJY-G02V-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

May 11, 2016 Wednesday 10:25 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 1451 words

**Byline:** Letters

**Body**

The agreement reached at the COP21 Paris climate change talks is certainly a great improvement on anything that has gone before ( One paragraph at a time: how the deal was done to save the planet, 14 December). Whether it is enough to save the planet (to be more precise, save the human race from catastrophe; the planet will look after itself) is questionable. Apart from the question of actual implementation of even the agreed measures (themselves expected to achieve only a 2.7C limit) there are many factors not taken into account. Barack Obama says the deal will create " more jobs and economic growth ". But growth, even "green growth", is precisely the problem. We live on a finite planet with finite resources which we are already exploiting to the limit and beyond. The aim must be to achieve a steady-state economy, with resources fairly shared, but that is incompatible with capitalism's growth imperative.

A glaring omission is the effect of the many armed conflicts currently ongoing, The money allocated to tackling climate change is still dwarfed by that devoted to the means of death and destruction, currently $1.75tn annually. These conflicts themselves contribute to climate change: the US military is the biggest single corporate user of fossil fuels, a large proportion by high-flying jets, where the warming effect is variously estimated as from 1.7 to 4.0 times that at ground level. They inhibit attempts to deal with people's real problems, the effects of global warming among many others. Mass migration, from a variety of causes including conflict and climate change, is another major problem that is ignored in the Paris agreement. There is still a very long way to go to ensure the future of the human race. Frank JacksonFormer co-chair, World Disarmament Campaign

· The Paris accord has been hailed as a diplomatic triumph because the alternative is too awful to contemplate. Nevertheless the atmosphere does not respond to political craft and strategic compromise, it only responds to the laws of physics which are uncompromising and potentially lethal for most species on Earth, including our own.

All of the really tough decisions - such as carbon taxes, country-specific limits and financial penalties - have been shelved, which will allow countries such as India, China and even the UK to carry on burning fossil fuels while paying lip-service to the need to ***reduce*** ***emissions***. Instead the goal of 1.5C and even 2C will now rely on unproven and currently non-existent technologies such as nuclear fusion, carbon capture with storage or carbon negative technologies. I pray these will come in time but how many people would get on a flight in the hope that someone can defuse the bomb before it blows up? Dr Robin Russell-JonesStoke Poges, Buckinghamshire

· While the agreement on tackling climate change is welcome, the big test, and the most challenging, will be the implementation. There are substantial business opportunities here, with countries supporting research and development into alternative ***energy*** and ***energy*** saving being the winners.

In order to develop this commercial opportunity and contribute to global ***emission*** ***reduction*** the UK government needs to reverse some of the decisions taken since it came to power. These include: divesting from renewables: privatising the Green Investment Bank; performing a monumental U-turn on the UK's £1bn carbon capture and storage (CCS) competition; ***reducing*** subsidies for improving ***energy*** efficiency; ***reducing*** the requirement for developers to build ***energy***-efficient homes; making fracking easy to achieve and windfarms difficult; and continuing to subsidise fossil fuels.

The UK could be taking a lead, and developing a substantial commercial advantage, instead of backtracking on everything the coalition achieved. David BecketNewcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire

· The Paris climate talks followed a pattern that is familiar in international environmental negotiations. At the start of the conference tough commitments and ambitious ***targets*** were proposed, including on forest conservation and the transfer of environmentally clean technology to developing countries. Over the next two weeks many of these were weakened with caveats and, in some cases, quietly abandoned as delegates edged towards a politically acceptable compromise. This is the so-called convoy principle: everyone stays together, but all move at the speed of the slowest. Most disappointing of all is the failure to agree legally binding ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reduction*** commitments. Without this, the pledge to limit the global temperature rise to less than 1.5C above pre-industrial levels remains purely aspirational. David HumphreysReader in environmental policy, Open University

· The key phrase in Bill McKibben's piece ( Climate deal: the pistol has fired, so why aren't we running?, 14 December) is "You have to raise the price of carbon steeply and quickly", or else the necessary switch to renewable ***energy*** will not happen.

In other words, people have to vote for much higher petrol prices, much higher gas and electricity bills and far more expensive air travel. Or, which would be equally unpopular, we could ration these goods. Clearly, neither of these things are going to happen, so can we please stop fooling ourselves that the human race is capable of cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by enough to prevent runaway climate change.

Therefore, we need to urgently start investing in other approaches, such as geoengineering, carbon scrubbing and reforestation. Otherwise, we do face disaster. Richard MountfordHildenborough, Kent

· Mitchell Anderson argues that cheap oil is the key to beating climate change ( Opinion, theguardian.com, 11 December), but his logic is flawed. In a free market the cheaper fossil fuels are burned first, then more expensive ones. This process does not end until the rising fossil-fuel price crosses the falling renewables price. The total amount of CO 2 (and methane) cumulatively emitted depends on this crossover point; a lower oil price pushes it further into the future, increasing total ***emissions***. The most efficient way to bring forward the crossover, at the same time creating robust, distributed economic value, is a revenue-neutral carbon tax. Professor Nick CowernOswaldkirk, North Yorkshire

· We congratulate the leaders of our world on agreeing to limit the rise in global temperatures to 2C or, hopefully, 1.5C - a clear signal to transform our global economy to decrease ***emissions***. We in the ***agricultural***/scientific sectors have a key role in meeting this transformation by finding sustainable solutions to feeding the ever growing population, particularly in the dry tropics of Asia and Africa. For example, new drought-tolerant varieties of chickpea planted by Ethiopian farmers will lift 0.7 million people out of poverty and have a positive environmental impact.

In addition to climate change, these two continents are already facing the additional, but associated, problems of gender inequality, poverty, political instability etc. We need to redouble our efforts to leverage demand-driven innovation, partnerships and policies that ensure the poor can adapt to climate variability. The hard work starts now. Dr David Bergvinson, Professor Chandra Madramootoo and Dr Nigel PooleInternational Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (Icrisat)

· Last week it was announced in the journal Nature Climate Change that world carbon ***emissions*** fell by 0.6%. This fall was attributed to the decline in Chinese manufacturing.

The world's politicians pontificate about how to tackle the causes and remedy this problem which is blamed on the industrialised nations.

But surely the answer is obvious: let's buy fewer Chinese goods. Apart from continuing this downward trend in ***emission*** ***reductions*** it would make China a much healthier place to live and it would also boost our manufacturing, jobs and economy immeasurably. Simple.

These goods may cost a bit more, but compared with the 10% extra we have added to our fuel bills and are forced to pay to meet EU ***emission*** ***targets*** plus the ***reduction*** in benefit payments as our unemployed obtain jobs, this could be a win-win policy.

However, there is a problem called the EU, which would do everything in its power to prevent this. Gary FedtschyschakClayton, Staffordshire

· What power, what kinetic ***energy*** we have seen in the rivers of Cumbria these last weeks! How many generating plants are there along their banks? I read that small ones need be no larger than a domestic garage. Howard HiltonAudlem, Cheshire

· Join the debate - email [*guardian.letters@theguardian.com*](mailto:guardian.letters@theguardian.com)

**Load-Date:** May 11, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Parties united in climate change fight here***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GTJ-HT81-F15H-C0PW-00000-00&context=1516831)

Scotsman

August 31, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 846 words

**Byline:** Ilona Amos

**Body**

ENVIRONMENTAL campaigners have brokered a unique cross-party deal that will see Scottish politicians laying out detailed plans on battling global warming before next year's election.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act demands a ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** of at least 80 per cent by 2050, with an interim ***target*** for a 42 per cent cut from 1990 levels in the next five years.

They have agreed to slash ***emissions*** from electricity generation and the food sector, as well as committing to a national infrastructure programme to make buildings more ***energy***-efficient and the creation of a low-carbon transport system.

But while the parties have the same goals they will outline competing proposals for how they might be reached.

First Minister Nicola Sturgeon said Scotland under the SNP is a world-leader in tackling climate change, but the Liberal Democrat leader highlighted the government's record on ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***targets***, which have been missed four years in a row.

Labour pledged to support environmental justice, while the Conservatives said their plan would be based on boosting employment and the economy. The Scottish Greens said ***energy***-efficient housing and renewable power are key to achieving climate goals.

Lang Banks, director of WWF Scotland, helped negotiate the manifesto pledge.

He said: "It's great to know we live in a country where our parliamentarians have long moved on from debating whether climate change is happening to competing about how we secure the benefits of a low-carbon economy.

"In the run up to next May's election voters will be keen to learn how each of the political parties will use their plans for tackling climate change to create jobs, improve health and ***reduce*** inequality."

Mr Banks said good progress has been made on cutting ***emissions*** from Scotland's power sector but more work is needed to secure the benefits of a clean electricity system.

"To achieve that political parties must now set out their plans for Scotland's transition to a completely renewable generation system that provides jobs and community benefits across Scotland," he added.

"Parties must also turn their attention to how we heat our homes and offices. While more than half of all Scotland's ***energy*** demand is for heating, only a tiny fraction is from renewable sources.

"We want to see political parties commit to a Warm Homes Act that helps bring affordable, low-carbon warmth to homes across Scotland and ensures that by 2030 no one has to live in a cold and draughty home."

***Emissions*** from electricity generation can be ***reduced*** by shifting to renewables or nuclear power, while demand can be lowered through ***energy***-saving devices and improvements in behaviour.

A low-carbon transport system could include switching to electric cars and vans and using hybrid or alternatively fuelled buses and lorries, as well as encouraging people to ditch their cars and use public transport, cycle or walk.

Fitting double or triple glazing and improving insulation and draught-proofing can make building more ***energy***-efficient. Measures such as district heating systems, where one centralised boiler provides heat to a community or development, can also lower wastage.

Food accounts for 30 per cent of the UK's carbon footprint but technological and behavioural changes can help. These could include decarbonising the ***energy*** used in the food chain, changing consumption of meat and dairy products and planting more trees to counteract deforestation for ***agriculture*** and rearing livestock.

"Scotland is now more than three-quarters of the way towards meeting our ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** of 42 per cent by 2020, and with a comprehensive package of measures covering transport, environment and ***energy*** we are leading the international effort in tackling climate change," Ms Sturgeon said.

"Building on our record, the SNP in government will continue to support individuals, communities and industry as, together, we further ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions*** and make Scotland the best place possible to live and work."

LibDem leader Willie Rennie said: "At the core of our vision will be a radical agenda to tackle climate change in a way which is credible, affordable and sustainable.

"I want to meet our world-leading climate change ***targets***, which have been missed for four years running."

Patrick Harvie, co-convenor of the Scottish Green Party, said: "We can cut ***emissions***, transform our economy and create high-quality, lasting jobs by investing in ***energy***-efficient housing, renewable power and more localised economies."

"I believe in environmental justice, that the struggles for sustainability and socialism cannot be separated," said Labour's Kezia Dugdale.

"We need a joined up approach to make sure we ***reduce*** our carbon footprint and transform Scotland to a low-carbon economy that helps create strong sustainable growth."

Ruth Davidson, the Scottish Tory leader, said: "Climate change is a threat to our environment, our security and our economic prosperity.

"We will set out our own plans for how we tackle climate change in a manner that boosts business and creates jobs."

**Load-Date:** August 31, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Demand for meat has become a global threat***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HG7-58P1-DXXV-40P2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Financial Times (London, England)

November 27, 2015 Friday

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**Section:** FT REPORT - MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE; Pg. 6

**Length:** 851 words

**Byline:** Clive Cookson

**Highlight:** ***Agriculture*** Farmers' role as contributors to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is being overlooked, says Clive Cookson

**Body**

Largely hidden from the debate about man-made ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and the contribution of different sectors of human activity to climate change is one of the biggest culprits: ***agriculture*** - and meat production in particular.

Estimates vary somewhat, depending on what is included, but papers from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggest that farming and associated changes in land use account currently for 20 to 25 per cent of global warming.

The most important contribution comes from the livestock sector which is responsible for 14.6 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, according to research published this week by Chatham House, the London-based policy institute. That is equivalent to ***emissions*** from all the road vehicles in the world.

Chatham House argues that a worldwide shift to "healthier diets" with less meat must play a part in the battle against global warming. "There is a compelling case for . . . addressing meat consumption," its report says. "However, governments are trapped in a cycle of inertia. They fear the repercussions of intervention, while low public awareness means they feel no pressure to intervene."

Farmers are discussed far more as potential victims of climate change than as direct contributors to the problem. "Our study shows that livestock farming is off the radar for most people as a big source of ***greenhouse gases***," says Laura Wellesley, co-author of the Chatham House report.

Not one national ***emissions*** ***reduction*** plan submitted ahead of the Paris climate summit featured a cut in meat consumption, she adds: "Governments are afraid to interfere in lifestyle choices for fear of public backlash."

The big difference between ***agriculture*** and the other sectors responsible for global warming is the chemical nature of its ***emissions***. The ***energy*** industry, transport, manufacturing and construction sectors contribute mainly by emitting carbon dioxide derived ultimately from fossil fuels, which is the most important ***greenhouse gas*** overall.

***Agriculture*** and food production also emit substantial amounts of carbon dioxide. A new report by Lux Research of Boston estimates that producing 1kg of beef protein requires 380 megajoules of primary ***energy***, the equivalent of three gallons of petrol.

But the most damaging aspect of ***agriculture*** is its generation of two other ***greenhouse gases***, methane and nitrous oxide, both of which have a much more powerful atmospheric warming effect, when measured molecule for molecule, than carbon dioxide.

The biggest single emitter is the bovine digestive system. The grass and other plants eaten by cattle and, to a lesser extent, other livestock undergo a process known as enteric fermentation. This produces large amounts of methane, about 100kg per year for an average cow, which is burped, belched and farted out of the animal. That amounts to a lot of methane from the world's 1.5bn cattle; the US Environmental Protection Agency says it accounts for almost a third of ***agriculture***'s ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Smaller ruminant animals, such as sheep and goats, are somewhat less ***emission***-intensive than cattle. Pigs and chickens are much less harmful as meat sources than beef because their digestion releases relatively little methane.

In addition to methane directly emitted by animals, manure is a significant source of methane and nitrous oxide as it decomposes. Arable farming also emits these gases, for example through the breakdown of nitrogenous fertilisers and the activity of some crop roots and associated microbes in the soil - particularly in rice paddies - but the quantities are less than those from livestock.

There are technical ways to cut such ***emissions***, the EPA says. Feeding practices and other livestock management changes can ***reduce*** the amount of methane produced by live animals, for instance by improving pasture quality and breeding more productive cattle. Manure can be processed in ways that control decomposition; the resulting methane can even be captured and burnt as a source of renewable ***energy***.

Chatham House authors welcome such moves, but they say the main requirement is action by governments to cut meat consumption - a campaign that would chime with evidence that a diet containing more plant-based protein sources would be beneficial for health too. Last month a report by the World Health Organisation identified red meat as a probable and processed meat a definite cause of cancer.

In the developed world meat consumption per capita has reached a plateau, though at excessive levels, Chatham House says. The average inhabitant of an industrialised country eats twice as much meat as experts deem healthy; in the US the multiple is nearly three times.

But the real threat for the future comes from the "protein transition" playing out across the developing world and especially in China, where rising incomes are leading people to eat more meat. "***Reducing*** meat consumption is a real win-win for health and for the climate," says Ms Wellesley. "As governments look for strategies to close the Paris ***emissions*** gap quickly and cheaply, dietary change should be high on the list."

**Load-Date:** November 26, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Behind the Wheel, episode 1: the New Holland tractor that could change the face of sustainable farming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H6R-P3D1-DXP3-R52G-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire Europe

October 22, 2015 Thursday 8:23 AM EST

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**Length:** 755 words

**Dateline:** LONDON, Oct. 22, 2015

**Body**

In the first episode of its 'Behind the Wheel' web series, CNH Industrial takes a closer look at the methane tractor prototype from its brand New Holland ***Agriculture*** and its potential to revolutionize the future of sustainable farming. Watch the video on the Company's YouTube channel: youtu.be/2Liv1ksdcMw.

Night and day for the past six months, a bright blue tractor has sat perched atop the sloping roof of the Sustainable Farm Pavilion at the 2015 Expo in Milan, Italy. The alternative fuel technology powering that tractor is a promising cue towards the future of ***agricultural*** mechanization, one where farms will be ***energy*** independent as well as being able to fundamentally ***reduce*** their environmental footprint.

A new video produced by CNH Industrial, parent of global ***agricultural*** machinery brand New Holland ***Agriculture***, looks at its prototype tractor, known as the Methane Power tractor, and what it is capable of achieving.

Watch the video on the CNH Industrial YouTube Channel:youtu.be/2Liv1ksdcMw.

The T6 Methane Power tractor is a second generation prototype based on a standard New Holland T6 tractor. What makes it different from present day machines used for farming is that it is powered by a natural gas engine manufactured by FPT Industrial, also part of CNH Industrial's brand portfolio. It is a demonstration of the type of innovation and technology that CNH Industrial and its brands are pioneering to increase ***agricultural*** productivity and make sustainable farming easier to help feed the world.

In the video, CNH Industrial speaks to representatives from New Holland about the Methane Power tractor's presence at Expo 2015 as well as its real world testing at the 'La Bellotta' farm in Venaria, Italy, where it is undergoing field trials. La Bellotta is the farm where New Holland ***Agriculture*** is deploying its "***Energy*** Independent Farm" concept. The objective is to generate the ***energy*** it needs from the crops it already grows, alongside recycled waste byproducts, to run its operations and farming equipment. "With biogas innovation, we've been able to restart investment and re-employ people. This is the result of a virtuous process," says Luca Remmert, Owner of La Bellotta Farm in the video.

As Expo 2015 reaches its close at the end of October, the past six months of the universal event have seen New Holland ***Agriculture*** educate international visitors on sustainable farming practices through its Sustainable Farm Pavilion and bring global attention to its Methane Power tractor and ***Energy*** Independent Farm concept.

The potential footprint of New Holland's methane tractor

The second generation T6 Methane Power tractor can bring fuel cost savings of 20% up to 40%. In terms of environmental performance, it has 80% lower polluting ***emissions*** than a standard diesel tractor and is already capable of fulfilling future ***greenhouse gas*** ***targets***, which are expected to require a 20% ***reduction*** across Europe by 2020.

CO2 ***emissions*** can be further ***reduced*** by using biomethane, methane derived from biomass. The only changes to a standard tractor are those associated with the biomethane fuel, all other areas remain unaffected; this opens up great opportunities for achieving overall ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** ***targets***. In the context of a future ***Energy*** Independent Farm, such as La Bellotta, which can grow the biomass and recycle its waste byproducts to produce its own biomethane, not only could CO2 ***emissions*** be eliminated, but fuel costs could also be cut by as much as 40%.

CNH IndustrialN.V.(NYSE: CNHI /MI: CNHI) is a global leader in the capital goods sector with established industrial experience, a wide range of products and a worldwide presence. Each of the individual brands belonging to the Company is a major international force in its specific industrial sector: Case IH, New Holland ***Agriculture*** and Steyr for tractors and ***agricultural*** machinery; Case and New Holland Construction for earth moving equipment; Iveco for commercial vehicles; Iveco Bus and Heuliez Bus for buses and coaches; Iveco Astra for quarry and construction vehicles; Magirus for firefighting vehicles; Iveco Defence Vehicles for defence and civil protection; and FPT Industrial for engines and transmissions.More information can be found on the corporate website:[*http://www.cnhindustrial.com*](http://www.cnhindustrial.com)

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**Load-Date:** October 22, 2015

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[***Fair emissions targets for Irish farmers - MEP McGuinness***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J0J-3YT1-JBVM-Y268-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sligo Champion

February 2, 2016

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 70

**Length:** 274 words

**Body**

Mairead McGuinness MEP and Vice-President of the European Parliament has called for fair ***emissions*** ***targets*** for Irish farmers ahead of EU plans to set binding ***targets*** in each European country, including Ireland.

"The National ***Emissions*** Ceiling (NEC), an EU environmental directive intended to ***reduce*** air pollution, is currently being negotiated by MEPs, national ministers and the European Commission. The NEC sets binding ***targets*** for ***reduced*** ***emissions*** for each EU country including ammonia," MEP McGuinness said.

Teagasc has warned of the costs to Irish farmers if a high ***target*** is imposed, as 98 percent of ammonia ***emissions*** in Ireland come from ***agriculture***.

"Ireland has a ***target*** of a 5pc ***reduction*** by 2030, which Teagasc has calculated would cost (EURO)36 million per year," she continued.

"While cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is important, the costs must not be put disproportionately on Irish farmers, who are global leaders in sustainable food production. I will be working with my colleagues in the European Parliament to ensure a fair, manageable and economically viable ***target***," the Midlands North West MEP continued.

"The costs of meeting the ***targets*** will be difficult for producers to recover from the market place and therefore would place a direct and heavy additional cost burden on the sector", McGuinness warned.

The currently proposed Irish ***target*** for ***reducing*** ammonia ***emissions*** of 5pc was already ***reduced*** from 7pc.

McGuinness, a member of the Parliament's ***Agriculture*** Committee, met IFA Environment & Rural Affairs Committee Chairman Harold Kingston and member Thomas Ryan to discuss ammonia ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** today (Friday).

**Graphic**

At a meeting to discuss ammonia ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** are (l-r): Thomas Ryan, Executive IFA Environment & Rural Affairs Committee; Mairead McGuinness MEP; and Harold Kingston, Chairman of the IFA Environment & Rural Affairs Committee.

**Load-Date:** February 2, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Paris Agreement and the Turkish economy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HP6-3W51-JD09-31Y6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Today's Zaman (Turkey)

December 22, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 968 words

**Body**

The signatory countries have agreed to curb their ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by self-determined rates. Previous attempts to curb ***emissions*** were not able to convince many significant heavyweight emitters such as China and the US. Moreover, with this agreement, developed countries have agreed to raise $100 billion to help poor countries with this transformation. I will try to analyze Turkey's position on ***emissions*** and the potential impact of the Paris Agreement on its economy.

Turkey's self-determined goal is not very ambitious. The Turkish government pledged to curb ***emissions*** by 21 percent by the year 2030 relative to a business as usual base scenario. That goal is very humble compared to the ***targets*** of developed countries like the US, Canada, Japan and those in the EU. However, I believe Turkey's relative reluctance to curb ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by a significant amount is understandable.

***Greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** are a byproduct of almost all production and consumption activities. In order to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, countries either have to ***reduce*** their economic activities (production and consumption) or utilize relatively more expensive technologies. Either option ***reduces*** the potential welfare of the individuals living in these countries. Moreover, ***greenhouse gases*** are a global public bad. Namely, ***greenhouse gases*** emitted into the atmosphere influence not only the emitters but everybody in the world. Unlike many other types of pollutants, their impact is felt on a global level, not just on a local or regional level.

Developing and underdeveloped countries feel that the risk of global climate change is the result of currently rich countries' historical ***emissions***. They feel that now that it is time for them to prosper, rich countries are trying to change the rules of the game by imposing new restrictions on them. Developing countries naturally want to be able to grow their economic activity under the same conditions that the rich countries grew their own. On the other hand, rich countries feel that if developing countries are free to emit as much as they want while their own ***emissions*** are limited by an international agreement, their producers will lose competitiveness in the global marketplace. That is a no-no in a world where international trade is so extensive. In fact, that was one of the reasons previous attempts to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** were not very successful. However, for the Paris Agreement, that stalemate was somehow overcome with diplomacy.

A brief description of Turkey's current position is in order. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) tracks and records the ***emission*** levels of 44 countries, the so-called Annex 1 countries, from the base period of the year 1990. In fact, Turkey is the country where ***emissions*** have increased the most by far. Since 1990, Turkey's aggregate ***emissions*** increased by 163 percent, while in other countries they have decreased by 16 percent on average. The closest to Turkey among the 44 countries is New Zealand, where ***emissions*** increased by 111 percent. Thirty-five of those nations have, in fact, ***reduced*** their ***emissions*** since 1990. However, as I indicated above, a developing country like Turkey being unwilling to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is natural.

On the other hand, NASA recently released other statistics that are more worrisome for people in Turkey, especially residents of Istanbul. Using very high resolution satellite imagery, NASA can detect the pollution levels in different cities around the world. According to Hurriyet daily journalist Razi Canikligil's report, NASA observed very high levels of nitrogen oxide pollutants in the sky above Istanbul. In fact, in the last 10 years, the air pollution level in Istanbul has increased by 50 percent, while the level of the same pollutants decreased by 20-50 percent in European and American cities.

I should mention that unlike ***greenhouse gases***, nitrogen oxide pollutants have detrimental effects on both the local and regional level. It causes serious damage to human health and ***agriculture***. So nitrogen oxide pollutants hurt mostly Turkish residents; other nations are not much affected. In other words, Turkey is on its own to solve this problem. The good news is that the fact that other cities could ***reduce*** air pollutants while still growing indicates that Turkish cities can also grow without producing too much of these pollutants. Many public and private actions exist to provide so-called green growth.

Some economists like to think of the relationship between economic growth and environmental quality in the environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) framework. According to the EKC, at early stages of economic growth, populations are willing to sacrifice environmental quality for more material prosperity. However, once they pass a threshold, environmental quality becomes more precious and so people become less willing to sacrifice for a bit more material wealth. Thus, there is a "u" shaped relationship between economic prosperity and environmental quality. That theoretical prediction has been confirmed at least for certain pollutants by many empirical studies. However, recent developments in green technologies might make this point of view obsolete. It looks like sacrificing economic development is no longer necessary to achieve a cleaner environment. In other words, even poor nations can have both fast economic growth and a clean environment.

I am somewhat with Turkish government policymakers when they are less than enthusiastic about ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gases***. However, implementing policies to ***reduce*** nitrogen-based pollutants is vital to prevent further damage to human health and ***agriculture***. We know that ***reducing*** environmental pollution does not have to cost us a sacrifice in economic prosperity.

**Load-Date:** December 24, 2015

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[***Energising the food & agribusiness sector***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MSS-R9G1-JC02-S0J9-00000-00&context=1516831)

AgendaNi

February 8, 2016

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**Section:** environment; uncategorised

**Length:** 1261 words

**Body**

 Cox's Food & Agribusiness Group, explains why technological advances will be vital to the future of Ireland's food & agribusiness sector.

***Energy*** is a major overhead in the food and agribusiness sector. The Irish dairy sector has prioritised ***energy*** procurement (forecasting, managing and generating ***energy***) for many years. Technological advances, ***reduced*** supply chain costs and binding international policies are increasingly aligned to justify increased participation by Irish agribusiness in all aspects of the sustainable and low carbon ***energy*** supply chain. This is most evident in on-site or "embedded" power production in new sectors including distilleries and smaller food production facilities.

The scale of the required investment of capital and management time involved in developing sustainable and on-site ***energy*** solutions is considerable but the pay-back period is now seen in the sector as increasingly justifiable.

In addition to optimising the business overhead, in-house ***energy*** proficiency can support brand enhancement and create additional revenue through capturing and exploiting excess heat or selling surplus ***energy*** to other users.

Here, Arthur Cox's Food & Agribusiness Group examines recent international and domestic policy changes in this area and highlights drivers in ***energy*** ***reduction***, efficiency and management opportunities.

**International policy**

In December 2015, the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place in Paris (COP21). It resulted in the adoption of the first universal, legally binding global climate agreement with over 200 sovereign states committing to work towards a ***target*** of holding the increase in the global average temperature to 2°C, and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Whereas the scale of the political achievement in COP21 is impressive, the practical implementation of COP21 will require significant responses and commitments from the Irish and other governments. The Irish agribusiness sector will likely be driven into being at the forefront of implementing COP21, and it is reasonable to believe that wider or more rapid adoption of ***energy*** efficiency and sustainability practices will be an immediate incentive for companies.

**EU policy**

Irish agribusiness is and will remain keenly aware of the scope and application of European Union ***energy*** and climate change policies. By 2030, the EU has pledged to achieve at least a 40 per cent ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** compared to 1990 levels, and Ireland's ***target*** will be a part of this pledge. This 40 per cent ***reduction*** is to be achieved collectively by EU Member States. It will involve ***reductions*** in the ***emissions*** trading scheme (ETS) to 43 per cent and in the non-ETS to 30 per cent by 2030, respectively, compared to 2005 levels.

Although ***agriculture*** is currently in the non-ETS sector, the EU Commission is considering the possibility of ***agriculture*** and landuse (forestry) ***emissions*** being treated as an entirely separate standalone category of ***emissions***, which would have to meet its own special ***targets***. If this proposal is not accepted, there will be serious implications for the sector as ***agriculture*** ***emissions*** measured over 32 per cent of the non-ETS ***emissions*** in 2013. This compares with an EU average of 10 per cent. The findings of the EU Commission's recent consultation in respect of this proposal, which ended in June 2015, are awaited.

**Irish Policy: the 2015 White Paper**

At a national level, in December 2015, the Irish Government published a white paper on 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon ***Energy*** Future 2015 - 2030'. The white paper sets out Ireland's ***energy*** policy framework until 2030 and its stated objective is to guide a transition to a low carbon ***energy*** system. It notes the Paris Agreement and the agreed ***target*** of restricting the global average temperature increase to less than 2°C and sets out Ireland's three 2020 climate change ***targets*** under the EU's growth strategy: (1) a GHG ***reduction*** ***target*** (in the non-ETS sector); (2) a renewable ***energy*** ***target***; and (3) an ***energy*** efficiency ***target***.

**Industry opportunities**

With particular reference to the recent Paris Agreement, the White Paper and the now-critical mass of the Irish renewables sector, participants in the food & agribusiness sector will be incentivised to maximise ***energy*** savings and consumption through combined heat and power (CHP) plants, biomass and other low carbon ***energy*** sources, such as natural gas. Opportunities for increased ***targeted*** deployment of rooftop solar and onshore wind generation are already established.

Cutting out waste and inefficient practices is a standard aspiration that applies regardless of a low-carbon policy environment. Waste, or apparently low value by-products, have a value and there are many opportunities for "embedded" CHP generation (i.e. on site ***energy*** production) from various sources including landfill biogas and domestic and internationally sourced biomass (forestry).

Particular examples include, Dairygold which has operated CHP plants at Mitchelstown and Mallow in County Cork for many years using power and heat in its operations. More recently, Arthur Cox acted for the funders to the Mayo Renewable Power 42.4MW facility at Killalla in County Mayo; with the project using international and local biomass and using heat to dry and manufacture wood pellets for onward-sale within Ireland to other CHP plants. Another example is the use by certain chicken farmers of the waste produced from chicken houses to generate heat for use in production.

As far back as 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency approved the use of chicken litter as a fuel which can be used in the chicken-production process, in the cement industry or fed into the national electricity grid. Equally, the use of mushroom compost has been approved for use as a fuel in on-site production. It is probable that many other biomass products can also be used as fuels.

Biomass could make a more significant short term contribution to meeting Ireland's ***targets*** for renewable ***energy*** and GHG ***emissions*** ***reductions***. The White Paper acknowledges that the benefits of biomass are greatest when local biomass resources are used, such as the use of local forests. However, bioenergy has its challenges, like the availability of sufficient sustainably-sourced biomass, competition with other land uses such as food production, and the cost of support. The White Paper states that work has already commenced on introducing a Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) which is aimed at the non-ETS sector. It is intended that the RHI will be in place in 2016 subject to EU state aid clearance and further Government approval.

Solar power (including rooftop solar power) is set to become a larger part of the potential ***energy*** saving options, with the first planning approval for a solar ***energy*** park having been granted by An Bord Pleanála in September 2015. Also, for water sustainability, there is the potential to derive renewable ***energy*** from wastewaters and to recycle and reuse process and non-process waters.

In order to further energise the sector, participants looking to "go green" in 2016 should consider how best to turn what might previously have been considered "waste" products into ***energy*** resources and closely monitor the progress of the pending RHI.

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**Load-Date:** February 2, 2017

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[***Supplement to reduce cow flatulence 'could slash greenhouse gases and help save the planet'; If approved by regulators and adopted by the agricultural industry, the methane inhibitor could significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GM4-4DY1-F021-60R9-00000-00&context=1516831)

mirror.co.uk

August 5, 2015 Wednesday 5:29 PM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS,UK NEWS

**Length:** 619 words

**Byline:** By Steve Doohan

**Body**

A food supplement could ***reduce*** cows' farting and burping by nearly a third - and help save the planet.

Methane is one of the most potent ***greenhouse gases*** and over a third comes from farm animals such as cows, goats and sheep.

Over 12 weeks, cattle that consumed the chemical 3NOP also gained 80 per cent more body weight than those given ordinary feed.

The 3NOP (3-nitrooxypropanol) compound was developed by DSM Nutritional Products, a Dutch company that is one of the world's leading suppliers of feed additives and seems to be safe and effective.

Significantly feed intake, fibre digestibility and milk production by cows that consumed the supplement did not decrease.

If approved by regulators and adopted by the ***agricultural*** industry, this methane inhibitor could have a significant impact on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from the livestock sector.

But producers will need to have an incentive to use the feed additive.

Professor Alexander Hristov said: "It's going to cost money for dairy producers to put this into practice and if they don't see a benefit from it, they are not going to do it.

"The thing that is critical is body gain - dairy cows go through phases and they lose a lot of weight when they calf.

Gas ***emissions*** by farming and ***agriculture***

"They don't eat enough, and they produce a lot of milk and lose weight, so if we can cut down the ***energy*** loss with the inhibitor the animals will gain more body weight and recover more quickly.

"Further they may produce more milk in early lactation and have improved reproduction. It's something that will convince producers to use it."

***Agriculture*** contributes about nine per cent of all UK ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, according to Defra.

Around half of this comes from sheep, cows and goats. Farming accounts for 41 per cent of the UK's overall methane ***emissions***.

Fermentation in the rumen - also known as a paunch, the first of the four stomach chambers of livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats - generates the methane as a result of micro-organisms that aid in the process of digestion.

The animals must expel the gas to stop becoming dangerously bloated.

The 3NOP supplement blocks an enzyme necessary to cause the last step of methane production by the microbes in the rumen.

Prof Hristov said: "We tested methane-mitigation compounds using animals with similar productivity to those on commercial farms because the nutrient requirements of high-producing dairy cows are much greater than those of non-lactating or low-producing cows.

"Any ***reduction*** in feed intake caused by a methane-mitigation compound or practice would likely result in decreased productivity - which may not be evident in low-producing cows."

Methane expulsion represents a net loss of feed ***energy*** for livestock. Prof Hristov said a high-producing dairy cow typically emits 450 to 550 grams per day of ruminal gas produced by fermentation.

The spared methane ***energy*** was used partially for tissue synthesis - which led to a greater body weight gain by the cows given the supplement.

The 48 Holsteins in the study received varying amounts of the inhibitor in their feed and were observed at regular daily intervals over three months.

Their methane ***emissions*** were measured when the cows put their heads into feeding chambers that had atmospheric measurement sensors and also through nostril tubes attached to canisters on their backs.

In recent years animal scientists have tested a number of chemical compounds to inhibit methane production in ruminants - and one even achieved a 60% ***reduction***.

But the viability of that and other compounds has been discounted due to concerns about animal health, food safety or environmental impact.

The study was published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

**Load-Date:** August 5, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Farmers' warning as MEPs target gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H83-YBJ1-F0BB-S0W5-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

October 29, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 222 words

**Body**

The European Parliament voted in favour of the European Commission s proposal for a 30% methane ***reduction*** by 2030, and a 29% ammonia cut.

***Agriculture*** is responsible for 40% of methane ***emissions*** in the EU and 95% of ammonia pollution, according to the European Environmental Bureau (EEB).

However, the Parliament and the Council of Environment Ministers must agree an identical text before ***reducing*** ***emissions*** can become law.

Environment ministers last June demanded flexibility in meeting EU air quality ***targets***, and dropped a proposal to cap methane ***emissions***.

EU farmers and co-ops, represented by Copa and Cogeca, say the Parliament s proposals are unrealistic and will hit the EU livestock sector badly. Copa-Cogeca Secretary-General Pekka Pesonen said, We need to recognise the important synergies between air policy and other policies like climate change. Measures aiming to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and air pollutant ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** could result in a cut in EU production, threatening food security at a time when world food demand is set to rise 60% by 2050. .

He warned MEPs the only way to meet ***targets*** is by ***reducing*** production in Europe.

Environmental campaigners said it was a scandalous, empty threat by farmers to leave the EU, and the ***agriculture*** sector was the only one pushing for preferential treatment.

**Load-Date:** October 29, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU drive for 'green' biodiesel has increased emissions, study finds***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JM9-H7V1-JCJY-G0XG-00000-00&context=1516831)

telegraph.co.uk

April 25, 2016 Monday 5:34 PM GMT

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**Length:** 485 words

**Byline:** By Emily Gosden, ***Energy*** Editor

**Body**

The use of supposedly 'green' biodiesel to hit EU renewable ***energy*** ***targets*** has actually significantly increased ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, a new study finds.

By 2020, continued use of biodiesel derived from vegetable oil will increase total EU transport ***emissions*** by almost four per cent compared with using its fossil fuel alternative, according to analysis by Transport & Environment, a green group.

That is roughly equivalent to putting an extra 12 million cars to the road, it says.

Countries across Europe have blended small percentages of biofuels into petrol and diesel in recent years in an attempt to cut ***emissions*** and to hit the EU's renewable ***energy*** directive (RED), which requires 10 per cent of transport ***energy*** to come from renewable sources by 2020.

Biodiesel's impact: ***emissions*** of an extra 12m cars on our roads - study [*https://t.co/5HNBfuiaig#Biofuels#ILUCpic.twitter.com/Zv34piKtda*](https://t.co/5HNBfuiaig#Biofuels#ILUCpic.twitter.com/Zv34piKtda)

- TransportEnvironment (@transenv) April 25, 2016

But Transport & Environment says the EU's own studies show that producing biodiesel from food crops - in particular soy and palm oil - is significantly worse for the environment than producing regular diesel.

This is largely due to the knock-on effects on land usage of using food crops for fuel, which can result in rainforests or other habitats being cleared to make way for more food crops, so actually increasing ***emissions***.

Producing crop-based biodiesel has an ***emissions*** footprint on average 1.8 times the size of fossil fuel based diesel, it says.

The EU revised the RED last year to take account of widespread concerns about the impacts of land use change, saying that biofuels from crops grown on ***agricultural*** land could count for a maximum of seven per cent toward the 10 per cent ***target***.  It is encouraging countries to instead use 'advanced', non-food crop biofuels.

But Transport & Environment says its analysis takes account of these changes, and that the overall effect of the policy is still likely to be harmful.

It estimated that the use of bioethanol from crops as an alternative to petrol would marginally ***reduce*** overall transport ***emissions***, by about 0.5 per cent, while the use of advanced biofuels could contribute a two per cent ***reduction***.

However, set against the four per cent increase in ***emissions*** due to biodiesel the net impact of the EU biofuel will still be an overall increase in transport ***emissions*** of about 1.4 per cent, it said.

Jos Dings, executive director of Transport & Environment, said: "The European Commission has finally revealed that Europe's policy failure in stimulating bad biofuels is even more spectacular than previous scientific research indicated.

"We should phase out the mandating, subsidising and zero-carbon accounting of these fuels at European and national level after 2020."

A spokesman for the European Commission declined to comment on the analysis.

READ MORE ABOUT:

* Renewable ***energy***

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**Load-Date:** April 25, 2016

**End of Document**



[***FARMING POLL 2015:Despite global warming, three out of four unwilling to cut back***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H0M-TBW1-F0BB-S264-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

September 24, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 295 words

**Body**

In the 2015 Irish Examiner ICMSA farming survey, only 85 farmers out of 569 said they should cut back their production in order to ***reduce*** global warming.

Asked if Irish farmers should ***reduce*** production as part of the national effort to ***reduce*** the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** which cause global warming, the majority (51%) disagreed strongly, and 24% slightly disagreed.

Although 24% neither agreed or disagreed, only 16% agreed.

That survey result puts farmers on a collision course with the powers-that-be that are committed to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** not to mention with environmentalists who would go even further.

***Agriculture*** is responsible for over 32% of Ireland s ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***, compared to the EU average of 10%.

This reflects the relative absence of heavy industry in Ireland, and the dominance of cattle and sheep production in Irish ***agriculture***.

With such high ***emissions***, Irish ***agriculture*** cannot expect to go unscathed by the EU s pledge to lead the global battle against climate change with a binding, economy-wide ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** of at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

Most of the Irish ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** come from cattle (methane), use of fertilisers, and use of cattle feeds.

They are ***targeted*** because, in the words of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, there is no silver bullet to tackle climate change , other than decrease carbon ***emissions***, whilst keeping the economy growing .

Irish ***agriculture*** ***emissions*** declined by 7.2% from 1990 to 2013, due to decreases in total cattle and sheep numbers, and the re-focusing of the CAP towards environmental management policy.

However, GHG ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** have started to increase again.

Follow this link for more survey findings and analysis

Survey methodology

**Load-Date:** September 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU climate action commissioner promises to continue dialogue about Latvia's special situation***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K28-7KH1-JD09-31PF-00000-00&context=1516831)

LETA

June 20, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 206 words

**Body**

RIGA, June 20 (LETA) - The Latvian Minister for Environment and Regional Development, Kaspars Gerhards (National Alliance) has received a promise from the EU Commissioner for Climate Action and ***Energy***, Miguel Arias Canete, about continuing a dialogue about Latvia's special situation regarding climate policy.

During the meeting with the Commissioner on the sidelines of the EU Environment Council meeting in Luxembourg Gerhards had insisted that Latvia's special situation must be considered when defining the climate policy goals of the EU member states, the minister's advisor, Oskars Vizbulis, told LETA.

The situation with defining and attaining Latvia's potential goal in ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2030 was discussed with the Commissioner and he listened with understanding to Latvia's arguments that ***reduction*** of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** might have adverse effects on certain branches of the national economy, in particular manufacturing, Vizbulis said, adding that Canete had promised to continue the dialogue with Latvia.

It was also agreed to arrange an urgent meeting between the European Commission and Latvian experts to discuss the data describing Latvia's situation and the forecasts for ***agriculture*** and forestry.

**Load-Date:** June 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Political will needed to meet energy targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JG5-H5X1-F021-634D-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

April 6, 2016 Wednesday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 481 words

**Byline:** Aaron Rogan

**Body**

Ireland's renewable ***energy*** ***targets*** will not be achieved unless there is a drastic change at government and social level, a new report has warned.

EU member states must ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 20 per cent before 2020, and 40 per cent by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. Ireland is set to miss both ***targets*** and Enda Kenny asked the UN summit in Paris on climate change in December to be given more time because of the recession and reliance on ***agriculture***.

In 2005 Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** were the equivalent of 73.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, according to Eurostat. In 2013 they were 60.9 million tonnes.

As part of the ***targets***, 16 per cent of all ***energy*** use and 10 per cent of transport ***energy*** use must be from renewable sources by 2020. In 2013 Ireland had 7.8 per cent overall renewable ***energy*** use and 4.9 per cent in transport.

A report by the Sustainable ***Energy*** Authority of Ireland and the Economic and Social Research Institute has calculated what needs to be done if the country is to reach the ***targets***.

It states that 75,000 homes and businesses would need to be made ***energy*** efficient every year between now and 2020 compared with 25,000 homes improved in 2014. Between 200 and 250 megawatts of additional wind capacity would need to be installed every year. In each of the last five years the increase in wind capacity was 177 MW on average.

Between 440 and 500 million litres of renewable ***energy*** must be used for transport, compared with 167 million litres in 2014, and 20 per cent of new car sales would need to be electric, compared with 0.23 per cent in 2014.

Eimear Cotter, head of low carbon technologies at the SEAI, said that the ***energy*** ***targets*** were achievable if there was a sustained effort from government and a social acceptance of renewable ***energy***.

"Meeting our ***energy*** ***targets*** represent a huge economic and societal opportunity for the country, an opportunity too good to let pass," she said. "It demonstrates that the ***energy*** system must be looked at in its entirety with ***energy*** use in transport, and heat and power generation all inextricably linked, with efficiency and renewables options in all sectors."

Oisín Coghlan, director of Friends of the Earth Ireland, said: "There is no sign of the political will, there is no sign of an appetite to tackle climate change. Most of the political and institutional ***energy*** is spent on finding ways to lower the ***targets***. We used to look at China and the US and say that if the big countries aren't doing anything then there is no point. Now they're pushing action domestically and collaboratively and we're falling behind."

Mr Coghlan added that the SEAI's ***targets*** were unlikely to be achieved by 2020. He said that previous efforts to encourage renewable ***energies***, in particular wind ***energy***, had been mishandled and that there were no plans to switch over peat-burning ***energy*** stations to biofuel.

**Load-Date:** April 6, 2016

**End of Document**



[***US House blocks carbon emission rules, Obama set to veto***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M49V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 1, 2015 Tuesday 10:55 PM GMT

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**Length:** 335 words

**Dateline:** Washington, Dec 1 2015

**Body**

US House Republicans voted Tuesday to block President Barack Obama's regulations on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** -- a move certain to spark his veto -- as negotiators work on a global climate deal in Paris.

The two measures, rolling back the Environmental Protection Agency's new ***emission*** rules for existing and new power plants, passed the chamber largely along party lines, with all but four Democrats opposed to each.

The so-called disapproval resolutions, which already passed the Republican-controlled Senate, dealt a largely symbolic yet harsh rebuke to Obama, who attended the start of a major UN climate summit in the French capital.

The White House has said Obama would veto the resolutions and Congress does not appear to have sufficient votes to override the veto.

Many conservatives in Congress deny that climate change is a result of human industry and ***agriculture***, and have opposed ***emissions*** controls designed to slow global warming.

The far-reaching regulations form a core of Obama's efforts to ***reduce*** overall US ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Republicans seemed almost gleeful at the prospect of blocking Obama's ***emissions*** rules just as international negotiators sought to tame global warming.

"We want the House to adopt this resolution while the climate change conference is going on in France so that the world will know that in America there is a disagreement about the extreme power grab that this president is initiating under his clean ***energy*** plan," Republican Ed Whitfield said shortly before the votes.

The EPA rules incensed Republicans, including Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, who is from the coal-producing state of Kentucky, when the White House announced Obama's Clean Power Plan in August.

They argue that the economic cost of the endeavor, particularly in coal mining states, would cripple industry and hike ***energy*** costs for millions of Americans.

Under the rule, the power sector's carbon dioxide ***emissions*** will have to be cut by at least 32 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Greenhouse gases on the agenda***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J35-TWF1-JDPF-N0FB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

February 14, 2016 Sunday

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**Length:** 243 words

**Body**

Representatives from the UFU's Beef & Lamb, arable and dairy committees met with the NI ***Greenhouse Gases*** Implementation Partnership (GHGIP) - sub groups recently.

The GHGIP, which has been in place since 2011, is now working towards phase two of their strategy to help the agri-sector to ***reduce*** the carbon intensity of ***emissions*** from production in line with EU and UK ***targets***. The focus of the sub groups to date has largely been looking at improving production techniques on farms using the mantra efficient farming cuts ***greenhouse gases***.'

As one of the major contributors to ***greenhouse gas*** production globally it is important that ***agriculture*** continues to assess its goals for ***reducing*** environmental impact but at the same time optimising production and profitability on farms. Some of the main themes covered include using Estimated Breeding Values with genetics, improving fertility, and efficient nutrient management practises.

It is also envisaged that the new RDP will offer schemes which will make a valuable contribution to the ***reduction*** of carbon intensity.

Schemes such as the Farm Business Investment Scheme will enable farmers to improve the equipment or facilities on farm; the Environmental Farming Scheme will focus on enhancing the physical environment on our farms; and the Business Discussion Groups and Farm Family Key Skills Scheme will offer farmers the opportunity to pick up new skills which can help advance farm management skills.

**Load-Date:** February 14, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-IFC, Canada Continue Supporting Sustainable Energy Financing in Lebanon***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JRF-K611-F0K1-N1Y4-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

May 10, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 924 words

**Body**

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, with the support of the Government of Canada, is helping Fransabank, the third largest banking Group in Lebanon, scale up its lending to businesses that are looking to adopt renewable and ***energy***-efficient technologies and mitigate climate change.

IFC will provide a loan package of US$ 20 million to Fransabank to help increase its lending for ***energy*** efficiency and renewable ***energy*** projects. This is expected to help businesses save ***energy***, ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and promote sustainable development. The financing package includes a US$ 14 million loan from IFC's own account, and a US$ 6 million loan from the IFC-Canada Climate Change Program.

The investment marks IFC's fourth loan to Fransabank Group in sustainable ***energy*** finance (SEF). In May 2014, IFC provided a US$ 10 million loan to the Bank and a US$ 3 million loan to its leasing arm, the Lebanese Leasing Company SAL (LLC). Both loans were fully utilized. In January 2016, a US$ 7 million loan was also granted to LLC.

'The Bank has financed till date projects in different sectors, such as ***Agriculture***, Industry, Green Buildings, Education, Health, Tourism, etc. This additional investment from IFC and Canada will help Fransabank to support clean ***energy*** technologies and encourage sustainable practices that will improve competitiveness of local companies and increase their profitability,' said Adnan Kassar, Chairman of Fransabank Group.

'Supporting ***energy*** efficiency and renewable ***energy*** projects is key to fostering a sustainable future in Lebanon and other parts of the region,' said Mouayed Makhlouf, IFC Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa. 'This loan to Fransabank highlights a growing demand for cost-effective and ***energy***-efficient solutions among Lebanese businesses.'

The Government of Canada's contribution to the IFC-Canada Climate Change Program has helped make this financing package viable. To date, Canada has provided CA$ 271 million to the program, to enable climate change investments that are generating significant environmental and economic benefits in developing countries.

'Climate change affects everyone, and we must work together to find the solutions the world needs. The Government of Canada's investment in renewable ***energy*** initiatives in Lebanon is helping to encourage the adoption of a greener economy, achieve GHG ***reductions*** and foster a cleaner, more prosperous global future,' said the Honourable Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change.

Lebanon's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** have increased by 28 percent since 1994 and continue to rise. The project will help ***reduce*** those ***emissions*** by 95,000 tons per year by year 2020, and strengthen sustainable ***energy*** financing in Lebanon.

Sustainable ***Energy*** Finance is part of Fransabank Group 'Go Green Strategy'. Fransabank is looking to further increase its SEF portfolio by ***targeting*** new market segments. This will help it improve the risk profile of its portfolio and enhance its social and environmental image.

The initiative is part of IFC's Sustainable ***Energy*** Finance Program, which aims to develop the capacity of banks and financial institutions to extend sustainable ***energy*** financing to the private sector. To date, through the program, IFC has supported 125 financial partners through 135 sustainability and climate projects in 37 countries, providing US$ 4.5 billion in financing that has helped ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by over 25 million tons.

About the IFC-Canada Climate Change Program

The IFC-Canada Climate Change Program promotes private sector financing for clean ***energy*** projects and received funding under Canada's fast-start financing to catalyze investments in renewable, low-carbon technologies that would not otherwise happen. The Government of Canada is committed to support climate change action and will deliver $ 2.65 billion between 2015 and 2020 to support developing countries' transition to low carbon economies and adapt to the impacts of climate change. For more information on Canada's investment in global climate change action, visit [*http://climatechange.gc.ca/finance*](http://climatechange.gc.ca/finance)

About IFC

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets. Working with more than 2,000 businesses worldwide, we use our capital, expertise, and influence to create opportunity where it's needed most. In FY15, our long-term investments in developing countries rose to nearly US$ 18 billion, helping the private sector play an essential role in the global effort to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. For more information, visit   [*www.ifc.org*](http://www.ifc.org)

About Fransabank

Fransabank is the oldest bank in Lebanon. It was established in 1921 and is registered number one on the list of banks operating in the country. It operates over 123 branches and has a regional footprint in the Middle East and Africa, with subsidiaries in Europe. The bank is one of the leading banks in Lebanon, ranking third in Total Assets and offering a large product line including retail, corporate, investment, private and insurance. Fransabank has been partnering for more than 20 years with prominent banks and international financial institutions. For more information, visit   [*www.fransabank.com*](http://www.fransabank.com).

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**Load-Date:** May 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Wal-Mart makes greenhouse gases pledge***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GJB-0VD1-F14X-V1F2-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-style global news

July 28, 2015 Tuesday 11:30 AM GMT

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**Length:** 330 words

**Byline:** Michelle Russell

**Body**

US retail giant Wal-Mart has pledged to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gases*** across its operations as part of a White House US business climate change commitment.

At a White House event yesterday (27 July), 13 of the largest companies from across the US economy, alongside the Obama Administration, launched the American Business Act on Climate Pledge. Companies signed up include Apple, Bank of America, Berkshire Hathaway ***Energy***, Goldman Sachs, Google, and Microsoft.

The action plan, when fully implemented, aims to cut nearly 6bn tonnes of carbon pollution through 2030; equivalent to taking all the cars in the US off the road for more than four years.

This is in tandem with President Obama's ambition last November of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** economy-wide by 26-28% by 2025, and to do so alongside Chinese President Xi Jinping, who committed for the first time that China would peak its ***emissions*** by around 2030.

As part of the new pledge, Wal-Mart's commitments include driving the production or procurement of 7bn kilowatt hours (kWh) of renewable ***energy*** globally by December 2020 - an increase of more than 600% versus its 2010 baseline.

Other pledges include doubling the number of on-site solar ***energy*** projects at US stores, Sam’s Clubs and distribution centres by 2020; ***reducing*** the total kWh-per-square-foot ***energy*** intensity required to power its global buildings by 20% by 2020; and achieving zero net deforestation in product sourcing by 2020.

Wal-Mart said it will also establish joint ***agricultural*** partnerships with 17 suppliers, cooperatives and service providers on 23m acres of land in the US and Canada, with the potential to ***reduce*** 11m metric tons of GHG by 2020.

&quotAt Wal-Mart, we believe climate change is an urgent and pressing challenge, and we must all do our part to ***reduce***, avoid and mitigate the impact of rising ***greenhouse gas*** levels. We remain committed to our role in accelerating the transition to a sustainable future,&quot the company said.

**Load-Date:** July 28, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Let's put these climate control talks on ice; Negotiations to prevent global warming have achieved little. We must now focus on how to deal with its effects***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHR-8XF1-F021-650K-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

December 4, 2015 Friday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH OPINION

**Length:** 842 words

**Byline:** Cormac Lucey

**Body**

I knew that things were coming to a head at the UN Climate Change Conference when RTE's redoubtable George Lee was lifted out from his post at the Farm Centre, where he was reporting on the Irish Farmers' Association crisis, and dropped into Paris last weekend.

According to the organising committee, the objective of the event is to achieve, for the first time in more than 20 years of negotiations, a binding and universal agreement on climate change from all the nations of the world.

The great and the good have assembled to take part. They include 138 heads of government. Mary Robinson is there, Enda Kenny attended and even the Prince of Wales is due to make an appearance.

The conference must confront several problems. Despite previous attempts to curb climate change - the Kyoto Protocol was concluded in 1997 - man-made carbon dioxide ***emissions*** continue to grow and grow. This has occurred despite many warnings.

In March 2009, Prince Charles told 200 business leaders in Rio de Janeiro that the world has "less than 100 months" to save the planet. That was 78 months ago. Such warnings have prompted a change of course in the developed world, especially in western Europe. With the 2009 Renewable ***Energy*** Directive, the European Union aims to generate 20 per cent of its ***energy*** needs from renewable sources by 2020. Ireland's ***target*** is for 16 per cent of our gross final consumption to come from renewables in four years from now.

However, there are several issues with these goals. If the future is to be solar-powered, problems will arise because of cloud and the issue of matching supply with demand. Solar ***energy*** generates the most power in the middle of the day during the summer months, but western Europe's demand for ***energy*** peaks in the dark evenings of our winter months.

Wind ***energy*** is also problematic because it is intermittent. It depends on varying wind strength, so even if we try and conserve wind power we will still have to rely on fossil fuels as a source of ***energy*** on standby for when the wind drops. This is both expensive and inefficient.

The biggest issue is that the ***targets*** were adopted unilaterally. While we can indulge in righteousness, the stated cause of the problem - man-made CO2 ***emissions*** - continues to grow as the rest of the world becomes more industrialised. The UN conference in Paris is supposed to come up with a binding treaty that changes this, but that prospect is very unlikely.

China, the world's largest emitter of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, is expected to double its CO2 ***emissions*** over the next 15 years. India, the third largest emitter, is expected to treble its output by 2030. The danger is that, in order to demonstrate some tangible progress, the EU will set even more ambitious ***targets*** for itself. That could pose problems for Ireland, and especially for our agribusiness sector.

Ireland had agreed to cut ***emissions*** by 20 per cent between 2005 and 2020, but the Irish and European environmental bodies believe that we are now on track to achieve a ***reduction*** of just 3 per cent. Our transport sector accounts for 30 per cent of our ***emissions*** and is set to grow significantly, but it's in the ***agriculture*** sector - 45 per cent of ***emissions*** - where our real difficulties lie. Ireland has large herds of cattle that create methane gas, and we are planning to expand our cattle industry even further. NGOs have said that a 25 per cent cut in beef production would halve ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The immediate economic danger is that we will have to buy carbon credit permits for missing out on the agreed ***targets***, while even more ambitious ***targets*** are set for the future. To really get to grips with the problem, we may have to consider the establishment of more forests.

A key obstacle in persuading our citizens of the need for such drastic measures is that there still remain doubts among the public about the science of global warming. For all of the talk of unprecedented global warming, the world has in fact been heating up for 200 years, ever since the Little Ice Age, between 1350 and 1800. The rise in temperature of half a celsius between 1975 and 1998 was no greater than that recorded between 1910 and 1940.

My fear is that the science underpinning global warming is correct, but has become hopelessly politicised and its potential exaggerated. On top of that, policy makers can only offer voters pain today in return for some sort of gain tomorrow, which is not a politically appetising offering. There is also the difficulty of persuading the developed world to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** when the developing world is fast expanding them.

Worse yet, it seems that policy makers have been too slow to react to the impact of CO2 ***emissions***. The world faces a rise of 2C (35F) between now and the end of the century, at the very least. While their goal is to prevent global warming, it seems to me that their attention (and ours) might be better spent on devoting greater resources to cope with its effects. That would mean a lot less political posturing and a lot more scientific research and development.

**Load-Date:** December 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***National climate targets signal 'unprecedented momentum' for climate agreement in Paris - UN report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1V1-F0K1-N13W-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 790 words

**Body**

November 6, 2015

Implementation of the national climate plans prepared by countries ahead of the Paris climate meeting will limit ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** by 2030, but a new climate agreement can encourage further action that will be necessary to limit global temperature rise to 2 degree Celsius by 2100, according to a new United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report.

The sixth ***Emissions*** Gap Report is an assessment undertaken by a team of leading scientists and modelling experts from around the world.

It presents a study of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted by 146 countries party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by 1 October - and up to 88 per cent of global GHG ***emissions*** in 2012. At present, 155 countries have submitted their plans.

According to the UN, these INDCs will form the basis of the agreement expected to be reached at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, COP 21, to be held in Paris, France starting at the end of November.

UNEP's new report underlines that the national ***targets*** represent GHG ***emission*** ***reductions*** of four to six gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year in 2030 compared to projected ***emissions*** under current policy trajectories. However, an additional 12 gigatonnes are required to close the gap and maintain a "likely chance" of staying below the 2 degree Celsius ***target***.

"The challenge is to bend the ***emissions*** trajectory down as soon as possible to ensure that the net zero ***emissions*** goal in 2060-2075 is within reach," the UN's environmental programme underlined in a press release.

Meanwhile, UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner said the current INDCs, combined with policies over the last few years, present a real increase in ambition levels and demonstrate an unprecedented commitment and engagement by member states in tackling this major global challenge.

"The INDCs assessed in this ***Emissions*** Gap report signal a breakthrough in terms of international efforts to bend the curve of future ***emissions***," he explained. "While in themselves not sufficient to limit global temperature rise to the recommended level of 2 degrees Celsius this century, they represent a historic step in the direction of decarbonizing our economies. However, in order to close the gap it is essential that the Paris Agreement adopt a dynamic approach in which ambitions, the mobilization of climate finance and other forms of cooperation can be adjusted upwards at regular intervals."

If all INDCs are fully implemented, UNEP says the 2030 ***emissions*** gap would still be 12 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, putting the world on track to a temperature rise of around 3 degrees Celsius by 2100, and bringing significant climate impacts. However this scenario assumes that nations would not review and further accelerate efforts in subsequent years. The report also shows the uncertainties that exist for different scenarios based on the best available scientific evidence, and recommends early action on climate to keep costs as low as possible and avoid deeper and more challenging cuts later.

The UNEP report also found that implementation of the INDCs will likely have benefits beyond the estimated ***reductions*** to GHG ***emission*** levels as new climate policies and actions are being galvanized by the process. It shows that the preparation of the INDCs has incentivized the exploration of links between development and climate, and the development of new national climate polices, and may be considered as the first step in a transition towards low-carbon economies.

In the meantime, the Paris agreement could build on and support these processes and provide the framework for mobilization of the enhanced mitigation efforts required, the report says.

In addition, it highlights how enhanced ***energy*** efficiency - with a particular emphasis on industry, buildings and transport - and expanded use of renewable ***energy*** technologies for power production will be critical. Other key sectors emphasized in the studies include forestry, ***agriculture*** and waste.

In recognition of the significant opportunity for climate change mitigation through forest-related actions, the report also includes a focus on REDD+, a mechanism being developed by Parties to UNFCCC to reward developing countries for ***reducing*** ***emissions*** from deforestation and forest degradation. Forest loss reached 7.6 million hectares per year between 2010 and 2015, and reportedly accounts for the largest portion of ***emissions*** from land use.

Finally, the report finds that the impact of actions by International Cooperative Initiatives - such as the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the Compact of Mayors, and the Cement Sustainability Initiative - can also be significant.

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Pylon plan in jeopardy over EirGrid concerns about size***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H7D-SR71-DY9P-N0BB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

October 26, 2015 Monday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 16

**Length:** 618 words

**Byline:** Paul Melia

**Body**

A CONTROVERSIAL pylon project for the west may be shelved amid concerns that a windfarm proposed by the ESB and Bord na Mona may not be large enough to justify the works.

It is understood that national grid operator EirGrid has written to the companies seeking clarification around the size of the Oweninny wind farm, planned for Bellacorick in Co Mayo, which is currently in planning.

The companies have sought permission for a 112-turbine farm, which would require the transmission system to undergo a substantial upgrade at a projected cost of (EURO)200m if the 100km line is erected on pylons, and up to (EURO)500m if undergrounded.

The upgrades are needed so power can flow from the wind farm into the national grid.

Oweninny was expected to produce 370MW of electricity, enough for around 315,000 homes.

But it is understood that the project may be scaled back to just 170MW - sufficient for around 145,000 properties.

It comes after a High Court judgment handed down late last year meant that in-depth environment assessments were required not only for windfarm projects, but on the planned grid connection also.

An Bord Pleanala has sought further information on Oweninny from the developers, which may result in the project being scaled back because the grid connection has not been finalised.

Sources said that the project was expected to be ***reduced*** in scale, which would result in "implications" for the Grid West project.

This is because Grid West is being developed to connect Oweninny, and other large windfarm projects in north west Mayo to the grid.

A significant ***reduction*** in the levels of wind ***energy*** being produced could result in the project being considered unviable.

Clarification has been sought from the companies by the end of next January.

"EirGrid has written to Bord Na Móna seeking clarification on their position in the long term," the grid operator said.

"EirGrid will then determine whether the Grid West project is proceeding or should be altered or discontinued."

It is understood that additional information on the project has been submitted to An Bord Pleanala, and is expected to be published in the coming weeks.

Both ESB and Bord na Mona refused to comment, saying it would not be appropriate as the project was in planning.

nIRELAND is not on track to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to the levels required to prevent dangerous climate change.

A new report from the European Environment Agency says we are among just four EU countries that will fail to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 20pc below 1990 levels, as required.

Ireland joins Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg in not making sufficient progress, it says, adding that "additional measures" will be required in the coming years.

"Current policies appear to be insufficiently effective at overcoming obstacles to generate sufficient ***emission*** ***reductions***," the 'Trends and projections in Europe 2015' report says.

The figures come as Environment Minister Alan Kelly said it was "no secret" that Ireland would not reach the 2020 ***targets***, given the financial situation of recent years. But he told the Irish Independent: "We are catching up. As a culture we are adapting quicker. Some of it is driven by Government, and some is organic with use of technologies in certain sectors to address this very real issue.

"As regards the EU ***target***, we won't meet 2020 but we're on a trajectory and are going in the right direction. We will reach the 2030 ***target***, whatever that will be."

The country is seeking to ***reduce*** our ***target*** for ***agriculture*** ***emissions***, and will argue that our food production methods are 'greener' and should be given a special exemption. However, to secure any derogation we will have to make improvements elsewhere, particularly transport.

**Load-Date:** October 26, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Gas guzzlers are biggest threat to our C02 status; EPA attacks yummy mummies driving D4 'tractors'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HPN-YGC1-JBVM-Y54T-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Independent

December 27, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 10

**Length:** 476 words

**Byline:** ALLISON BRAY

**Body**

THE return of gas-guzzling vehicles and increased consumption of luxuries like Italian fizzy water pose the biggest threats to eroding the significant gains we've made in ***reducing*** greenhouse ***emissions*** over the past decade, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Despite an overall ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** over the past nine years, it's the show-off suburban housewife posing in a powerful SUV on the school run and the status-seeking businessman driving a luxury car who are still needlessly pumping out ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** responsible for climate change, said EPA programme manager Dr John Derham.

Even though ***agriculture*** is responsible for a third of Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and is the single largest contributor to Ireland's overall CO2 ***emissions***, farming is vital to Ireland's economy - and the sector shouldn't be demonised as the whipping boy of carbon ***emissions***, he told the Sunday Independent.

"It's easy to point the finger at ***agriculture*** - but we should be pointing the finger at ourselves," he said.

As the economy improves and consumer spending rebounds, Irish society has a collective responsibility to check our egos at the door and think twice about the unnecessary carbon footprints we are leaving behind, simply to satisfy our vanity, he said.

Transportation is the second largest contributor of ***greenhouse gases*** in Ireland - responsible for 19.5pc of all C02 ***emissions*** - yet this figure could be drastically ***reduced*** if people thought twice about what they are driving, or better still, opted for public transport, said Dr Derham.

"We seem to be wedded to these two-litre engines - but they're just a vanity purchase. They have no purpose.

"These big machines consume an unnecessary amount of ***energy*** which is directly proportionate to ***emissions***," he said.

"We have these vehicles capable of towing a horse box that are only being used to pick up kids from a school in Donnybrook or Dundrum."

Not surprisingly, carbon ***emissions*** from the transportation sector dropped steadily each consecutive year after the crash in 2008.

But they rose by 2.5pc in 2014 as more people returned to work.

Dr Derham fears the figures for this year will be even higher. But the trend can be reversed if people "cop on" and don't repeat the ostentatious excesses of the boom years.

"We have to guard against going back to that," he said.

The use of outdoor patio heaters, is another example of unnecessary lifestyle choices that are contributing to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, as is drinking imported water from Italy.

"How pretentious do we need to be? We don't want people to go back to flying to New York for a weekend shopping trip.

Please, give someone a slap in the head. These are massive carbon footprints," he added.

'We seem to be wedded to these two-litre engines - but they're just a vanity purchase. They have no purpose'

**Load-Date:** December 27, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Ireland is 'active drag' on EU climate targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JKT-1851-JCJY-G0V0-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

April 23, 2016 Saturday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 846 words

**Byline:** Aaron Rogan

**Body**

Ireland's commitment to tackling climate change was lambasted yesterday as the environment minister joined 171 nations in signing the landmark Paris agreement.

Oisin Coghlan, director of Friends of the Earth Ireland, said that a lack of government action had made it almost impossible to meet EU ***targets*** on lowering ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and accused Irish politicans of obstructing the efforts of other European countries.

Last month Britain, France and Germany were among the countries pushing for the EU to adopt tougher ***targets*** in light of the Paris agreement, a call that Ireland did not support.

"Since the election we haven't sent ministers to meetings and the word from Brussels is that we are a laggard when we do contribute. After Paris, when everyone was on the same page, we said no to reviewing future ***targets***. We've become oppresive for countries with higher ambitions," Mr Coghlan said.

"We used to be supportive of the EU setting high ***targets***. We would argue for strong ***targets*** across the union and then fight our corner so we didn't have to change too much. Now we are an active drag on the union. We're on the same side of the table as Poland and a few other countries who we used to think of as backwards on this issue," Mr Coghlan said.

Last month the Environmental Protection Agency said that Ireland would more than likely miss its ***targets*** of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by 21 per cent by 2020. The agency's figures this week showed that ***emissions*** among Irish industries increased by 5.5 per cent last year, when overall levels across the EU fell by 0.4 per cent.

The increased use of the coal-fired Moneypoint electricity plant and strong growth in the aviation sector were blamed for the increase.

The government has yet to draw up an action plan for the 2020 ***targets***, but will have to do so before the middle of next year under EU law, even though there is now almost no possibility of the ***targets*** being met. There has not been a government plan on climate change since 2009.

EU member states must ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 20 per cent before 2020, and 40 per cent by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. Ireland is set to miss both ***targets*** and Enda Kenny asked the UN summit in Paris in December to be given more time because of the recession and the country's reliance on ***agriculture***.

In 2005 Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** were the equivalent of 73.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, according to Eurostat. In 2013 they were 60.9 million tonnes.

"We're halfway through the time period since the ***target*** was set in 2012, we've already overshot our ***targets*** and we're only going to think of a plan now. It's absurd, if it was any other area we would be embarrassed but our environment minister is offering fine words in New York and Paris," Mr Coghlan said.

"We used to point to the US and China and say if they aren't doing anything, what differnece can little Ireland make. Now they're leading the way and making sacrifices and we don't even have a plan for Moneypoint."

Yesterday Alan Kelly, the environment minister, was among representatives from 171 countries who endorsed the agreement, triggering hope that a joined effort to tackle climate change was under way.

Mr Kelly said that the agreement "echoes Ireland's resolve" in pursuing a low-carbon and climate-resiliant economy.

The Times reported this month that the European Commission could impose penalties of up to (EURO)600 million annually for a period of up to ten years if Ireland fails to meet its ***targets***.

Eamon Ryan, leader of the Green party, said that the government formation negotiations were further evidence of Ireland's failure to take the issue of climate change seriously. Mr Ryan, whose party withdrew from talks last month, said the political system in Ireland was "fixated on short-term gain."

"If Fine Gael, Fianna Fail and the independents want to show some vision and responsibility then they have to stop arguing about the little things and start stitching some real climate ambition into their negotiations," he said.

"At a time of such crisis it is remarkable how blind the Irish political system is to what is going on. The policy papers shared at government formation talks lack any ambition for real climate action. They expect we can keep burning peat and coal as if there is no tomorrow."

Mr Ryan said that the funding for ***energy*** efficiency, sustainable transport and retrofitting homes were derisory compared to what is being put into systems which are polluting.

The Paris agreement, the United Nations-led response to tackle rising seas and other impacts of climate change, was reached in December as a major breakthrough in negotiations, which for years were hampered by disputes between rich and poorer countries.

Under the agreement, countries set their own ***targets*** for ***reducing*** ***emissions*** of carbon dioxide and other ***greenhouse gases***. The ***targets*** are not legally binding, but must be updated every five years.

Ban Ki Moon, the UN general-secretary, decribed the signing of the agreement in New York yesterday as "a moment in history".

**Load-Date:** April 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Kenyan paper urges reduction in greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH4-TB91-JC8S-C1CF-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Africa - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 217 words

**Body**

Text of editorial entitled "Let's talk climate change" published by Kenyan privately-owned daily newspaper The Standard website on 1 December

The severity of climate change is demonstrated when at least 150 heads of state congregate in Paris a city that two weeks ago came under attack from blood-thirsty terrorists that killed 130 people.

The aim of COP21 is to reach an agreement on how to minimise significantly, the ***emission*** of ***greenhouse-gases*** that are blamed for the heating of the earth and containing average global temperatures at below 2 degrees Celsius of current temperatures.

Climate change is a matter of life and death; it is a social, political and economical problem as much as it is environmental. It not only impacts negatively on ***agricultural*** production; it affects tourism, the environment and people's health; it causes food shortages.

The ravages of climate change cost Africa an estimated 2bn dollars annually. That is staggering.

Some of measures deployed to contain global warming include increasing forest cover to at least 10 per cent of the land area, encouraging sustainable land use, using renewable forms of ***energy***, innovation and most importantly, talking about climate change: its causes, effects and how to halt it.

Source: The Standard website, Nairobi, in English 1 Dec 15

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***The planet's dangerous appetite for meat; A switch to reduced-meat diets would be a win-win situation for human health and the environment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HWY-R2G1-JC8Y-80YF-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

January 21, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** FEATURES; Pg. 12

**Length:** 1064 words

**Byline:** Conor Purcell

**Body**

Last year marked the centenary of the general theory of relativity, but it appears Albert Einstein also showed great foresight when he said, "Nothing will benefit human health and increase the chances for survival of life on Earth as much as the evolution to a vegetarian diet."

With the recent announcement by the World Health Organisation that processed meats are highly carcinogenic, and the success of last month's UN COP21 talks on climate change, it could be time to consider ***reducing*** meat consumption as a matter of both national and international policy.

In October, the World Health Organisation published a report outlining that processed and cured meats such as bacon and sausages are among some of the most carcinogenic products, although the risk of actually developing cancer from them is low. Red meats were also indicated as a probable cause of cancer. The report outlines that colorectal, stomach, pancreatic and prostate cancers can all be linked to diets high in these cured and processed meats.

It is also known that meat-rich diets might be a contributor to coronary heart disease, type II diabetes, and other conditions that ***reduce*** human life expectancy.

An article last year in the journal *Nature*, "Global diets link sustainability and human health", indicates that a fish-based diet ***reduces*** the risk of type II diabetes by 25 per cent, improving to 40 per cent for full-blown vegetarians. Pescetarians (fish eaters) and vegetarians also have a 10 per cent ***reduced*** risk of cancer compared with omnivores. The message is clear: processed and red meats increase our risk of life-threatening diseases.

At the same time, as a taste for meat grows in emerging nations, the relatively recent rapid development of the meat industry has become a major contributor to climate change.

**The methane problem**

What is often overlooked is that global food production is a greater ***greenhouse-gas*** contributor, and therefore threat to humanity, than all the world's transport combined. This is partly because meat, in particular beef production, generates huge amounts of methane via livestock ***emissions***, and methane is a far more potent and dangerous ***greenhouse gas*** than carbon dioxide.

Global food production and ***agriculture*** account for about 25 per cent of all ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***. The clearing of areas for ***agricultural*** use ***reduces*** the vegetation that otherwise acts as a carbon sink (storage of carbon in the land rather than the atmosphere), and effectively increases carbon-dioxide levels. These land clearances also enact species extinction and are therefore considered a major environmental disaster.

The same study in *Nature* shows that pescetarians and vegetarians are responsible for significantly less ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than their omnivorous neighbours. This implies that in a hypothetical exclusively vegetarian world, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from food production would be substantially ***reduced***. A vegan diet is responsible for even less ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emission***. The article states: "There are plausible solutions to the diet/environment/health trilemma, diets already chosen by many people that, if widely adopted, would offer global environmental and public health benefits."

According to lead author David Tilman of the department of ecology at the University of Minnesota, "We showed that the same dietary changes that can add about a decade to our lives can also prevent massive environmental damage."

So the problem with meat is twofold, with negative implications for health, and for the climate and environment. This means that dietary change, specifically a move towards ***reduced***-meat diets, is essential if governments intend to keep their populations healthy and global warming under the proposed safe limit of two degrees. A switch to ***reduced***-meat diets appears to be a win-win situation, and in the long run would save governments massively on healthcare costs, and increase life expectancy.

Therefore, to protect populations from cancer, and also to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** in order to mitigate the effects of climate change, governments will need to develop initiatives to advertise the health benefits of a ***reduced***-meat diet. Such initiatives might include taxation on meat products, as well as TV, radio and online awareness campaigns, perhaps even including new years' resolutions.

Such dietary changes might become necessary if governments are to make any progress towards ***reducing*** cancer rates and the negative effects of global warming.

For this reason, ***reduced*** meat economies, with increased emphasis on vegetable-based diets, should be included in global health and climate-change discussions, alongside smoking and obesity. And we need divestment from fossil fuels and investment in renewable ***energies***.

Dr Conor Purcell is a postdoctoral researcher at Prof Jennifer McElwain's programme for experimental atmospheres and climate at University College Dublin. He specialises in future climate change prediction

**Meat production Big environmental beef**

Over the past 50 years the global meat industry has experienced massive increases in production. Between 1963 and 2014, meat production rose from 78 million tons to more than 300 million tons - a fourfold increase.

Major causes are the growing markets for meat, particularly in Asia, where population expansion into urban centres has promoted the development of the meat industry on large scales. That's not to say that meat production hasn't risen in western nations too.

Most people are unaware that food production and ***agriculture*** contribute to an estimated 25 per cent of ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, with a large part of this from meat production itself. Fifteen per cent of ***greenhouse gases*** are attributed to the global meat industry, and land use for livestock grazing amounts to more than 25 per cent of the Earth's ice-free surface.

In particular, beef production is the main cause of these gas ***emissions*** - methane in this case, which is emitted by cows.

This all means that our increasing appetite for meat is contributing enormously to global warming, and the problems associated with a changing climate. Last month's UN COP21 conference on climate change in Paris agreed on a united deal to ***reduce*** reliance on fossil fuels and to invest in renewable ***energies***.

It appears any significant step forward would include an action plan to ***reduce*** meat consumption and production.

**Load-Date:** January 20, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Biogas should be more than a 0.5% renewable energy for Ireland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HDK-B6C1-F0BB-S35G-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

November 19, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 625 words

**Body**

Over 9,000 biogas plants have been built in Germany since the year 2000, due to the positive stimulus provided by the German government over a decade.

The biogas (anaerobic digestion, AD) industry has also flourished in the UK over the past five years, with more than 180 plants, and more than 200 others in the development pipeline.

Biogas is catching on across the border in Northern Ireland, with some digesters capable of processing 50,000 tonnes of organic material per year.

In fact, some southern farmers are believed to have contracted to supply digesters in Northern Ireland with miscanthus, a renewable ***energy*** crop which proved a disaster for Irish growers, most of whom are ploughing it out of their fields.

Farmers were paid grants to establish miscanthus crops, but were eventually left with no-one to sell the material to for ***energy*** generation.

Miscanthus is in the biomass category, which is 5% of Ireland s renewables, But biogas is even further behind, at less than 0.5%.

Wind turbines contribute 80% of our renewable ***energy***; the only other source of any significance is hydro ***energy***, at nearly 10%.

It isn t as if the Government isn t under pressure to develop renewables.

The 2009 EU renewable ***energy*** directive set Ireland a legally binding ***target*** of meeting 16% of our ***energy*** requirements from renewable sources by 2020.

Provisional figures provided by the Sustainable ***Energy*** Authority of Ireland, SEAI, for 2014 showed that only 8.6% of Ireland s ***energy*** was renewable.

The Government recognises that wind must be complemented by other policies to meet our renewable ***energy*** ambitions.

They were told last week that AD to produce biogas is a simple, proven, practical biological recycling technology, which can create 2,250 direct permanent jobs, with many more in construction, spread across Ireland.

This assessment came from Cré, the Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Association of Ireland, and IrBEA, representing bioenergy companies.

They say AD can power 20% of Irish homes, or replace 7.5% of the fossil-based natural gas with renewable green gas, via the national gas grid.

According to Bord na Mona, which questions availability of feedstock for AD, there is scope for three regional digesters processing 150,000 to 200,000 tonnes of waste per annum.

In 2011 the Joint Oireathas Committee on Communications, ***Energy*** and Natural Resources reported potential for 1,000 AD plants averaging 380 kilowatts in size.

A Bord Gais report stated that up to 7.5% of renewable gas demand in Ireland could come from biomethane produced by AD, replacing 170m of imports.

Either way, nothing will happen while Ireland continues with one of the EU s lowest Government incentives for anaerobic digestion.

Rural Ireland could be the big loser if Ireland doesn t follow other EU member states down the biogas road.

There s more than significant rural job creation at stake.

By maximising methane capture in controlled conditions, AD is one of the better ways of ***reducing*** Ireland s one third of human- induced ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** which originate in ***agriculture***.

The EU requirement to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** 20% below the 2005 level by 2020 puts our ***agriculture*** under pressure, but AD could help significantly.

In the US, governemnt agencies estimated that biogas recovery on about 8,000 farms could was the equivalent of taking 6.5 million cars off the road.

Methane as a ***greenhouse gas*** is 20 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

AD ***reduces*** methane ***emissions*** from stored slurry and manure; ***reduces*** nitrous oxide ***emissions***; replaces fossil fuel; and can ***reduce*** vehicle ***emissions***, as a cleaner fuel.

Researchers at the University of Southern Denmark calculated that ***emissions*** of 65 to 150kg of carbon dioxide are saved per ton of biomass treated in anaerobic digestion.

**Load-Date:** November 19, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Big environmental role proven for new nitrogen fertiliser***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K2T-2NK1-JCW9-21G6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

June 23, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 510 words

**Body**

It s a major finding in light of the EU commitment to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** 20% by 2020, compared to 2004 levels.

Over the last three years, Teagasc, and the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute in Northern Ireland have together investigated ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, and how to reconcile farm production and environmental ***targets***.

Announcing their results, Patrick Forrestal, Teagasc Johnstown Castle, said: The project found that switching from CAN to urea with the urease inhibitor N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) ***reduced*** direct GHG ***emissions*** associated with fertiliser application by 73% on average in grassland.

Treating urea fertiliser with NBPT also ***reduced*** ammonia losses, by up to 78.5%.

CAN is currently the most widely used straight fertiliser N source in Ireland.

Karl Richards of the research team said: This exciting research has highlighted that switching from CAN to urea treated with NBPT saves the farmer money, while simultaneously maintaining yields and nitrogen use efficiency and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

It was also found that CAN and NBPT-treated urea consistently produced similar yields and N off-take in grassland and spring barley.

However, untreated urea had lower fertiliser N recovery, and therefore lower efficiency than both NBPT treated urea and CAN.

NBPT ***reduced*** ammonia volatilisation from urea fertiliser by 78.5%.

As a result, NBPT-treated urea is approximately equivalent to CAN in terms of ammonia loss. (EU states have also committed to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** of ammonia, which is an air pollutant.) NBPT-treated urea is generally less expensive than CAN, noted researchers.

With about 32% of Ireland s total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** attributed to Irish ***agriculture***, the finding that replacing CAN with stabilised urea ***reduces*** ***emissions***, while maintaining farm production, as welcomed by Advanced Fertilizers Ltd, which supplies the stabilised nitrogen fertiliser used in the research trials, and which is available in Ireland under the Koch Advanced Nitrogen fertiliser brand name.

Mike Shields, general manager of Advanced Fertilizers Ltd, said: Farmers are largely shouldering the burden of increasing yields, while ***reducing*** ***emissions***.

Food Wise 2025 established the plan to grow ***agricultural*** exports while ***reducing*** environmental impact.

Today, the Teagasc and AFBI results confirm that a simple switch to Koch Advanced Nitrogen fertiliser can help achieve the Food Wise 2025 goals.

It is also an opportunity for all stakeholders in Origin Green and those committed to high quality and low ***emission*** food production.

An additional benefit of Koch Advanced Nitrogen fertiliser is the higher concentration of nitrogen.

He explained that because it contains 70% more nitrogen than CAN, less tonnes of fertiliser are required to be moved and spread. This means that the cost of applying nitrogen fertiliser is ***reduced***.

Advanced Fertilisers Ltd was formed by Arvum Group to market and distribute Koch Advanced Nitrogen® fertiliser in Ireland.

Advanced Fertilisers Ltd is based at Arvum Group headquarters in Waterford.

**Load-Date:** June 22, 2016

**End of Document**



[***What is global warming?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HD3-SN51-DY93-M17S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

November 17, 2015 Tuesday 3:02 AM GMT

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**Length:** 455 words

**Dateline:** Paris, Nov 17 2015

**Body**

Soon, the world will gather in Paris to forge a global pact to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** blamed for dangerous levels of global warming.

Here is why Earth is getting hotter:

Greenhouse effect

The so-called "greenhouse effect" is a natural phenomenon that has made Earth warm enough for humans to survive on it comfortably.

An invisible blanket of nitrogen, oxygen and small amounts of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other gases, envelops our planet, allowing it to retain the sun's heat.

However, human activities such as burning coal and oil inject additional CO2 into the atmosphere, which acts as an extra blanket to trap more -- in fact too much -- solar radiation.

Pollution sources

Humanity's annual output of ***greenhouse gases*** is higher than ever, totalling the equivalent of just under 53 billion tonnes of CO2 in 2014, according to the UN.

And the rate of increase is accelerating. It jumped 2.2 percent per year during the 2000s, compared to 1.3 percent per year from 1970-2000.

***Energy*** production is the single biggest source of ***greenhouse gases*** at 35 percent of the total. ***Agriculture*** and deforestation come in second at 24 percent.

Heavy industry is next at 21 percent, followed by transportation with 14 percent. Buildings contribute six percent of total ***emissions***.

Already in the air

The average concentration of ***greenhouse gases*** in the atmosphere was 430 particles per million (ppm) of CO2 equivalent (CO2e) in 2011 -- a level not seen on Earth for more than 800,000 years.

To stand a two-in-three chance at limiting global warming to two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-Industrial Revolution levels -- the United Nations ***target*** -- the level must not exceed 450 ppm of CO2e by century's end.

Warmer planet

Earth's average temperature has already climbed about 1.0 C from 1880 to 2015 -- halfway to the 2 C ***target***. But the increase has not been evenly distributed, with higher temperatures detected over land than the ocean, and increases have been particularly intense at the north and south poles.

The last three decades have been the hottest recorded on the planet since 1850. The surface temperature of oceans climbed 0.11 C per decade between 1971 and 2010.

Highest ***emissions***

The UN's climate science body has predicted that without ***reducing*** ***emissions***, global temperatures would likely rise by 3.7-4.8 C by 2100.

Humanity can emit no more than one trillion tonnes of CO2 in total, on top of the 1.9 trillion tonnes already emitted.

To stay under the 2 C ceiling, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** must be cut by 40-70 percent over 2010 levels by 2050, and eliminated entirely by century's end.

Cutting ***emissions*** requires investments of hundreds of billions of dollars per year between now and 2030.

ces-sd-jm/mh/mlr/psr/ns

**Load-Date:** November 17, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust energy efficiency project receives GBP7m boost***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J15-83N1-JD3Y-Y4W9-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

February 2, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1129 words

**Body**

GIB and DLL commit GBP6.9m to Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust's ***energy*** efficiency programme.

The project will cut the Trust's annual ***energy*** costs by around GBP2m and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The Trust will benefit from a range of ***energy*** efficiency technologies including a new 2.5 MW Combined Heat and Power (CHP) system.

UK Green Investment Bank plc and DLL have committed GBP6.9m to a programme of ***energy*** saving measures at Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust. GIB has committed GBP3.4m to the scheme as part of the GBP50m NHS ***energy*** efficiency funding alliance that it established with DLL in 2014.

The project was procured through the Carbon and ***Energy*** Fund (CEF) framework, with Vital Energi appointed as the Trust partner. The design, construction, installation and on-going asset management of the scheme will be carried out by Vital Energi under a 15-year performance contract.

The ***energy*** centre at Salford Royal will undergo a full refresh, including the installation of a new 2.5 MW Combined Heat and Power (CHP) engine. A series of ***energy*** ***reduction*** measures will also be installed such as LED lighting and the optimisation of the building management system.

The project, which is due for completion by the end of 2016, is expected to cut the cost of ***energy*** to the Trust by GBP1.9m per year and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Mike Dance, Estates Manager, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, said:

The Carbon and ***Energy*** Fund has given the Trust a fantastic opportunity. We will upgrade a key part of our ***energy*** infrastructure while at the same time ***reducing*** our carbon ***emissions*** and saving money.

Ed Northam, Head of Investment Banking, UK Green Investment Bank, said:

The NHS is one of the UK's biggest ***energy*** consumers and upgrading existing technology will increase the reliability and resilience of its entire estate. This programme of ***energy*** efficient improvements will save ***energy***, cut costs and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** without impinging on patient care.

Jonathan Evans, UK Country Sales Manager Clean Technology and Healthcare, DLL, said:

DLL is very proud to continue our investment in improving the ***energy*** efficiency of the NHS. ***Energy*** efficiency and clean technologies are a key strategic part of global business. Through collaboration with valued partners such as Vital Energi, DLL is able to help deliver improvements that are not only good for the environment, but also deliver a positive return on investment to the customer.

Phil Mottershead, Account Director, Vital Energi, said:

We are delighted to see forward thinking Trusts like Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust embrace the opportunities offered through the Carbon & ***Energy*** Fund to deliver huge financial savings and carbon ***reductions***. We are excited to be working on this project which we believe will be a great example for other NHS Trusts who share similar ambitions of ***reducing*** their environmental impact.

David Mackey, Director, the Carbon and ***Energy*** Fund, said:

We are committed to working in partnership with clients from feasibility to contract close to ensure they maximise financial savings and carbon ***reductions*** through a practical and efficient solution. We are confident that, going forward, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust will have a fantastic new ***energy*** solution that is fit for the 21st century.

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About the project

GIB commitment: GBP3.4m

Total capital mobilised: GBP6.9m

Co-investors: DLL

Developer/O&M contractor: Vital Energi

Expected completion: December 2016

Notes to editors

About the UK Green Investment Bank

UK Green Investment Bank plc (GIB) was launched in November 2012. With GBP3.8 billion of funding from the UK Government, it is the first bank of its kind in the world. It is a 'for profit' bank, whose mission is to accelerate the UK's transition to a greener economy, and to create an enduring institution, operating independently of Government.

GIB is wholly owned by HM Government. The Company is not authorised or regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority or the Prudential Regulation Authority. A wholly owned subsidiary UK Green Investment Bank Financial Services Limited, is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

[*www.greeninvestmentbank.com*](http://www.greeninvestmentbank.com)

About DLL

DLL is a global financial solutions partner working in Clean Technology, Healthcare ***Agriculture***, Food, Automotive, Transportation, Construction, Industrial Equipment and Office Technology. We collaborate with equipment manufacturers, dealers and distributors to enable businesses to obtain and use the assets they need to contribute meaningfully to the world.

DLL delivers original, integrated financial solutions to support the asset life cycle from leasing, vendor and commercial finance to remarketing. In addition, we offer mobility solutions, factoring and consumer finance.

DLL's 5,500 members support its partners in more than 35 countries. The company is a fully owned subsidiary of Rabobank Group.

[*www.dllgroup.com*](http://www.dllgroup.com)

About Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust

Salford Royal NHS Trust aims to be the safest organisation in the NHS through providing safe, clean and personal care to every patient, every time. The Trust is an integrated provider of hospital, community and primary care services, including the University Teaching Trust. Salford Royal's team of 7,000 staff provide local services to the City of Salford and specialist services to Greater Manchester and beyond. Salford Royal is an Outstanding Trust - the first trust in the North of England to achieve the highest rating given by the Care Quality Commission.

[*www.srft.nhs.uk*](http://www.srft.nhs.uk)

About the Carbon and ***Energy*** Fund

The Carbon and ***Energy*** Fund (CEF) has been specifically created to fund, facilitate and project manage complex ***energy*** efficiency infrastructure upgrades for the NHS and wider public sector. With a proven track record of more than 40 projects and in-depth experience of procurement, engineering, legal and finance, the CEF is the organisation to successfully guide public sector clients through the complex process involved.

[*www.carbonandenergyfund.net*](http://www.carbonandenergyfund.net)

About Vital Energi

Vital Energi provides sustainable and renewable ***energy*** solutions in the public and private sectors and is responsible for many of the UK's most prestigious ***energy*** projects. Vital Energi can deliver all aspects of a project from ***energy*** management and generation to metering and billing and long-term asset management.

[*www.vitalenergi.co.uk*](http://www.vitalenergi.co.uk)

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**Load-Date:** February 4, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Alberta's carbon levy drives renewable fuel innovation to diversify economy, create jobs and reduce emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J8P-GD91-JD3Y-Y3DD-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

March 11, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 653 words

**Body**

March 10, 2016

Edmonton-based SBI BioEnergy has developed a technology that ***reduces*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by creating a renewable fuel that is virtually indistinguishable from diesel. Using revenue from the price Alberta's large emitters pay for releasing ***greenhouse gases***, the Climate Change and ***Emissions*** Management Corporation (CCEMC) has earmarked a $ 10 million contribution for SBI to build a $ 20 million facility to continue this work.

"We are putting Alberta's current carbon levy to work; diversifying our economy, creating jobs and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. This project is an example of the kind of local innovation that will help position Alberta as a global leader in renewable ***energy*** under our Climate Leadership Plan." Rachel Notley, Premier

"Provincial support and innovation investment have made the difference in allowing SBI to demonstrate its ability to produce clean, sustainable fuels at a large scale. When we move to full production, it will mark a turning point for Alberta. Instead of having to import renewable fuels for blending with conventional fuels, we will be able to refine these right here at home at relatively low cost." Dr. Inder Singh, President and CEO, SBI BioEnergy

"With made-in-Edmonton technology, SBI is a pioneer - demonstrating that, through continuous innovation, our city's resilience, diversification and air quality can be enhanced. Looking back from last summer's groundbreaking, it is exciting to see how far SBI has come." Don Iveson, Mayor, City of Edmonton

With this investment, SBI will be able to produce 10 million litres of renewable diesel fuel annually. The project will generate 35 jobs in the Edmonton region and have an estimated ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reduction*** of more than 112,000 tonnes by 2020 - the equivalent of removing 23,000 cars off the road for one year.

This support works in concert with Alberta's Renewable Fuels Standard which requires commercial fuel producers to blend renewable products into their fuels. SBI's facility strengthens Alberta's expanding industrial bio-product sector and gives Alberta farmers a new market for off-grade canola.

"CCEMC is committed to identifying and developing solutions that will accelerate the transition to a future with lower ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The SBI BioEnergy project is a great example of Alberta based innovation -- we are creating the clean technologies the world needs while diversifying our economy." Steve MacDonald, CEO, Climate Change and ***Emissions*** Management Corporation

SBI BioEnergy also received support from other organizations in Alberta's innovation chain. Alberta Innovates Bio Solutions committed $ 1.4 million in funding to SBI in 2013 to support technology development. Alberta Innovates Technology Futures provided about $ 460,000 in funding to SBI, as well as mentorship, lab and storage space.

"The innovation system has worked collaboratively to bring SBI's environmentally friendly, renewable fuels to the point where it can be demonstrated they are commercially viable. This technology can add value to Alberta's ***agriculture*** sector by utilizing non-food farm products as the feedstock." Steve Price, CEO, Alberta Innovates Bio Solutions

As part of government's Climate Leadership Plan, the Alberta government is expanding the carbon price. Starting in 2017, it will be economy-wide, and transportation and heating fuels will be subject to a carbon price of $ 20 per tonne, rising to $ 30 per tonne the following year. Large emitters pay $ 20 per tonne today and will pay $ 30 per tonne in 2017.

The revenue from the carbon price will directly benefit Albertans through investments to ***reduce*** pollution, such as clean research and technology. It will also go towards an adjustment program to assist coal-dependent communities, Indigenous communities, low-income families and small businesses to adjust to and succeed in a diversified, lower carbon economy.

**Load-Date:** March 11, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-Mondelez International Accelerates Action on Climate Change with New 2020 Global Sustainability Goals***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H6V-D4F1-JD3Y-Y4FX-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

October 23, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 672 words

**Body**

DEERFIELD, Ill. - Mondelz International (NASDAQ:MDLZ) today announced its sustainability goals for 2020, an ambitious end-to-end approach to ***reduce*** its carbon footprint.

The new goals include ***reducing*** absolute carbon dioxide ***emissions*** from manufacturing in line with science-based ***targets***; ***reducing*** deforestation within its ***agricultural*** supply chain; focusing water-***reduction*** efforts in high-priority locations and eliminating packaging material. By leveraging its position as the world's largest snack company and focusing where it can make the greatest impact, Mondelz International continues to build on its heritage of leadership in sustainability.

'Our Sustainability 2020 goals place us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks, while ***reducing*** costs and generating efficiencies that accelerate our growth,' said Hubert Weber, Executive Vice President and President of Mondelez Europe. 'In 2014, we were a year ahead of schedule in accomplishing our 2015 goals for packaging, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and net waste. These new goals take our commitment a step forward using the power of our global resources and partners to drive meaningful change at scale.'

Working with leading organizations, the new goals focus on ***reducing*** key end-to-end environmental impacts - from the field through distribution. By 2020, the company will:

***Reduce*** its carbon footprint by

Adopting science-based ***targets*** to ***reduce*** absolute CO2 ***emissions*** from manufacturing by 15 percent. This aligns with current approaches to setting science-based ***targets*** to support the global effort to limit climate change to less than 2 C. The company is also switching from reporting ***emissions*** per tonne to a more demanding absolute basis and

Addressing deforestation within the company's key ***agriculture*** supply chains, primarily in cocoa and palm oil. The company will measure and report publicly the resulting end-to-end carbon footprint ***reduction***.

Cut its water footprint by ***reducing*** absolute incoming water use in manufacturing, focusing on priority sites where water is most scarce. The company aims for 10 percent ***reduction*** at those priority sites.

***Reduce*** waste by eliminating 65,000 tonnes of packaging, without contributing to food waste and ***Reduce*** total manufacturing waste by 20 percent.

To secure key raw materials and support smallholder livelihoods, Mondelz International will continue to invest and expand its signature Cocoa Life program to empower 200,000 cocoa farmers in six key origins. Ultimately, the company aims to source all of its cocoa sustainably, mainly via Cocoa Life. It will also maintain its European Harmony wheat program and go beyond this by creating a global approach to wheat.

'Our Sustainability 2020 initiatives on ***energy***, water and waste ***reduction*** will improve efficiency and create the fuel to accelerate growth. The goals also support our cocoa and wheat programs to ensure we have a sustainable supply of these key raw materials,' added Weber.

The goals announced today are a part of Mondelz International's Call for Well-being, a call to action focused on four areas that are critical to the well-being of the world and where the company can make the greatest impact: sustainability, mindful snacking, communities, and safety.

About Mondelz International

Mondelz International, Inc. (NASDAQ:MDLZ) is a global snacking powerhouse, with pro forma 2014 revenue of more than $ 30 billion. Creating delicious moments of joy in 165 countries, Mondelz International is a world leader in biscuits, chocolate, gum, candy and powdered beverages, with billion-dollar brands such as Oreo, LU and Nabisco biscuits; Cadbury, Cadbury Dairy Milk and Milka chocolate; Trident gum and Tang powdered beverages. Mondelz International is a proud member of the Standard and Poor's 500, NASDAQ 100 and Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

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[*www.mondelezinternational.com*](http://www.mondelezinternational.com)

[Editorial queries for this story should be sent to [*newswire@enpublishing.co.uk*](mailto:newswire@enpublishing.co.uk) ]

**Load-Date:** October 23, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Inaction and lack of vision exposed; Climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J8D-92P1-DYS1-02CF-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

March 10, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** OPINION; Pg. 15

**Length:** 471 words

**Body**

The update this week by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** makes grim reading: Ireland is falling behind the 2020 ***targets*** for ***reductions*** agreed with the EU by as much as 50 per cent. The EPA is an independent body and its brief includes raising public awareness and advising on policy. It has never been noted for stridency. Indeed, some have accused it of being a watchdog that hardly ever barks. This makes its analysis of the position on climate change all the more disturbing.

"Current and planned policies and measures are not sufficient to meet the 2020 ***targets***," the agency states baldly. It goes on to warn that this situation casts doubt "over efforts to transition to a low-carbon economy in the long term". The language is subdued but, on any reading, this report makes a mockery of the Taoiseach's call at the UN's COP21 meeting in Paris last December "to provide lasting foundations for the preservation and sustainability" of future generations.

The outgoing Government's agenda in this area has been in practice the reverse of this admirable long-term vision. It devoted its ***energies*** to pursuing a short-term bonanza for the dairy industry after milk quotas were lifted; this despite the overwhelming evidence that the FoodWise 2025 policy of rapidly expanding dairy (and beef) production will put us further behind our ***emissions*** ***targets*** with every passing year.

Likewise, there was no sign that the Government was willing to invest in transport initiatives to ***reduce*** dependence on private cars and fossil fuels. The current model of economic growth is again producing short-term jobs, but it needs to be radically reshaped and redirected if it is to lead towards - and not away from - the low-to-zero carbon future to which we supposedly aspire.

The detail of the EPA report makes it clear that Ireland needs to be cutting ***emissions*** in the ***agriculture*** and transport sectors especially. ***Reductions*** in other sectors, like residential and commercial heating and the creation of increased carbon sinks through judicious forestry plantation, are welcome. But they do not come close to compensating for the drastically negative trend on our farms and on our roads.

Given the linkage between climate change and recent storms and flooding, and the prospect of more to come, it is extraordinary that none of the four big political parties showed any awareness of the seriousness of this issue during the election campaign. If a vision including future generations is too much to expect from whatever government now emerges, perhaps the prospect of EU fines of EUR 60 million a year (and rising) from 2020 onwards for failing to meet ***emissions*** ***targets*** might concentrate its mind. This is a sad comment on the state of national politics on the centenary of the high-minded 1916 proclamation.

**Load-Date:** March 9, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Irish firms' CO2 emissions soar***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:626G-R351-JCBW-N4N4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sunday Times (London)

April 3, 2016 Sunday

Edition 1, Ireland

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**Section:** Pg. 1,2

**Length:** 450 words

**Byline:** Valerie Flynn

**Body**

***GREENHOUSE gas*** ***emissions*** from Irish industry increased by 5.3% in 2015, bucking the trend across Europe.

A 20% surge in ***emissions*** from the ESB's coal-burning Moneypoint power station accounted for almost 90% of the overall increase in climate-polluting ***emissions*** from Irish industry. Moneypoint emitted 4.5m tonnes of CO2 in 2015. In total, Irish power stations and manufacturing plants emitted 16.8m tonnes.

The biggest ***reductions*** in ***emissions*** in percentage terms were at four of the ESB's gas-burning power stations that were used less last year than in 2014. Gas is about half as carbon-intensive as coal.

"The electricity market dictates which power plants run based on cost," a spokesman for the ESB said.

"Moneypoint is cheaper to run than some other plants, therefore it was asked to run more than some other plants in 2015. Also, the availability of Moneypoint was higher last year."

Across the EU, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein there was a 0.4% fall in ***emissions*** from power stations and manufacturing plants, according to data released by the European Commission on Friday. Only Spain, Portugal LOTTERY NEWS 2 LETTERS NEWS 14 WEATHER NEWS 21 SUDOKU NEWS REVIEW 7 TV&RADIO CULTURE 41 Non-industrial CO2 ***emissions*** also rise and the Netherlands reported bigger ***emissions*** increases than Ireland.

Data on CO2 from flights to and from European destinations was also released, showing Ryanair was the biggest emitter. It released 7.4m tonnes of CO2, up from 6.6m the year before. This was the biggest increase of any airline.

Aer Lingus emitted just under 800,000 tonnes of CO2 on European routes, a slight fall year-on-year.

European aviation became less carbon-efficient overall in 2015, as ***emissions*** grew much faster than flight traffic, analysts at consultancy Point Carbon said.

Other major emitters in Ireland included Aughinish Alumina in Co Limerick, Europe's largest alumina refinery; West Offaly peatburning power station; and building materials giant CRH's Irish Cement factory at Platin, Co Meath.

Ireland's non-industrial ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** are also on an upward trajectory, which could result in the country being prosecuted and fined by the EU.

Under EU rules, industry and airlines are incentivised to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by being forced to buy "carbon allowances" to cover each tonne of the climate pollutant they emit. It is up to governments to tackle ***emissions*** from nonindustrial sectors such as ***agriculture***, transport, waste and residential buildings.

Ireland is set to fall far short of its 2020 EU ***target*** of a 20% ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** from these non-industrial sectors because transport and ***agriculture*** ***emissions*** are growing, the Environmental Protection Agency warned last month.

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2021

**End of Document**



[***Miguel Arias Cañete, EU Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy: Interview***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WS6-C4N1-DXYV-72XK-00000-00&context=1516831)

Oxford Business Group: Articles

August 2015

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**Length:** 678 words

**Body**

**Interview: Miguel Arias Cañete**

**What is the EU's commitment under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?**

**MIGUEL ARIAS CAÑETE:**The EU has been at the forefront of international efforts to fight climate change, and is committed to helping secure an ambitious global climate deal in Paris in December 2015. Our leaders have agreed on a legally binding ***target*** to ***reduce*** EU ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990. Urgent action is needed to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and manage risks. This will require stronger provisions for international cooperation in terms of adaptation, and different forms of support to countries most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The people of Papua New Guinea understand the consequences of climate change. They and others in the Pacific are on the front line, and are already witnessing the adverse impact first hand.

The EU accounts for less than 9% of total global ***emissions*** so action by all countries, including emerging economies, is necessary. Paris presents a unique opportunity. It is vital that it delivers an ambitious, legally binding agreement applicable to all countries that will help the world avoid dangerous climate change.

The EU is seeking an agreement containing fair and ambitious commitments from all parties that responds to today's global economic and geopolitical realities. To be robust and credible, the agreement also needs to deliver common rules for transparency and accountability, with systems to monitor, report and verify progress towards meeting ***targets***. The new agreement must be capable of keeping the world on track to its goal of limiting the global temperature rise to below 2°C. To ensure this, all ***emissions*** ***reductions*** commitments should be reviewed and strengthened every five years in light of progress and the latest data.

**Could EU policies on renewables serve as an example for the emerging Asia-Pacific economies?**

**ARIAS CAÑETE:**Renewable ***energy*** is an essential part of the EU's vision for a sustainable and climate change resilient future and will play a key role for all economies in the transition to low-carbon development. Renewables underpin every dimension of the ***Energy*** Union strategy we launched in 2015. They will contribute to decarbonising our economy, making our power system more flexible, improving our ***energy*** security and lowering our ***energy*** bills. EU member states design their own domestic renewable ***energy*** policies, as they are best-placed to choose the mix that suits their needs.

Renewable ***energy*** provides 15% of the EU's ***energy***. We aim to increase this to 20% by 2020 and to at least 27% by 2030. Setting bold ***targets*** has paid off, giving industry the predictability it needs for efficient investment in stimulating innovation and ***reducing*** the costs of technologies. Such policies could also prove very effective in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly given its rich solar, hydro and wind resources.

**What EU initiatives are tackling deforestation and unsustainable *agriculture* in PNG?**

**ARIAS CAÑETE:** The EU recognises the threat deforestation poses in PNG to one of the world's most significant areas of intact tropical forests. We are supporting PNG's Forest Authority in its efforts to identify areas affected by deforestation, unsustainable ***agriculture*** and illegal logging, and to establish effective measures to deal with these. We are also supporting the University of PNG as it creates the first PNG Forest Monitoring Portal, which will provide accurate images showing forest extent, and the locations where activities causing deforestation and degradation are occurring.

These projects will help alleviate the effects of climate change. PNG can contribute to tackling these issues by reinforcing its environmental and forestry governance. We also invite our partners to consider joining the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade process. This voluntary scheme will strengthen sustainable and legal forest management, and will help to mitigate the serious risk that climate change poses to the Asia-Pacific region and to all of us.

**Load-Date:** March 12, 2020

**End of Document**



[***General Mills confirms goal on greenhouse gas emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GTT-0711-JDNW-4022-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-food global news

September 1, 2015 Tuesday 1:32 PM GMT

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**Length:** 247 words

**Byline:** Dean Best

**Body**

General Mills, the Cheerios-to-Yoplait maker, has finalised a goal to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** across its supply chain.

The US group has had ***targets*** in place since 2005 for ***emissions*** from its own operations and said last year it would expand its efforts to include its suppliers, with a focus on upstream ***agriculture***.

The company yesterday (31 August) announced a ***target*** of cutting ***emissions*** "from farm to fork to landfill" by 28% - against 2010 levels - over the next ten years.

"Climate plays a significant role in the long-term viability of our business. For example, changes in climate have an impact on weather conditions such as drought, floods and excessive heat, all of which can decrease yields on our raw materials like corn, oats and wheat," Jerry Lynch, vice president and chief sustainability officer at General Mills, said.

"We worked closely with Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) to calculate a science-based goal. And by this I mean that we did not approach this asking ourselves what could we do to ***reduce*** our carbon footprint? Rather, we asked ourselves: what does science tell us our role is in preventing the worst impacts of climate change?

"Looking beyond 2025, our long term aspiration is to achieve sustainable ***emission*** levels in line with scientific consensus by 2050. That consensus tells us that the average global temperature increase must remain below 2°C (3.6°F) in order to safeguard the well-being of people and the planet for future generations."

**Load-Date:** September 1, 2015

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[***GHGAP report shows world leaders how English agriculture can reduce emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JGD-FPW1-F0JC-M06C-00000-00&context=1516831)

South West Farmer

April 7, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** NEWS

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**Body**

The ***Greenhouse Gas*** Action Plan's progress report published today demonstrates the contribution that can be made by ***agriculture*** in England towards meeting the UK's and the world's challenging climate goals.

This report comes just weeks before the high-level United Nations signing ceremony for the historic Paris Climate Agreement reached in December, and highlights the actions taken by the ***agricultural*** industry which have had a positive effect on production efficiency and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** (GHGs) ***emissions***.

Increased professionalism across the industry, the launch of the Feed Adviser Register, the addition of new GHG mitigation training into the Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS), farmers signing up to DairyPro and the Pig Industry Professional register are all paying dividends and have been delivered despite the challenging economic climate and the impacts of significant weather events in recent years.

Richard Laverick, Chief Technical Officer from the ***Agriculture*** and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) said: "The work of AHDB focuses on supporting farmers and the supply chains across all sectors, to improve productivity and deliver ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. We aim to make our industry more competitive and sustainable through factual, evidence-based information and activity".

More soil sampling from grasslands and the adoption of renewables also show the large range of activities undertaken by farmers to help deliver climate change mitigation whilst being good for the farm business.

Guy Smith, Vice President of the NFU said: "Farmers are committed to improving their businesses whether it's fine tuning nutrient management on arable farms, so ***reducing*** nitrous oxide ***emissions***, or tackling infections on livestock units, so decreasing methane ***emissions***."

Mr Smith added "But if farming is to fulfil its future potential, the food chain must support profitable farming, backed by the government providing the right regulatory framework and fiscal incentives. The irony is that with exciting current developments in technology such as robotics, GPS guidance, remote sensing and camera recognition, farmers increasingly have the ability to farm more precisely and thus ***reduce*** their GHG footprint, but without a profit margin the necessary investment cannot be made."

The GHGAP is also looking towards the future. It has identified some significant next steps to keep it on track to meeting its 2020 ***target*** and beyond. This will require the application of new science and incentives to drive the uptake of key practices and technologies and a continuation of the collaborative approach already established.

Head of Environment Policy at the ***Agriculture*** Industries Confederation (AIC), Jane Salter said: "The support and openness of the GHG Research Platform has been exemplary and we look forward to incorporating its research into the next phase of our work. We have also benefited from the expertise within Defra statistics, and the wealth of survey data has been the bedrock on which we've built our report. It is critically important that this collaborative approach continues."

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1. 1This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)