

**Date and Time:** Monday 9 September 2024 17:59:00 CEST

**Job Number:** 233037707

**Documents (100)**

1. [*UN COP21: First Thoughts On Paris Agreement*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM3-4W11-F0J5-80MW-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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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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 |

2. [*Master Plan A Way Out of the Climate Trap*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GV5-08H1-JB4C-N0M1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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3. [*EU defies Brexit with climate targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M2C8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*Drive to electric dreams Industry chiefs urge Government to do more to help sales of zero-emission vehicles, writes Martin Brennan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKP-BWK1-JBVM-Y1GP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5. [*World Meat Free Day 2016: Why vegetarianism could be our future According to the FAO the UK consumed on average 85.8 kilogrammes per person in 2012*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K0R-1SN1-F021-62SV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. [*- EBRD -Greening the agrifood sector*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K2V-97V1-F0K1-N0V1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*Food for thought on making home grown produce climate friendly*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JCM-HC51-F0PR-93HN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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8. [*Call for meat tax to combat global warming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFK-K3S1-JCJY-G3FC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*KELLOGG IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH CLIMATE ACTION*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K3Y-4VV1-F0K1-N4CN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*Global temperatures hit 'uncharted territory' and will reach one degree above pre-industrial levels for first time*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-0N11-JCJY-G0HG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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11. [*Germany says carbon emissions down sharply in 2014*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J0Y-G5M1-DY93-M4GC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12. [*Responding to climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JRV-9471-DYS1-0026-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13. [*Growing more grass could be key to hitting emission targets Soil under grassland can be used to 'lock up' carbon dioxide, says Royal Irish Academy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JP4-HHT1-JC8Y-844M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14. [*Brexit could halt climate change deal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K3W-FCF1-JBVM-Y3X2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15. [*BBC Radio 4 - 05:45 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HSJ-P5W1-DY08-354F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16. [*Generating energy from waste*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K26-B981-F0FB-T1TW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17. [*EU puts burden on rich north in new greenhouse gas targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M287-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18. [*-Significant reduction of CO2 emissions possible with smart ICT solutions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K03-NHB1-JD3Y-Y2R3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*EU emissions fine 'could trigger recession'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JG5-H5X1-F021-634C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20. [*Simon Coveney warns against 'very unbalanced picture of agricultural land emissions'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHJ-XRC1-JCW9-23BV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C181-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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22. [*Frank Ning Attended the Side Event of "China Corner" at the UN Climate Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HNV-2341-F190-G0NG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*What the countries actually committed to in Paris - and how the agreement will affect us in Ireland*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-BPS1-JBVM-Y4G8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24. [*Creed in battle with EU over carbon emissions from farming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5FGB-HTC1-F0BB-S248-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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25. [*BBC Radio 4 - 3:50 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J9J-8RW1-DY08-302J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*Have electric vehicles a place on your unit?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-58R1-F15H-C01V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27. [*- University of Aberdeen - Climate agreement can't be met without emissions reduction target for agriculture, says new study*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JTD-9GX1-F0K1-N4F4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*US Republicans aim to roll back Obama emissions rules*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M451-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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29. [*10 reasons why agriculture is key to combating climate change Global warming's impact on food production is one of the hot topics to be discussed by world leaders in Paris at COP21*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH5-PBR1-JCJY-G2NN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*With climate change a hot topic again, who plans to expend most energy on it? Climate change lecturer has carried out analysis of each party's manifesto*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J56-RB81-DYS1-02DY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31. [*Myanmar to expand forest area to fight climate change - minister*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHS-PXX1-JC8S-C545-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. [*Eat less meat to avoid dangerous global warming, scientists say Research led by Oxford Martin School finds widespread adoption of vegetarian diet would cut food-related emissions by 63% and make people healthier too*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JBV-P5N1-JCJY-G2Y9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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33. [*-The Mosaic Company Achieves Recognition as a World Leader on CDP's 2015 Climate a List*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1R1-JD3Y-Y0NH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*Expanding Irish agriculture 'poses climate challenge'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GJW-5TK1-DY9P-N33B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35. [*Greenhouse gas concentrations hit yet another record - UN weather agency*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBN-2FD1-F0K1-N01V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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36. [*Government begins review of ETS*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFM-N221-JD3Y-Y301-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37. [*- Avery Dennison Joins Call for 'Strong Step Forward' at Paris Talks Company signs American Business Act on Climate Pledge, takes part in COP21 events, aims to cut emissions by at least 26 percent*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-D221-JD3Y-Y4K9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*EU advanced biofuels push should not sideline conventional forms - trade group*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-M421-JCN4-H1B0-00000-00&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 |

39. [*-USDA Helps Farms and Small Businesses Conserve Energy and Save Costs*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JRN-JG51-JD3Y-Y0VF-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 |

40. [*Slow path to low-carbon future Energy policy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HNB-MBR1-JC8Y-84CP-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 |

41. [*US House blocks carbon emission rules, Obama to veto*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M4B6-00000-00&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 |

42. [*Supreme Court puts Obama carbon emissions plan on hold*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J27-98W1-DY93-M28J-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 |

43. [*Ireland faces pressure over emissions Kenny tells Hollande that Ireland will sign up to 'measurable and achievable targets'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-4WW1-DYS1-0149-00000-00&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 |

44. [*SAVE EARTH KENNY BEGS EMISSIONS PASS AS NATIONS UNITE TO... ; talks have fortnight to curb global warming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-JSK1-DY9P-N4S7-00000-00&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 |

45. [*Why would you go for dirty fuel if cleaner energy is cheaper?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHH-5DJ1-F072-414R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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46. [*Kenny criticises 'unrealistic' climate targets Taoiseach blames recession for Ireland 's difficulty in reducing carbon emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-6N41-DYS1-032F-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 |

47. [*Carbon reduction clock is ticking for farming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H05-KPG1-DY9P-N1JJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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48. [*We must reduce animal consumption to hit new climate change targets, says The Vegan Society*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K56-0641-JD3Y-Y53S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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49. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C123-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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50. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0YW-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 |

51. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C11D-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 |

52. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C10V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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53. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C12D-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 |

54. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C105-00000-00&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 |

55. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C11V-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. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0YF-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. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C10H-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. [*Government begins review of ETS*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFN-VPF1-F0K1-N0RT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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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 |

59. [*Climate change poised to hurt food supplies: study*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J6X-N9H1-JBV1-X0YF-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 |

60. [*-The Mosaic Company Achieves Recognition as a World Leader on CDP's 2015 Climate A List Mosaic is among 113 companies recognized as global leaders in environmental performance and climate action*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1R1-JD3Y-Y0B7-00000-00&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 |

61. [*Report shows urgent need need for Irish agriculture to change to produce healthy food with low emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K7C-90S1-F15K-20WB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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62. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C179-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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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 |

63. [*The great injustice of climate change Economic self-interest trumps global concerns about climate change. The poorest will suffer the most*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GJM-N8Y1-DYS1-02B9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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64. [*Irish livestock sector must work towards a secure and sustainable food system*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JBT-C2V1-JCW9-23FR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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65. [*Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C17J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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66. [*Parties must unite to turn climate ambition into firm climate action*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JJ9-PW31-F0PR-91BD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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67. [*Prioritising R&D: a key driver for growth*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MSS-R9G1-JC02-S0HK-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 |

68. [*Why would you go for dirty fuel if cleaner energy is cheaper? Like all great truths, itis both stunningly obviousand yet profound*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-WM41-F021-654M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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69. [*Why would you go for dirty fuel if cheaper energy is cheaper? Like all great truths, itis both stunningly obviousand yet profound*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-WM41-F021-654K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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70. [*Blog: Ireland misses pollution targets by a mile*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JGP-7CV1-JDRT-235K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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71. [*What is global warming?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK7-32M1-DY93-M07K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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72. [*Leading hotel group will create vegetable gardens at its properties to reduce food waste by 30 per cent*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JHS-0BR1-F021-621V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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73. [*Supplement that makes cows less flatulent could help fight climate change: Drug cuts their methane production by 30%, say scientists*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GP2-BYS1-F021-61M3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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74. [*NUI Galway and Teagasc join forces to reduce the carbon-footprint of Irish agriculture*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K75-9HB1-JDPH-B3P7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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75. [*FRANCE - France must tackle pesticides, diesel, road transport, OECD report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6R-GY41-JDJN-629Y-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 |

76. [*- University of Aberdeen - Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JCF-44X1-F0K1-N14X-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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77. [*Lettuce is 'three times worse than bacon' for emissions and vegetarian diets could be bad for environment Common vegetables 'require more resources per calorie' than many people realise, according to a team of scientists at the prestigious Carnegie Mellon University*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-3MB1-JCJY-G392-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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78. [*Lettuce is 'three times worse than bacon' for emissions and vegetarian diets could be bad for environment Common vegetables 'require more resources per calorie' than many people realise, according to a team of scientists at the prestigious Carnegie Mellon University*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM4-M751-F021-62DK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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79. [*Comment: landlords must take action ahead of new green regulations*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JV6-4PX1-JDPF-N2WR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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80. [*The Next Dent in the Universe - An Energy and Agricultural Revolution*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H7K-JVJ1-DXP3-R4TK-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 |

81. [*AccorHotels to plant gardens, cut food waste*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JHN-97Y1-JBV1-X47G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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82. [*Paris international climate change negotiations*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H8Y-23W1-F13S-23R6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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83. [*World Bank : clean energy is the solution to poverty, not coal The world's poorest populations need a low-carbon revolution to meet their needs and lift them out of poverty*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GN1-NFJ1-JCJY-G2R0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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84. [*Landfills: The climate threat in trash*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HK7-32M1-DY93-M074-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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85. [*Cyprus has a lot to benefit from the Paris agreement on climate change, Agriculture Minister tells CNA*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKY-RBD1-JD09-33P0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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86. [*We want homes where fuel bills are cut by 80%'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JNS-37R1-JDPF-N221-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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87. [*A changing, challenging landscape - IFA elects president*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JK4-XXF1-F0BB-S4KD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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88. [*How new food waste standard will help monitor progress - analysis*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K34-9R61-JDNW-44MS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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89. [*Environmentally friendly questions for our politicians*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J0S-3CS1-JBVM-Y29X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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90. [*Halfway to climate disaster \* Average global temperatures now only one degree away from point of no return, scientists say \* Stark warning that the world is heading towards 'uncharted territory at frightening speed' 'Time is running out, we have to act now to cut greenhouse gas emissions'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-V641-F072-42VX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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91. [*UPS signs agreement to supply fleet in Memphis and Jackson*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HT2-V981-JC0X-H3H2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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92. [*Ireland 's climate-change problem Emissions rising again with recovery*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGG-SP21-DYS1-040D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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93. [*Greenhouse Gas Concentrations Hit Yet Another Record*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBP-7RR1-F12G-X49M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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94. [*Research covers impact of UK's food production*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HX6-SJS1-F10T-03XH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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95. [*Population growth and climate change: fewer people does not mean more CO2*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GKK-D981-F021-611S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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96. [*Speech to the Bluegreen Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y2P3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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98. [*Speech to the Bluegreen Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y2VD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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99. [*Speech to the Bluegreen Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y37W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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100. [*EU eyes Luxembourg to help share greenhouse gas targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-5J71-DY88-S1V9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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# [***UN COP21: First Thoughts On Paris Agreement***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM3-4W11-F0J5-80MW-00000-00&context=1516831)

Asia Pacific Power & Renewables Insight

December 14, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 1211 words

**Highlight:** The efficacy of the UN COP21 deal rests on the individual countries' implementation of climate change policy and financing availability, as the agreement forged is partly legally binding and partly voluntary.

**Body**

*BMI View: The efficacy of the UN COP21 deal restson the individual countries'implementation of climate change policy andfinancingavailability, as the agreement forged is partly legally binding and partly voluntary.While we recognise the Paris Climate Agreement as a milestone in the global climate change discussion, which will galvanize stronger commitmentstocoordinatedaction, it has not prompted us toalter our forecasts for the powerand renewablessectorsat this point as implementation is due post 2020 andwe cannot assessitstangible impacts at this stage.*Achieving any sort of post-2020 global climate deal during the UN 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference (UN COP21) was going to be a challenge, given the sheer number of countries involved and the varying ***energy*** mixes and economic trajectories of the individual countries *(see 'Challenges To UN Climate Change Negotiations: Five Key Charts', May 12*). As such, the announcement of a climate change agreement on December 12 marks a historic turning point towards the global push to tackle climate change; made even more pertinent considering the breakdown in previous negotiations - notably the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen climate summit.

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| Pressing Global ***Emissions*** |
| Carbon Dioxide ***Emissions*** By Country (million tonnes CO2) and growth, 2013-2014 (LHS) & Total Global Carbon Dioxide ***Emissions*** By Country (% of total million tonnes CO2) (RHS) |
|  |
| *Source: BP Statistical Review Of World* ***Energy*** *2015, BMI* |

However, although ***targets*** have been set - for example limiting global temperature increase 'well below' 2degC and those ***targets*** outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - there is no clear indication of how these ***targets*** will be met. Furthermore, with a lack of legally binding legislation, the efficacy of the UN COP21 remains highly dependent on the individual countries' implementation of climate change policy and financing availability.This aligns with our previous analysis of the UN COP21, when we stated that the negotiations would be 'ultimately unlikely to yield a universal agreement on ***emissions*** ***reductions***'. This view was supported by the vague language used in the deal - with the ***target*** focused on restricting temperature increases, as opposed to a specific global ***emissions*** ***reduction***. Instead, countries will aim to 'reach global peaking of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** as soon as possible'.Some key areas of the agreement: *Limit the increase in global average temperatures to 'well below 2degC above pre-industrial levels' - and 'endeavour to limit' them to 1.5degC.In order to limit global temperature increases, governments must reach peak* ***emissions*** *'as soon as possible'. Post 2050, anthropogenic* ***emissions*** *should be at a level whereby they can be absorbed by forests and oceans.Countries must revisit their pledges (as part of the NDCs) every five years from 2023 to assess whether deeper cuts can be made.Developed nationsmustprovide financial assistance to developing countriesto mitigate and adapt to climate change, for example helpingto fund the development of renewable* ***energy****.* We note that there are a couple of sticking points to the deal; firstly, the **lack of legally binding *targets*** for CO2 ***reduction*** at a global level. The agreement forged from the negotiations is partly legally binding and partly voluntary; for example, countries are obligated to set an ***emissions*** ***target*** at a domestic level - as part of their NDCs - and review this ***target***, but meeting the ***target*** is not legally binding.The fact that such ***targets*** have been agreed domestically by each country in preparation to the COP21 conference should ensure that the deal reached in Paris is ratified swiftly by national parliaments over the coming quarters. However, we warn that placing the responsibility of enforcement exclusively on governments - without a common matrix to review progress - leaves room for policy slippage and raises a risk of complacency and limited action from governments when implementing regulations that tackle rising ***emissions***.This risk is likely to be most pertinent in Asia, where coal remains the dominant fuel-choice in the power sector, and there is already a lack of progress with regards to carbon ***reduction*** policies *(see 'Carbon* ***Reduction*** *PoliciesProgressing But More To Do', July 7).* This further supports our view that the Asia region will have to become heavily involved in future climate change initiatives - primarily India and China - if success in meeting ***targets*** is to be realised post-2020 ( *see 'China And India Fundamental To Climate Change Negotiations', July 2).*

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| Coal Still A Dominant Fuel In Asia |
| Coal-Fired Electricity Generation By Region, % Of Total, 2015/2024 |
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| *Inner circle/Outer circle = 2015 forecast/2024 forecast. Source: EIA, BMI* |

Secondly, we highlight that the responsibility of **financing the shift to a cleaner global economy remains a contentious issue** among countries. ***Emissions*** ***targets*** negotiations have typically centred on this argument, with developing countries pushing for greater funding from developed countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Developed countries currently are obligated to mobilise USD100bn in climate finance by 2020, with the Paris deal instructing that this would continue through 2025; however, this is again not legally binding.

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| COP21 Momentum A Boon For Renewables |
| Non-Hydro Renewables Capacity By Region (MW), 2015f-2024f |
|  |
| *f = BMI forecast. Source: EIA, BMI* |

**COP21 A Net Positive For Renewables** We note that one of the most pertinent intangible effects stemming from this agreement will be to help bolster sentiment in the global renewables industry and help mobilise funding in the sector. This is particularly important given that market sentiment towards the industry has been somewhat hit over the last year by falling hydrocarbon prices, uncertain financing mechanisms - namely yieldcos - and faltering policy ( *see 'Yieldco Valuation Rout: Causes And Consequences', December 13).*Although we believe this negative sentiment is overdone, a global deal on climate change - which promotes the uptake of renewable ***energy*** - will help to drive growth in the sector over the coming decade. Our forecasts currently show global non-hydro capacity to expand by nearly 80% between 2015 and 2024, driven by substantial growth in the Asia market, primarily China *(see 'Asia's Renewables Capacity To Double By 2024', July 30*). There is upside to our forecasts stemming from the Paris agreement. However, the deal has not prompted us to alter our forecasts for power generation and capacity at this point as implementation is due post 2020 and we cannot assess its tangible impacts at this stage.The changing narrative about countries' efforts to address climate change produced by the Paris deal, coupled with the pledge to provide billions of financing for fighting climatic transformations and mitigating its disruptive consequences, will have an impact not only on renewable ***energy***, but on a number of other industries. These include, among others, infrastructure construction, ***agriculture***, mining and oil & gas; upcoming **BMI** coverage will provide insight on risks and business opportunities that the process starting with the COP21 Paris deal will create for these industries over the coming years.

**Load-Date:** May 4, 2021

**End of Document**



[***Master Plan; A Way Out of the Climate Trap***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GV5-08H1-JB4C-N0M1-00000-00&context=1516831)

Handelsblatt Global Edition

September 3, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS

**Length:** 1687 words

**Highlight:** Barack Obama wants it, Angela Merkel too: An exit from coal, gas and oil in order to stop global warming. A report by Berlin climate experts say it is possible to do this without sacrificing prosperity.

**Body**

Heat waves, dying glaciers, floods of Biblical proportions - the consequences of climate change are becoming ever more dramatic. And these phenomena are no longer only harbingers.

In the meantime, there is scarcely a day when further shocking news does not alarm the public.

During May and June, thousands of people died from temperatures of up to 50C (122F) in India and Pakistan. At the beginning of August, entire areas in those countries, as well as in Myanmar, were swamped by monsoon rains. California is suffering from the worst drought in 1,200 years. Around the world, glaciers are melting at a record pace, along with the Antarctic ice sheet, which holds 70 percent of the world's supply of fresh water.

In scientific terms, it is not possible to determine to what extent the climate catastrophes are due to coincidental weather phenomena and how much they are due to climate change. But the great majority of researchers are unanimous: Humanity is vigorously heating up the globe by emitting larger and larger amounts of ***greenhouse gases***, particularly carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. climate agency, announced recently that this June was the hottest worldwide since weather data was first recorded in 1880. It was 0.88C above the average value for the 20th century.

So it's high time to take action.

In June, the heads of seven leading industrial nations worked their ponderous way through to this recognition at the G7 Summit in Elmau in Bavaria, where they had been invited by German chancellor Angela Merkel.

After they had allowed many climate conferences of the United Nations to end without a result, the leaders now made a historic promise: In order to limit the ***emission*** of carbon dioxide (CO2) to an amount the climate can bear - 2C - the world is supposed to bid complete farewell to coal, oil and natural gas by the end of this century.

The U.S. president, Barack Obama, said that climate change is no longer a problem of the next generation: "We have to take action - right now."

But is it realistic to call on the world economy to turn its back on carbon?

"If all these various proposals are adopted, the MCC experts argue that the decline in consumption would be a mere 0.06 percent per year."

Will electricity still flow, cars run and machines operate if we don't burn any more coal or oil? Or can we only save the climate if we renounce growth and prosperity?

Answers to these questions have been given by the renowned Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC).

On behalf of the business magazine WirtschaftsWoche, the Berlin climate experts used studies by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to develop a scenario in which the exit from the CO2 era costs almost no decline in economic growth.

The experts show where the fulcrum lies in order to apply the lever in the ***energy*** sector, industry, cities and land use and to meet the goal of an increase of only 2C.

If the consequences are to remain manageable, the Earth cannot be permitted to warm by more than that amount in relation to the level before the beginning of industrialization.

The challenge is huge. Around 15,000 billion tons of CO2 are contained in fossil fuels still in the ground. According to the head of MCC, Ottmar Edenhofer, no more than 1,000 billion tons of it can be allowed to reach the atmosphere. Otherwise the two-degree goal becomes endangered.

At the moment, all countries together emit around 32 billion tons of CO2. If things continue at this rate, the remaining CO2 budget would be used up in 30 years at the latest.

But what is the best way to stop the extraction of coal, oil and natural gas? Mr. Edenhofer proposes that the economy be required to make extremely high payments for every ton of CO2 emitted.

In 2030, $90 would be due per ton. Today the price in Europe under the ***emissions*** trading scheme is $8, payable by only the biggest emitters such as power and steel companies. At the higher amount, "extraction would no longer be profitable, and investments would instead go into clean technologies," the economist argues.

He is also convinced that emerging nations like China and India have to cooperate in worldwide ***emissions*** trading. Especially because they number among the top three climate culprits - along with the United States.

And he calls upon rich G7 countries like Japan, Germany and the United States to support emerging and developing nations in the shift to green ***energy***. "Without transfer payments, there won't be any effective climate policy."

According to the MCC analysis, politicians have room for maneuver when it comes to deciding how to lower ***emissions*** in individual sectors.

Some measures would encounter resistance in the population - this much is clear. It would even be possible to retrieve CO2 from the atmosphere. But the technologies that come under consideration here are controversial, for instance, storing ***greenhouse gases*** permanently underground.

If governments refrain from this method because they fear the response of voters, they would then have to radically ***reduce*** the use of carbon fuels in the transport sector in order not to exceed the two-degree limit. That could result in costs rising by as much as 240 percent.

But if politicians follow the path suggested by the Berlin experts, the ***reduction*** in consumption in relation to a policy of continuing as before would be manageable - and the Earth would be saved.

The experts at MCC have come up with various proposals for turning this around, covering five sectors: ***Agriculture***, ***energy***, industry, cities and transport.

The first area, ***agriculture***, is responsible for around a quarter of climate change.

In order to reach the climate change ***targets***, ***agriculture*** and forestry would need to stop emitting ***greenhouse gases*** by 2050 at the latest and also contribute to removing CO2 from the atmosphere, for example, through reforestation programs.

One example of how to address the issue is underwater farms, such as that operated by Sergio Gamberini near Genoa in Italy. Under Perspex he grows strawberries, garlic and basil. The upsides to his undertakings are evident. For every ton of food that is grown undersea, no forest has to be cut down, no greens have to be destroyed to have acres and pastures.

Another area for improvement is food waste. Half the world's food is ending up on garbage dumps. If this could be eliminated, it would cut 6 billion tons of CO2 ***emissions***. Meanwhile, switching to eating vegetables and fruit rather than meat could cut up to 7 billion tons.

A second area is to improve efforts to capture CO2 generated by ***energy*** production from the atmosphere. The Swedish company Bioreco, for example, captures the CO2 emitted in the production of biofuels and stores it 2,000 meters underground.

According to MCC, the ***energy*** sector, one of the biggest producers of ***greenhouse gases***, has to ***reduce*** these ***emissions*** by 105 percent by 2050. However, there may not be enough space to store all of the captured CO2.

That is why the sector needs to turn away from fossil fuels. According to the MCC analysis, renewables, nuclear ***energy*** and fossil-fuel production using carbon cature and storage technologies have to provide 80 percent of ***energy*** by 2050.

A third area the MCC experts looked at is industry. Factories swallow tons of ***energy*** but more efficient technology can ***reduce*** the amount of ***greenhouse gases***.

One company that is making strides here is Alunorf, one of the world's biggest aluminum factories, based in Neuss, in Germany's Rhineland region. Owner Thomas Geupel has invested EURO 7.6 million in buying better ovens for his company, which save time, ***energy*** and CO2.

MCC estimates that factories like Alunorf have to ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by almost half by 2050 to reach the climate ***targets***.

The fourth area that the climate experts tackle is cities, which contribute 6 percent of the world's CO2 ***emissions***. As a result of increased urbanization and growing prosperity, cities will need three times as much ***energy*** by 2050. Nevertheless, they need to ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by a fifth, according to the MCC report.

One city that is making efforts now is Helsinki. Rikhard Manninen, head of the Finnish capital's urban planning agency, has developed a concept to make the city greener by 2050.

Even though he expects the city' population to grow by a third to around 860,000, the city won't produce any more CO2 ***emissions***. To do this, he and his team of architects and city planners want to keep cars from moving in the center of the town. Streets will be car-free and used only by pedestrians and bikes.

The fifth area the analysis looked at is transport, which currently accounts for 14 percent of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. MCC says that ***emissions*** in the transport sector need to be ***reduced*** by 5 percent by 2050.

There needs to be an increase in the uses of cars and buses that do not run on fossil fuels, such as electric cars that run on hydrogen batteries. Ships and airplanes could also increasingly turn to biofuels, the experts say.

If all these various proposals are adopted, the MCC experts argue that the decline in consumption would be a mere 0.06 percent per year. Applied to Germany, this would mean that in 2014, the economy would have grown around EURO 2 billion more slowly in relation to 2013 - with an economic performance of a good EURO 2,900 billion.

Mr. Edenhofer believes this is money well spent: "Our future ought to be worth that much to us."

The article first appeared in the business magazine WirtschaftsWoche. Anna Gauto, Andreas Menn and Jürgen Rees contributed to this article. To contact the authors: [*politik@wiwo.de*](mailto:politik@wiwo.de)

WHY IT MATTERS

Governments are struggling to come up with ways to fight climate change that do not threaten economic well-being.

FACTS

Experts at the Berlin-based Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC) have drawn up a climate change analysis.They came up with proposals to ***reduce*** CO2 ***emissions*** by 2050 that would require only a 0.06 percent decline in consumption.The proposals cover ***agriculture***, industry, the ***energy*** sector, cities and transport.



**Load-Date:** September 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU defies Brexit with climate targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M2C8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

July 20, 2016 Wednesday 3:07 PM GMT

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**Length:** 569 words

**Dateline:** Brussels, July 20 2016

**Body**

The EU unveiled national ***targets*** Wednesday for cutting ***greenhouse gases*** by 2030, insisting Britain is still legally required to help the bloc meet its UN goal despite being set to leave.

Wealthy northern European countries including Britain bear the brunt of the EU's plans to meet the commitment it made at the Paris climate summit in December to cut ***emissions*** by 40 percent over 1990 levels.

Despite Britain's shock referendum vote last month for Brexit, the European Commission included it on its list of proposed binding ***emissions*** ***targets*** for all 28 EU countries.

"These ***targets*** are realistic, fair and flexible," EU Climate Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete told a press conference, adding that the ***targets*** would become legally binding if and when approved by member states.

Under the ***targets***, which are based on economic growth, Sweden and tiny Luxembourg must cut ***emissions*** by 40 percent over 2005 levels, while Finland and Denmark must cut ***emissions*** by 39 percent and powerhouse Germany by 38 percent.

Britain and France are asked to cut ***emissions*** by 37 percent while Netherlands and Austria should cut by 36 percent.

"Let's be very clear: from a legal point of view the outcome of the referendum has not changed anything," Spain's Canete said when asked whether the proposed ***targets*** would have to be readjusted following Britain's exit.

"The UK (United Kingdom) remains a member state with all the rights and obligations for member states and EU law continues to apply in full to the UK," he said.

New British Prime Minister Theresa May's government has yet to initiate the exit negotiations but has promised to follow through with the process that could take several years.

- 'Astoundingly out-of-synch' -

In contrast, poorer eastern and southern EU countries are asked to contribute far less to the ***targets***, despite the fact that they often rely more heavily on dirtier fossil fuels.

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.

Poland in particular gets off lightly given its reliance on coal-fired power stations.

Canete added that the ***targets*** offer incentives for investment in sectors like transport, ***agriculture***, buildings and waste management.

The system allows for flexibility. Member states can ***reduce*** ***emissions*** jointly across a range of sectors and over time.

Despite it being denounced as a loophole by environmentalists, they can also transfer cheap carbon credits from the ***Emissions*** Trading System, the world's largest, and use forests, which absorb carbon, to count towards their ***emissions*** ***reduction*** goal.

The ETS puts a cap on carbon dioxide emitted by large factories and other companies, which can trade in quotas of these ***emissions***.

The non-government organisation World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said the proposals fall short of the ambitions Brussels set at the Paris summit, which calls for holding global warming to well under two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit).

"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.

The proposals will be debated by the member states and the European Parliament.

**Load-Date:** July 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Drive to electric dreams; Industry chiefs urge Government to do more to help sales of zero-emission vehicles, writes Martin Brennan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKP-BWK1-JBVM-Y1GP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Independent

December 13, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 33

**Length:** 524 words

**Body**

AS Ireland joins the global battle to tackle ***greenhouse gases*** under tough new rules discussed in Paris last week, there is renewed pressure from the motor industry for improved government tax breaks and incentives to help sales of zero-***emission*** electric vehicles.

Pollution from ***emissions*** in the transport and ***agriculture*** industries has been highlighted as areas where ***reductions*** in C02 ***emissions*** are essential if we are to meet our ***targets*** as part of the push for a cleaner environment.

James McCarthy, CEO of Nissan Ireland, says the exchequer receives on average (EURO)8,500 on every new car sale in VAT and VRT.

"The Government should move quickly to help improve the sale of zero-***emission*** EVs to help meet our ***targets***," he says.

"Sales have been sluggish despite tax ***reductions*** and are not expected to reach the Government-hoped-for ***target*** of 50,000 EVs on our roads by 2020.

"The Government tax take on new car sales this year is (EURO)1.2bn and my company has contributed (EURO)100m to this figure so I think there is room for further incentives which would help the Government reach its new global ***emission*** ***target*** figures," Mr McCarthy says. The industry also points to the extra revenue from taxes on fuel and insurance.

The McCarthy initiative is supported by other electric vehicle importers as he calls for no benefit-in-kind tax for owners of EVs; free access to toll roads and bus lanes and ambition by the Government to make the country's 17,000 taxis (10,000 in the Dublin area) electric.

The motor industry employs 45,000 here and the number is growing as confidence returns with improved sales of cars and commercial vehicles.

"This means that old dirty and inefficient cars are being replaced by newer, cleaner models that are safer on our roads," Mr McCarthy says.

Sales of Nissan's EV Leaf have doubled this year, with 400 registered. The ***target*** is to sell 1,000 a year by 2017 and this could be greater with the right incentives, Mr McCarthy says.

"With the right help there could be 50,000 pollution-free EVs on our roads by 2020 which would help cut down the risk of heavy penalties on the Government for non-compliance with new global rules on ***emissions***.

"Under the Government National ***Energy*** Plan of 2012 the strategy was to have 50,000 EVs on our roads by 2020 and it is felt that new incentives are needed. Such incentives as those proposed by Nissan worked in Norway where their 50,000 ***target*** was met in April this year, two years ahead of schedule.

"Developments in EV technology in terms of better performing batteries and motors means that the range per charge has recently increased and this will improve in the future as lightweight battery technology progresses."

Mr McCarthy was speaking at the opening of a new Nissan showroom at Windsor Motors in Deansgrange, Co. Dublin, which is designed to attract modern car buyers. The theme is a paperless, desk-free environment where digital screens and mobile technology replaces brochures.

"The new showrooms reflect the reality that today's car-buying experience starts online and that customers are seeking a no-nonsense approach when they visit the showrooms," Mr. McCarthy said.

**Graphic**

FUTURE VISION: Nissan Ireland CEO James McCarthy pictured with a Nissan Leaf. Photo: Conor McCabe Photography.

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2015

**End of Document**



[***World Meat Free Day 2016: Why vegetarianism could be our future; According to the FAO the UK consumed on average 85.8 kilogrammes per person in 2012***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K0R-1SN1-F021-62SV-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (United Kingdom)

June 13, 2016 Monday 11:16 AM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 653 words

**Byline:** Louis Dore

**Body**

Today is World Meat Free Day, and people all over the world are trying to go meat free for one day - but environmental concerns may mean we should all be considering the choice permanently.

According to the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), in 2012 the United Kingdom ranked 22nd for meat consumption per person. We consumed on average 85.8 kilogrammes per person per year.

Of this amount 22 kg was estimated to be beef, 27.9kg was pork, 29.2kg was poultry and 6.1kg was mutton and goat.

According to the FAO, 40 per cent of the food grown in the world today is feed for animals, and it says that figure is likely to increase to 60 per centin the next 20 years with the emergence of an expanding global middle class who can afford to eat more meat and dairy.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development estimates that we are at a low point in our consumption of meat globally, following the financial crisis of 2007.

However, the cost of meat may not be the only reason we should consider taming our carnivorous taste buds.

Our meat consumption also affects the environment, as government ***targets*** for methane ***reduction*** are burdened by the ***agriculture*** sectors need to cater to demand for methane producing animals.

The United States' Environmental Protection Agency says that methane is the second most prevalent ***greenhouse gas*** and that globally, over 60% of total Chl ***emissions*** come from human activities.

Global efforts to ***reduce*** methane have been prioritised more and more in recent years as our issue with consumption becomes more apparent.

In January of last year the White House announced ***targets*** to cut methane emisisons from the oil and gas sector by 40-45 per cent, and encouraged farmers to use biodigesters to capture and use methane ***emissions*** from ***agricultural*** waste.

Methane ***emissions*** are dropping on the whole - this year we will produce 47.86 million metric tons of methane equivalent to carbon dioxide - but our passion for meat means that ***agriculture*** is still the slowest sector in terms of methane ***reductions***.

23 per cent of the planet's arable land is taken up with beef cattle.

In 2010, the UKs Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change reported that ***agriculture*** had surpassed waste management as the sector producing the highest amounts of methane, due to slower ***reductions*** than any other sector.

Meanwhile in 2015, the ***agriculture*** sector dominates more and more of the methane ***emissions*** pie - nearly half of our total ***emissions***.

In 2014, a YouGov survey for Eating Better Alliance revealed that over a third of people in the UK (35 per cent) report they are willing to eat less meat, with one-in-five (20 per cent) saying they had cut back in the last year.

This is not simply to do with environmental or monetary concerns either, as there are health benefits to lowering meat intake.

Red and processed meat consumption are associated with colon cancer. Evidence compiled in hundreds of studies suggest that diets with high fruits and vegetable intakes may ***reduce*** cancer risk.

Consumption of these meats is also associated with increases in total mortality, cancer mortality and cardiovascular disease mortality.

Sue Dibb, Coordinator of the Eating Better Alliance, said "Eating less meat is a simple way to eat healthily and it's better for the environment too. World Meat Free Day is a fantastic campaign that can really make a difference to the world we live in.

"As an alliance, we are encouraging changes in the attitudes of businesses, governments and consumers, but we cannot do this alone.

"Every individual has the power to make change happen and we urge everyone to pledge to join this growing movement."

Joyce D'Silva, Ambassador at Compassion in World Farming, said "Pledging not to eat meat for a day is a simple, positive solution that we can all be a part of. Eating too much meat is devastating for our health, the environment and causes suffering to animals."

**Load-Date:** June 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-EBRD-Greening the agrifood sector***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K2V-97V1-F0K1-N0V1-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

June 23, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 820 words

**Body**

FAO and EBRD join forces to help growing economies optimise their response to climate change.

The fourth international Bioenergy Week is under way in Budapest, Hungary. The event, which runs from 21-24 June, focuses on the provision of sustainable biomass, biogas and liquid biofuels to the countries of eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Organised by the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) - an international initiative promoting the implementation of bioenergy, whose Secretariat is hosted by the UN's Rome-based Food and ***Agricultural*** Organization (FAO) - the meeting brings together representatives from the GBEP community comprising 23 countries and 14 international organisations and institutions, as well as private sector representatives. Hosted by the Hungarian Ministry of ***Agriculture*** in cooperation with FAO and the governments of Italy and Brazil, the event is supported by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The series of events are focused on efforts to expand biomass ***energy*** production from ***energy*** crop and agrifood wastes in eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as on related technology developments, market advancements and the constraints facing bioenergy industries in these countries.

The wider exploitation of agrifood waste streams for bioenergy generation can lower the fossil fuel dependency in these regions, freeing resources for the growth of renewable ***energy*** production, offering both environmental and economic advantages.

The conference also features an important side event centred around the EBRD's Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change Programme (FINTECC). FAO and the EBRD have developed a step-by-step methodology that can help countries assess market penetration for an array of climate technologies and boost the transfer of practices, ranging from solar water pumping systems to ***agricultural*** conservation practices. The EBRD is also collaborating with the International ***Energy*** Agency (IEA) on a set of activities aiming to support the market penetration of renewable ***energy*** and ***energy*** efficiency technologies in the Caspian and Black Sea (ETC) as well as in the southern and eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) regions.

The FAO tool 'Monitoring the adoption of key sustainable climate technologies in agrifood chains' was recently field-tested in Morocco with strong support from the national authorities. Twelve highly diversified sustainable technologies applicable to the agrifood sector were identified and evaluated in terms of their potential to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** as well as their overall economic performance.

'Innovation has an essential role in meeting global climate change objectives as well as in contributing to sustainable growth,' said Gianpiero Nacci, Associate Director of the EBRD's ***Energy*** Efficiency and Climate Change team. 'Technology transfer is critical to an effective response to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and optimise the use of natural resources. This tool will support the prioritisation of sectors and technologies which can deliver the highest impact.'

Lack of knowledge and awareness, inadequate regulatory frameworks to scale up technology transfer and limited financial support, as well as limited competition of supply chain actors, are key constraints to the expansion of climate technologies.

'Agribusiness companies have a particular responsibility for climate change, but also have great potential to provide solutions through the adoption of technologies and practices that lower greenhouse ***emissions*** and make better use of natural resources,' said Alessandro Flammini, FAO Natural Resources Officer. 'The challenge is to ensure that the right set of local conditions - legal, organisational, fiscal, informational and political - are in place to increase their market presence.'

'There are regional variations in the ability to meet these challenges, especially by countries that are facing food insecurity, that override concerns about ***greenhouse gases*** and other environmental issues,' said FAO Economist Nuno Santos. 'Our objective is to ensure that increased crop productivity, efficient water use, improved livelihoods for the rural poor and sustainable development go hand-in-hand with ***greenhouse gas*** ***reductions*** and the decoupling of the agrifood industry from its dependence on fossil fuels.'

'The active engagement of the private sector and an open dialogue with the public sector are essential to catalyse investment in low-carbon technologies on a massive scale,' said Astrid Motta, Principal in the EBRD's ***Energy*** Efficiency and Climate Change team. 'This week's side event is an opportunity to gather feedback from countries' representatives on the tool that has been developed and to promote the implementation in their countries.'

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

**Load-Date:** June 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Food for thought on making home grown produce climate friendly***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JCM-HC51-F0PR-93HN-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Herald (Glasgow)

March 25, 2016 Friday

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**Section:** Pg. 15

**Length:** 689 words

**Byline:** Vicky Swales

**Body**

IMAGINE going into your local supermarket to buy some essentials (milk, bread, eggs, butter, carrots, oats, potatoes) and a few treats (strawberries, raspberries, a couple of steaks and a bottle of whisky).

All can be grown and produced in Scotland so wouldn't it be brilliant if you could place them in your trolley knowing you were supporting Scottish farmers and, at the same time, buying climate-friendly products?

Scottish grown food and drink is renowned to be of a high quality but greater action is needed to ***reduce*** its environmental impact. Farming and other forms of rural land management emit nearly one quarter of all Scotland's ***greenhouse gases***.

Farming also releases the majority of Scotland's methane and nitrous oxide ***emissions***; both are gases that are more harmful in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. How we grow, process, distribute and choose the food we eat has a big influence on whether we will meet our national ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets***.

We need the next Scottish Government to help all farmers to move to low-carbon farming systems that include activities such as regularly testing soils, using less chemical fertiliser and applying it with precision, using manures and household food wastes more effectively as a fertiliser, planting trees and looking after carbon-rich peaty soils.

Farming isn't an easy occupation and some will complain that these new ways of farming will bring an extra burden and red tape. But, where some see red tape, others see opportunities for lower costs.

Many forward-thinking farmers are already regularly soil testing and ***reducing*** their dependence on chemical fertiliser because they know it isn't just good for the planet; and it saves them money. Adopting these low-carbon farming measures is good for business.

This winter has been the wettest on record in Scotland. Farmers are on the front line of this onslaught and have suffered recently, some losing sheep and crops in the floods. Flooding is a problem exacerbated by global warming and that will only worsen and hit farmers year on year unless we all ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

So farmers must do their bit, along with the rest of us, to cut the ***emissions*** at the root cause of the flooding crisis.

Creating a better food system shouldn't all be heaped on the shoulders of farmers. It also means food processors being ***energy*** efficient and greater effort being made throughout the food supply chain to ***reduce*** waste.

As consumers, we can also do much to ***reduce*** food waste and adopt diets with a lower environmental impact. Eating more fruit and vegetables and ***reducing*** our consumption of meat and dairy products would not only help the planet but improve our own health at the same time.

Some food choices are harder to make. Let's go back to our imaginary trolley full of Scottish food and drink. It would be great if we could be sure that, when we choose Scottish, we are choosing food that is healthy and low-carbon; good for our bodies and for the planet.

Better labelling of food would help and make choices easier. We need farmers, processors, supermarkets and government to work together to introduce low-carbon techniques and systems throughout the food chain.

This approach can contribute to making a better food system, one we can be confident is giving shoppers food and drink that is healthy and doesn't harm the environment.

The Scottish Government has published a land use strategy, a requirement of Scotland's Climate Change Act.

It aims to encourage a step-change in ***agriculture*** to make it more environmentally friendly but it provides little detail about what will be required of farmers.

One of the first tasks of the new Government after May's Holyrood election will be to publish an action plan that will make these policies and requirements much clearer. Stop Climate Chaos Scotland wants a strong land use action plan to introduce low-carbon techniques and systems across the country.

Clear leadership is needed to create a food system that provides healthy food, a better environment and a safer climate.

Vicki Swales, head of Land Use Policy at RSPB Scotland, for Stop Climate Chaos Scotland.

**Load-Date:** March 25, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Call for meat tax to combat global warming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFK-K3S1-JCJY-G3FC-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

November 24, 2015 Tuesday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 485 words

**Byline:** Ben Webster, Environment Editor

**Body**

Meat should be subject to a carbon tax to persuade shoppers to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by adopting more of a vegetarian diet, a think tank has suggested.

Schools and hospitals should also be required to ***reduce*** the amount of meat they serve to help prevent dangerous climate change, according to a report by Chatham House. The public is more willing than politicians realise to accept such interventions aimed at altering what they eat, a survey for the report found.

The livestock sector is already responsible for 15 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the same proportion as all the world's vehicles. It is also responsible for a third of global deforestation.

Consumption of meat is expected to rise by 76 per cent by 2050 because of population growth and people in developing countries adopting western-style diets, according to the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation.

Compared with soya beans, beef generated at least six times the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per kilo of protein produced, Chatham House said. Lamb generated four times more.

More than 150 countries have submitted pledges to cut ***emissions*** before a climate-change conference starting in Paris next week but none includes a specific ***target*** for ***reducing*** meat consumption.

"Changing diets to healthy levels of meat consumption could generate a quarter of the remaining ***emission*** ***reductions*** needed to keep warming below the 'danger level' of 2C," the report said. A public opinion survey in 12 countries, including the UK, found that the risk of a backlash against governments that intervened in people's diets was much lower than many politicians believed.

"Once aware of the link between meat and climate change, consumers accept the need for government action," the report added. "Even unpopular interventions to make meat more expensive, for example through a carbon tax, would face diminishing resistance as publics come to understand the rationale behind intervention."

The authors said that the positive impact of the 15 cent charge for plastic bags in the Republic of Ireland and sugar taxes in Mexico and Hungary demonstrated that the public could accept a tax on meat "for reasons of public health or sustainability".

The report does not say how high the carbon tax on meat should be but Laura Wellesley, one of the authors, referred to previous research by the University of Oxford which found that a £1.76 increase in price per kilo of beef could ***reduce*** consumption by 14 per cent.

However, Minette Batters, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union, said that a tax would penalise poorer families and could cause a return to the days when only the rich could afford to eat beef.

She added: "We already have people struggling to buy food and we in the NFU are desperately trying to keep farm businesses profitable. To add another tax on to consumers is just going to drive more imported meat produced to lesser standards than our own."

**Load-Date:** November 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***KELLOGG IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH CLIMATE ACTION***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K3Y-4VV1-F0K1-N4CN-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

June 28, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 563 words

**Body**

Kellogg Company has today reaffirmed its commitment to climate action and to reaching its ambitious science-based ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emission*** ***targets***. Speaking at the Business & Climate Summit in London, Chris Hood, President, Kellogg Company, EMEA, outlined progress on Company plans to cut GHG ***emissions*** by 65 percent across its own operations by 2050, how it is working with suppliers to help them ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by 50 percent by 2050, and he called on other business leaders in the region to follow suit.

"There are multiple pressures which are affecting global businesses. Science shows us that climate change will stress our natural resources and food productivity. At the same time, we need these resources more than ever as our population is expected to grow another 1.2 billion by 2030, and the global middle class is set to double by 2030 from 2 billion today. This is why Kellogg is working on a variety of fronts to address the risks climate change poses - to us and to the world's food supply.

"We have made ambitious commitments and we are extending these commitments to our suppliers. Since we extended our ***targets*** to 2050 from our existing 2020 goals, we have engaged with 75% of our suppliers globally, to help them to understand the challenge ahead and help them to meet it. We urge other businesses to do the same, to effect real change," he added.

When it comes to food, people care about where it is made, the people who grow it and that there will be enough food for everyone. As climate change across the world continues to threaten the future of food, Kellogg is taking action to support farmers, protect land, and improve farming communities through Climate Smart ***Agriculture***.

In Europe, Kellogg supports wheat and rice farmers to use sustainable practices and to protect the land where they grow grains for our cereals. "The programmes we support provide participating farmers with free soil assessments, in-field practical training and crop trials, farmer exchange sessions, access to experts, and assistance in the application of natural heritage practices." These practices help improve their resilience in the face of climate change while helping improve their crop yields.

Kellogg is tackling ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that contribute to climate change within its own operational footprint and beyond. In fact, Kellogg was one of the first 10 companies globally to set approved Science-Based ***Targets***.

"We will ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** from our operations by 65 percent and, we are working with our direct suppliers to help ***reduce*** their ***emissions*** by 50 percent by 2050. This will require investment and cooperation across the full supply chain to be successful.

"We are proud of our efforts in sustainability but we know we can't do it alone. We believe in the power of partnerships to bring attention to the role of business leadership on climate change. As a global food company, we will continue to do so through our involvement with governments, NGOs, and other partners, and by using our leadership voice to advocate on the importance of food security in the face of climate change in important forums like the Business and Climate Summit."

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).

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

**Load-Date:** June 28, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Global temperatures hit 'uncharted territory' and will reach one degree above pre-industrial levels for first time***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-0N11-JCJY-G0HG-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

November 10, 2015 Tuesday 1:17 AM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 1068 words

**Byline:** PRESS ASSOCIATION and MARK PRIGG FOR DAILYMAIL.COM

**Body**

* Temperatures around the world have averaged 1.02C above the 1850-1900 period between January and September this year

1. 'El Nino' climate phenomenon in the Pacific, pushes up temperatures
2. Released ahead of key United Nations talks in Paris

Global temperatures in 2015 are set to reach one degree centigrade above pre-industrial levels for the first time in history, scientists have warned.

Temperatures around the world have averaged 1.02C above the 1850-1900 period between January and September this year, the Met Office said.

With an 'El Nino' climate phenomenon in the Pacific, which pushes up temperatures, developing on top of warming caused by ***greenhouse gases*** put into the atmosphere by humans, 2015 as a whole is set to be 1C above pre-industrial levels.

CLIMATE CHANGE POVERY ALERT

Climate change could push more than 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030 by disrupting ***agriculture*** and fueling the spread of malaria and other diseases, the World Bank said in a report.

Released just weeks ahead of a U.N. climate summit in Paris, the report highlighted how the impact of global warming is borne unevenly, with the world's poor woefully unprepared to deal with climate shocks such as rising seas or severe droughts.

'They have fewer resources and receive less support from family, community, the financial system, and even social safety nets to prevent, cope and adapt,' the Washington-based World Bank said.

The figures, from a dataset run by the Met Office and the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, were released ahead of key United Nations talks in Paris aimed at tackling climate change.

The Paris talks aim to agree an international deal which will put the world on a path to limiting global temperature rises to no more than 2C above pre-industrial levels - a threshold beyond which the worst impacts of climate change are expected to be felt.

Dr Peter Stott, head of the climate monitoring and attribution at the Met Office said the latest figures revealing global average temperature rises reaching 1C were another piece of evidence that showed once again the 'unequivocal warming' of the Earth.

'There's been an extra push from El Nino, nevertheless the fact is we have human influence driving our climate into uncharted territory, because we are now above 1C,' he said.

While not every year from now on was necessarily going to be 1C above pre-industrial levels, because of natural variability in the climate, as the Earth warms, more and more years will be past the 1C marker and it will eventually become the norm, he said.

2015 is expected to be a record warm year for the planet, with early indications that 2016 will be similarly hot.

Although today's figures show the world is half way to the 2C limit, scientists also warned that humans had already put two-thirds of the carbon ***emissions*** into the atmosphere that can be emitted and still have a likely chance of curbing temperature rises to 2C.

And the planet has seen 20 centimetres (7.9 inches) of sea level rises since pre-industrial times, caused by the warming of the oceans and melting of ice, but this is only a third of what could be expected by 2100 if temperatures rise by 2C.

While governments have agreed to curb temperature rises to 2C, some countries such as low-lying Pacific Islands who face being swamped by sea level rises, want to see commitments to prevent increases of no more than 1.5C.

But Professor Joanna Haigh, co-director of the Grantham Institute for Climate Change and Environment at Imperial College London, said that even the 2C ***target*** was very challenging, though still within reach.

'Given that 2C is very difficult, 1.5C is probably in fantasy land. We will be pleased if we can get to 2C,' she warned.

Nasa says April to Sept was hottest on record. Their findings were backed up by the National Climatic Data Center. In this animation the deviation of global temperatures away from the average temperature are revealed, with blue being below average and red above average, for each month.

Analysis of climate commitments made by countries in the run-up to the talks for action they will take up to around 2030 suggests that curbing ***emissions*** at those levels will lead to temperature rises of around 3C by the end of the century.

The commitments could ***reduce*** the impacts of heatwaves and flooding on millions of people each year, compared to a 'business as usual' scenario of rising ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** which could see temperatures soar to 5.2C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

But they would have far less success at ***reducing*** the number of people threatened by water shortages and drought, or the amount of crops lost in the face of climate change, research shows.

Strong action after 2025 or 2030 to meet the 2C goal would significantly ***reduce*** the threats of heatwaves, flooding, water stress and crop declines.

Professor Myles Allen, from the University of Oxford, also warned that ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** needed to be ***reduced*** to zero in the long term to prevent further future temperature rises.

He said negotiators in Paris needed to acknowledge that ***emissions*** had to get to net zero to stabilise the climate. 'The scientific consensus on that is absolutely solid and it would be great to see the politicians acknowledge that reality,' he said.

***Energy*** and Climate Change Secretary Amber Rudd, who is attending the Paris talks, said: 'Climate change is one of the most serious threats we face, not just to the environment, but to our economic prosperity, poverty eradication and global security.

'It's clear we need to take urgent action to tackle global warming and move to a low carbon future, that's why I want an agreement on a global deal to tackle climate change in Paris this December.

'Pledges to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** made by countries so far represent a significant commitment but that's just the beginning. We need to ensure that as the costs of clean ***energy*** fall, countries can be more ambitious with their climate ***targets***.'

Secretary-general Michel Jarraud said: 'Every year we report a new record in ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations. Every year we say time is running out. We have to act now to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to keep temperatures to manageable levels.'

Bill Hare, head of Climate Analytics - a research group in Berlin, said: 'World leaders need to see this as a massive wake-up call.'

**Load-Date:** November 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Germany says carbon emissions down sharply in 2014***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J0Y-G5M1-DY93-M4GC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

February 3, 2016 Wednesday 2:44 PM GMT

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**Length:** 304 words

**Dateline:** Frankfurt, Feb 3 2016

**Body**

Germany was able to substantially ***reduce*** ***emissions*** of carbon gases in 2014, even if a major re-think is still needed in the transport and farming sectors, the German environment ministry said on Wednesday.

"For the first time in years, the ***emission*** of ***greenhouse gases*** fell sharply in Germany in 2014," the ministry said in a statement.

A total of 901.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide gases or equivalents were pumped into the air in Europe's biggest economy in 2014, 43.3 million tonnes or 4.6 percent less than in 2013, the ministry said, quoting data compiled by the federal environmental protection agency, UBA.

The biggest drops were seen in the electricity generation sector -- as a result of the ongoing transition to renewable ***energy*** sources -- and in housing, the ministry said.

With the mild weather, lower volumes of oil and gas were consumed in residential heating, it added.

However, in the transport and ***agriculture*** sectors, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** increased, the ministry continued.

In the transport sector, ***emissions*** were up by 1.2 percent at 161 million tonnes of CO2 and equivalents, largely as a result of increased traffic, the ministry said.

"Effectively, there has been no progress in the transport sector since 2005," it complained.

In the ***agriculture*** sector, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** increased by 2.2 percent to 66 million tonnes.

"The areas of transport and ***agriculture*** have been neglected far too long with regard to climate protection," said environment minister Barbara Hendricks.

"This cannot go on. Transport and ***agriculture*** must make substantial contributions to climate protection in the future," she said.

"We need a climate turnaround in all sectors. The climate protection plan 2050, which the government plans to present in the summer, will show the way to achieving this," Hendricks said.

**Load-Date:** February 4, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Responding to climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JRV-9471-DYS1-0026-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

May 12, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 15

**Length:** 393 words

**Body**

Sir, - Danny Healy-Rae TD asserts that we should not attribute global warming to human activity, because it is known that the Earth's climate changed in the past without human intervention. This common misconception should not go unchallenged. Studies of global climate over the last 50 years have failed to establish a link between the warming we observe and any known natural cycle. On the other hand, the time-frame of the warming correlates quite precisely with a measured increase in ***greenhouse gases*** in the Earth's atmosphere - an increase caused by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels. As it has long been known that the climate of any planet is sensitive to atmospheric ***greenhouse gases***, the main source of the warming is not hard to identify. All of the above has been well-known for many years now. The problem is to convince politicians worldwide to take meaningful action. - Yours, etc,

CORMAC

O'RAIFEARTAIGH, PhD

School of Science

and Computing,

Waterford Institute

of Technology.

Sir, - While the recent Royal Irish Academy Climate Change and Environmental Science committee expert statement on the potential of Irish grassland soils to sequester atmospheric carbon is welcome and timely, I fear there may be unrealistic expectations in this regard ("Growing more grass could be key to hitting ***emission*** ***targets***", May 4th).

There is considerable evidence that many temperate soils could potentially store more carbon, but enhanced storage is unlikely to be compatible with increased livestock production to the extent envisaged in the Food Harvest 2020 strategy. Many factors are known to influence carbon storage, including soil characteristics and grassland management. While there is some evidence that moderate increases in fertiliser use and improved stock management can increase carbon sequestration in poor grasslands, ***reduction*** in fertiliser use and stocking densities are generally required to enhance carbon storage in intensively managed grasslands. The Food Harvest 2020 ***target*** of a 50 per cent increase in milk production poses a particular problem, as milk production has a high "carbon footprint", and the additional ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** are unlikely to be offset by carbon storage in soil. - Yours, etc,

JIM CURRY,

Emeritus Professor,

***Agriculture*** and

Food Science Centre,

University College Dublin,

Belfield,

Dublin 4.

**Load-Date:** May 11, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Growing more grass could be key to hitting emission targets; Soil under grassland can be used to 'lock up' carbon dioxide, says Royal Irish Academy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JP4-HHT1-JC8Y-844M-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

May 4, 2016 Wednesday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 8

**Length:** 614 words

**Byline:** Dick Ahlstrom

**Body**

Cattle eat grass and

emit tonnes of ***greenhouse gases***, making it difficult for Ireland to meet its international climate-change commitments.

However, growing more grass might provide a way to achieve our ***emission*** ***targets*** and help slow global warming.

Ireland's huge livestock population means about a third of its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** come from ***agriculture***. The challenge is how to ***reduce*** the carbon dioxide and methane releases without having to put limits on meat production. The solution might come down to nothing more complicated than growing more grass.

The soil under grassland has the ability to capture and lock up carbon dioxide, and the Royal Irish Academy believes this carbon-capture could offset the carbon released by livestock.

The academy's climate change and environmental sciences committee has prepared an "expert statement" on this carbon offset and how it could help bring down our net ***agricultural*** carbon footprint.

The problem is there is not a lot of research that proves soil can be made to hold more carbon, says Prof Gerard Kiely, head of civil, structural and environmental engineering at University College Cork. He is the primary author of the committee-approved but as yet unpublished statement.

"There is evidence that grassland soils sequester carbon, but this is not currently recognised when dealing with carbon inventories anywhere in the world. The IPCC [Intergovern- mental Panel on Climate Change] does not accept it," Prof Kiely said.

**Forestry**

Sequestration of carbon in forestry is long established and is taken into account when calculating a country's national ***greenhouse gas*** discharges.

The research has been done for forestry but not for grasslands, Prof Kiely said. Without evidence it would be impossible to convince the IPCC to accept grassland sequestration.

Allowing the offset would be a major benefit given Ireland had the largest proportion of land under grass across Europe, said Prof Kiely, who is based in UCC's Environmental Research Institute.

Ireland has 67.1 per cent of land under grassland, but only 15.2 per cent under woodland and shrubland. In contrast, Sweden is allowed to offset the carbon locked up in the 76.6 per cent of its territory that is woodland or shrubland, thus helping it to achieve ***emission*** ***targets***.

"What we feel is that there is potential here [for grassland sequestration] and if properly quantified then Ireland, with its large amount of grassland coverage, would benefit from proving this carbon sequestration," Prof Kiely said.

There is considerable research from Germany that quantifies grassland carbon offset. Scientists from the Technical University of Munich measured soil "carbon saturation" and found that soils were only holding about half as much carbon as they could.

Their study, *Global Change Biology*, said that if the soils of Bavaria were able to be pushed to saturation, they would hold about 400 million tonnes. This represents about four times all the ***greenhouse gases*** Bavaria releases in a year.

**Current *emissions***

Ireland has binding ***emission*** ***targets*** for 2020, but the Environmental Protection Agency warned in March that it would not make them. Ireland would not be even half-way to the ***targets*** on the basis of current ***emissions***, so being able to include grassland sequestered carbon would be a major help.

Winning a reversal of the IPCC position on grassland depends on conducting the research to prove sequestration happens and at the correct level, Prof Kiely said.

For this reason he has called for a concerted effort to bring research to bear on the questions involved. This would require "a national effort of soil carbon monitoring across the country for a period of years".

**Load-Date:** May 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Brexit could halt climate change deal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K3W-FCF1-JBVM-Y3X2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

June 28, 2016 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 16

**Length:** 370 words

**Body**

IN BREXIT fallout news, EU governments might not see the publication of the Commission's climate change proposals by July 20, as expected.

The Commission intends to table proposals as a follow-up to the international climate agreement in Paris in January, which requires a 30pc ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2030 in sectors not covered by the ***emissions*** trading scheme such as ***agriculture***, as part of an overall aim to ***reduce*** total ***emissions*** by 40pc by 2030.

Climate chief Miguel Arias Cañete is preparing two pieces of legislation, one on effort sharing by non-ETS sectors, and one on how forestry can help offset the need for ***emissions*** cuts.

Mr Cañete appeared before MEPs in the European Parliament's ***agriculture*** committee last week, before the UK referendum, to say the EU was on track to deliver the proposals before the summer break.

Timetables However, senior EU sources say that all timetables are out the window following the Brexit vote.

At the parliamentary hearing, Mr Cañete outlined the proposals in brief, saying he would keep land use, land use change and forestry (known as the LULUCF sector) as a separate pillar under the rules.

He said he would "update and simplify" the accounting rules on LULUCF and look at "enhancing existing flexibility" to allow for LULUCF credits to offset ***emissions*** in the ***agricultural***, transport and building sectors.

"The ***agricultural***, forestry and land use sectors are very much part of the solution," Mr Cañete said.

"The Commission recognises that member states which have a very high share of ***agricultural*** non-CO2 ***emissions*** face disproportionate pressure to achieve the ***targets***," he added.

"Allowing the use of LULUFC credits to offset ***emissions*** in the effort-sharing decisions should help to alleviate those challenges."

However, he said "only those type of credits that fulfil accounting standards of high environmental integrity" would be allowed and that access to such credits "cannot be unlimited".

Ireland is one of several member states that is pushing for maximum flexibility in accounting rules.

It is looking to ensure that afforestation, which is being used as a key carbon sink, can substitute for the need for more drastic ***reductions*** in ***emissions*** from farming.

**Load-Date:** June 28, 2016

**End of Document**



[***BBC Radio 4 - 05:45 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HSJ-P5W1-DY08-354F-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

January 5, 2016 Tuesday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

**Length:** 810 words

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[1]](#footnote-2)1

Of flood flooding or here in the past were customer try and address a situation as a novice in the spiders it's not think we speak to follow now the 1st of all it's a shock of seeing your farm and the the amount of water another try and deal with will what can we do to try and make good the situation try and move forward have more on that later on a new study suggests the planting trees to cover almost a 3rd of the U.K. could offset 80 % of U.K. farming is ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2050 but the research also found that crop yields from the remaining farmland would also have to increase and livestock farming would need to become more efficient the paper by scientists universities including cambridge in Bangor it's published in nature climate change it says the creating more work than some weapons were not any absorb and store carbon but also ***reduced*** the risk the floods in issue very much of this moment a professor Keith golding from rafa Mr research is one of the co-authors he told me they come up with a range of different ways that farming and consuming could change to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** think what we wanted to do was to say that as if you like the absolute maximum but then be keen to combine that with almost behavior change so we eating less meat producing less waste and seeing what kind of combinations we could come up with the would deliver the government ***target*** of an 80 % ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2050 without causing two large changes in the countryside around us so part of this quake June is increasing Forest cover from 12 % of U.K. to 30 % of land how realistic is that well it's not a typical of the rest of Europe but of course it would change the U.K. countryside quite considerably that's why we saw that as if you like the absolute maximum of moving in one direction and why we combined with other options so a smaller percentage increase to perhaps 2025 % coupled with some of the other changes and they could be for example growing bio ***energy*** crops the saying that the the land that would be growing crops would have to be much more efficient but that's the part of the equation which is very difficult to it Hain isn't it getting more out of London we did a moment wheat yields have actually plaque tend haven't yes they have but if you look at the recent world record week due to 16 and a half tonnes per hectare compared with last year U.K. average of a thing a point 5 points 6 tonnes per hectare the potential is there what we need to do is investigate why that plateau has occurred but certainly an increase in in Siro yields and other crop yields I think is very possible it might be possible but would it also increased ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is where are oh well it will if we do it in efficiently but that's the other aspect of the ***target*** of research these days which is in proving if the efficiency of production particularly for livestock because of the methane ***emissions*** from ruminant livestock but we think we've got the kind of experiments which will enable us to deliver exactly that there has been a great deal of debate recently about the role of eating less meat less dairy perhaps as well and how much that could ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** as you say heavy quantify how much less meat you miss on the one hand you could go for say are 40 % 50 % yield increases and ***reducing*** livestock consumption by maybe 20 % of the other extreme would be a 40 50 % ***reduction*** in livestock product consumption and only 20 % you would increase so we can do balances and see and look at optimum configurations it sounds as if it's quite flex To bowl again fact yesterday is that this suggestion and you also suggested increasing Forest cover to 30 % land maximum Yes restoring 700000 hectares of peat bog could also be a benefit to flooding Yes one option is to renew the peace talks or increase the forestry and upland areas where the rain falls but that of course there is a dial-up mode because some of the uplands of the places where people want to go on holiday and they want to see farmed landscape so they're always compromises to be made difficult decisions and course the bottom line is it has to be economic to the farmer to do this Professor Keith Golding never raft instead research we mentioned flooding there are reportedly Campbell has been finding out about farm and potential to soak up heavy rain with Caroline course see from Worcestershire wildlife trust soils was poor structure in heavy rainfall the water goes skating over it so what return to do is look at the

**Load-Date:** January 5, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Generating energy from waste***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K26-B981-F0FB-T1TW-00000-00&context=1516831)

Development and Cooperation

January 31, 2016 Sunday

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**Length:** 369 words

**Byline:** Tomas Parker Cerda

**Body**

A group of scientists in Chile want to extract ***energy*** and heat from trash. Their approach can minimise ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and thus support sustainable development.

The way to achieve all of the goals is to use the methane gas that is generated naturally in the decomposition process of solid waste in any landfill. Waste can thus become a source of ***energy***. A variety of by-products can be obtained as well, but extracting methane is a very important aspect of recycling. This technical approach is state of the art in Germany and many other countries. It makes sense to adapt it to local needs.

Christian Seal, director of the Department of Civil Engineering of the Universidad de Santiago, says that methane can replace coal or oil for various purposes. Decomposing garbage generates two gases that cause climate change, carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane. Seal says his team wants to maximise the use of methane for ***energy*** purposes. Currently, both CO2 and methane are emitted into the atmosphere.

Anaerobic microorganisms practically "eat" garbage and transform it into biogas, and a good option is to harvest the methane for electricity production. The scientist speaks of "a third-generation biofuel". The first and second generations need extensive ***agricultural*** land, cultivating maize or other plants for fuel production. In his eyes, it is preferable to produce fuel from garbage - including rotting wood, cow dung or man-made trash.

Another scientist from the same University, Rene Garrido, points out another advantage: "Maximising methane production from waste means to change metabolic reactions and thus ***reduce*** CO2 generation." The approach can thus limit the ***emission*** of both ***greenhouse gases***.

Oil, coal and natural gas are fossil fuels that are really only transformed organic matter from the dinosaur age. The main component of natural gas is methane. Burning it sets free CO2. However, methane is a far more potent ***greenhouse gas*** than C02. "One molecule of methane causes the same damage as 26 molecules of CO2," the scholar says. Burning it means it is never emitted into the atmosphere. Generating ***energy*** this way thus serves climate protection even though the captured carbon is eventually emitted.

**Load-Date:** June 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***EU puts burden on rich north in new greenhouse gas targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-DF11-DY93-M287-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

July 20, 2016 Wednesday 11:36 AM GMT

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**Length:** 233 words

**Dateline:** Brussels, July 20 2016

**Body**

The European Union on Wednesday unveiled national ***targets*** for cutting ***greenhouse gases*** by 2030, placing the burden on richer northern countries 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 EU set the 2030 ***target*** as its overall pledge in the UN's climate agreement, reached in Paris last December. Its members must now agree on how this burden is shared out.

"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 -- which has voted to leave the EU -- 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.

But the system allows for flexibility. Member states can ***reduce*** ***emissions*** jointly across a range of sectors and over time.

**Load-Date:** July 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-Significant reduction of CO2 emissions possible with smart ICT solutions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K03-NHB1-JD3Y-Y2R3-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

June 10, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 745 words

**Body**

Innovative and smart ICT solutions can significantly ***reduce*** ***energy*** and water consumption, and CO2 ***emissions*** in The Netherlands while at the same time spurring economic growth.

This is the conclusion of the #SMARTer2030 report for Netherlands, a publication by the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) in cooperation with KPN.

Historically, each percentage point of economic growth resulted in an increase of 0.5% of CO2 ***emissions***. The report shows that smart ICT solutions can break this trend and decouple economic growth from growth in CO2 ***emissions***.

KPN CEO Eelco Blok on sustainable growth: '***Reducing*** CO2 ***emissions*** and ***energy*** consumption have been top priorities for KPN since 2008. As a result KPN became carbon neutral for its own operations in 2015 and we also managed to decrease our total ***energy*** consumption for the past five consecutive years. Quite an achievement when you consider that data communication has increased exponentially during that period. With the experiences gained from our own ***energy*** efficiency program we are now able to help our customers ***reduce*** their ***energy*** consumption. By 2020, we want to ensure that our customers are able to save as much ***energy*** using our products and services as KPN consumes itself. But with the help of smart ICT solutions, such as remote monitoring and other Internet of Things applications, we can collectively do much more to transition to sustainable economic growth. This offers KPN, our customers and partners many possibilities to fulfil the promise of the #SMARTer2030 Netherlands report.'

Main conclusions from the report:

Innovative ICT applications can enable a structural saving of approximately 74 million tons CO2e in the Netherlands by 2030. In 2014, total ***emissions*** in the Netherlands amounted to 187 million tonnes of CO2e, according to the Dutch Statistics Bureau (CBS).

The biggest CO2 ***emission*** ***reduction*** can be realised in manufacturing, logistics, smart building applications and ***energy***.

Using smart ICT applications the Netherlands can structurally ***reduce*** annual ***energy*** consumption by 123 million MWh (gas and electricity) and annual water consumption by 870 trillion litres.

The yearly consumption of fossil fuels can structurally come down by 5.6 billion litres.

***Agricultural*** yield can increase by ca. 1 ton/hectare.

In the Netherlands, ICT solutions with sustainability benefits can in 2030 deliver a total of EUR 74 billion of economic benefits: EUR 25 billion savings, EUR 37 billion in new revenue for stakeholders outside the ICT sector and EUR 12 billion within the sector.

Especially Internet of Things - communication between devices - can contribute significantly to these savings. For example, preventive maintenance will be unnecessary if equipment can indicate itself when a part needs to be replaced. This saves costs, travel and therefore CO2.

Anwar Osseyran, board member Sustainability at Netherlands ICT (Dutch trade association for the ICT-industry): 'This report emphasizes the great enabling potential of ICT to achieve the necessary transition towards a sustainable Dutch society while contributing to economic growth.'

Less, cleaner, helping customers

***Energy*** consumption and CO2 ***emissions*** ***reduction*** are top priorities for KPN, as well as helping customers to ***reduce*** their CO2 footprint. KPN's climate policy and performance has won recognition. In 2015, KPN was listed in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for the fourth consecutive year as one of the nine most sustainable telecoms companies in the world. In addition, in 2015 the CDP labelled KPN climate leader in the telecom sector. KPN, responsible for 0.8% of Dutch electricity consumption, is carbon neutral for its own operation since 2015. The company does so by only using green electricity generated in the Netherlands (88% of KPN's ***energy*** consumption), and compensating ***greenhouse gas*** (3%) and motor fuels (9%) through forest compensation projects and Gold Standard certificates. In this way KPN does not contribute to the CO2 ***emissions*** of the Netherlands.

About the report

The # SMARTer2030 report was launched in 2015 by GeSI (Global e-Sustainability Initiative) and international management consulting organization Accenture. On behalf of KPN, Accenture calculated the opportunities for the Netherlands. GeSI is an international cooperation in the ICT sector seeking a sustainable world through responsible, ICT-driven transformation.

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

**Load-Date:** June 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***EU emissions fine 'could trigger recession'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JG5-H5X1-F021-634C-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

April 6, 2016 Wednesday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 592 words

**Byline:** John Walsh, Deputy Editor

**Body**

Ireland faces up to (EURO)6 billion in fines that could wipe out money available for tax cuts and spending increases if it fails to meet EU ***emissions*** ***targets*** by 2020.

Sources close to the situation said that the penalties could reach (EURO)600 million a year for up to ten years.

The sums involved would have a dramatic impact on the nation's finances, a leading economist warned last night.

"If the figures are realised, it could potentially return the country to a recession," Stephen Kinsella, professor of economics at the University of Limerick, said.

At the UN climate change conference in Paris last December, Enda Kenny acknowledged that Ireland was unlikely to meet its 2020 carbon dioxide ***reduction*** goal. Under EU rules, this would result in a fine for each year Ireland failed to comply.

It is understood that the government will argue for a ***reduced*** fine because a third of Ireland's ***emissions*** come from ***agriculture***, upon which the economy is heavily dependent. European commission sources have told The Times that it is highly unlikely an exemption will be made.

Fiscal space featured prominently in the general election and will be a backdrop to negotiations on forming the next government. The Department of Finance said that the net fiscal space available over this Dail term was (EURO)8.6 billion but the Irish Fiscal Advisory Council said that it was (EURO)3.2 billion when the full impact of new EU budget rules was taken into account.

Spending pressures are mounting on the back of demands from public sector employees, with teachers, nurses, doctors, gardai, train and DART drivers among those who have demanded, or look likely to demand, pay increases following seven years of wage freezes. The next government will be further constrained by new EU budget laws on structural deficits that come into effect at the end of 2018.

A document prepared by the Department of Finance said: "While the actual cost of not meeting the 2020 ***target*** cannot be known at this point, analysis carried out for the Department of Communications, ***Energy*** and Natural Resources indicates that a shortfall in the range of 1 per cent to 4 per cent on the overall ***target*** could result in costs to the exchequer of between (EURO)140 million and (EURO)600 million."

The exact penalty would be determined by the European commission, which has declined to comment on the size of any potential fines. Ireland will also have to meet another ***emissions*** ***target*** in 2030, agreed at the climate change conference. This is a 40 per cent ***reduction*** on 1990 carbon dioxide levels.

***Agriculture*** and transport are Ireland's two biggest contributors to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The Society of the Irish Motor Industry predicts that new car sales will increase by 20 per cent this year to reach 150,000. According to the Central Statistics Office, there was a 2.9 per cent increase in the total number of cattle on Irish farms last year to 6,422,200.

The fines are likely to last up to a decade until Ireland is tested on its 2030 set of ***targets***. Eamon Ryan, leader of the Green party, said that the government would face fines because it was not taking the measures necessary to significantly ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

"If you look at the recent capital investment programme, three-quarters of the investment in transport was in roads," he said. "If the government was really serious about tackling climate change then three-quarters of the capital investment would be in public transport. It would also close down peat-fired power stations in the morning and it would tackle the agri sector."

**Load-Date:** April 6, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Simon Coveney warns against 'very unbalanced picture of agricultural land emissions'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHJ-XRC1-JCW9-23BV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

December 3, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 572 words

**Body**

The role of forestry in ***emissions*** may be one of the decisions made at the global summit on climate change which started on Monday in Paris.

Afforestation has a major part to play in achieving Ireland s climate change ***targets*** in the context of an overall European ***target*** of a 40% ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030, said Mr Coveney last week.

Ireland was paddling a lone canoe on this issue for a long time, but we now have agreement in the European Council that afforestation of ***agricultural*** land will count as a positive in the calculation of the overall ***emissions*** challenge of ***agriculture*** and land use.

"That is a major achievement which we must hold on to in the context of the setting of those ***targets***.

He said, We have been spending 119 million on afforestation right through the past five years in the context of very difficult budgetary choices.

"To clarify, that is all Exchequer money; none of it comes from the EU.

"We will continue to prioritise forestry and if we can afford to spend more, we will do so.

Responding in the Dáil to a question from Richard Boyd Barrett, the People Before Profit Alliance party TD for Dún Laoghaire, Mr Coveney said Ireland is well below the European average in terms of forest cover, but is one of the very few countries in Europe that is actively promoting afforestation of ***agricultural*** land, and Coillte is looking to expand and invest in its forestry interests.

Persuading farmers to plant ***agricultural*** land with trees has always been a challenge, and it has been a particular challenge in recent years as farmers prepare for expansion and so on.

Separately, Mr Coveney has said more flexibility in relation to forestry and afforestation is needed in the threat response plan being led and managed by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht through the National Parks and Wildlife Service, including an assessment of measures and land designations to protect the hen harrier.

There are ways to facilitate limited forestry in certain parts of those designated lands within reason, if we can show that it will not interfere with or upset the habitat of the bird.

"That is what we are attempting to do.

"The threat response plan is taking some time and some people have grown frustrated with the process.

"As such, we have asked if we can look at the forestry elements of it as a priority, separate to the overall threat response plan, to fast-track decisions on afforestation.

First, we want very strong financial supports in terms of the designation and the conditions around them.

"Second, we want farmers to get a commercial income where reasonable from their lands, whether through farming or afforestation.

IFA Environment Chairman Harold Kingston said ***agricultural*** production must increase 70% to feed growing populations, even if global ***emissions*** are to be halved.

There is a need to differentiate ***agriculture*** from other sectors when it comes to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reductions***.

The carbon sequestration potential of ***agricultural*** soils, forestry and bioenergy needs to be recognised .

Leave dairy production in Ireland where it makes environmental sense, ***reduce*** it where it puts a strain on the environment, said ICMSA President John Comer, urging Taoiseach Enda Kenny to guard against hobbling of the Irish milk sector by measures decided at the Paris climate summit.

Mr Comer said Irish milk production is amongst the least environmentally damaging, and most sustainable.

**Load-Date:** December 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C181-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 London

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

**Length:** 889 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[2]](#footnote-3)1

the world's growing population then it's likely ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** will rise over the threshold of safety. So if we are to prevent the planet by warming more than two degrees over the next century, do we need to change what we eat? Dr Peter Scarborough of Oxford Martin School thinks so. He says we need to cut our consumption of red meat and dairy.

What have we got here, Peter? We've got steak, we've got our vegetarian meal over here with this kind of Ploughman's lunch. And we've got a vegan meal. You're looking at these three different meals. The one with the lowest carbon footprint is definitely the vegan one. Are you able to put any kind of proportion on that? Any kind of figure on that? The ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for a diet for a British vegan is about half of the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** of a British meat eater. But it's difficult, isn't it? Very. A friend of mine said to me the other day, I'm delighted that other people are vegans when it comes to the climate, because I love it. If you want to ***reduce*** your carbon footprint, you don't need to go so drastic as saying, "Let's just become vegan, or let's become vegetarian." If you ***reduce*** the amount of meat that you eat you'll definitely be ***reducing*** your carbon footprint. What would you say to livestock farmers, of which there are plenty in this country? Obviously if we're telling people to eat less meat then we're talking about less meat being produced. A lot of meat being produced at the moment is being produced on lands that could be converted into cereal production, which can be used for human consumption. Cutting back on meat and dairy could have a big impact on the countryside and also the livelihoods of our farmers. Ultimately it's down to us to choose what and how much we eat. How big is your herd, overall? 560 cows. But could we be changing the diets of the cattle themselves? We've done a lot of work looking at different types of forages. Go on, you. You're too keen. Let's have a look. Carry on. Different forages - so, for example, we've got some grass silage here and we know that when we feed cows maize silage-based diets, the amount of methane they produce per unit of feed that they eat is lower than when they feed grass silage. This cow seems keen on eating you at the moment. Certainly licking you. What are you saying is, this one - if you feed them this one, you get lower methane than that one? That's absolutely right, in general. There are differences of, like, 10-15% that could be achieved through fairly simple changes to the diet. Would these methods cost the farmer more? Some of these supplements could be fairly expensive. So it depends on the potential value to the farmer of that ***reduction*** in methane. Along with changing cows' diets, Chris believes that genetic improvements could also play a part in ***reducing*** ***emissions***. However, such an approach would take a decade or two before we see much effect. But what can be done to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from arable farming? What's clear is that a radical approach needs to be taken, and some say we should completely transform the way we farm. Many people who back an organic approach say it could be the only way to save the planet. This is organic spring barley with some nice weeds coming through cos it hasn't been sprayed. But Professor Lord Krebs believes the opposite. He says that intensive arable farming means lowers ***emissions***, for the same amount of food produced, than organic. Why do you think more intensive farming could offer part of the solution? Some people might think that's rather counterintuitive. It does seem counterintuitive, but when I talk about intensive farming, I mean sustainable intensification. Not simply doing more of the same, but thinking smart - using, for example, precision ***agriculture*** so we can ***reduce*** fertiliser input. I know it's controversial, but GM crops may play a role because you might be able to engineer them so they don't need nitrogenous fertiliser added to them. And in that way we can use the same amount of land - or less land, even - to produce the food we need, and use the rest of the land to suck carbon out of the atmosphere to use it to store carbon. OK, so the key point of this argument is in effect what you do with the land that you are no longer using for farming? Exactly. How would this work? Would it be local areas - you'd have more forests alongside intensive farming? Or would it, maybe in Britain's case, be intensive east, wild west? I think you'd probably have to view it on a landscape scale, rather than the individual farm scale, for a number of reasons. One thing is that some parts of the country are more productive in terms of ***agricultural*** soils than other parts, and other parts which are less productive may be more suitable for growing trees or other forms of wilding. Do we need to get a bit tougher with farming and begin to put in sort of hard ***targets***? Definitely. I think the voluntary approach hasn't worked. It's not producing the ***reductions*** that we need. In fact, if you look between 2009 and 2014, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** have gone up in this country, so we're actually heading in the wrong direction and I think that's evidence

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Frank Ning Attended the Side Event of "China Corner" at the UN Climate Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HNV-2341-F190-G0NG-00000-00&context=1516831)

InPR

December 23, 2015 Wednesday 10:52 AM CET

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**Length:** 524 words

**Body**

On December 3, COFCO Group Chairman Frank Ning attended the side event of "China Corner" at the UN Climate Conference in Paris and delivered a keynote speech.

Global climate change concerns the survival and development of all human beings. As the user and processor of global natural resources, the agro-product industry is most vulnerable to global climate change. Higher temperature and extreme weather events are impacting the sufficiency of grain supply and stability of grain price, resulting in the regional and structural imbalance of agro-product production and consumption on a global scale. As a leading global foodstuffs conglomerate, COFCO is delivering grains and foods to consumers in a more effective manner through consolidation of agro-products' global value chain and enhancement of efficiency while ***reducing*** the impact of production and processing on the environment so as to lead the whole industry in pursuit of sustainable development.

At present, COFCO sets the objective of significantly increasing the ***energy*** utilization efficiency and ***reducing*** the ***emission*** of pollutants, continues to push for technological advancement, ***energy*** efficiency upgrade, water conservation, environmental protection and low-carbon growth, strives to establish sustainable long-term management and operation mechanisms, and accelerates enterprises' transition to frugal, efficient, green and low-carbon model.

COFCO practices the comprehensive utilization of agro-products such as biomass ***energy*** to achieve recyclable development in countries including Brazil, Argentina, and China, replaces fossil fuel with ethanol fuel converted from non-food crops, cuts down ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** caused by burning fossil materials, saving nearly 2.8 million tons of petrol and ***reducing*** 6.3 million tons of carbon dioxide ***emission*** every year. As the first company to examine carbon footprints of agro-products' life cycle in the industry, COFCO is engaged in the research and development of comprehensive use of biogas slurry so as to develop ecology-friendly ***agriculture***.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed in 1992 by over 150 countries. The twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) took place from 30 November to 11 December 2015 in Paris. The side event of "China Corner" invited domestic and foreign renowned enterprises, governments and organizations to join in the discussion of opportunities and challenges faced by enterprises in pursuing low-carbon growth under the current economic situation, to explore how enterprises can achieve ***energy*** conservation and ***emission*** ***reduction*** as well as business growth simultaneously, and to examine forest protection, low-carbon city and the development and mechanism innovation of low-carbon charity in multiple fields.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

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[***What the countries actually committed to in Paris - and how the agreement will affect us in Ireland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-BPS1-JBVM-Y4G8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

December 14, 2015 Monday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 20,21

**Length:** 544 words

**Body**

THE parties to the Paris Agreement have committed to the following points - each one with implications for Ireland.

¦ TO hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C.

The planet has already warmed by 1C this century, and the science says that if it exceeds 2C, catastrophic climate change will arise and it will be near-impossible to adapt. The 1.5C goal is included at the request of the most vulnerable countries.

The only way to achieve this is to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from industry, power generation, transport, our building stock and ***agriculture***.

As part of the EU, Ireland has agreed ambitious ***targets***, with a 40pc cut for 2030, ramping up to 80pc-95pc by 2050. That means sharp ***reductions***, with details on how much from each sector to be decided in EU negotiations to be held next year.

¦ TO aim to reach global peaking of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** (GGE) as soon as possible, and balance ***emissions*** in the second half of this century.

The lack of definition and ***targets*** is considered a disappointment, but the deal effectively says that from 2050, all parties can only produce ***emissions*** if they can be compensated by carbon sinks, such as forests or bogs, which absorb GGEs.

The agreement also says that parties should take action to conserve and enhance these sinks and reservoirs of ***greenhouse gases*** - that means an end to widespread turf-cutting on a commercial basis and for power generation, as well as a need to plant trees.

¦ DEVELOPED country parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing countries.

This is all about money, with $100bn ((EURO)91bn) to be given every year to vulnerable nations to help them adapt to climate change.

The funding must be from the public purse, and should be increased over time.

Ireland has committed just (EURO)2m for 2016, a sum widely considered inadequate, but Environment Minister Alan Kelly said that he would announce further funding in the coming weeks. Observers point out that the average contribution per head of population at the moment stands at around $20 - this means our contribution would have to increase to around (EURO)90m to be on a par.

¦ TO communicate intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), and increase ambition over time.

Each party to the Paris Agreement must set out by how much it intends to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** (in ***targets*** called INDCs). These are expected to increase over time, to decarbonise the economy. Parties are not allowed to ***reduce*** their commitments.

As Ireland is part of the EU, we are part of the bloc's INDC commitments. As they increase, it will trickle down to member states, and agreement will have to be reached on the amounts to be cut from each sector of the economy. ¦ PARTIES are to provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding.

This is so ***emissions*** cuts can be verified, and was a key sticking point. Countries like China aren't keen on being open to scrutiny, and therefore criticism, so the text says that verification will be "non-intrusive" and "respectful of national sovereignty".

This has no effect on Ireland. We already publish this information as part of our reporting requirements for Europe.

Paul Melia

**Graphic**

An activist in Paris

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Creed in battle with EU over carbon emissions from farming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5FGB-HTC1-F0BB-S248-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Business Post

June 19, 2016

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**Length:** 440 words

**Byline:** Michael Brennan

**Highlight:** Fight expected to be one of the state’s biggest battles this year with the EU

**Body**

***Agriculture*** minister Michael Creed is trying to convince the EU that the millions of trees planted here over the past three decades will make up for the rise in ***agriculture*** ***emissions***.

He is involved in what will be one of the state’s biggest battles this year with the EU, which is seeking to get agreement on ***reducing*** carbon ***emissions*** in member states by this summer.

The state is currently projected to miss its 2020 ***targets***, which the Environmental Protection Agency says could result in it being forced to pay a bill of “hundreds of millions” of euro for carbon credits by the EU.

The ***agriculture*** sector is being ***targeted*** because it accounts for 30 per cent of the state’s carbon ***emissions*** – compared to an average 10 per cent in other more industrialised EU states.

Creed is hoping to convince the EU that carbon saved by the planting of millions of trees on 312,000 hectares of land since 1990 should be taken into account.

A spokesman for Creed said he had very positive discussions with climate action commissioner Miguel Arias Canete and ***agriculture*** commissioner Phil Hogan recently.

“The EU recognises that Irish dairy production has the joint lowest carbon footprint (with Austria) in the EU, and that beef production is one of the lowest,” he said.

However, overall ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** are due to increase by up to 7 per cent during the 2014-2020 period.

There is understood to be considerable scepticism at EU level about some of Ireland’s arguments for getting a lower ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** for the ***agriculture*** sector.

Another issue is that objections have emerged in some parts of the country to farmland being planted with trees. Fianna Fáil TD Marc MacSharry said wealthier farmers from other counties were buying up land in Leitrim to claim state grants for planting trees.

He said this was affecting local farmers who wanted to expand their own farms.

“The forestry service has ambitious ***targets*** for planting. We all agree with the strategy but you can’t do it all in one part of the country,” he said.

The European Commission is expected to issue proposals next month on how each state should contribute to the overall ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 40 per cent on 1990 levels by 2030.

As well as pushing to get tree planting counted towards ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***targets***, the government’s position is also saying there is not much it can do to get farmers to ***reduce*** the size of their herds. This is diplomatically referred to as the “lower mitigation potential of the ***agricultural*** sector”.

It is being supported by the Irish Farmers’ Association, which has a strong lobbying operation in Brussels.

**Load-Date:** June 20, 2016

**End of Document**



[***BBC Radio 4 - 3:50 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J9J-8RW1-DY08-302J-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

March 15, 2016 Tuesday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

**Length:** 785 words

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[3]](#footnote-4)1

the best shape and thousands of other products I think we can export these elsewhere have confidence in their ability have confidence that the tee and be brave enough here here you say here in the south-east a simply close to Markit's a few opportunities to make money outside conventional farming if you're a health farm are a long way away he really does make a big proportion of income I've would have to agree with that is easy for me to make a decision but let's look at within Europe 10 years' time have we made any changes the subsidy would be lower the local patient to be higher with the allows still graze sheep on the mountains they say that we are destroying the environment of course what bad for farmers income is not necessarily bad for the environment would lower subsidies affect the landscape well the problem is from social from an environmental point of view is that it would tend to push out the small family farm which is essential really to the maintenance of the current structure of the rural areas particularly dairy farmers of course because they are suffering most at the moment and fail last 30 to 40 % of their income if that subsidy was scaled down then of course that they would be forced to give up become much larger so it would be a tendency towards larger farms few farmers move to's the countryside being dominated by large files would attend without government intervention would tend to be not good environment in my view and cultural analyst Brian Gardner season increase in intensification of ***agriculture*** in the lowlands out of the European Union we might be more free to plant genetics modified crops but he does not foresee any major changes in the chemicals that farmers are allowed to use he also expects any UK government continues subsidising upland farms so don't expect sheep to disappear in the Welsh hills the Yorkshire Dales or the Scottish Highlands and Tom play here I'm in charge of renewable ***energy*** it is here at white farms were here all are anaerobic digestion site regenerate extra ***energy*** or Archie French one recent money spinner for farmers has been renewable ***energy*** solar panels wind turbines and bio ***energy*** plants have popped up across the country tank here holding strong waves which has pumped Dave my cheese dairy do you think that 24 hours a day Yes we were ***reducing*** gas a 3rd of the that goes into there let's turn to ratio than the rest of the gas debts up graded and goes into a great gap this anaerobic digest era the white farms cheese factory is part of an extraordinarily swift ***energy*** revolution led from Brussels we knew all share of the power generation X in the UK rise from around 7 % in 2010 to 22 23 % at the moment Andrew Whitehead is an ***energy*** analyst with the loyal as Shakespeare Martin of in Birmingham we've got in the climate change 2008 are own self imposed carbon ***reduction*** ***target*** which aims to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 80 % by 2050 that's a brilliant should ***target*** At the same time in Europe there's a binding renewable ***energy*** ***target*** which says that all member states must contribute towards helping the EU we increase the share of renewables across the ***energy*** sector and UK Sheriff that is 15 % that is binding and that applies not just to power generation but also to heat and transport and how powerful that ***target*** been up to Nelly in delivery well he's been very influential me we've seen the problem has been that is quite prescriptive so we try to meet carbon ***reduction*** ***targets*** the UK government is to some extent constrained because it has to meet that bind European ***targets*** for renewables Buster obviously other ways in which carbon ***reduction*** ***target*** could be met for example ***energy*** efficiency nuclear and more gas for example some think that she wrote handcuffed policy this renewable ***energy*** ***target*** and Princeton has made it very old winger biomass boiler on the school more attractive and insulating properly which is the man a think that's probably a fair comment but I think the UK government has been quite influential making sure that the EU's new 2030 ***targets*** for renewables not so prescriptive those European Union ***targets*** have been great for those subsidised to produce renewables and foreign electricity company like good ***energy*** that buys that power and sells it on to consumers my name's do you have put I'm the founder and CEO of good ***energy*** green ***energy*** company to wear white

**Load-Date:** March 15, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Have electric vehicles a place on your unit?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-58R1-F15H-C01V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

September 4, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 462 words

**Byline:** By Cathal Ellis, Renewable ***Energy*** Technologist, Cafre

**Body**

Front loaders or materials handlers are among the most frequently used pieces of equipment on any farm or horticulture unit. In an effort to ***reduce*** costs and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, staff at the College of ***Agriculture***, Food and Rural Enterprise (CAFRE) have been examining alternatively fuelled vehicles, to test their suitability in practical conditions.

A Weidemann eHoftrac farm loader was made available on demonstration from a local dealership. This fully electric loader is ***emission*** free. There are no exhaust fumes, noise or soot particles in buildings and it can be operated in confined spaces such as glasshouses or dairy units.

The use of the eHoftrac will also ***reduce*** your carbon footprint, with a ***reduction*** of 43% in ***emissions*** compared with an equivalent diesel machine. The full range of attachments available includes a various sizes of buckets, pallet forks, ground planer, sweeper, weed brush, mulcher, mowers including rotary, fence mower, earth auger, fork and grab, round bale transport and unroller, bale spear, feed slide plate, stall planer, snow plough and gritter.

The classic 1160-series Hoftrac Diesel has been used by Weidemann as the basis for the first fully electric eHoftac. One battery charge suffices for a work application of 2-5 hours, depending on the application conditions. The new 1160 eHoftrac banishes ***emissions*** from your everyday work, with the latest technology and an environmentally conscious and cost-effective electric drive system.

If you would like to see the machine in action and maybe try it for yourself, it will be on show at the Practical On-farm Renewable ***Energy*** event at Greenmount Campus on Thursday 29 October run by CAFRE in conjunction with AFBI and the UFU.

There will also be a series of seminars throughout the day highlighting local case studies of the main renewable ***energy*** technologies; wind power, Heat from biomass, biogas production, solar PV, micro-hydro, ***energy*** storage and natural pollution control.

A second series of seminars will deal with many of issues facing those considering installing a green ***energy*** source. Topics covered will include the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI), grid connection, planning, NI Renewable Obligation Certificates (NIROCs), as well as finance and budgeting payback.

In addition, there will be a Trade Exhibition and the opportunity to tour the renewable ***energy*** installations at Greenmount Campus. If you are interested in exhibiting in the trade stand area, please contact CAFRE at [*cathal.ellis@dardni.gov.uk*](mailto:cathal.ellis@dardni.gov.uk) or telephone 028 9442 6793. As space is limited it will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

The event will run from 11.00am until 8.30pm in the evening. For further details, contact David Trimble at 028 9442 6682 or [*david.trimble@dardni.gov.uk*](mailto:david.trimble@dardni.gov.uk)

**Load-Date:** September 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-University of Aberdeen - Climate agreement can't be met without emissions reduction target for agriculture, says new study***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JTD-9GX1-F0K1-N4F4-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

May 19, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 875 words

**Body**

Scientists have calculated, for the first time, the extent to which ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** must ***reduce*** to meet the new climate agreement to limit warming to 2-degreeC in 2100.

Scientists from the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, ***Agriculture*** and Food Security (CCAFS), the University of Vermont, and partner institutions including the University of Aberdeen estimate that the ***agriculture*** sector must ***reduce*** non-CO2 ***emissions***\* by 1 gigatonne per year in 2030.

Yet in-depth analysis also revealed a major gap between the existing mitigation options for the ***agriculture*** sector and the ***reductions*** needed: current interventions would only deliver between 21-40% of mitigation required.

The authors warn that ***emission*** ***reductions*** in other sectors such as ***energy*** and transport will be insufficient to meet the new climate agreement. They argue that ***agriculture*** must also play its part, proposing that the global institutions concerned with ***agriculture*** and food security set a sectoral ***target*** linked to the 2-degreeC warming limit to guide more ambitious mitigation and track progress toward goals.

'This research is a reality check,' comments Lini Wollenberg, leader of the CCAFS Low ***Emissions*** Development research program, based at the University of Vermont's Gund Institute for Ecological Economics. 'Countries want to take action on ***agriculture***, but the options currently on offer won't make the dent in ***emissions*** needed to meet the global ***targets*** agreed to in Paris. We need a much bigger menu of technical and policy solutions, with major investment to bring them to scale.'

119 nations included mitigation in ***agriculture*** in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the UNFCCC. However, no work has been carried out to determine how these pledges will be accomplished.

***Agriculture*** (not including land use change) contributes an average of 35% of ***emissions*** in developing countries and 12% in developed countries today. Yet authors warn that efforts to mitigate ***emissions*** levels must be balanced with countries' need to produce enough food, particularly in poorer nations.

Professor Pete Smith, Theme Leader for Environment & Food Security at the University of Aberdeen and co-author of the paper added: 'We need to help farmers play their part in reaching global climate goals while still feeding the world.

'***Reducing*** ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** without compromising food security is something we know how to do. A lot can already be done with existing best management practices in ***agriculture***. The tough part is how to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by a further two to five times and support large numbers of farmers to change their practices in the next 10 to 20 years.'

To realise the 1 Gigatonne per year mitigation ***target*** for non-CO2 ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** set out in the paper, 21-40% of mitigation could be achieved with known practices, such as: <S>ustainable intensification of cattle <E>fficient use of water through alternate wetting and drying in irrigated rice <N>utrient management for annual crops, including efficient use of nitrogen and manure <R>elocating production to increase input efficiency However, implementation would require massive investment, information sharing and technical support to enable a global-scale transition. Even this effort will not be enough, according to the study. Much higher impact technologies and policies will be needed. Promising technical innovations on the horizon include recently developed methane inhibitors that ***reduce*** dairy cow ***emissions*** by 30% without affecting milk yields, breeds of cattle that produce lower methane, and varieties of cereal crops that release less nitrous oxide. Policies that support more ambitious mitigation include introducing more rigorous carbon pricing, taxes and subsidies; governments and the private sector adopting sustainability standards that include ***reduced*** ***emissions*** in ***agriculture***; and improving the reach of technical assistance for farmers on locally relevant mitigation options, for example through cell-phone and web-based information portals. Focusing more attention to sequestering soil carbon, increasing agroforestry, decreasing food loss and waste and shifting dietary patterns could all contribute significantly to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***, according to the authors. However, much less work has been done on mitigation of ***emissions*** from these sources, so action is needed now to identify options and their impacts. Notes for Editors The study focuses on non-carbon dioxide (CO2) ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** such as methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (NO2), both potent ***greenhouse gases*** with significantly higher global warming potential than CO2. Soil carbon was excluded from the analysis because data is highly variable and involves many assumptions related to organic matter inputs, carbon-nitrogen ratios, depth and bulk density, and timing of saturation. Carbon in biomass, such as agroforestry, was also excluded as the global data is comparatively weak. '***Reducing*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** to meet the 2-degreeC ***target***' was first published in Global Change Biology on 17th May 2016, available at: [*http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13340*](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13340) [Editorial queries for this story should be sent to [*newswire@enpublishing.co.uk*](mailto:newswire@enpublishing.co.uk) ]

**Load-Date:** May 19, 2016

**End of Document**



[***US Republicans aim to roll back Obama emissions rules***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M451-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 1, 2015 Tuesday 5:11 PM GMT

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**Length:** 326 words

**Dateline:** Washington, Dec 1 2015

**Body**

With a global climate deal under negotiation in Paris, the Republican-led US Congress on Tuesday is expected to repeal White House regulations on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, a move certain to spark President Barack Obama's veto.

Votes to block a pair of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules that limited carbon dioxide ***emissions*** from existing and new US power plants were due in the House of Representatives, after the measures passed the Senate last month.

Their approval by the House would deal a harsh rebuke to Obama as he heads home from a visit to France for the start of the UN climate summit.

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 the year 2030.

The far-reaching regulations form a core of Obama's efforts to ***reduce*** overall US ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, as negotiators gather in Paris seeking to craft a historic global deal to tame global warming.

Many conservatives in the US Congress deny that climate change is a result of human industry and ***agriculture***, and have opposed ***emissions*** controls designed to slow global warming.

McConnell has accused Obama of seeking to implement his Clean ***Energy*** Plan "by executive fiat," and has warned that the result could be the elimination of 250,000 jobs and higher ***energy*** costs in more than 40 states.

He noted on Sunday that half the states have sued to try to halt the plan, and "the next president could tear it up."

The White House has said Obama would veto the measures if they pass. Congress does not appear to have sufficient votes to override the veto.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***10 reasons why agriculture is key to combating climate change; Global warming's impact on food production is one of the hot topics to be discussed by world leaders in Paris at COP21***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH5-PBR1-JCJY-G2NN-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

December 1, 2015 Tuesday 5:42 PM GMT

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**Section:** FAO PARTNER ZONE

**Length:** 965 words

**Body**

Governments of more than 190 nations will converge in Paris from 30 November to 11 December at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), with the aim of reaching a historic agreement to ***reduce*** global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and averting the disastrous effects of climate change.

As talks centre on smart ways to cut ***emissions***, attention is turning towards the role of ***agriculture*** and the management of natural resources to ensure global warming does not exceed pre-industrial levels by more than 2°C.

Scientists believe that any greater temperature rise would be catastrophic for the planet, exceeding survival thresholds of crop, tree and fish species. Climate change threatens to derail efforts to end poverty and hunger, and achieve the sustainable development goals.

Here are 10 reasons why a focus on ***agriculture*** is integral to action on climate change.

**The poorest are hit hardest**

Climate change disproportionately affects the world's poorest countries - particularly small island developing states, landlocked countries, arid and semi-arid areas - where people are most dependent on natural resources. In a cruel twist, these countries have contributed the least to causing climate change.

**Food producers are most vulnerable**

Drought, floods, sea level rises, and hurricanes destroy crops, livestock and fish resources and devastate ecosystems, irrigation systems and infrastructure. Family farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk and foresters - the same people who provide the bulk of the planet's food - are those whose lives and livelihoods will be most affected.

**A threat to global food production**

***Agricultural*** production needs to increase globally by an estimated 60% by 2050 to meet projected demands for food and feed from a growing and changing world population. However, scientists predict that production may fall by as much as 2% each decade for the rest of this century as a consequence of rising temperatures. The socio-economic impact could be devastating.

**Stressing the planet**

The expected increase in extreme weather events will only add to the challenge of current food production systems, which are already under stress through degradation of land and water resources and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services resulting from unsustainable practices. Today, a third of farmland is degraded, up to 75% of crop genetic diversity has been lost and 22% of animal breeds are at risk. More than half of fish stocks are fully exploited, and in the first decade of this century, some 13m hectares of forests were converted into other land uses each year.

***Reducing* *agriculture*'s carbon footprint**

***Agriculture***, forestry and fisheries can make a significant contribution to global mitigation efforts by ***reducing*** their carbon footprint, adopting low ***emission*** growth strategies and enhancing carbon storage in soils, forests and aquatic systems. While ***agriculture*** and deforestation account for about a quarter of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from human activities, forests retain as much carbon as in the whole atmosphere, and soil makes up the greatest pool of terrestrial organic carbon. The ***agricultural*** sector has considerable transformational potential as it is uniquely positioned to simultaneously address all three dimensions of sustainability.

**Agro-ecology schooling**

Sharing knowledge with farmers on agro-ecological approaches and how to adapt them to local conditions through farmer field schools and other networks can have a positive long-term impact on climate change. For some time now, FAO has been working with countries and partners in developing and promoting approaches that avoid deforestation, overfishing and focus on improving soil fertility and increased ecosystems services that lower ***emissions*** while ensuring human and ecosystem well-being.

**Transforming food systems**

Modern food systems are heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Moving away from dominant input-intensive food systems and pursuing climate-resilient approaches to ***agriculture*** can contribute to ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. However, the cost of shifting to sustainable ***agricultural*** practices will require long-term public and private investment and cannot be borne alone by poor farmers, fisherfolk, foresters, and indigenous communities.

**Saving *energy***

One third of the food the world produces is lost or wasted. That amounts to about US$2.6 tn per year, including $700 bn of environmental costs and $900 bn of social costs. ***Reducing*** food losses through improved access to post-harvest technologies, and ***reducing*** waste through consumer education and initiatives like FAO-UNEP's Save food can help cut the ***energy*** bill. Ultimately, the agri-food value chain will have to gradually decouple from fossil fuel dependence to deliver more food with less and cleaner ***energy***.

**The big picture**

Action on climate change must be part of the bigger picture of sustainable development, taking into account the fight against hunger and poverty while investing in renewable resources. Nearly 80% of the world's poor live in rural areas, and most depend on ***agriculture*** for their living. Achieving zero hunger by 2030 largely depends on ensuring that ***agricultural*** systems and rural communities are healthy, productive, sustainable, and resilient in the face of climate change.

**Measuring and monitoring**

A better understanding of the influence of a changing climate on ***agricultural*** sectors has to be the first step. Providing essential information for climate change adaptation planning and reporting on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, FAO has developed tools for assessing the impact of climate change, monitoring natural resources and harmful ***emissions***.

Content on this page is paid for and provided by FAO, a sponsor of the Guardian Global Development Professionals Network.

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***With climate change a hot topic again, who plans to expend most energy on it?; Climate change lecturer has carried out analysis of each party's manifesto***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J56-RB81-DYS1-02DY-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

February 24, 2016 Wednesday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 3

**Length:** 967 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee

**Body**

It has taken time for climate change to creep back on to the political agenda. During the recession, understandably, it plummeted as a priority issue for voters, with a huge fall-off in media coverage. In 2009, there were almost 3,000 articles in Irish media about climate change; in 2012 there were well below 1,000.

Last December, the UN climate change conference, COP 21, produced the Paris agreement, a breakthrough document that commits nearly 200 states to keep global temperature increase "well below" 2 degrees, and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees, compared to pre-industrial levels.

The achievement was beyond the expectations of many detractors. There were also important commitments to limit ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** as soon as possible and to put $100 billion a year into climate finance.

Arising from all that, it is no surprise all the political parties contesting the general election have included climate change policies in their manifestos, all committing to the ***targets*** set out by the Paris agreement.

**Large variations**

However, there are large variations in terms of detail and commitments, as well as get-out clauses for particular sectors or interest groups. For example, some parties look for exemptions for the likes of ***agriculture***, oil-burning power generators, peat-extraction and wind-power.

The spread of wind ***energy*** had met resistance in local communities because of the intrusive nature of some wind farms and this local opposition has percolated into manifestos.

Dr Cara Augustenborg, a lecturer in climate change and the environment at the UCD School of Biology and Environmental Science, has done a comprehensive analysis of the manifestos to compare their policies. A former member of the Green Party, she declares that interest up-front.

She found limitations in all the manifestos, including that of her former party. But as this is its raison d'être, it is unsurprising that the Green Party emerges as strongest in her analysis. It is rated number one followed (in descending order) by Labour; Social Democrats; Fianna Fáil; Fine Gael; Renua; Sinn Féin; and People Before Profit. The latter four have big omissions or are inherently weak or soft on climate change, in her view.

**Fine Gael**

It refers to climate change in its manifesto more than any other party and there is a section devoted to it, including some good measures on biomass. Surprisingly, there is no concrete ***target*** for electric vehicles, in sharp contrast to the 2011 manifesto which included ambitious ***targets***.

There are no firm commitments in terms of ***reductions*** and all initiatives mentioned have to be "balanced" against other interests, including rural economy and expansion of ***agricultural*** produce. Whitegate refinery is to stay open. Judgment on fracking is withheld. There is no reference to solar ***energy***. Wind ***energy*** must be balanced against the concerns of local communities. Greenways and existing public transport plans - new Luas lines, bicycle schemes and so on - are included. There is a commitment to add 6,000 hectares of forestry over 2½ years.

**Labour Party**

This is one of the better manifestos, according to Dr Augustenborg. It includes a few imaginative ideas, including carbon-neutral cities within 20 years.

There are strong ambitions for community ownership of projects, based on the White Paper on ***energy***, steered by Minister for ***Energy*** and Natural Resources Alex White, but there are no great specifics on how it will be achieved. The party is against fracking, will keep Whitegate open and will replace coal-burning Moneypoint with low-carbon ***energy*** by 2025. The party puts a big emphasis on compressed natural gas as an interim alternative to petrol/diesel.

**Fianna Fáil**

The party has a surprisingly good manifesto, says Dr Augustenborg. Its big initiative is a specific department of climate change, incorporating ***energy***, transport and flood defences. The party is strong on electric vehicles with four specific incentives. There is strong resistance to wind ***energy***.

**Sinn Féin**

The party's commitments to climate change are a little sketchy compared to other big parties. It does not have a comprehensive transport policy, nor does it have a full ***energy*** policy. Peat is only mentioned in the context of retaining turbary rights. The party opposes fracking. There are references to including ***energy*** efficiency in housing. The overall commitment to climate change is disappointing, says Dr Augustenborg.

**Renua Ireland**

Climate and natural resources is one of its 19 manifesto policies. It opposes wind ***energy***, favouring solar and tidal ***energy*** (even though the latter is at an early stage of development). It supports biomass and lays strong emphasis on air quality. It opposes fracking and supports new road building.

**Social Democrats**

One of the party's TDs, Catherine Murphy, has been a vocal proponent of climate change legislation and the manifesto reflects this view. The party is also strong on electric vehicles, public transport, housing and elimination of peat burning. There are no specific ***targets***, however, and no detailed plans on solar ***energy***.

**People Before Profit**

It produced a very slim manifesto in general. The party has opposed fracking and it supports insulation programmes and the use of Coillte land for ***energy*** projects. There are no other commitments on climate change.

**Green Party**

**It calls for**

2030 binding ***targets*** and 80 per cent ***emission*** ***reduction*** by 2050. Specific actions are laid out for ***agriculture***, forestry, ***energy*** and transport. It does not agree with full expansion of the national herd under Food Wise 2025, the only party to explicitly state such a view. Surprisingly, there are scant references to biomass policy.

Dr Cara Augustenborg's Election 2016 Climate Manifesto Analysis can be accessed at caraaugustenborg.com

**Load-Date:** February 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Myanmar to expand forest area to fight climate change - minister***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHS-PXX1-JC8S-C545-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

December 4, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 870 words

**Body**

Text of report by Myanmar newspaper The Myanmar Times website on 4 December

Though it emits very little ***greenhouse gas*** - and what is emitted is offset by its forests - Myanmar is affected more than almost any other country in the world by climate change, the country's delegates will tell the Paris climate conference.

About 20 Myanmar government officials are already in Paris or are on their way to make the government's case to the United Nations Climate Conference, said U Nay Aye, director general of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry's Environmental Conservation Department.

Myanmar will tell the international community that while its ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** will almost certainly increase in the coming decades, it plans to undertake a number of steps to minimize the increase, and prepare for the effects of climate change. In particular, it will maintain its forests so it remains a net GHG ***emissions*** "sink".

The Paris conference, which started on 23 November, will run to 11 December.

"The first delegates left on 23 November. U Win Tun, minister for environmental conservation and forestry, will lead the delegation until 5 December. Deputy Minister Daw Thet Thet Zin will make the presentation on the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Myanmar, which includes the country's plan for climate change mitigation and adaption," he said.

The government submitted its plan to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in September, and will present it to the conference between 7 and 11 December.

"With the largest standing forests on mainland Southeast Asia, Myanmar currently absorbs more ***greenhouse gases*** than it emits, thereby already making a significant contribution to global efforts to tackle climate change," the plan says.

"However, we are currently in the process of rapid industrialisation and increasing urbanisation, which will lead to an increase in our ***emissions*** of ***greenhouse gases***.

"We therefore intend to implement a series of policies and actions to maintain the harmony between growth and mitigating climate change."

U Nay Aye said that 54.3 per cent of GHG ***emissions*** from Myanmar are from the forestry sector, while ***agriculture*** and livestock released 30.7pc of total carbon ***emissions***. Another 10.6pc of ***emissions*** came from the ***energy*** sector, while solid waste and industry accounted for only 3.8pc and 0.6pc respectively.

He said Myanmar would commit to minimising ***emissions*** growth by prioritising the forestry, ***agriculture*** and ***energy*** sectors.

"Reserved and protected public forest area will expand to 20.29 million hectares, 30pc of total land area in 2030 from the current 16.23 million hectares [24pc]. Protected areas will also increase to 10pc of national land area in 2030 from 6.6pc," he said.

While Myanmar's forestry sector tends to get attention for illegal logging of valuable hardwoods for export, the felling of trees for firewood and charcoal production is also a major driver of deforestation and carbon ***emissions***.

U Nay Aye said one measure to ***reduce*** firewood and charcoal use is fuel-efficient stoves. From 2001 to 2014-15, about 286,000 were distributed, with another 260,000 fuel-efficient stoves to be distributed across the county by 2030.

U Nay Aye said increased hydroelectric generation and renewable ***energy*** to light up villages would also ***reduce*** ***emissions***, and hoped for technical assistance, funding and capacity-building for human resources from the international community.

However, the generation of electricity will be a contributor to GHG ***emissions*** growth. In particular, Myanmar plans to source about one-third of its electricity from coal by 2030 in order to increase the electrification rate to 80pc. However, 38pc is forecast to come from hydropower, while 30pc of electricity provided to rural areas under a development plan ***targeting*** an estimated 6 million people will come from renewable sources.

Green Lotus, a French NGO promoting sustainable development in Myanmar, stated that the country is one of the smaller emitters, with 300kg of carbon dioxide emitted per person per year. This is far below the regional level, with Vietnam emitting 1.5 tonnes of carbon dioxide per person, and Thailand 4.7 tonnes.

Myanmar is more affected by the consequences of climate change than its neighbours. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2015, published by German Watch, Myanmar is the second-most-affected country by climatic events in the world.

Green Lotus listed some of the proposals made by civil society organisations as follows: forming a climate change committee at the national level; establishing a national fund to support CSOs and activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation; prioritising decentralised renewable ***energy*** solutions and increasing the share of renewable ***energy*** in ***energy*** development planning; improving farmers' technical capacity-building in "climate-smart" ***agriculture***, prioritising public transportation over cars; encouraging the construction sector to promote ***energy*** efficiency and conservation in design and construction; and protecting and conserving biodiversity and encouraging community forestry management.

Source: The Myanmar Times website, Rangoon, in English 04 Dec 15

**Load-Date:** December 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Eat less meat to avoid dangerous global warming, scientists say; Research led by Oxford Martin School finds widespread adoption of vegetarian diet would cut food-related emissions by 63% and make people healthier too***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JBV-P5N1-JCJY-G2Y9-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

March 21, 2016 Monday 7:01 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 761 words

**Byline:** Fiona Harvey

**Body**

Growing food for the world's burgeoning population is likely to send ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** over the threshold of safety, unless more is done to cut meat consumption, a new report has found.

A widespread switch to vegetarianism would cut ***emissions*** by nearly two-thirds, it said.

In three decades, ***emissions*** related to ***agriculture*** and food production are likely to account for about half of the world's available "carbon budget" - the limited amount of carbon dioxide and its equivalents that can be poured into the atmosphere if we are to hold global warming to no more than 2C.

While ***energy*** generation, transport and buildings have long been a ***target*** for governments, businesses and campaigners looking to ***reduce*** ***emissions***, the impact from food production has often been left out. But on current trends, with intensive ***agriculture*** increasingly geared towards livestock rearing, food production will be a major concern.

The research, led by scientists at the Oxford Martin School, found that shifting to a mostly vegetarian diet, or even simply cutting down meat consumption to within accepted health guidelines, would make a large dent in ***greenhouse gases***.

Adhering to health guidelines on meat consumption could cut global food-related ***emissions*** by nearly a third by 2050, the study found, while widespread adoption of a vegetarian diet would bring down ***emissions*** by 63%.

The additional benefit of going further, with the widespread adoption of veganism, brought a smaller incremental benefit, with ***emissions*** falling by about 70% in the projections.

Such steps would also save lives, argued Dr Marco Springmann, lead author of the study, entitled Analysis and valuation of the health and climate change co-benefits of dietary change, and published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on Tuesday.

"Imbalanced diets, such as diets low in fruits and vegetables and high in red and processed meat, are responsible for the greatest health burden globally and in most regions," he said. "At the same time, the food system is responsible [currently] for more than a quarter of all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and therefore a major driver of climate change."

More than 5m premature deaths could be avoided globally by 2050 if health guidelines on meat consumption were followed, rising to more than 7m with a vegetarian diet and 8m on veganism. These steps, if widely followed, could also ***reduce*** global healthcare costs by $1bn a year by mid-century.

Intensive livestock-rearing is a major cause of ***greenhouse gases***, in part because of the methane produced by the animals and the massive slurry pits that accompany large farms. It also diverts water and grains to animal-rearing, which is less efficient than directing the grains towards direct human consumption.

Non-intensive rearing of livestock, such as raising animals on marginal land, could be "an interesting proposal" that would allow meat-eating at lower levels with less environmental harm, said Springmann. "That is one of the discussions that could spring up as a result of our research."

Individuals were often confused by health messaging, food labelling and the availability of foodstuffs, he added, meaning that many people do not realise the harm that over-consumption of meat may be doing them. As populations around the world have grown more prosperous, with the rise of middle class societies in areas that have emerged from poverty, people have tended to switch their diets to include more meat as they have grown richer.

Governments agreed at a landmark climate conference in Paris in December to hold global warming to no more than 2C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration of an even lower ***target***, of 1.5C. However, the exact measures that will be required to meet the global goal, and nationally set ***emissions*** ***targets***, have yet to be fully worked out.

Linking health and climate change in challenging our eating habits could have more effect than focusing on each of these issues alone, said Springmann. "By combining the two benefits, you have a more powerful impact. I think this will make more of an impression," he said.

"We do not expect everybody to become vegan. But the climate change impacts of the food system will require more than just technological changes. Adopting healthier and more environmentally sustainable diets can be a large stop in the right direction.

"The size of the projected benefits should encourage individuals, industry and policymakers to act decisively to make sure that what we eat preserves our environment and health," he said.

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-The Mosaic Company Achieves Recognition as a World Leader on CDP's 2015 Climate a List***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1R1-JD3Y-Y0NH-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 296 words

**Body**

PLYMOUTH, Minn. - For the third consecutive year, The Mosaic Company (NYSE: MOS) has achieved recognition from the international non-profit, CDP, for demonstrating measurable action and strategies to ***reduce*** greenhouse ***emissions*** and mitigate climate-related business risks.

Mosaic achieved a grade of A for performance and is one of 113 companies to be recognized on the CDP Climate 'A' List. CDP independently assessed thousands of companies' disclosures against its scoring methodology, and selected only 5 percent for inclusion on the A List.

'Our sustainability efforts are paying off. Mosaic is conserving natural resources, ***reducing*** its carbon footprint and decreasing operating costs. While we're leading our industry in these efforts, there is more we plan to accomplish,' said Joc O'Rourke, President and Chief Executive Officer of The Mosaic Company. 'By 2020, Mosaic is ***targeting*** to ***reduce*** ***energy*** and freshwater use and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 10 percent per product tonne.'

This is Mosaic's sixth disclosure to CDP. Mosaic cited measurable initiatives, including potash process engineering improvements in Saskatchewan, ***energy*** efficient LED lights in its China and Florida facilities, and a new port terminal crane in Brazil. Learn more about Mosaic's performance in its 2014 Annual Report & Outlook and 2014 Sustainability Report, titled 'Leading with Purpose.'

About The Mosaic Company

The Mosaic Company is one of the world's leading producers and marketers of concentrated phosphate and potash crop nutrients. Mosaic is a single source provider of phosphate and potash fertilizers and feed ingredients for the global ***agriculture*** industry.

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

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Expanding Irish agriculture 'poses climate challenge'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GJW-5TK1-DY9P-N33B-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

July 31, 2015 Friday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 22

**Length:** 468 words

**Body**

Paul Melia Environment Editor EXPANDING Irish ***agriculture*** to meet ambitious Government ***targets*** will pose serious challenges to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and help limit climate change.

***Agriculture*** will make up almost half of all ***emissions*** (45.6pc) by 2020, if Government ***targets*** to boost food and drink exports by 85pc to (EURO)19bn a year are realised.

And the country is "one of the most exposed in the world" and will have a "serious problem" if ***targets*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** are "ill-conceived", president of the RDS Matt Dempsey has warned.

He said it was possible to boost output while facing up to responsibilities.

"We can't hide our heads in the sand. It's important we get this right," he said.

"We want to promote awareness of the key issues in an informed way, rather than by empty slogans backed up by dubious facts.

"We want to communicate solutions. By facing up to these challenges, Ireland will be better placed to realise opportunities and face up to our responsibilities. Enlightened self-interest can be a powerful motivating force."

Mr Dempsey was speaking at a Leadership Forum on Climate-Smart ***Agriculture*** held in Dublin, organised by the Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) and RDS.

It aims to draw leaders from the farming sector, agri-business, NGOs and State agencies to determine the best way to increase production while ***reducing*** the environmental impact of the sector.

Concerns A survey shows that 86pc of respondents believe Ireland could become a world leader in this area, but there are concerns that increasing output will result in higher ***emissions***.

Around one-third of Ireland's 58.29 million tonnes of carbon produced in 2013 came from the ***agriculture*** sector, or 19.04 million tonnes.

By 2020, we are projected to produce 60.70 million tonnes, with 19.49 million tonnes from the agri-food sector.

But one of the country's biggest food processors, Glanbia, said that becoming more sustainable would result in farmers making more money.

"Better use of slurry and fertilisers, water and ***energy*** ***reduce*** the costs involved in production of farm produce," director of strategy Sean Molloy said.

"The opportunity exists for us to grow market share. We are recognised not just for the product, but for the quality of the environment in which that product is produced.

"We have 5,000 farmers supplying us, and it's important they get a fair return on their product."

The forum heard that Ireland enjoyed a number of competitive advantages, including a developed agri-food sector, "highly supportive" Government structure and was already among the most efficient producers.

However, there has been criticism of the failure of Government to address the climate impacts of ramping up food production, and in particular refusing to consider ***reducing*** the size of the national herd.

**Load-Date:** July 31, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Greenhouse gas concentrations hit yet another record - UN weather agency***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBN-2FD1-F0K1-N01V-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 10, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 562 words

**Body**

November 9, 2015

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

"Every year we report a new record in ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations," said WMO Secretary-General Michel Jarraud in a press release. "Every year we say that time is running out. We have to act now to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** if we are to have a chance to keep the increase in temperatures to manageable levels."

WMO's ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin, released ahead of the UN climate conference this December in Paris, says that between 1990 and 2014 there was a 36 per cent increase in radiative forcing - the warming effect on our climate - because of long-lived ***greenhouse gases*** such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) from industrial, ***agricultural*** and domestic activities.

The report also highlights the interaction and amplification effect between rising levels of CO2 and water vapour, which is itself a major ***greenhouse gas***, albeit short-lived. Warmer air holds more moisture and so increased surface temperatures caused by CO2 would lead to a rise in global water vapour levels, further adding to the enhanced greenhouse effect. WMO notes that further increases in CO2 concentrations will lead to disproportionately high increases in thermal ***energy*** and warming from water vapour.

Meanwhile, the study shows that atmospheric concentrations of CO2 - the most important long-lived ***greenhouse gas*** - reached 397.7 parts per million (ppm) in 2014. In the Northern hemisphere CO2 concentrations crossed the symbolically significant 400 ppm level in 2014 spring, when CO2 is most abundant. In spring 2015, the global average concentration of CO2 crossed the 400 ppm barrier.

"We will soon be living with globally averaged CO2 levels above 400 parts per million as a permanent reality," Mr. Jarraud continued. "We can't see CO2. It is an invisible threat, but a very real one. It means hotter global temperatures, more extreme weather events like heatwaves and floods, melting ice, rising sea levels and increased acidity of the oceans. This is happening now and we are moving into unchartered territory at a frightening speed."

"Excess ***energy*** trapped by CO2 and other ***greenhouse gases*** is heating up the Earth surface which leads to increase in atmospheric water vapour which in turn is generating [and] trapping even more heat," he added, underlining that carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere for hundreds of years and in the ocean for even longer.

"Past, present and future ***emissions*** will have a cumulative impact on both global warming and ocean acidification. The laws of physics are non-negotiable," Mr. Jarraud warned.

The WMO ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin reports on atmospheric concentrations - and not ***emissions*** - of ***greenhouse gases***. ***Emissions*** represent what goes into the atmosphere while concentrations represent what remains in the atmosphere after the complex system of interactions between the atmosphere, biosphere, cryosphere and the oceans. According to WMO, about a quarter of the total ***emissions*** is taken up by the oceans and another quarter by the biosphere, ***reducing*** in this way the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere.

**Load-Date:** November 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Government begins review of ETS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFM-N221-JD3Y-Y301-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 24, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 438 words

**Body**

The Government has begun its review of the ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) to assess its operation and effectiveness to 2020 and beyond, Climate Change Issues Minister Tim Groser announced today.

"In July we set an ambitious ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** after 2020," said Mr Groser.

"This review will look at how the NZ ETS may have to evolve to support New Zealand in meeting this new ***target***.

"We also want to ensure the NZ ETS can continue to support New Zealand's transition to a low ***emissions*** economy, and that we are prepared for the costs and opportunities associated with this transition.

The review will focus on three key areas: what to do about some transition measures that were introduced to moderate the initial impacts of the NZ ETS, how the NZ ETS needs to evolve to meet our future ***targets***, and operational and technical improvements.

A discussion document sets out the key issues for consideration under the review, which has been released on the Ministry for the Environment's website. Submissions are being called for in two stages: the first stage focusing on priority issues, closes on 19 February 2016; and the second on other matters, closes on 30 April 2016.

"The discussion document is primarily aimed at businesses, iwi, the forestry sector, ***energy*** users, and non-governmental organisations. I encourage careful consideration of the issues set out in the discussion document to inform the future direction of the NZ ETS," said Mr Groser.

"The Government has decided not to include ***agriculture*** in the scope of the review. The Government has previously said it would only bring biological ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** fully into the NZ ETS if there were economically viable and practical technologies to ***reduce*** these ***emissions***.

"We are putting considerable investment in research and development to find new options to ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, and we will continue to work with the ***agricultural*** sector to enable and incentivise the sector to adopt new mitigation options as they become available. However, the full inclusion of ***agriculture*** in the NZ ETS remains off the table at present," said Mr Groser.

Technical notes will be published in early 2016 to support and inform submissions. The review will involve research, analysis and stakeholder engagement. Officials will report to Ministers on the review in 2016.

Submissions can be made online, by emailing [*nzetsreview@mfe.govt.nz*](mailto:nzetsreview@mfe.govt.nz) or writing to the Ministry for the Environment, PO Box 10362, Wellington 6143. T

The discussion document can be found on the Ministry for the Environment website.

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

**Load-Date:** November 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Avery Dennison Joins Call for 'Strong Step Forward' at Paris Talks; Company signs American Business Act on Climate Pledge, takes part in COP21 events, aims to cut emissions by at least 26 percent***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-D221-JD3Y-Y4K9-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

December 2, 2015 Wednesday

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**Length:** 788 words

**Body**

GLENDALE, Calif - Calling climate change 'an imminent global threat that demands urgent action from all segments of society,' Avery Dennison Corporation (NYSE: AVY) announced today that it has signed the American Business Act on Climate Pledge, a White House initiative to enlist U.S. companies in ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

With this pledge, Avery Dennison is joining more than 140 companies who have voiced support for a strong outcome at the United Nations Climate Change Conference being held in Paris from November 30 to December 11 and have underscored their commitment to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** from their operations.

'Signing the pledge was an easy decision because we're already doing the things that the pledge asked of us,' said Dean Scarborough, Avery Dennison's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. 'We unequivocally support an agreement coming out of Paris that takes a strong step toward a low-carbon future. We are cutting our own carbon ***emissions*** and taking additional measures to tackle climate change.'

The full text of Avery Dennison's pledge reads as follows:

We applaud the growing number of countries that have already set ambitious ***targets*** for climate action. In this context, we support the conclusion of a climate change agreement in Paris that takes a strong step forward toward a low-carbon, sustainable future.

We recognize that delaying action on climate change will be costly in economic and human terms, while accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy will produce multiple benefits with regard to sustainable economic growth, public health, resilience to natural disasters and the health of the global environment. We put forth our pledges as follows:

Building on a 2009 pledge to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, indexed to net sales, by 15% from 2005 to 2015, Avery Dennison pledges to:

***Reduce*** absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from our operations by at least 3% annually, and by at least 26% overall, between 2015 and 2025.

Eliminate deforestation from the production of ***agricultural*** commodities by 2020, in alignment with the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests.

Purchase 100% of our paper from certified sources by 2025.

Purchase at least 70% of our paper from FSC-certified sources by 2025.

Develop long-term business plans that align with the deep decarbonization necessary to keep global average temperatures from rising more than 2-degreeC.

Scarborough will speak in Paris next week as part of the Sustainable Innovation Forum, which will run concurrently with the COP21 climate talks. Avery Dennison supports an agreement that will cut ***emissions*** enough to keep the average global temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius, which scientists say is necessary to avoid the worst effects of climate change.

Scarborough said his company supports strong and immediate efforts to curb ***emissions*** for reasons both ethical and commercial.

'Climate change is an imminent global threat that demands urgent action from all segments of society-including business- while we still have time to act,' he said. 'It poses risks to people, communities, ecosystems and, obviously, our business. Responding to climate change by ***reducing*** ***emissions*** is, above all, a moral imperative. It's consistent with our company's ethics and guiding principles. And if we want to stay in business for the long term, then addressing the risks posed by climate change is simply sound strategy.'

About Avery Dennison

Avery Dennison (NYSE:AVY) is a global leader in labeling and packaging materials and solutions. The company's applications and technologies are an integral part of products used in every major market and industry. With operations in more than 50 countries and more than 25,000 employees worldwide, Avery Dennison serves customers with insights and innovations that help make brands more inspiring and the world more intelligent. Headquartered in Glendale, California, the company reported sales from continuing operations of $ 6.3 billion in 2014. Learn more at [*www.averydennison.com*](http://www.averydennison.com).

About the American Business Act on Climate Pledge

The White House launched the American Business Act on Climate Pledge in July 2015 to enlist business support for President Obama's goal of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** economy-wide by between 26 and 28 percent. By signing the pledge, companies agree to voice support for a strong Paris outcome, demonstrate an ongoing commitment to climate action and set an example for their peers. Find more information at   [*www.whitehouse.gov*](http://www.whitehouse.gov).

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**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU advanced biofuels push should not sideline conventional forms - trade group***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-M421-JCN4-H1B0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Global News + ICIS Chemical Business (ICB)

July 20, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 423 words

**Body**

LONDON (ICIS)--A focus by the EU to assist in developing a European advanced biofuels industry as part of its plans to ***reduce*** transport ***emissions*** should not come at the expense of the conventional ethanol, an industry association said on Wednesday. The European Commission published a new [1]report on Wednesday on decarbonising the EU transport sector, which lists advanced biofuels - second generation biofuels derived from a variety of biomass sources - as a key part of lowering ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** from vehicles. Transport in the EU depends on crude oil for 94% of its ***energy*** needs, leaving it heavily dependent on imports, the Commission noted, and infrastructure needs to be rolled out as part of a push to develop sectors to help ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** in the space, including advanced biofuels.

The measures were welcomed by the European Renewable Ethanol Association (ePURE), but the association urged policymakers not to phase out conventional ethanol, either intentionally or as a byproduct of future advanced biofuels legislation, as it would be likely to damage investor certainty. The parties developing advanced biofuels are often also producers of conventional ethanol, ePURE noted, so abandoning one in favour of the other could have a cooling effect on investment in developing new forms. "A science-led approach to the impact assessment will show that renewable ethanol is an essential part of Europe's low carbon mobility toolkit - its phasing out would work against the EU's overall climate ambitions," said ePURE secretary-general Robert Wright. Biofuels development in the EU has been hindered by inconsistent signals from policymakers and a disorganised nation-by-nation approach to ethanol and advanced biofuels subsidies. The new report offers no clear strategy on ***reducing*** transport ***emissions***, according to the German Bioethanol Industry Federation (BDBe). Available and commercially-viable forms such as ethanol from ***agricultural*** waste already ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** without subsidies, and clear and predicatable legislation would be a better catalyst for the industry than subsidies and higher ***energy*** taxes, the federation added. Petroleum-refining industry body FuelsEurope argued that any subsidies for biofuels should be limited in time and cost. "In the long term, every technology should compete on its own merits in a free market regulated by an economy-wide carbon price," the association said.

References

1. [*https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-501-EN-F1-1.PDF*](https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-501-EN-F1-1.PDF)

**Load-Date:** July 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-USDA Helps Farms and Small Businesses Conserve Energy and Save Costs***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JRN-JG51-JD3Y-Y0VF-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

May 11, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 917 words

**Body**

Grants for ***Energy*** Audits and Renewable ***Energy*** Development are Provided through the Rural ***Energy*** for America Program.

***Agriculture*** Secretary Tom Vilsack today awarded 26 grants to help rural small businesses and ***agricultural*** producers across rural America conserve ***energy*** and develop renewable ***energy*** systems, ultimately ***reducing*** their carbon footprint, lowering overhead costs and helping to create jobs. The grants are made possible through the Rural ***Energy*** for America Program (REAP), which helps farms and small businesses right-size their ***energy*** systems and helps with the installation costs for renewable ***energy*** equipment.

'Helping thousands of rural small businesses, farmers and ranchers shift away from fossil-based ***energy*** by installing renewable ***energy*** systems and ***energy*** efficiency solutions has been one of the most important components of USDA's climate mitigation investments,' Vilsack said. 'Nationwide, Americans are lowering their carbon footprint and ***energy*** bills by being more ***energy*** efficient and switching to renewable ***energy***, and USDA investments make more of these options available. The Rural ***Energy*** for America Program also helps businesses create jobs in their communities through the development and installation of ***energy*** efficiency and generation projects. These benefits ripple across the nation as we work toward ***energy*** independence and ***reduce*** the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that contribute to climate change.'

Thanks to USDA investments in renewable ***energy*** projects of all sizes, rural Americans are saving more than 10.4 billion kWh - enough ***energy*** to power more than 959,000 American homes annually. USDA has invested $ 38 billion in electric loans and more than $ 1 billion for smart grid technologies since 2009, helping build more than 185,000 miles of transmission and distribution lines serving approximately 5 million rural customers annually. Today, more than 2,200 USDA wind and solar renewable electricity generation projects power more than 130,000 homes annually.

REAP provides grants and loan guarantees for renewable ***energy*** systems and ***energy*** efficiency improvements, grants for ***energy*** audits, and grants for renewable ***energy*** planning and development to service providers who work with farmers and rural small businesses.

Saint Francis University in Loretto, Pa., is being selected to receive a $ 100,000 ***energy*** audit grant to provide individualized assessments for improving ***energy*** use to ***agricultural*** producers and rural small businesses throughout Pennsylvania.

In Athens, Ohio, the Southeast Ohio Public ***Energy*** Council will use a $ 100,000 Renewable ***Energy*** Development Assistance grant to conduct solar, geothermal and anaerobic digestion site assessments for up to 100 businesses.

Twenty-six recipients are being selected for nearly $ 1.9 million in USDA grants under today's announcement. Funding is contingent upon the recipient meeting the terms of the grant agreement.

Since the start of the Obama Administration, USDA has provided more than $ 11.8 million to 136 recipients of the REAP ***Energy*** Audit and Renewable ***Energy*** Development Assistance program, which has benefitted almost 3,000 rural small businesses and ***agricultural*** producers. For example, in FY 2011, the Land of Sky Regional Council in Asheville, N.C., received a $ 99,825 grant to conduct an ***energy*** audit program for rural small businesses and ***agricultural*** producers throughout the state.

The Council's Waste ***Reduction*** Partner's team completed 53 ***energy*** audits that identified more than $ 776,000 in savings in annual utility costs. The average annual savings per participant was $ 14,600. In addition, several participants later applied for and received REAP grants to implement ***energy***-saving measures recommended by the audits.

In addition to the ***energy*** audit and renewable ***energy*** development assistance funding, REAP has helped finance 10,446 renewable ***energy*** and ***energy*** efficiency projects that have ***reduced*** ***energy*** costs for rural businesses nationwide from 2009 through 2015. During this period, USDA has provided almost $ 345 million in grants and $ 430 million in loan guarantees to ***agricultural*** producers and rural small business owners. When operational, these projects will generate/save an estimated 8.4 million megawatt hours - enough to power more than 760,000 homes for a year and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by almost 5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. That's the equivalent of removing more than 1 million cars from the road.

This month, USDA is examining what a changing climate means to ***agriculture*** and how USDA is working to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gases***. For more information, visit the latest chapter of USDA's Medium page, How Food and Forestry Are Adapting to a Changing ClimateThis is an external link or third-party site outside of the United States Department of ***Agriculture*** (USDA) website..

Since 2009, USDA Rural Development (#USDARDThis is an external link or third-party site outside of the United States Department of ***Agriculture*** (USDA) website.) has invested $ 11 billion to start or expand 103,000 rural businesses; helped 1.1 million rural residents buy homes; funded nearly 7,000 community facilities such as schools, public safety and health care facilities; financed 185,000 miles of electric transmission and distribution lines; and helped bring high-speed Internet access to nearly 6 million rural residents and businesses. For more information, visit [*www.usda.gov/results*](http://www.usda.gov/results).

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**Load-Date:** May 11, 2016

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[***Slow path to low-carbon future; Energy policy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HNB-MBR1-JC8Y-84CP-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 21, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** OPINION; Pg. 15

**Length:** 471 words

**Body**

The most welcome aspect of the Government's White Paper *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon* ***Energy*** *Future 2015-2030* is that it sets any ***targets*** at all, given that its climate change legislation failed to set specific objectives for any sector of the economy to ***reduce*** their ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Now, at least we know that the ***target*** for ***energy*** is to slash carbon ***emissions*** by up to 95 per cent between now and 2050 and to achieve full decarbonisation of the sector by 2100 - admittedly, long after most people alive today will have passed on.

In his "message" for the 126-page White Paper, Taoiseach Enda Kenny says it "confirms our core objectives of sustainability, security of supply and competitiveness", striking a balance between them to achieve a low-carbon future and seeking to "empower and engage communities across Ireland" in a debate about the ***energy*** challenges we face. As Minister for ***Energy*** Alex White notes in his introduction, technologies such as smart meters, heat pumps and "mobile connectivity" would allow citizens to "boost ***energy*** efficiency and save money by managing their ***energy*** use".

One of the White Paper's declared aims is to "accelerate the development and diversification of renewable ***energy*** generation". But it is clear that onshore wind farms "will continue to make a significant contribution", as the Minister writes, given that offshore wind is significantly less cost-effective while technologies to harness wave and tidal power are still embryonic. Solar ***energy*** is much more competitive, but one wonders how effective it would be in Ireland given that we enjoy 1,100 to 1,600 hours of sunshine a year, compared to between 2,700 and 3,000 hours a year in Spain, for example.

Onshore wind farms have become more controversial due largely to the scale of contemporary turbines in the rural landscape and their proximity to people's homes with the current minimum "separation distance" of 500 metres. Revised planning guidelines for wind ***energy*** development were promised in 2013, but have not yet been published - and they are now unlikely to see the light of day this side of the forthcoming general election, unless the new standards can be sold as "good news" for rural Ireland.

Following adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change, all political parties need to commit to a "whole of government" approach to ***reducing*** Ireland's ***emissions***, rather than merely making a special case in Brussels for continued expansion of the ***agricultural*** sector, which accounts for a third of the total. Setting a realistic price for carbon, as French president François Hollande proposed in Paris, especially with oil now trading at less than $40 a barrel - the lowest in seven years - would do more than anything to speed the transition to a low-carbon future which is essential to save the planet.

**Load-Date:** December 20, 2015

**End of Document**



[***US House blocks carbon emission rules, Obama to veto***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-BDR1-DY93-M4B6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 1, 2015 Tuesday 11:54 PM GMT

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**Length:** 535 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 power plants, passed the chamber largely along party lines.

The so-called disapproval resolutions, which already passed the Republican-controlled Senate, dealt a largely symbolic yet blunt 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 before the votes.

- 'Dagger' at coal industry -

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 rules, the power sector's carbon dioxide ***emissions*** will have to be cut by at least 32 percent below 2005 levels by the year 2030.

Congressman Mike Bost slammed Obama's Clean Power Plan as "a dagger aimed at the heart of the coal industry."

The first measure, blocking limits on existing power plants, passed by 242 votes to 180, while the second, on new plants, passed 235 to 188, with all but four Democrats opposed to each.

The votes are part of a concerted Republican effort to stymie Obama on ***energy*** regulation and what they say is his abuse of executive authority to impose unrealistic, job-killing restrictions on industry.

They have also introduced House legislation that cuts through government red tape to streamline the permitting processes for new private ***energy*** projects and provides regulatory relief from burdensome efficiency mandates.

Twenty-seven of the 50 US states have sued to try to halt Obama's Clean Power Plan, and McConnell has noted that "the next president could tear it up."

But Democrats insist Republicans are living in a "fantasy world" when it comes to rejecting science and opposing efforts to tame global warming.

"Their denial, quite frankly, is frightening," House Democrat Jim McGovern said on the House floor.

"We're at an important crossroads," he added. "It is up to us to try to reverse this trend, not bury our heads in the sand."

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Supreme Court puts Obama carbon emissions plan on hold***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J27-98W1-DY93-M28J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

February 10, 2016 Wednesday 12:45 AM GMT

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**Length:** 379 words

**Dateline:** Washington, Feb 10 2016

**Body**

The US Supreme Court on Tuesday put on hold President Barack Obama's sweeping plan to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from coal-fueled power plants pending a legal challenge.

A coalition of 27 US states is suing in a lower court to halt Obama's Clean Power Plan, and petitioned the Supreme Court to suspend its implementation until the case is resolved.

Most of the states involved are run by Obama's Republican adversaries.

Tuesday's ruling, backed by five of the nine Supreme Court justices, deals a significant blow to Obama's efforts to rein in man-made climate change.

The court's four liberal voices contested the decision to halt the ***emission*** rules, which would require the power sector's carbon dioxide ***emissions*** to be slashed by at least 32 percent compared to 2005 levels by the year 2030.

The far-reaching regulations issued last summer by the Environmental Protection Agency form a core of Obama's efforts to ***reduce*** overall US ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

But many US conservatives deny that climate change is caused by human industry and ***agriculture***, and have opposed ***emissions*** controls designed to slow global warming.

The federal program was a central part of the commitments put forward by Washington ahead of the Paris climate deal struck by 195 governments in December.

Democratic White House hopeful Bernie Sanders voiced bitter disappointment, as voting wrapped up in the New Hampshire presidential primary.

"The Supreme Court's decision is deeply disappointing. There's no time to spare in the fight to combat climate change," he tweeted.

But the attorney general for West Virginia, Patrick Morrissey, hailed it as a major victory against efforts to regulate the coal industry.

"Hope. Coal miners and their families should have more hope tonight after our unprecedented victory at the US Supreme Ct. We stayed the CPP!" tweeted Morrissey, whose state leads the group opposing the Obama plan.

The EPA rules have incensed Republicans, particularly lawmakers from coal-producing states.

They argue that the economic cost of the endeavor would cripple industry and hike ***energy*** costs for millions of Americans.

Republicans in Congress late last year voted through two so-called disapproval resolutions on the ***emissions*** rules, dealing a largely symbolic yet blunt rebuke to Obama.

**Load-Date:** February 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ireland faces pressure over emissions; Kenny tells Hollande that Ireland will sign up to 'measurable and achievable targets'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-4WW1-DYS1-0149-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** FRONT PAGE; Pg. 1

**Length:** 573 words

**Byline:** Lara Marlowe, Harry McGee, Suzanne Lynch

**Body**

HARRY McGEE Ireland faces fresh pressure from EU member states and the European Commission over its high level of ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, Taoiseach Enda Kenny said ahead of the climate talks opening in Paris today.

The Taoiseach said while Ireland secured a unanimous commitment by the European Council last year that its dependence on ***agriculture*** would be acknowledged in the calculation of EU ***emission*** ***targets***, this was now being interpreted differently by the commission.

Speaking in Brussels on the eve of the COP21 summit, he said he had communicated to French president François Hollande that Ireland would sign up to "measurable and achievable ***targets***".

But he said there was "quite a deal of technical challenge ahead" for Irish officials in Paris to ensure the outcome was "fair and balanced and sustainable in Ireland's case".

**Special treatment**

It is understood a number of member states, including east European countries such as Hungary, raised concerns in recent months about special treatment for Ireland. The commission also raised questions about the interpretation of the deal, according to officials.

France deployed 120,000 security force personnel nationwide for the duration of COP21. Nearly 3,000 police are stationed at the summit site at Le Bourget.

The French government had hoped to avoid violent demonstrations by invoking the state of emergency declared in the wake of the November 13th attacks. But dozens of men wearing dark clothing and hoods threw stones, bottles, flower pots and candles that had been left at a memorial for the November 13th victims at riot police, who used tear gas and charged the demonstrators. More than 170 people were detained overnight.

An unprecedented urgency surrounds the 12-day conference, because if action is not taken, it will become impossible to limit the rise in global temperatures to two degrees compared to the pre-industrial era.

"This COP21 will not be a real success unless the 195 countries gathered in Paris reach a universal and legally binding accord on the ***reduction*** of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***," said Laurent Fabius, the French foreign minister and president of the conference. "That is the most complicated part."

The word "binding" has created friction with the US and other parties to the conference. President Barack Obama would face stiff opposition from Republicans in Congress to a compulsory treaty requiring ratification. "The fact the accord must be 'legally binding' is not contested," Mr Fabius said, "even if there can be different degrees of obligation."

**Committed**

The Taoiseach is one of more than 150 heads of state and government attending the opening of opening of COP21. In his speech, Mr Kenny will confirm Ireland is fully committed to the EU ***target*** of a 40 per cent ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030.

However he will insist the accord not "compromise our capacity for food production". ***Agriculture*** accounts for 30 per cent of Irish ***emissions***.

In what was hailed as a significant breakthrough for the Government, Ireland secured commitment at the EU summit of October 2014 that the "multiple objectives of the ***agriculture*** and land use sector, with their lower mitigation potential", should be acknowledged in EU ***targets*** on climate change.

Ireland argued that the country's forests, boglands and other habitats that absorb carbon should be accounted for in the calculation of ***emissions*** to compensate for the high level of ***agricultural*** ***emissions***.

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***SAVE EARTH; KENNY BEGS EMISSIONS PASS AS NATIONS UNITE TO... ; talks have fortnight to curb global warming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-JSK1-DY9P-N4S7-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sun (England)

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, Ireland

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 6,7

**Length:** 916 words

**Body**

ENDA Kenny put a dampener on the start of a crunch climate summit - by breaking ranks over an "unrealistic" EU pledge to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** The Taoiseach yesterday joined 146 other government leaders in Paris for the opening of the 21st UN Convention on Climate Change conference.

And he stirred controversy early on, distancing Ireland from a commitment made by all European Union members to ***reduce*** CO2 output by at least 40 per cent over the next 15 years.

With farm gases comprising almost 30 per cent of all Irish ***emissions***, Kenny insisted the ***target*** presented a huge challenge given ***agriculture***'s large role in our economy.

Pleading a special case, Kenny also blamed the recession for forcing his Coalition to focus on other priorities.

He said: "What we want is an understanding that we are serious about achieving fair and sustainable ***targets***, but we need space in order to achieve that. What we have to have is plenty of ambition, but one that is tempered with reality.

"Ireland was not in a position over the lost and last decade to plan for the future in the way we would like."

The Fine Gael leader, who posed with Canada's new heartthrob Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau for a impromptu photo op, had earlier appeared alongside other world leaders when he appeared to turn his back to the camera for the summit's official "family" photo.

But Kenny had earlier described COP21 - which has two weeks to set out measures to tackle global warming - as the most important climate gathering ever.

Most of the 195 nations represented at the summit are aiming for a ***targeted*** ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030.

And it's a hoped a deal can be struck before the talks end on December 11.

The Taoiseach explained: "As we come to the end of what may be the hottest year on record, the stakes could not be higher.

"Either we act now or it will be too late to curb rising temperatures and limit the damage to our planet.

tp i b w "Our goal in Paris is to agree a legally binding treaty that will ensure that all parties act to limit the average global temperature increase to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

New pals ... Canada's "Failure to curb temperature increases will impact all countries, Ireland included, but with the most immediate and drastic effects being felt, in many instances by the most vulnerable countries and communities.

"The scale of the transformation needed will not come easily and will require real global effort."

On the 40 per cent ***target*** agreed by all the EU countries, Kenny vowed to negotiate a fairer and more achievable ***target*** for Ireland next year.

He added: "I wish to salute the French resolve, especially in the context of the recent attacks on Paris, to reaching an agreement.

"The indications are positive. Going into the negotiations, contributions covering more than 160 countries have been received, covering more than 93 per cent of global ***emissions***.

"While these figures give some confidence, we cannot be complacent, and further efforts will be needed.

"Added to that, considerable long-term commitment and investment will be required by all if we are to secure a lasting agreement."

The cautious optimism was echoed by US President Barack Obama when he addressed delegates at the Stade de France stadium.

Warning of "submerged countries, abandoned cities and fields that no longer grow" if the summit failed to be turning point, he added: "Climate change could define the contours of this century more than any other.

"I came here personally to say the United States not only recognises the problem but is committed to do something about it."

Three key issues look set to dominate discussions over the coming fortnight.

While the UN has set a goal of limiting global warming to no more than 2°C over pre-industrial levels by the end of the century, more than 100 poorer countries and small-island states are calling for a tougher ***target*** of 1.5°C. Developing nations are also insisting that industrialised countries should do more to cut ***emissions***, having polluted for much longer.

po an sta for geD na ins ind co do em po lonA ha me for pa ted UN en co gr Trudeau & Kenny And there will have to be agreement on who pays for a (EURO)93billion package - committed to at the 2009 UN climate conference - to help poor countries develop greener economies. UN special envoy on climate change Mary Robinson yesterday admitted success would depend on national negotiators following up on leaders' promises. The former president of Ireland said: "I have been very struck by the emphasis on it being people-centred.

"President Francois Hollande used climate justice, President Michelle Bachelet of Chile used climate justice, a concern for the most vulnerable.

"The problem is that unless those heads of state say it expressly to their delegations, it may not carry down.

"We may be back to the same not so people-centred approach of the past."

COP21 observer Brian O'Gallachoir - a Professor of ***Energy*** Policy and Modelling at UCC - also voiced hope that it could deliver more than previous summits.

He said: "There is cause for optimism.

In 2014, ***energy*** related ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** did not increase, despite a three per cent growth in economic activity.

"The UN has now received pledges from 168 countries for ***emissions*** ***reduction***. This is unprecedented and it provides a much stronger political basis for negotiations that at any previous climate change event." @MDOYLER

147 World leaders in Paris to battle climate change

40% Amount EU is committed to cutting gases by 2030

**Graphic**

Back to the future ... the man facing the wrong way is believed to be the Irish Taoiseachpals ... Canada's Trudeau & KennyBleak future ... Obama warned of empty citiesExtreme weather ... effects of global warming

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Why would you go for dirty fuel if cleaner energy is cheaper?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHH-5DJ1-F072-414R-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (London)

December 3, 2015 Thursday

First Edition

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**Section:** COMMENT; Pg. 32

**Length:** 960 words

**Byline:** Andreas Whittam Smith

**Body**

The global warming deniers have gone into hibernation. Hardly a word has been heard from them since the first reports of preparations for the United Nations' climate change conference in Paris were published. They seem to have been overwhelmed by the scale of the global response despite the difficulties that lie ahead.

To start with, the US and China made a deal to ***reduce*** their ***greenhouse gas*** output. China agreed to cap ***emissions*** for the first time and the US committed to deep ***reductions*** by 2025. The European Union followed up with a policy to cut ***greenhouse gases*** by at least 40 per cent by 2030.

Then 153 countries published their objectives for ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by the same date. Together they are responsible for 90 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. When you think that there cannot be a leader in the world who welcomes making the necessary changes, with all their political difficulties, this is an astonishing display of seriousness.

More recently, just to emphasise what is at stake, the World Meteorological Organisation stated: "2015 is likely to be the hottest year on record, with ocean surface temperatures at the highest level since measurements began." So nearly 200 heads of government ignored security risks to attend the opening of the conference in Paris on Monday.

What seems to have changed is the assessment of the national interest when global temperatures are relentlessly creeping higher. One question now being asked, for example, is whether the consequences of global warming are already stirring social unrest. Richard Seager, a climate scientist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, has recently noted that the drought in Syria from 2006 to 2011 - the worst on record there - destroyed ***agriculture***, causing many farm families to migrate to cities. The influx added to social stresses already created by refugees pouring in from the war in Iraq. Seager added: "We're not saying the drought caused the war... We're saying that added to all the other stressors, it helped kick things over the threshold into open conflict. And a drought of that severity was made much more likely by the ongoing human-driven drying of that region."

Whatever urgency this sort of assessment generates, however, there are major obstacles to reaching an accord in Paris. The chief of these is that the pre-conference pledges are not enough. The commonly accepted ***target*** is to limit the increase in the average global surface temperature to 2C above the pre-industrial average. The Climate Action Tracker, for instance, estimates a "best-guess" global warming by 2100 of 2.7C above pre-industrial levels, based on its assessment of pledges and policies made by countries attending the Paris conference.

The response to this shortfall is likely to be a ratcheting-up mechanism. This would mean that countries would commit themselves to improve their pledges on a regular basis, perhaps every five years. The argument in Paris will be whether this should be voluntary or compulsory.

Then, in an interview with this newspaper, the climate economist Lord Stern put his finger on another problem. He said: "Equality is a big issue. The rich got rich on high-carbon growth and it's the poor people of the world - whether they be poor people in rich countries or poor people in poor countries - who suffer earliest and most."

Or, as the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, wrote in the Financial Times on Monday: "Advanced countries powered their way to prosperity on fossil fuel." But justice demands that "developing countries are allowed to grow". So a good part of the negotiations in Paris will focus on how much money the rich nations pay to the poorer ones to help them adapt to the effects of global warming - such as increased hurricanes and droughts - and to help finance the transition from fossil fuels to green ***energy***. The charity Oxfam argues that participating nations should address the lack of finance by either agreeing that "at least half of all public finance should go for adaptation, or setting a fixed ***target*** of at least $35bn (£23bn) by 2020 and at least $50bn by 2025".

But this isn't the only example of the requirement for the expenditure of billions. Over the weekend, the major powers pledged $20bn for green ***energy*** research. In its way, this is a satisfying answer to the plea first enunciated by a group of well-known British scientists, industrialists, economists and public servants under the banner of the "Global Apollo Programme to Combat Climate Change".

They published a report containing one clear, simple insight. If clean ***energy*** became less costly to produce than ***energy*** based on coal, gas or oil, then coal, gas and oil would simply stay in the ground. Like all great truths, it is at once stunningly obvious and yet profound.

So the big question is how to make it cheaper. The Global Apollo Programme's authors argued that most of the main technological advances of the past 100 years had derived from publicly funded research and development - the computer, semiconductors, the internet, genetic sequencing, broadband, satellite communications, and nuclear power. Yet in the case of climate change the main focus has been not so much on good, basic research and development but on incentives for the private sector such as carbon prices, feed-in tariffs, regulatory standards and the like. In other words, governments have tried to avoid spending any actual money. Well, they can resist no longer.

Explaining this new initiative, the White House said the contributing countries spanned the biggest global economies and major emitters, oil and gas producers and leaders in clean ***energy*** research. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has put his hand in his pocket. That is quite something.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Kenny criticises 'unrealistic' climate targets; Taoiseach blames recession for Ireland's difficulty in reducing carbon emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-6N41-DYS1-032F-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** FRONT PAGE; Pg. 1

**Length:** 636 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee, Lara Marlowe

**Body**

LARA MARLOWE Taoiseach Enda Kenny has blamed a "lost decade" of recession and "unrealistic" ***targets*** set by the EU for Ireland's difficulties in grappling with ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in the ***agriculture*** sector.

Attending the COP21 global summit on climate change in Paris, the Taoiseach singled out Irish ***agriculture*** as an exception, and said the State would need "time and space" to deal with meeting stringent EU ***targets*** of a 40 per cent ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** by 2030.

Mr Kenny was one of more than 150 world leaders at the summit yesterday, and in his formal address he said Ireland was "determined to play its part" in reaching an historic agreement before the conference closes on Friday week.

The most anticipated speech of the day was that delivered by US president Barack Obama, who described the conference as a potential "turning point" to curb global warming.

Saying the next generation was watching, he declared: "I came here personally to say the United States not only recognises the problem but is committed to do something about it."

The UN summit involving 195 parties will seek pledges that, it is hoped, will collectively result in global temperature not rising more than 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

**Warning**

However, Indian prime minister Narendra Modi, who launched an ambitious alliance that will work towards an increase in solar power, warned that the developed world would have to recognise that, for countries such as India, climate change was not of its making.

Another key player, Chinese president Xi Jinping, confirmed his country's commitment that its ***emissions*** would peak in 2030 and then start to fall.

In a well-received speech, the host leader, French president Francois Hollande, referred back to the recent terrorist atrocity in Paris that had resulted in the loss of more than 130 lives.

"I can't separate the fight with terrorism from the fight against global warming," he told delegates.

In his address to the conference, Mr Kenny said Ireland supported the aim of creating a legally binding agreement on climate change.

"Ireland's national long-term vision is presented in climate legislation, which sets out our intention to substantially cut CO2 ***emissions*** by 2050, while developing an approach towards carbon neutrality in the land sector that does not compromise our capacity for food production," he said.

Speaking to reporters earlier, the Taoiseach blamed Ireland's difficulties in meeting ***targets*** in ***agriculture*** on a "lost decade" which he said was created by recession caused by the previous government. That had resulted in few resources being available to invest in climate change research and infrastructure.

**'Unreachable'**

He also said the ***targets*** set by the EU Commission for 2020, which called for a 20 per cent ***reduction*** of ***emissions*** compared with 2005 levels, were "unrealistic" and "unreachable".

Mr Kenny denied the State was seeking "wiggle room" on the vital sector of ***agriculture***. Rather, he said that when the EU Commission set the 2020 ***target*** it had overestimated what ***agriculture*** could achieve in terms of curbing ***emissions***.

"We do not want to see a situation where we are limited in what we can produce with the abolition of quotas, to find that food produced in countries with inferior standards and higher ***emission*** levels."

Mr Kenny said he had spoken to several other European leaders at the summit about the ***agriculture*** challenge, including the prime minster of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen.

UN Special Envoy on Climate Change, former president Mary Robinson refused to be drawn yesterday on Ireland's policy stance, saying she did not like to talk specifically on a political matter.

"I always want every country including Ireland to be more ambitious," she said. "There is room for improvement and I do hope this conference will help."

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Carbon reduction clock is ticking for farming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H05-KPG1-DY9P-N1JJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

September 22, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 28

**Length:** 576 words

**Byline:** ALAN MATTHEWS

**Body**

CARBON has rarely weighed heavily on the minds of Ireland's farmers, not even dairy farmers hoping to significantly increase their production following the end of milk quotas.

But carbon should be a concern because Ireland, as part of the EU's climate and ***energy*** policies, has limits on the total amount of carbon it can release to the atmosphere in the form of ***greenhouse gases***.

These limits will bite in the remaining years of this decade. By 2020, the EPA estimates that the sectors covered by our national ***emissions*** ceiling, which include ***agriculture***, will be releasing 6-11pc more ***emissions*** than allowed under that ceiling. By 2020 ***agriculture*** will be responsible for 45pc of those ***emissions*** in Ireland, with transport the next most important sector.

This ceiling is set as part of an internal burden-sharing agreement under the EU's Effort Sharing Decision, which allocates the total EU ceiling between the EU member states. Ireland's 2020 ***target*** is to ***reduce*** its ***emissions*** by 20pc compared to 2005.

The EU has begun to put in place its climate policy ***targets*** for 2030. The European Council has agreed to an overall ***target*** ***reduction*** of 30pc in ***emissions*** from the sectors covered by Management Agency. During the years 2007-2012, (EURO)100m was spent to purchase carbon credits although, because of the economic downturn, there has been no need to purchase further credits since 2009.

Purchasing international credits only makes sense if there are no opportunities to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** within Ireland at a lower cost.

However, Teagasc has identified a number of opportunities within ***agriculture*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** at low or even negative cost, that is, where ***reducing*** carbon ***emissions*** can also help to raise farm income.

These opportunities fall broadly under three headings: improving the efficiency of production systems; identifying technologies to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** directly; and integrated land management.

Improving the efficiency of production systems ***reduces*** the carbon intensity of production directly. Examples include ***reducing*** disease incidence, using sexed semen in animal reproduction and extending the grazing season.

A growing number of farmers are now using the Carbon Navigator to benchmark their carbon performance.

Identifying areas for improvement will both help to improve farm productivity and contribute to higher incomes.

Technological solutions to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** are now intensively researched, and we can expect a stream of promising innovations in the future. Examples include novel fertilisers to ***reduce*** nitrous oxide ***emissions***, modifying rumen bacteria to release less methane, and using anaerobic digestion of slurry to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and produce bioenergy.

***Agriculture*** is unique in that it can also act as a sink for carbon ***emissions*** as well as an ***emissions*** source. Sinks are where land use activities help to store or sequester carbon from the atmosphere.

For example, forestry and grasslands can sequester carbon dioxide.

Conversion of grassland to forestry can help to sequester carbon, while conversion of grassland to tillage will release carbon from the soil.

Managing land use to ***reduce*** net ***emissions*** will be increasingly important in Ireland because credits earned in this way will be allowed to offset our national ***emissions*** ceiling in the period after 2020.

Alan Matthews is Professor Emeritus of European ***Agricultural*** Policy at Trinity College Dublin.

***AGRICULTURE*** WILL ACCOUNT FOR 45PC OF CARBON ***EMISSIONS*** IN IRELAND BY 2020

**Load-Date:** September 22, 2015

**End of Document**



[***We must reduce animal consumption to hit new climate change targets, says The Vegan Society***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K56-0641-JD3Y-Y53S-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

July 4, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 549 words

**Body**

If the UK is to have any chance of meeting its new climate change ***targets***, it must encourage a significant shift away from animal products, says The Vegan Society.

The UK yesterday announced its commitment to cutting carbon ***emissions*** by 57% by 2032, from 1990 levels. Yet according to the government's official climate change advisors, the current policies which focus narrowly on the ***energy***, transport and waste sectors fall well short of those required for the new ***target***.

Meanwhile, animal ***agriculture*** continues to be ignored at a policy level. This is despite it being one of the leading causes of climate change, responsible for more ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** (at least 14.5%) than all global transport - cars, trains, planes, ships - combined.

"What we desperately need is a public education campaign on the disastrous environmental impact of animal ***agriculture***. Most people in this country still have little idea that the production of meat, fish and dairy products is destroying the planet," said Jimmy Pierson, spokesperson for The Vegan Society.

"Policies and initiatives are also needed if we are to have any meaningful impact. If we want a blueprint then look to China, who recently announced its plan to ***reduce*** meat consumption by 50% to tackle climate change. China is really leading the way on this, and we should follow."

Animal ***agriculture*** emits high levels of CO2 - around 3.2 million tonnes every year - through activities such as land change, feed production and manure management. Cattle also produce large amounts of methane, a highly potent ***greenhouse gas***: your average cow produces around 700 litres of methane per day, the equivalent of a large 4×4 vehicle travelling 35 miles in a day.

Research by leading international think tank Chatham House last year identified animal ***agriculture*** as a primary driver of climate change, warning that 'dietary change is essential' if global warming is to not exceed the 2C limit imposed at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris.

There have also been repeated calls by the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation of the UN for a global shift towards a vegan diet. In its landmark report in 2006 animal ***agriculture*** was described as 'one of the most significant contributors to the most serious environmental problems, at every scale from local to global.'

"Animal ***agriculture*** doesn't just contribute to climate change. It is also widely regarded as one of the leading causes of deforestation, habitat loss, species extinction, water consumption and ocean dead zones. Going vegan is the single best thing any individual can do to help secure the future of our planet," added Pierson.

You can go vegan with The Vegan Society's 30 Day Vegan Pledge ([*www.vegansociety.com/pledge*](http://www.vegansociety.com/pledge)). Sign up for free to receive daily emails providing advice, info and delicious recipes.

For more information, please contact Jimmy Pierson, Media Manager, The Vegan Society / [*media@vegansociety.com*](mailto:media@vegansociety.com) / 0121 523 1738 (office) / 07931 819 508 (out of hours).

The Vegan Society is a registered educational charity (no. 279228) that campaigns for change and provides information and guidance on all aspects of veganism.

No media attached. Please contact The Vegan Society for more information.

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[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C123-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 Oxford

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[4]](#footnote-5)1

do we need to change what we eat? Dr Peter Scarborough of Oxford Martin School thinks so. What have we got here, Peter? We've got steak, we've got And we've got a vegan meal.

You're looking at these carbon footprint Are you able to put any kind of proportion on that? The ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for a diet for a British vegan But it's difficult, isn't it? Very. people are vegans when it comes to the climate, because I love it. so drastic as saying, "Let's just become vegan, If you ***reduce*** the amount of meat that you eat you'll definitely be livestock farmers, of which there are plenty people to eat less meat then we're talking about less meat being at the moment is being produced on lands that could be used for human consumption. and dairy could have a big impact on the countryside Ultimately it's down to us to choose what and how much we eat. How big is your herd, overall? 560 cows. We've done a lot of work looking at different types of forages. Let's have a look. Carry on. Different forages - so, for example, cows maize silage-based diets, the amount of methane they produce when they feed grass silage. This cow seems keen on eating Certainly licking you. if you feed them this one, you get lower methane than that one? There are differences of, like, 10-15% that could be achieved Would these methods cost the farmer more? So it depends on the potential value to the farmer Along with changing cows' diets, Chris believes that genetic However, such an approach would take a decade or two But what can be done to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from arable farming? and some say we should completely transform the way we farm. the only way to save the planet. This is organic spring barley with cos it hasn't been sprayed. But Professor Lord Krebs believes farming means lowers ***emissions***, for the same amount farming could offer Some people might think that's rather counterintuitive. farming, I mean sustainable intensification. but thinking smart - using, for example, precision ***agriculture*** but GM crops may play a role because you might be able to engineer them And in that way we can use the same amount of land - or less land, and use the rest of the land to suck carbon out of the atmosphere so the key point of this argument is in effect what you do with How would this work? Would it be local areas - Or would it, maybe in Britain's case, be intensive east, wild west? rather than the individual farm scale, for a number of reasons. of ***agricultural*** soils than other parts, suitable for growing trees or other forms of wilding. and begin to put in sort of hard ***targets***? It's not producing the ***reductions*** that we need. ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** have gone up and I think that's evidence that the voluntary approach Cutting ***emissions*** from farming

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

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[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0YW-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 West

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Anchors:** John Craven

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TVEyes - BBC 1 South East

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[6]](#footnote-7)1

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**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

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[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C10V-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 North East and Cumbria

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

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[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C12D-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 North

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

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TVEyes - BBC 1 Southampton

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

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TVEyes - BBC 1 South West

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

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**Speech to text transcript:**[[10]](#footnote-11)1

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TVEyes - BBC 1 Northern Ireland

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

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**Speech to text transcript:**[[11]](#footnote-12)1

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[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C10H-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 West Midlands

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 484 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

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**Speech to text transcript:**[[12]](#footnote-13)1

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[***Government begins review of ETS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFN-VPF1-F0K1-N0RT-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 24, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 442 words

**Body**

New Zealand Government - The Government has begun its review of the ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) to assess its operation and effectiveness to 2020 and beyond, Climate Change Issues Minister Tim Groser announced today.

"In July we set an ambitious ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** after 2020," said Mr Groser.

"This review will look at how the NZ ETS may have to evolve to support New Zealand in meeting this new ***target***.

"We also want to ensure the NZ ETS can continue to support New Zealand's transition to a low ***emissions*** economy, and that we are prepared for the costs and opportunities associated with this transition.

The review will focus on three key areas: what to do about some transition measures that were introduced to moderate the initial impacts of the NZ ETS, how the NZ ETS needs to evolve to meet our future ***targets***, and operational and technical improvements.

A discussion document sets out the key issues for consideration under the review, which has been released on the Ministry for the Environment's website. Submissions are being called for in two stages: the first stage focusing on priority issues, closes on 19 February 2016; and the second on other matters, closes on 30 April 2016.

"The discussion document is primarily aimed at businesses, iwi, the forestry sector, ***energy*** users, and non-governmental organisations. I encourage careful consideration of the issues set out in the discussion document to inform the future direction of the NZ ETS," said Mr Groser.

"The Government has decided not to include ***agriculture*** in the scope of the review. The Government has previously said it would only bring biological ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** fully into the NZ ETS if there were economically viable and practical technologies to ***reduce*** these ***emissions***.

"We are putting considerable investment in research and development to find new options to ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, and we will continue to work with the ***agricultural*** sector to enable and incentivise the sector to adopt new mitigation options as they become available. However, the full inclusion of ***agriculture*** in the NZ ETS remains off the table at present," said Mr Groser.

Technical notes will be published in early 2016 to support and inform submissions. The review will involve research, analysis and stakeholder engagement. Officials will report to Ministers on the review in 2016.

Submissions can be made online, by emailing [*nzetsreview@mfe.govt.nz*](mailto:nzetsreview@mfe.govt.nz) or writing to the Ministry for the Environment, PO Box 10362, Wellington 6143. T

The discussion document can be found on the Ministry for the Environment website.

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

**Load-Date:** November 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate change poised to hurt food supplies: study***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J6X-N9H1-JBV1-X0YF-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

March 3, 2016 Thursday 1:40 AM GMT

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**Length:** 512 words

**Dateline:** Paris, March 3 2016

**Body**

The effects of climate change on food production could cause 500,000 extra deaths by 2050 compared to a world without global warming, according to a study released Thursday.

If ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** continue at current rates, this would cut projected increases in food availability by about a third before mid-century, the study found.

As of 2015, some 800 million people in the world are undernourished, meaning they cannot meet daily minimum dietary ***energy*** requirements, the UN's Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization has said.

With the global population set to increase from seven to nine billion by 2050, food production will have to expand even more rapidly if all the world's people are to have enough to eat.

But global warming -- on track to boost temperatures three degrees Celsius (5.4 degrees Fahrenheit) by 2100, compared to pre-Industrial-Era levels -- is threatening to make that difficult or impossible, experts warn.

"Climate change effects are expected to ***reduce*** the quantity of food harvested, which could lead to higher food prices and ***reduced*** consumption," according the study, published in the medical journal The Lancet.

Even these grim projections may be overly optimistic, it warns, because they only count calories and fail to anticipate a likely worsening in the balance of future diets.

"Our results show that even modest ***reductions*** in the availability of food could lead to changes in the ***energy*** content and composition of diets," said Marco Springmann, a researcher at the Oxford Martin Programme on the Future of Food at the University of Oxford, and leader of the study.

"These changes will have major consequences for health."

The proportion of fruits and vegetables in diets, for example, will almost certainly decline in a climate-change-addled world, he said.

Low- and middle-income countries will probably be hit hardest, with almost three-quarters of all climate-related deaths expected to occur in China and India under a so-called "business and usual" climate scenario.

Even if the world's nations succeed in holding the rise in global temperature to 2C (3.6F), there would still be an additional 150,000 climate-related deaths due to changes in diet and calorie intake, the researchers found.

"Climate change is likely to have a substantial negative impact on future mortality, even under optimistic scenarios," Springmann said.

The study used ***agricultural*** economic models coupled with different projections for ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and development forecasts to evaluate the impacts on global food production, trade and consumption in 2050.

Experts evaluating the research said it was worthwhile, but cautioned that such projections are uncertain.

"It is very difficult to estimate exactly what climate change impacts will be," commented Andrew Challinor, a professor at the University of Leeds in England.

"Year-to-year variability of food production will become greater, which will make global food markets more unpredictable."

Extreme climate events -- such as the wheat harvest failure in Russia in 2010 -- will also become more common, he added.

**Load-Date:** March 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-The Mosaic Company Achieves Recognition as a World Leader on CDP's 2015 Climate A List; Mosaic is among 113 companies recognized as global leaders in environmental performance and climate action***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1R1-JD3Y-Y0B7-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

November 6, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 312 words

**Body**

PLYMOUTH, Minn - For the third consecutive year, The Mosaic Company (NYSE: MOS) has achieved recognition from the international non-profit, CDP, for demonstrating measurable action and strategies to ***reduce*** greenhouse ***emissions*** (GHGs) and mitigate climate-related business risks.

Mosaic achieved a grade of A for performance and is one of 113 companies to be recognized on the CDP Climate 'A' List. CDP independently assessed thousands of companies' disclosures against its scoring methodology, and selected only 5 percent for inclusion on the A List.

'Our sustainability efforts are paying off. Mosaic is conserving natural resources, ***reducing*** its carbon footprint and decreasing operating costs. While we're leading our industry in these efforts, there is more we plan to accomplish,' said Joc O'Rourke, President and Chief Executive Officer of The Mosaic Company. 'By 2020, Mosaic is ***targeting*** to ***reduce*** ***energy*** and freshwater use and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 10 percent per product tonne.'

This is Mosaic's sixth disclosure to CDP. Mosaic cited measurable initiatives, including potash process engineering improvements in Saskatchewan, ***energy*** efficient LED lights in its China and Florida facilities, and a new port terminal crane in Brazil. Learn more about Mosaic's performance in its 2014 Annual Report & Outlook and 2014 Sustainability Report, titled 'Leading with Purpose.'

About The Mosaic Company

The Mosaic Company is one of the world's leading producers and marketers of concentrated phosphate and potash crop nutrients. Mosaic is a single source provider of phosphate and potash fertilizers and feed ingredients for the global ***agriculture*** industry. Learn more at [*www.mosaicco.com*](http://www.mosaicco.com).

Mosaic Co. is one of only 113 companies that made it to CDP's Climate A List.

SOURCE The Mosaic Company

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

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Report shows urgent need need for Irish agriculture to change to produce healthy food with low emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K7C-90S1-F15K-20WB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

July 14, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 835 words

**Body**

The new IIEA/RDS report on "climate smart ***agriculture***", which has been launched by Michael Creed TD, Minister for ***Agriculture***, Food and the Marine.

It shows that Irish ***agriculture*** urgently needs to transition towards producing far healthier food with far lower climate ***emissions***.

Farmers must be supported to use less polluting methods that can support increasing biodiversity and water quality.

This is a very different direction from current policy. The report shows the stark need for large changes in Irish ***agriculture*** away from its current livestock focus.

A different course is needed to help address the pressing challenges of increasing global food security and ensuring climate stability.

These realities challenge directly the misleading rhetoric and misguided facts in Department of ***Agriculture*** statements and in Bord Bia's Origin Green marketing programme, which inaccurately claim that business-as-usual, livestock-focused ***agriculture*** is climate smart and sustainable.

Overall, current Irish ***agriculture*** is neither climate smart nor sustainable.

An Taisce's Natural Environment Officer, Fintan Kelly, said: "This report makes it clear that a healthy planet requires a shift away from large-scale red meat and dairy production and consumption and also that a healthy diet means consuming far less of highly climate-polluting and land intensive foods such as beef and sheep-meat.

"Unfortunately, government policy is focused in exactly the opposite direction to this report's analysis by programmes that increase climate ***emissions*** and detract from food security, environmental integrity and public health."

Fintan Kelly continued: "Current policy is unfairly prioritising the profits of the major food producers that export beef and infant formula milk powder predominantly to relatively wealthy consumers.

"It is failing to protect the well-being of very many farmers, the health of the public and the world's poorest people.

"It is failing to deliver ***reductions*** in ***emissions*** and to redress the serious negative impacts of ***agriculture*** and forestry on biodiversity and water quality.

"These policies need to change in accord with producing healthy food distributed fairly on a planet with a stable climate future."

The IIEA/RDS report supports An Taisce's stance that total ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** need to fall steadily and rapidly to meet climate ***targets***, including Ireland's commitment to serious and urgent climate action in line with the Paris Agreement.

Efficiency gains will not lead to cuts in ***emissions*** if there are more cattle. Ireland's herd is now expanding to over seven million cattle with a 30% planned increase in higher ***emissions*** dairy cattle.

The new report emphasises the importance of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** to increase food security and ***reduce*** hunger and the need for coherent approaches.

Feeding fertiliser-boosted grass and feed to ruminant animals, cattle and sheep, produces large amounts of methane, a very potent ***greenhouse gas*** adding significantly to global warming. This is not climate smart ***agriculture***.

Furthermore, the significant additional compliance costs for failing to meet EU ***emissions*** ***targets*** to 2020 and 2030 are likely to be borne by the Irish taxpayer even though most of the consumers of Irish beef and dairy are in other nations.

However, the IIEA/RDS report fails to fully detail the shortcomings in the current policy plan to allow increased afforestation and biomass ***energy*** use to make up for the projected failure in ***emissions*** ***reduction*** from continued, large-scale, livestock ***agriculture***.

This plan is contrary to climate science which shows that forestry cannot provide the essential permanent removal of carbon dioxide that forestry cannot provide.

It also depends on deeply flawed EU accounting for ***emissions*** from burning biomass that are incorrectly being counted as carbon neutral when in fact it often has very high ***emissions***.

Speaking for An Taisce, Fintan Kelly continued: "A different food future is possible, one that supports farmers to produce more food and that genuinely addresses food security with far lower impacts on climate and the environment.

"A rapid transition, away from large scale livestock production, is needed toward more mixed farming with high nature value grazing, higher value-added outputs in specialised areas where markets welcome extensive rather than intensive production systems, and increased native forestry.

"Ireland's ***agriculture*** would then really begin to cut ***emissions*** and deliver for healthy diets. Farmers, the public and the environment that sustains us would benefit greatly from this change."

Despite some confusing contradictions evident in its opening framing, in its main section this report solidly details the research-supported reasons why Ireland's current ***agriculture*** is failing to be climate smart, and why it is not delivering for public health, global food security or for the security of farmers.

The current policy increases the likelihood of future shocks in the food system here and in much poorer nations.

**Load-Date:** July 14, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C179-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 East Midlands

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 489 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[13]](#footnote-14)1

the world's growing population will rise over the threshold of safety. over the next century, do we need to change what we eat? Dr Peter Scarborough of Oxford Martin School thinks so.

What have we got here, Peter? We've got steak, we've got And we've got a vegan meal. You're looking at these carbon footprint Are you able to put any kind of proportion on that? The ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for a diet for a British vegan But it's difficult, isn't it? Very. people are vegans when it comes to the climate, because I love it. so drastic as saying, "Let's just become vegan, If you ***reduce*** the amount of meat that you eat you'll definitely be livestock farmers, of which there are plenty people to eat less meat then we're talking about less meat being at the moment is being produced on lands that could be used for human consumption. and dairy could have a big impact on the countryside Ultimately it's down to us to choose what and how much we eat. How big is your herd, overall? 560 cows. We've done a lot of work looking at different types of forages. Let's have a look. Carry on. Different forages - so, for example, cows maize silage-based diets, the amount of methane they produce when they feed grass silage. This cow seems keen on eating Certainly licking you. if you feed them this one, you get lower methane than that one? There are differences of, like, 10-15% that could be achieved Would these methods cost the farmer more? So it depends on the potential value to the farmer Along with changing cows' diets, Chris believes that genetic However, such an approach would take a decade or two But what can be done to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from arable farming? and some say we should completely transform the way we farm. the only way to save the planet. This is organic spring barley with cos it hasn't been sprayed. But Professor Lord Krebs believes farming means lowers ***emissions***, for the same amount farming could offer Some people might think that's rather counterintuitive. farming, I mean sustainable intensification. but thinking smart - using, for example, precision ***agriculture*** but GM crops may play a role because you might be able to engineer them And in that way we can use the same amount of land - or less land, and use the rest of the land to suck carbon out of the atmosphere so the key point of this argument is in effect what you do with How would this work? Would it be local areas - Or would it, maybe in Britain's case, be intensive east, wild west? rather than the individual farm scale, for a number of reasons. of ***agricultural*** soils than other parts, suitable for growing trees or other forms of wilding. and begin to put in sort of hard ***targets***? It's not producing the ***reductions*** that we need. ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** have gone up and I think that's evidence

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***The great injustice of climate change; Economic self-interest trumps global concerns about climate change. The poorest will suffer the most***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GJM-N8Y1-DYS1-02B9-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

July 30, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** FEATURES; Pg. 10

**Length:** 740 words

**Byline:** Cormac O'Raifeartaigh

**Body**

Last month I attended a conference, *Meeting the Challenge of Climate Justice: From Evidence to Action*, hosted by Trócaire and St Patrick's College, Maynooth. It was very interesting, not least because of its focus on the human rights aspect of climate change and the threat posed to the poorest people of the world.

This approach to the problem of global warming is very different to that of a physicist or climate scientist, but nonetheless valid. As the evidence mounts that the ***emission*** of ***greenhouse gases*** into the atmosphere is contributing to a gradual warming of the Earth and its oceans, the likely effects on the poorest and most vulnerable nations are a matter of increasing concern. Indeed, scientists are increasingly concerned that the warming might accelerate due to feedback effects such as the release of methane gas from the permafrost and the deep oceans, resulting in widespread hardship and migration as some regions become effectively uninhabitable due to persistent drought or rising sea levels.

Yet ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** continue to rise, despite a great deal of talk about ***reductions*** in the future. As noted on the conference website: "Climate change, and the injustice it represents, is one of the most serious challenges facing humanity. But while the evidence on human-made climate change is overwhelming, action to stem the rise in global temperatures lags far behind."

The conference opened with a keynote address by Mary Robinson. Few are more qualified to speak on the theme of the human rights aspects of climate change, given her former position as UN high commissioner for human rights and her current positions as UN Special Envoy on Climate Change and director of the Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice. Indeed, the address was notable for its emphasis on the human dimension; that is, on the moral imperative to share the burden of climate change and to safeguard the rights of the most vulnerable.

**Global co-operation**

I was also struck by Robinson's emphasis on difficulties in achieving global co-operation on the matter. This chimed with my own view that a significant slowing in carbon ***emissions*** will be difficult to achieve as long as each nation-state prioritises domestic economic interests over global concerns. Lack of meaningful action will most likely result in regional insecurities that will leave no nation untouched, including a refugee crisis of unprecedented scale.

Of course, it's important that such conferences are backed by science, and I particularly enjoyed a talk on the physics of climate change by Prof Jean-Pascale van Ypersele, vice-chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In his presentation, Ypersele described many of the measurements of global warming to date, from the monitoring of the surface temperature of land and sea to the temperature of the deep oceans, and from observations of the melting of land and sea ice to the detection of a slow rise in sea levels. This is important, as recent claims of a "hiatus in global warming" focused on surface temperatures alone, and have proved false.

Another speaker considered the reasons it has been so difficult to initiate efforts to counteract the warming. Bill McKibben, director of environmental group 350.org, assigned a great deal of blame to the captains of the fossil fuel industry, their deep pockets and their many lobbyists around the world. There is much truth to this, but one should not overlook the influence of political outlook and the ingrained resistance to any action on climate change that arises from a right-wing political viewpoint.

There were many other excellent contributions, with many speakers noting the difficulty faced by each country in achieving a ***reduction*** in carbon ***emissions*** without harming the national economy.

In Ireland's case, our recent Climate Bill contains no specific ***targets*** for a ***reduction*** in carbon ***emissions***, while recent negotiations in Brussels offer the possibility that our ***agricultural*** sector might not be subject to the full rigour of EU restrictions on ***emissions***. This seems reasonable for a country with a heavy dependence on ***agriculture***, but it's hard to escape the conclusion that each nation continues to view the pressing global challenge of climate change through a lens of economic self-interest. Dr Cormac O'Raifeartaigh lectures in physics at Waterford Institute of Technology and is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

**Load-Date:** August 6, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Irish livestock sector must work towards a secure and sustainable food system***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JBT-C2V1-JCW9-23FR-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

March 21, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 759 words

**Body**

Given the proportion of Irish ***emissions*** related to ***agriculture***, as an industry we can expect further challenge as part of the debate on ***emissions*** mitigation, and rightly so.

Due to mega trends of population growth and climate change, countries will have to examine ways of producing foods that are climate resilient, nutrient dense and which optimise the use of renewable resources.

Grass-based Irish livestock production will play a significant role in providing a robust and sustainable food production model for consumers.

***Agriculture*** accounts for approximately 19% of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, allowing for carbon sequestration and accounting for land use change.

***Energy*** at 75% accounts for most of the remainder, so it is important that we place ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** in their proper context in any climate change debate.

Any balanced examination should recognise that beef farming provides significant economic benefits to rural Ireland with Dawn Meats alone spending more than 450m in local communities annually.

Many consumers choose beef as a source of high-quality protein, which is appetite-sating and helps with weight control when consumed as part of a healthy balanced diet.

It provides many important nutrients such as iron, zinc, potassium, and B vitamins, with grass-fed beef having substantially greater nutrient levels of omega 3 fatty acids, and conjugated linoleic acid.

The fact that ruminants convert grass into human edible protein is fundamental to food security and, as highlighted by the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation, 70% of the world s ***agriculture*** area is covered by grass.

In Ireland, this figure is 80%, with Europe at 40%.

It is regularly reported that the conversion of feed intake to produce beef is not the most efficient.

The relevance of this point must be questioned, given that pasture based livestock consume renewable grass resources that otherwise would go unexploited.

In addition, grasslands act as a carbon sink and livestock farming can help reverse carbon ***emissions*** through rotational grazing and help offset the natural ***emissions*** produced by livestock grazing these same pastures.

In the EU, the average CO2 output per kilogram of beef is 22.1kg, whereas, in Ireland, it is 14% lower.

Simply swapping an Irish cow for an animal produced somewhere else in Europe will actually increase the overall global carbon footprint for the same volume of beef production.

Thus, should Irish climate ***targets*** propose pushing beef production to Europe or other parts of the world which are more reliant on cereals and soybeans, this will place additional pressure on food supply chains.

Industry is already making significant progress in carbon efficiency and Dawn Meats is playing its part as one of the first members of Origin Green and sponsor of the Bord Bia Origin Green Programme which is the world s leading sustainability programme in quality food production.

Dawn s 2020 ***targets*** of ***reducing*** water and ***energy*** intensity by 40% and ***emissions*** intensity by 50% are in excess of national and EU ***targets***.

Dawn Meats has also pioneered and supported a number of other important initiatives such as the Better Farm Programme, which promotes profitable and sustainable beef production through improving technical efficiency within the farm gate.

Dawn Meats has also established a suckler-beef farm at Newford, Co Galway, designed to promote innovative practices that enhance on-farm sustainability.

During the period from 2008 to 2014, Dawn Meats also facilitated an independent study on Irish and British farms which demonstrated that an average ***reduction*** of 23% in carbon ***emissions*** could be achieved by measuring, managing, and tracking farm inputs.

Significant environmental improvements are being made on livestock farms and a recent report from Carnegie Mellon University in the USA found that because of the lower calorie density of fruit and vegetables, in the USA a lower meat diet resulted in both a higher water and ***energy*** footprint.

The issue of carbon ***emissions*** must be considered in a holistic context, leveraging an abundant national grass resource, considering efficiency, economics and food security.

It is clear the Irish livestock sector can play a key part in the local and global solution to both climate change and food security.

For this reason, Dawn Meats was delighted to host the recent first annual Great Agri-Food Debate in UCD with McDonald s and Bord Bia, which opened the floor to the next generation of agri-food leaders to share their thoughts on one of the most important issues of our generation.

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:56 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C17J-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 East

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 489 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

**Highlight:** Countryfile reports on rural and envionmental issues in the United Kingdom. By visiting different parts of the British countryside the presenters uncover the topics of wildlife, conservation, farming, food production and social history.

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[***Parties must unite to turn climate ambition into firm climate action***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JJ9-PW31-F0PR-91BD-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Herald (Glasgow)

April 16, 2016 Saturday

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**Section:** Pg. 17

**Length:** 801 words

**Body**

WHEN world leaders sign the new deal to tackle climate change at the UN next Friday it will mark an important step on the road to dealing with this huge global problem. It is also a clear recognition by countries across the world, including Scotland, of the need to take urgent action.

The historic deal was agreed by 196 nations at the UN climate change summit in Paris in December. They have committed to limiting the global temperature rise to well below 2C and to drive efforts to keep the increase to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. The Paris Accord includes the promise by wealthy industrialised nations to provide $100 billion (£70.5bn) per year to help vulnerable countries adopt clean ***energy*** and cope with the impacts of climate change.

The deal comes as global temperatures continue to rise and many poor countries continue to be hit first and hardest. NASA announced that 2015 was the hottest year since we started keeping track, shattering the record set only 12 months previously.

For many of the world's poorest people such changes in climate can lead to homes, lives and jobs being destroyed by more frequent and severe storms, floods and droughts. Increasingly erratic weather can make it ever harder for subsistence farmers to produce food as once predictable rains do not come, or flash floods wash away their crops.

In recent years Scotland's political parties have recognised the urgent need for action. The Scottish Parliament unanimously passed world-leading climate change legislation. We have helped thousands of people in vulnerable communities overseas through the Climate Justice Fund. It is recognised that Scotland, as a rich industrialised nation which built its economy on burning huge amounts of fossil fuels, has a clear moral obligation to deal with the problem.

Despite this welcome commitment and commendable progress in areas such as renewable electricity, Scotland has missed its annual carbon ***emissions*** ***targets*** to date. Too few policies have been brought forward to secure ***emissions*** ***reductions***. The next Scottish Government must embrace a low carbon future with the rewards for our health, economy, and built and natural environment that that could bring.

Ahead of the elections on May 5, we want to know what the different political parties will do to make sure action to tackle climate change is a priority. In the new era of ambition following the Paris Accord, Scotland's political parties will come together on Monday night for an online climate debate organised by Stop Climate Chaos Scotland. It's hosted by Herald columnist and broadcaster David Torrance and the event will be streamed live online from 7pm. Parties will be challenged to outline what they will do, if elected, to make sure Scotland plays its part in achieving climate security for the future.

There is much to debate. What policies will the different parties put forward relating to transport, warm homes, ***energy***, low carbon infrastructure and ***agriculture***?

Transport accounts for a quarter of Scotland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.Government spending is still overwhelmingly skewed towards the private car. We believe the next Scottish Government should introduce measures to discourage the use of the private car where low carbon alternatives exist. By increasing walking and cycling opportunities we would also secure the added health benefits of a more active population.

We need multi-billion pound investment and a clear, well-structured scheme to ensure every home in Scotland meets a decent standard of warmth and ***energy*** efficiency. Heating our buildings currently accounts for over half of Scotland's climate ***emissions***, but only a tiny three per cent of that heating demand comes from renewable sources. Investing in low-carbon infrastructure, such as district or community heating schemes and renewable-powered heat would create jobs, help provide warm homes and could dramatically cut ***emissions***.

The Scottish Government wants to ***reduce*** Air Passenger Duty to encourage more people to fly despite knowing that this would increase carbon ***emissions*** from this highest ***emission*** form of transport. Instead of creating yet more advantages for the airline industry, any changes to Air Passenger Duty must decrease, not increase, ***emissions*** from the ever-expanding sector.

***Agriculture*** accounts for almost a quarter of Scotland's climate ***emissions***. We are looking for commitment to an ambitious land use strategy which includes food, forestry and peatlands. We can significantly decrease ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***, and improve biodiversity and water quality.

It will be fascinating to hear how the different parties will tackle the above issues, and turn climate ambition into climate action.

Tom Ballantine is the chair of Stop Climate Chaos Scotland (SCCS). To watch the debate go to bit.ly/Climate\_Debate

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Prioritising R&D: a key driver for growth***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MSS-R9G1-JC02-S0HK-00000-00&context=1516831)

AgendaNi

February 8, 2016

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**Section:** environment; uncategorised

**Length:** 828 words

**Body**

Seamus Kennedy looks at the importance of research and development in meeting the ambitious growth ***targets*** for Northern Ireland's agri food industry.

The commercial opportunities presented by the need to increase food production for a rapidly expanding, and increasingly affluent, world population may seem like a mirage for a dairy industry that is currently feeling the stress of global price volatility.

While individual regions or countries cannot control the volatility associated with climate change, currency fluctuations and ***energy*** prices, Northern Ireland can better position itself to mitigate the effects of market forces by increasing efficiency and competitiveness at all levels of the supply chain.

This will require shifting more of its production from the commodity to the added value category, and building market segments for value added products, underpinned by the message of safe wholesome food produced in a pristine, green environment on the western seaboard of Europe.

Increasing efficiency means applying all currently available techniques to ***reduce*** the costs of production, processing and distribution as well as increased investment in R&D and innovation. This is essential for the industry to stay ahead of the international competition; we only have to look to Scotland or the Republic of Ireland to see the economic impact of strategic, ***targeted*** investment in research and innovation.

The potential economic benefits of maximising the value of our greatest natural resource - grass - are substantial. At producer level, effective techniques for maximising production from pasture are well known but not universally applied. The wide differential in grass production per hectare between the most efficient and the least efficient grassland farmers must be eliminated so that land is managed to produce close to its theoretical maximum production level. The current gradual ***reduction*** in subsidies means that livestock farmers must follow the lead of the poultry and pig sectors which have driven competitiveness through a relentless focus on efficiency - with impressive results.

***Targeted*** research and innovation, together with investment in entrepreneurship and skills has a crucial role to play in supporting the local agri-food industry to achieve the expansion ***targets*** set out in the Agri-Food Strategy Board's 'Going for Growth' report. Indeed, the link between investment in research and development and economic benefit are well established. For example, an average 47 per cent rate of return on investment in seven areas of ***agricultural*** research, conducted by Teagasc in the Republic of Ireland, has been demonstrated (Boyle et al., 2002) and an AgriSearch review (2006) has demonstrated an impressive rate of return on investment across a range of dairy research projects.

As government's capacity to fund R&D is likely to continue to decrease, it is essential that the potential of public-private partnerships is maximised. The recently launched Invest Northern Ireland-private sector Agri-Food Quest

**Competence Centre is an excellent example of such an initiative.**

Preservation of Northern Ireland's enviable reputation for production of safe wholesome food must be preserved. The melamine problem in China, dioxin feed contamination issue in Belgium and 'false alarm' relating to botulism in New Zealand; dairy products illustrate the potential major economic damage that can result from single food chain incidents. The local industry and government must ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place to prevent or provide early warning of such threats. This will require continued investment in laboratory infrastructure and scientific skills to ensure the maintenance of effective surveillance and local emergency response capability.

Expansion of food production and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand. Research by AFBI has shown that Northern Ireland is one of the most efficient regions for meat and milk production in terms of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** intensity. However, the recent announcement that, globally, 2015 has been the warmest year on record will, undoubtedly, increase pressure on the industry to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions***.

Fortunately, livestock production efficiency is strongly correlated with ***reduced*** GHG ***emissions***. Therefore, current initiatives by Animal Health and Welfare Northern Ireland to eradicate several important production diseases of cattle and by the Agri-Food Strategy Board to develop animal genomics databases are vitally important to ***reducing*** GHG ***emissions*** as well as to improving production efficiency.

So while we cannot do much to influence price volatility, we can invest strategically in R&D and innovation at all levels of the supply chain to better position the Northern Ireland industry to obtain a market premium for safe wholesome food produced under environmentally sustainable conditions.

Seamus Kennedy is Chief Executive of the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI).

**Load-Date:** February 2, 2017

**End of Document**



[***Why would you go for dirty fuel if cleaner energy is cheaper?; Like all great truths, itis both stunningly obviousand yet profound***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-WM41-F021-654M-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 2, 2015 Wednesday 7:16 PM GMT

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**Section:** VOICES

**Length:** 982 words

**Byline:** Andreas Whittam Smith

**Body**

The global warming deniers have gone into hibernation. Hardly a word has been heard from them since the first reports of preparations for the United Nations' climate change conference in Paris were published. They seem to have been overwhelmed by the scale of the global response despite the difficulties that lie ahead.

To start with, the US and China made a deal to ***reduce*** their ***greenhouse gas*** output. China agreed to cap ***emissions*** for the first time and the US committed to deep ***reductions*** by 2025. The European Union followed up with a policy to cut ***greenhouse gases*** by at least 40 per cent by 2030.

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Scottish National Party is a victim of its own success

Then 153 countries published their objectives for ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by the same date. Together they are responsible for 90 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. When you think that there cannot be a leader in the world who welcomes making the necessary changes, with all their political difficulties, this is an astonishing display of seriousness.

More recently, just to emphasise what is at stake, the World Meteorological Organisation stated: "2015 is likely to be the hottest year on record, with ocean surface temperatures at the highest level since measurements began." So nearly 200 heads of government ignored security risks to attend the opening of the conference in Paris on Monday.

What seems to have changed is the assessment of the national interest when global temperatures are relentlessly creeping higher. One question now being asked, for example, is whether the consequences of global warming are already stirring social unrest. Richard Seager, a climate scientist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, has recently noted that the drought in Syria from 2006 to 2011 - the worst on record there - destroyed ***agriculture***, causing many farm families to migrate to cities. The influx added to social stresses already created by refugees pouring in from the war in Iraq. Seager added: "We're not saying the drought caused the war... We're saying that added to all the other stressors, it helped kick things over the threshold into open conflict. And a drought of that severity was made much more likely by the ongoing human-driven drying of that region."

Read more

11 charts which show Britons are wrong about almost everything

Whatever urgency this sort of assessment generates, however, there are major obstacles to reaching an accord in Paris. The chief of these is that the pre-conference pledges are not enough. The commonly accepted ***target*** is to limit the increase in the average global surface temperature to 2C above the pre-industrial average. The Climate Action Tracker, for instance, estimates a "best-guess" global warming by 2100 of 2.7C above pre-industrial levels, based on its assessment of pledges and policies made by countries attending the Paris conference.

The response to this shortfall is likely to be a ratcheting-up mechanism. This would mean that countries would commit themselves to improve their pledges on a regular basis, perhaps every five years. The argument in Paris will be whether this should be voluntary or compulsory.

Then, in an interview with this newspaper, the climate economist Lord Stern put his finger on another problem. He said: "Equality is a big issue. The rich got rich on high-carbon growth and it's the poor people of the world - whether they be poor people in rich countries or poor people in poor countries - who suffer earliest and most."

Or, as the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, wrote in the Financial Times on Monday: "Advanced countries powered their way to prosperity on fossil fuel." But justice demands that "developing countries are allowed to grow". So a good part of the negotiations in Paris will focus on how much money the rich nations pay to the poorer ones to help them adapt to the effects of global warming - such as increased hurricanes and droughts - and to help finance the transition from fossil fuels to green ***energy***. The charity Oxfam argues that participating nations should address the lack of finance by either agreeing that "at least half of all public finance should go for adaptation, or setting a fixed ***target*** of at least $35bn (£23bn) by 2020 and at least $50bn by 2025".

But this isn't the only example of the requirement for the expenditure of billions. Over the weekend, the major powers pledged $20bn for green ***energy*** research. In its way, this is a satisfying answer to the plea first enunciated by a group of well-known British scientists, industrialists, economists and public servants under the banner of the "Global Apollo Programme to Combat Climate Change".

They published a report containing one clear, simple insight. If clean ***energy*** became less costly to produce than ***energy*** based on coal, gas or oil, then coal, gas and oil would simply stay in the ground. Like all great truths, it is at once stunningly obvious and yet profound.

So the big question is how to make it cheaper. The Global Apollo Programme's authors argued that most of the main technological advances of the past 100 years had derived from publicly funded research and development - the computer, semiconductors, the internet, genetic sequencing, broadband, satellite communications, and nuclear power. Yet in the case of climate change the main focus has been not so much on good, basic research and development but on incentives for the private sector such as carbon prices, feed-in tariffs, regulatory standards and the like. In other words, governments have tried to avoid spending any actual money. Well, they can resist no longer.

Explaining this new initiative, the White House said the contributing countries spanned the biggest global economies and major emitters, oil and gas producers and leaders in clean ***energy*** research. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has put his hand in his pocket. That is quite something.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Why would you go for dirty fuel if cheaper energy is cheaper?; Like all great truths, itis both stunningly obviousand yet profound***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-WM41-F021-654K-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 2, 2015 Wednesday 6:06 PM GMT

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**Section:** VOICES

**Length:** 982 words

**Byline:** Andreas Whittam Smith

**Body**

The global warming deniers have gone into hibernation. Hardly a word has been heard from them since the first reports of preparations for the United Nations' climate change conference in Paris were published. They seem to have been overwhelmed by the scale of the global response despite the difficulties that lie ahead.

To start with, the US and China made a deal to ***reduce*** their ***greenhouse gas*** output. China agreed to cap ***emissions*** for the first time and the US committed to deep ***reductions*** by 2025. The European Union followed up with a policy to cut ***greenhouse gases*** by at least 40 per cent by 2030.

Read more

Scottish National Party is a victim of its own success

Then 153 countries published their objectives for ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by the same date. Together they are responsible for 90 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. When you think that there cannot be a leader in the world who welcomes making the necessary changes, with all their political difficulties, this is an astonishing display of seriousness.

More recently, just to emphasise what is at stake, the World Meteorological Organisation stated: "2015 is likely to be the hottest year on record, with ocean surface temperatures at the highest level since measurements began." So nearly 200 heads of government ignored security risks to attend the opening of the conference in Paris on Monday.

What seems to have changed is the assessment of the national interest when global temperatures are relentlessly creeping higher. One question now being asked, for example, is whether the consequences of global warming are already stirring social unrest. Richard Seager, a climate scientist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, has recently noted that the drought in Syria from 2006 to 2011 - the worst on record there - destroyed ***agriculture***, causing many farm families to migrate to cities. The influx added to social stresses already created by refugees pouring in from the war in Iraq. Seager added: "We're not saying the drought caused the war... We're saying that added to all the other stressors, it helped kick things over the threshold into open conflict. And a drought of that severity was made much more likely by the ongoing human-driven drying of that region."

Read more

11 charts which show Britons are wrong about almost everything

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Or, as the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, wrote in the Financial Times on Monday: "Advanced countries powered their way to prosperity on fossil fuel." But justice demands that "developing countries are allowed to grow". So a good part of the negotiations in Paris will focus on how much money the rich nations pay to the poorer ones to help them adapt to the effects of global warming - such as increased hurricanes and droughts - and to help finance the transition from fossil fuels to green ***energy***. The charity Oxfam argues that participating nations should address the lack of finance by either agreeing that "at least half of all public finance should go for adaptation, or setting a fixed ***target*** of at least $35bn (£23bn) by 2020 and at least $50bn by 2025".

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**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Blog: Ireland misses pollution targets by a mile***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JGP-7CV1-JDRT-235K-00000-00&context=1516831)

RTE News

April 8, 2016 Friday 7:12 PM GMT

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 607 words

**Body**

One of the faults of journalism, and it has many, is that it often lets the urgent overshadow the important, writes RTÉs Business Editor David Murphy.

One of the biggest threats to life on the planet is climate change.

This country is going to miss its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***targets*** completely and the Government’s own plans to address this shortcoming are hopeless.

And that’s the view of a State body.

Ireland is supposed to ***reduce*** its ***emissions*** to 20% below 2005 levels by the year 2020.

Instead the figure is likely to be between 6% and 11%, according to the State’s Environmental Protection Agency, which says “current and planned policies and measures are not sufficient to meet the 2020 ***targets***”.

The objectives cover areas such as ***agriculture***, transport, residential and commercial sectors (the other areas such as power generation, which eats fossil fuels, are covered by the EU’s ***emissions*** trading scheme – a system where companies buy credits to increase pollution).

The ***emission*** ***targets*** are going to be missed because of additional outputs from ***agriculture*** but the bigger culprit is transport.

As the economy comes back to life after the financial collapse, the link between increased activity and higher transport ***emissions*** has not been broken.

Now is the time to address this problem as Ireland returns to growth.

The next environment minister needs to have a long, hard look at the sources of our electricity.

Recent figures from the European Commission show Ireland bucked the trend in 2015. Instead of cutting ***emissions***, as the rest of the EU did, Ireland increased them by 5.3%.

Remarkably, 90% of that increase was driven by increased use of the coal-burning Moneypoint plant in Co Clare.

The fossil fuel sources of our electricity are: 45% gas, 21% coal, and 13% peat.

By far the most dirty and least efficient is peat. It is burned in Edenderry and Shannon Bridge in Co Offaly and Lanesborough, Co Longford.

At present ***energy*** users pay a levy of €180m per annum to fund peat burning. That surcharge, called a Public Service Obligation, is due to expire in 2019.

While there would be job losses as a result of shutting the plants, the end of the levy presents a good opportunity halt peat burning.

The IMF recently calculated the average Irish person is charged €230 per annum to subsidise fossil fuels. Where is the sense in subsidising something that is inefficient and causes pollution?

Bord na Móna is set to abandon peat in 2030 - but that objective is hardly ambitious.

Another problem is that coal prices have fallen by more than 50% since 2010 which makes it more attractive financially – although it is heavy on CO2 ***emissions***.

The incoming government needs to decide what to do with Moneypoint.

Lobby group Beyond Wind argues that it should be converted to Biomass, but others such as Friends of the Earth say there isn’t enough fuel to feed it sustainably and it should switch to gas, which produces less pollution.

Ireland is supposed to generate 20% of its ***energy*** from renewables by the year 2020. While there has been progress, Ireland is likely to miss this ***target*** too.

Most of our renewable ***energy*** comes from wind and biomass.

Unfortunately turbines are becoming increasingly unpopular and politicians see few votes promoting wind farms.

The wind lobby has failed to win over communities which are going be home to turbines.

There are a lot of big issues for Ireland. Many of them present opportunities for entrepreneurs while others are challenges for traditional industries and those who work for them.

It is sometimes easy to forget how big the issue of climate change is for everyone.

Comment via Twitter: @davidmurphyrte

**Load-Date:** April 12, 2016

**End of Document**



[***What is global warming?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK7-32M1-DY93-M07K-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 11, 2015 Friday 3:11 AM GMT

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**Length:** 456 words

**Dateline:** Paris, Dec 11 2015

**Body**

UN climate talks in Paris tasked with beating back the threat of global warming are scheduled to conclude on Friday.

This is what brought them together in the first place:

- 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 almost 1C from 1880 to 2015 -- halfway to the 2C ***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 0.11C 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 3.7-4.8C by 2100.

To stay under the 2C ceiling, humanity must not emit more than one trillion tonnes of CO2 in total, on top of the 1.9 trillion tonnes already emitted.

And ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** must be cut by 40-70 percent over 2010 levels by 2050, and be 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/mfp/as

**Load-Date:** December 11, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Leading hotel group will create vegetable gardens at its properties to reduce food waste by 30 per cent***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JHS-0BR1-F021-621V-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

April 13, 2016 Wednesday 7:00 PM GMT

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**Section:** TRAVEL NEWS

**Length:** 340 words

**Byline:** JOHN HUTCHINSON FOR MAILONLINE

**Body**

* Accor pushing ahead with plans to improve environmental sustainability

1. Group includes the Pullman, Sofitel, Novotel, Mercure and Ibis chains
2. Restaurants will be required to weigh and record food tossed out

Aiming to cut food waste by a third, one of the world's biggest hotel groups has announced it will create vegetable gardens in its properties.

AccorHotels is pushing ahead with plans to improve the environmental sustainability of its operations.

Chief executive Sebastien Bazin said the group that includes the Pullman, Sofitel, Novotel, Mercure and Ibis chains intends to '***reduce*** food waste by 30 per cent, in particular by sourcing food locally'.

AccorHotels, which generates 25 to 30 per cent of its revenue by serving 150 million meals and 130 million pastries per year, first plans to determine just how much food it is wasting.

Its restaurants will be required to weigh and record food tossed out in order to best determine how to cut waste.

With up to one third of food produced being wasted, according to estimates by the UN's Food and ***Agricultural*** Organization, there is ample room for businesses to save money while also helping ***reduce*** hunger and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** associated with farming and transport.

Amir Nahai, who heads up the French group's food operations, said that changes to menus were also coming, as in some hotels they can offer up to 40 main courses.

'In the future we're going to have menus with 10, 15 or 20 main courses, with more local products,' he told journalists.

Local could be very close, as the group intends to plant vegetable gardens in many of its 3,900 hotels.

'We are also going to support urban ***agriculture*** with the creation of 1,000 vegetable gardens in our hotels by 2020,' said Nahai.

AccorHotels also aims to improve the ***energy*** efficiency in its buildings with the ultimate ***target*** of making them carbon neutral.

In its previous five-year environmental plan, AccorHotels said it cut water consumption by nearly nine percent, ***energy*** consumption by 5.3 per cent and carbon ***emissions*** by 6.2 per cent.

**Load-Date:** April 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Supplement that makes cows less flatulent could help fight climate change: Drug cuts their methane production by 30%, say scientists***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GP2-BYS1-F021-61M3-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

August 15, 2015 Saturday 12:54 AM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 636 words

**Byline:** ELLIE ZOLFAGHARIFARD FOR DAILYMAIL.COM

**Body**

* Supplement can cut down the methane production of a cow by 30 per cent

1. It can also make them gain 80 per cent more body weight, scientists claim
2. This is important as methane is a ***greenhouse gas*** which is 23 times more potent than carbon dioxide in trapping heat in the atmosphere

Cows have a huge flatulence problem that is damaging the planet.

They produce methane - a ***greenhouse gas*** which is 23 times more potent than carbon dioxide in trapping heat in the atmosphere

Last year, the Obama administration said that it would make a multi-pronged attack on cow flatulence in an attempt to cut ***emissions***.

Now, one group of scientists believes it has come up with a solution; adding a special supplement to cows' feed to cut down on their methane production by 30 per cent.

WHY METHANE IS SUCH A PROBLEM

Methane is 23 times more potent than carbon dioxide in trapping heat in the atmosphere and can be found in animal waste, landfills, coal mines and leaking natural gas pipes.

A cow weighing (1,210 lb) 550 kg is thought to produce 800 to 1,000 litres of ***emissions*** each day.

The White House has proposed cutting methane ***emissions*** from the dairy industry by 25 percent by 2020.

Cows are by far the biggest producers, contributing to around 25 per cent of all methane produced on the planet.

Over the course of the 12-week study, cows consumed a diet supplemented by the methane inhibitor 3-nitrooxypropanol, or 3NOP.

As well as ***reducing*** methane, the supplement had the benefit of making the cows gain 80 per cent more body weight than cows in a control group.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that methane from livestock makes up 25 per cent of the total methane ***emissions*** in the US.

Globally, according to the United Nations' Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation, animal ***agriculture*** emits 44 per cent of the methane produced by human activity.

Fermentation in the rumen - one of the four stomach chambers of livestock - generates the methane, as a result of microorganisms that aid in the process of digestion. The animals must expel the gas to survive.

The 3NOP supplement blocks an enzyme necessary to catalyse the last step of methane creation by the microbes in the rumen.

'We tested methane-mitigation compounds using animals with similar productivity to those on commercial farm,' explained lead researcher Alexander Hristov, professor of dairy nutrition at Penn State University.

'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.'

In recent years animal scientists have tested a number of chemical compounds to inhibit methane production in ruminants, and one even achieved a 60 percent ***reduction***, Hristov said.

But other compounds have been discounted because of concerns about animal health, food safety or environmental impact.

The 3NOP compound, developed by DSM Nutritional Products, a Dutch company, seems to be safe and effective, Hristov said.

If approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and adopted by the ***agricultural*** industry, this methane inhibitor could have a significant impact on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from the livestock sector, Hristov suggested.

But producers will have to have an incentive to use the feed additive.

'It is 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,' he said.

'The thing that is critical is body gain - dairy cows go through phases, and they lose a lot of weight when they calf.

'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.'

**Load-Date:** August 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***NUI Galway and Teagasc join forces to reduce the carbon-footprint of Irish agriculture***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K75-9HB1-JDPH-B3P7-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

July 13, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 1015 words

**Body**

Cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from milk and meat production is a major challenge for Ireland.

To help address this and other related challenges, Teagasc and NUI Galway today announced the establishment of a Strategic Research and Training Alliance on Carbon-Neutral ***Agriculture***.

The new partnership will accelerate an inter-disciplinary portfolio of training and research approaches and innovations.

Building from existing collaborative activities between both institutions, the Strategic Alliance will see new postgraduate courses come on stream, and a range of new research projects aimed at transitioning our ***agriculture*** and food systems to a lower carbon footprint.

Recent analyses have revealed that current ***agricultural*** interventions to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** at the global level will only deliver 21-40% of ***target***, indicating need for transformative technical and policy options.

The agri-food sector in Ireland is our largest source of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The ***targets*** to dramatically grow the Irish agrifood sector by 2020/2025 are likely to result in Ireland exceeding its national ***targets*** for ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** triggering major fines.

Denis Naughten, TD, Minister for Communications, Climate Change and Natural Resources, stressed that: "The climate change agenda presents many challenges for Ireland in transitioning to a low carbon climate resilient economy not least of which will be how we manage our overall ***emissions*** profile.

"These challenges are well understood by government as reflected in the National Policy Position on Climate Action which envisages an approach to carbon neutrality in the ***agriculture*** and land-use sector, which does not compromise capacity for sustainable food production.

"The role of research and innovation in informing the implementation of such policy is a key consideration and I am therefore delighted to see this alliance launched today and look forward seeing outcomes which can inform our thinking on the most appropriate pathways towards supporting both climate change adaptation and mitigation for the Irish agri-food sector."

The Teagasc and NUI Galway Strategic Alliance will combine the expertise and strengths of both institutions to foster the research and training necessary for both climate change adaptation and mitigation for the Irish agri-food sector.

The agreement builds on the existing MoU between Teagasc and the inter-disciplinary Plant and AgriBiosciences Research Centre (PABC) in NUI Galway.

The Director of Teagasc Professor Gerry Boyle and the President of NUI Galway President Jim Browne agreed that the combined research and training efforts of both organisations will support both climate change adaptation and mitigation for the Irish agri-food sector.

Head of the NUI Galway PABC, Professor Charles Spillane indicates that: "FAO indicates that over half of farming's direct climate impact is currently caused by methane released by livestock and from their manure.

"Climate change concerns combined with dietary guideline drivers are now major challenges for the agri-food sector, particularly for higher carbon-footprint milk and meat products.

"There is a need, and indeed an opportunity, for NUI Galway, Teagasc and our other partners across Ireland to develop the next-generation of innovations to ***reduce*** the carbon-footprint of ***agriculture***."

To generate impact and promote an inter-disciplinary approach, the Teagasc and NUI Galway Strategic Alliance will bring together research and researchers across many subject areas ranging from agri-biosciences, engineering, informatics, economics, marketing and agri-business.

The alliance will have a particular focus on postgraduate (PhD and Masters) research and training, with the launch of a new jointly-developed Structured PhD Programme in Plant and AgriBiosciences, and a new Structured Masters degree in AgriBiosciences.

Both of the new programs contain advanced training modules that are jointly designed and delivered by leading experts from NUI Galway, Teagasc, industry and stakeholder groups.

These new qualifications are in addition to the Masters degree in Climate Change, ***Agriculture*** and Food Security (MScCCAFS) which NUI Galway is running in collaboration with the global CCAFS programme and national partners such as Teagasc.

Dr Frank O'Mara, Director of Research at Teagasc said: "We are excited by the prospect of the new structured PhD researcher programme between NUI Galway and Teagasc having tailor-made modules on the Irish Agri-Food Sector, Agri-Sustainability, Agri-Business and Agri-Communications delivered jointly by Teagasc and NUI Galway staff."

The new structured PhD program will build upon existing activities between both institutions. Since 2000, Teagasc has supported 63 Walsh Fellowship PhD researchers at NUI Galway with an investment of over €5.5 million, and is engaged in a wide range of collaborative research projects with NUI Galway PABC research groups.

To deepen the integration of research and training activities between the two institutions, Teagasc has appointed five leading NUI Galway experts as Adjunct members of Teagasc, while leading Teagasc experts are being appointed as Adjunct Faculty of the NUI Galway Plant and AgriBiosciences Research Centre (PABC).

One such expert is Professor Colin O'Dowd who runs NUI Galway's Mace Head Climate Observatory.

He highlighted that: "There are emerging inter-disciplinary opportunities for more accurate measurement and management of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** arising from advances in satellite remote sensing and informatics, that NUI Galway and Teagasc will combine efforts on."

The Head of the Teagasc Rural Economy and Development Programme, Professor Cathal O'Donoghue further indicated that: "The Strategic Alliance also includes a new Executive Education Program between Teagasc, SFSI (Sustainable Food Systems Ireland) and NUI Galway which is aimed at agri-food managers and leaders and aims to transfer the lessons from Ireland's experience in developing and implementing a sustainability strategy within the agri-food sector."

**Load-Date:** July 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***FRANCE - France must tackle pesticides, diesel, road transport, OECD report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6R-GY41-JDJN-629Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

RFI (English)

July 11, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 458 words

**Byline:** Tony Cross

**Body**

Not good enough, is the judgement of an OECD report on France's environmental policy released on Monday.

France has made progress " the conservation of resources such as water and ***energy***, the creation of environmental jobs, lower spending on public health and protection of the urban and natural heritage and landscape" over the last decade, the report from the Paris-based rich-nations' club says.

But pollution from ***agriculture*** and transport are still big worries and governments need to work on ***energy*** policy, environmental health and the management of natural resources and technological risk, it believes.

The OECD favours green taxation and wants France to raise its existing environmental levies and coordinate its efforts better.

"The major drive for environmental tax reform begun in 1999 did not come to fruition," it notes.

***Reducing*** air pollution

There has been progress in ***reducing*** air pollution, the report finds, and ***emissions*** per unit of GDP are "significantly lower than OECD averages" but there is still too much reliance on road transport for both people and freight and a past bias towards diesel fuels has yet to be fully reversed.

The OECD wants more action to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from transport, ***agriculture*** and industry and more goods and passengers to be transported by rail.

It also has its doubts about maritime, inland waterway and air transport and thinks ***reducing*** reliance on them should be considered.

Water, nature and biodiversity

Pollution by industry and ***agriculture*** of waterways has been ***reduced***, but not enough, the OECD feels, pointing out that the use of pesticides rose 29 percent between 2008 and 2014 and that France is one of the biggest consumers of phytosanitary products in the world.

Farm subsidies need to be reformed to that effect, in particular to discourage intensive farming, the OECD recommends, and it warns that the effects of newer products, including antibiotics, are "still poorly understood".

France has "exceptionally rich biological resources", the report points out, and that brings "great responsibility both within Europe and, through its presence in three oceans, worldwide".

It calls for biodiversity to be taken more seriously in decision-making, natural parks to be expanded and loopholes for farming and transport to be closed.

The government's climbdown on the ecotax, which ***targeted*** road freight, in the face of stormy protests, particularly in Brittany, is severely criticised.

On the plus side, France has ***reduced*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and is a European leader in green growth and eco-innovation.

To read our coverage of the Cop21 climate conference click here

More videos available on [*http://www.english.rfi.fr*](http://www.english.rfi.fr)/

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[***-University of Aberdeen - Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JCF-44X1-F0K1-N14X-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

March 24, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 590 words

**Body**

A team of scientists led by CSIRO researcher Dr Mario Herrero, and including Professor Pete Smith from the University of Aberdeen, have found that the global livestock sector offers a significant opportunity to mitigate ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** while maintaining the economic and social benefits of the sector.

The global livestock sector supports about 1.3 billion producers and retailers around the world, and is a significant global economic contributor. New analysis, published today in Nature Climate Change, estimates that livestock could account for up to half of the mitigation potential of the global ***agricultural***, forestry and land-use sector, which is the second largest source of ***emissions*** globally, after the ***energy*** sector.

Dr Herrero said that this new account of the mitigation potential for the global livestock sector is the most comprehensive analysis to date as it considers both the supply and demand sides of the industry. A key finding is that it shows that for the livestock mitigation to be the most effective it needs to be part of a comprehensive effort across the ***agricultural***, forestry and land use sectors. Additionally, finding the most sustainable and healthy levels of livestock product consumption in human diets is a crucial part of this mitigation potential.

Professor Smith said: 'The projected levels of meat consumption cannot be sustained, so demand for meat and other livestock products will need to be managed. Nevertheless, livestock will retain a role in the healthy and sustainable diets of the future, and the sector has an important economic and social role, particularly in developing countries.'

Dr Herrero added: 'We need to balance the optimal levels of consumption to achieve good health outcomes and maintain the economic and social benefits, while also capitalising on the mitigation potential the livestock sector offers.'

Dr Herrero said that sustainably intensifying livestock production is one way to maintain production levels while capitalising on the mitigation potential of the ***agricultural*** sector.

'We've found that there are a number of ways that the livestock sector could contribute to global ***greenhouse gas*** mitigation. Approaches like the adoption of new management strategies and production techniques could help to increase the productivity of the sector while ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and maintaining food security,' he said.

'We need to increase the adoption of these different strategies by making sure that we have the right incentives. Practices that increase livestock, crop and pasture productivity, if well managed and regulated, could not only ***reduce*** the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from livestock, but also offer other related benefits like improved environmental health.

With the global drive for curbing global ***emissions*** rapidly after the Paris Conference of Parties, including livestock in the mitigation agenda should be high on the agenda.

The research was published today in Nature Climate Change and carried out in partnership between CSIRO, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, CGIAR Climate Change ***Agriculture*** and Food Security Research Programme, Colorado State University, the University of Aberdeen, Chalmers University of Technology, Pennsylvania State University, FAO, Wageningen University, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, the International Livestock Research Institute, University of Oxford, the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

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

**Load-Date:** March 24, 2016

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[***Lettuce is 'three times worse than bacon' for emissions and vegetarian diets could be bad for environment; Common vegetables 'require more resources per calorie' than many people realise, according to a team of scientists at the prestigious Carnegie Mellon University***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-3MB1-JCJY-G392-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 16, 2015 Wednesday 9:33 AM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 689 words

**Byline:** Adam Withnall

**Body**

Eating a healthier diet rich in fruit and vegetables could actually be more harmful to the environment than consuming some meat, a US study has claimed.

Lettuce is "over three times worse in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than eating bacon", according to researchers from the Carnegie Mellon University who analysed the impact per calorie of different foods in terms of ***energy*** cost, water use and ***emissions***.

Published in the Environment Systems and Decisions journal, the study goes against the grain of recent calls for humans to quit eating meat to curb climate change.

Researchers did not argue against the idea people should be eating less meat, or the fact that livestock contributes to an enormous proportion of global ***emissions*** - up to 51 per cent according to some studies.

Read more

Processed meat and cancer link eats £3m in sausage and bacon sales

WHO is not telling people to stop eating bacon after cancer report

WHO 'to declare that bacon and other processed meat cause cancer'

But they found that eating only the recommended "healthier" foods prescribed in recent advice from the US Department of ***Agriculture*** increased a person's impact on the environment across all three factors - even when overall calorie intake was ***reduced***.

The experts examined how growing, processing and transporting food; sales and service; and household storage and use all take a toll on the environment for different foods.

Paul Fischbeck, study co-author and CMU's professor of social and decisions sciences, said: "Lots of common vegetables require more resources per calorie than you would think.

How bad is red meat for you?

"Eggplant, celery and cucumbers look particularly bad when compared to pork or chicken."

The initial findings of the study were "surprising", according to senior research fellowAnthony Froggatt at Chatham House, an independent think-tank which is currently running a project looking at the link between meat consumption and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Mr Froggatt told the

Independent

it is "true lettuce can be incredibly water intensive and ***energy*** intensive to produce", but such comparative exercises vary hugely depending on how the foods are raised or grown.

"We usually look at proteins rather than calories, and as a general rule it is still the case that ***reducing*** meat consumption in favour of plant-based proteins can ***reduce*** ***emissions***," he said.

According to the authors, the study analysed the impact on the environment from changing the average US diet to three new "dietary scenarios".

Simply ***reducing*** the number of calories consumed, without changing the proportion of meat and other food types, cut combined ***emissions***, ***energy*** and water use by around 9 per cent.

Perhaps understandably, maintaining calorie intake but completely shifting to healthy foods increased ***energy*** use by 43 per cent, water use by 16 per cent and ***emissions*** by 11 per cent.

But surprisingly, even if people cut out meat and ***reduced*** their calories to USDA-recommended levels, their environmental impact would increase across ***energy*** use (38 per cent), water (10 per cent) and ***emissions*** (6 per cent).

Michelle Tom, another co-author, said the relationship between diet and environment was "complex".

"What is good for us health-wise isn't always what's best for the environment," she said. "That's important for public officials to know and for them to be cognisant of these trade-offs as they develop or continue to develop dietary guidelines in the future."

Chatham House's Mr Froggatt, who was not involved in the research, said it was important to look at production methods as well as the complex issue of how land use is "likely to be impacted by changing diets".

"The key point I would agree with here is that you need to look at both the environmental and health impacts at the same time," he said.

"We do know there is global overconsumption of meat, particularly in countries such as the US," he said. "Looking forward that is set to increase significantly, which will have a significant impact on global warming."

**Load-Date:** December 16, 2015

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[***Lettuce is 'three times worse than bacon' for emissions and vegetarian diets could be bad for environment; Common vegetables 'require more resources per calorie' than many people realise, according to a team of scientists at the prestigious Carnegie Mellon University***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM4-M751-F021-62DK-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 15, 2015 Tuesday 1:57 PM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 685 words

**Byline:** Adam Withnall

**Body**

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Independent

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[***Comment: landlords must take action ahead of new green regulations***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JV6-4PX1-JDPF-N2WR-00000-00&context=1516831)

Scotsman

May 23, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 660 words

**Body**

LAWS aimed at improving ***energy*** efficiency and cutting ***emissions*** are coming in later this year, writes Ken Gerber

A new law aimed at improving ***energy*** efficiency and ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from property comes into force on 1 September. If you own non-residential property of more than 1,000 sq m (10,763.9 sq ft), the regulations affect you, whether the property is a self-contained building or part of a larger entity. The Assessment of ***Energy*** Performance of Non-Domestic Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2016 will impose additional obligations in respect of the sale and lease of commercial properties. Different regulations will apply in England.

Some properties are exempt, including: properties improved under the Green Deal; workshops and non-residential ***agricultural*** buildings that have low ***energy*** demand; temporary buildings with a planned time of use of two years or shorter, and properties constructed to the standards set out in Schedule 5 to the Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 and the Building Standard (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (which became effective on 4 March, 2002).

Some transactions are also exempt, including the sale or lease of a property before construction has been completed and a lease of property for not more than 16 weeks and which cannot run beyond that time, provided that the property has not been let out during the previous 36 weeks.

Before selling or letting out a property, an "action plan" must be prepared by a qualified person, following an assessment of the property's ***energy*** performance. The action plan must be available to prospective purchasers and tenants. It must contain a note of any measures to improve the ***energy*** performance of the property and to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** of ***greenhouse gases*** produced or associated with the property. It must also include the ***energy*** performance ***target*** and the ***emissions*** ***target***, specify any recommended improvement measures for the property, and if there are none, this should be specified, and state whether or not operational rating measures are to be implemented in respect of the property and state the date of expiry of the compliance period.

The owner must complete any building improvement measures no later than 42 months from the date when the first action plan is issued, or if later by the date when no valid display ***energy*** certificate exists, provided that there has been a valid display ***energy*** certificate since the action plan was issued and the plan states that operational rating measures are to be implemented.

Any improvement measures in respect of heating controls, insulation and low ***energy*** lighting should only be recommended if they would result in ***energy*** saving of more than the cost of the works at the end of a seven-year period; it is not competent to require replacement of a boiler that is not more than 15 years old.

The owner is required to either make improvements to ***energy*** efficiency or to monitor and regularly report on ***energy*** consumption. When improvement measures have been carried out, the owner must arrange for an ***Energy*** Performance Certificate to be issued.

If the action plan states that improvements are to be carried out, the owner can defer doing these works up to and beyond the 42-month deadline, provided he complies with detailed monitoring and reporting requirements set out in the regulations.

Local authorities will enforce the regulations and impose a fixed penalty of £1,000 for breach. There is a right to have a penalty notice reviewed by the local authority, and after that a right to appeal to the Sheriff Court. There are some defences available, which include failure to obtain an action plan where a prospective tenant needs to take a lease in the case of emergency relocation. However, in such a case, the action plan must be obtained and given to the tenant as soon as reasonably practicable after the start of the lease.

• Ken Gerber is a partner in the commercial real estate department at Anderson Strathern

**Load-Date:** May 23, 2016

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[***The Next Dent in the Universe - An Energy and Agricultural Revolution***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H7K-JVJ1-DXP3-R4TK-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire Europe

October 26, 2015 Monday 8:00 AM EST

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**Length:** 675 words

**Dateline:** EAST AMHERST, New York, Oct. 26, 2015

**Body**

The next dent in the universe is the marriage between ***energy*** and ***agriculture***, where the world's ***energy***, clean water, hunger, and global warming challenges are addressed simultaneously. Since 2012, serial entrepreneur and inventor Darin Pastor has been working toward a far-reaching and global solution within the ***energy*** and ***agricultural*** industries. On Friday, October 23, 2015, Mr. Pastor filed a provisional patent for a process related to the capture of carbon dioxide ***emissions***, electricity, and water byproducts from gas-to-liquid synthetic fuel manufacturing and its application within vertical farming. Combining these two industries using Mr. Pastor's patent-pending methodology will create the first ever mass-producing and ***emission*** free fuel and ***agricultural*** manufacturing facility.

Mr. Pastor intends to license his patent-pending technology to customers worldwide. In addition, his firm plans to develop at least ten facilities throughout the rustbelt region of the United States, in cities such as Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and in impoverished areas globally. Each of these projects can create approximately 4,000 to 4,500 construction jobs and 400 high-skilled, permanent jobs. In total, a minimum of 40,000 construction jobs and 4,000 permanent, high-skilled jobs stand to be created once all ten projects are successfully completed. Given the potential for locating these facilities in metropolitan areas, the entire ***emissions*** lifecycle of traditional fuel and ***agriculture*** production can be vastly diminished through ***reduced*** transportation costs.

Synthetic fuels have virtually no sulfur, heavy metals, or aromatics that are toxic to the environment. Mr. Pastor's patent-pending invention enables a gas-to-liquid synthetic fuel manufacturing facility to produce lower ***emission*** fuels, while emitting no harmful ***greenhouse gases*** into the atmosphere during production.

Gas-to-liquid fuel facilities create substantial carbon dioxide ***emissions*** during production that lack toxic molecules such as sulfur and other aromatics. This creates a unique opportunity to capture carbon dioxide and redirect the ***greenhouse gas*** into vertical farms (which need carbon dioxide for photosynthesis), resulting in larger, more nutrient rich fruits and vegetables. Further, gas-to-liquid fuel production generates almost three times the needed electricity to run their facility. By combining gas-to-liquid facilities and vertical farms, the potential profitability of both facilities becomes more attractive. In impoverished regions where fresh water is difficult to come by, the process could even be used to desalinize seawater and make it useable for consumption, vertical farming, and even traditional farming.

Vertical farming offers advantages traditional farming does not. For example, vertical farming requires substantially less land, increases the size and frequency of crop yields, and provides crops protection from unfavorable weather conditions. Because of the ***reduced*** land requirement, vertical farms can be located near or in metropolitan areas. As population densities in metropolitan areas increase, the placement and use of vertical farming in those areas can substantially ***reduce*** the logistical needs of current farming techniques. Vertical farms also create biomass as a byproduct, which can be used as feed for aquaponics within the vertical farm where fish are cultivated. A paradigm shift occurs when vertical farms are strategically located in metropolitan areas where the surrounding community easily consumes the vegetables, fruits, and fish produced in the facility.

The aforementioned new facilities will help revitalize a once-booming industrial region economically, while simultaneously making the rust belt region a leading global example for addressing the world's ***energy***, hunger, global warming, and clean water concerns. Mr. Pastor believes this is an opportunity to leave the world a better place.

CONTACT: For more information, Darin Pastor at [*darinrpastor@gmail.com*](mailto:darinrpastor@gmail.com), 716-462-3080

**Load-Date:** October 26, 2015

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[***AccorHotels to plant gardens, cut food waste***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JHN-97Y1-JBV1-X47G-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

April 12, 2016 Tuesday 6:20 PM GMT

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**Length:** 298 words

**Dateline:** Paris, April 12 2016

**Body**

AccorHotels said Tuesday it would plant vegetable gardens at many of its hotels and aims to cut food waste by 30 percent as it improves the environmental sustainability of its operations.

Chief executive Sebastien Bazin said the group that includes the Pullman, Sofitel, Novotel, Mercure and Ibis chains intends to "***reduce*** food waste by 30 percent, in particular by sourcing food locally".

AccorHotels, which generates 25 to 30 percent of its revenue by serving 150 million meals and 130 million pastries per year, first plans to determine just how much food it is wasting.

Its restaurants will be required to weigh and record food tossed out in order to best determine how to cut waste.

With up to one third of food produced being wasted, according to estimates by the UN's Food and ***Agricultural*** Organization, there is ample room for businesses to save money while also helping ***reduce*** hunger and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** associated with farming and transport.

Amir Nahai, who heads of up the French group's food operations, said that changes to menus were also coming, as in some hotels they can offer up to 40 main courses.

"In the future we're going to have menus with 10, 15 or 20 main courses, with more local products," he told journalists.

Local could be very close, as the group intends to plant vegetable gardens in many of its 3,900 hotels.

"We are also going to support urban ***agriculture*** with the creation of 1,000 vegetable gardens in our hotels by 2020," said Nahai.

AccorHotels also aims to improve the ***energy*** efficiency in its buildings with the ultimate ***target*** of making them carbon neutral.

In its previous five-year environmental plan, AccorHotels said it cut water consumption by nearly nine percent, ***energy*** consumption by 5.3 percent and carbon ***emissions*** by 6.2 percent.

ACCORHOTELS

**Load-Date:** April 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Paris international climate change negotiations***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H8Y-23W1-F13S-23R6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Aberdeen Press and Journal

November 2, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS; ***ENERGY***; Columns; Pg. 16

**Length:** 953 words

**Byline:** Penelope Warne

**Body**

On November 30, the world's top politicians will meet in Paris at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

They are meeting to negotiate a proposed agreement on international climate change. If successful, the negotiations will result in a global agreement on tackling ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***.

Anticipation is growing that these negotiations could provide the first global (or at least near global) agreement on GHG ***reduction***.

At the moment, the closest thing we have to such an agreement is the Kyoto Protocol, which does not apply to the US, China and India - three of the world's four largest GHG emitters.

Hopes therefore understandably grew on November 12 last year when the US and China made a joint announcement that they would work together, and with other countries, to adopt an "ambitious" agreement relating to global climate change during the Paris negotiations.

Anticipation levels increased further on October 14 when the EU Parliament announced its GHG ***reduction*** approach and formally agreed to cut GHG ***emissions*** by at least 40% by 2030 when compared with 1990 levels.

However, persuading over 150 participants to agree on some particularly important provisions will not be easy.

Watchers of the Paris negotiations will be keeping a keen eye on what is said (and possibly agreed) around mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage in particular.

These key aspects of the negotiations are where the world's political leaders will set out the scale of their ambition to tackle climate change and its effects.

Any agreement on these aspects will feed strongly into the development of low ***emission*** and climate resilient societies and economies.

**Mitigation**

This term describes how participating nations and groupings of nations, for example, the EU, will commit to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** with a view to holding global temperature rise below an agreed level (perhaps 2 or 1.5C).

It may be that the participants will agree overall ***targets*** for global GHG ***emissions*** ***reduction*** and that each Party (or regional groupings of parties, eg the EU) will set out its own nationally determined commitment (approximately 150 countries have already made known their commitments).

In doing so, the intention appears to be that the participants will be entitled to take into account national circumstances, although it remains uncertain how those will be expressed. The commitments are intended to be made publicly available and written in clear and transparent terms.

The proposed ***emissions*** ***targets*** already announced by some participants have led commentators to suggest that when all the national commitments are added together, the total will not be sufficient to meet the global objective - albeit that may not be a realistic expectation at this stage.

To address this, the proposed agreement contemplates that the national commitments may be revised periodically; say every five years. Developments in science, technology, techniques and funding could then push the existing commitments upwards in ambition.

The current text of the proposed agreement expressly states that developing countries would be eligible for support in the implementation of their mitigation commitments.

**Adaptation**

The better the participants mitigate climate change, the less structural change - or adaptation - will be required to the way that societies and economies operate.

Nonetheless, it appears to be accepted that provisions for adaptation are required to protect vulnerable people, economies and ecosystems and may need to be country driven, gender sensitive and science and knowledge based.

Provisions on adaptation are also expected to require international co-operation, information sharing, institution strengthening and greater preparedness for emergencies.

It may be agreed that each participant will draw up adaptation assessments and plans which would be periodically updated and made publicly available. Again the current text of the proposed agreement expressly states that developing countries would be eligible for support in terms of adaptation.

**Loss and Damage**

Developing countries are often the most vulnerable to the worst effects of climate change. This is particularly so when their economy is largely dependent on tourism, ***agriculture*** and forestry.

For example, West Bengal in India is considered to be highly vulnerable to climate change: over 70% of its people live in rural areas and half work in ***agriculture***, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry.

Environment scientists see climate change as responsible for changes in rainfall patterns and the onset of the monsoon season and extreme events including floods becoming more common.

How to support vulnerable developing countries which suffer adverse effects of climate change (including where mitigation and adaptation measures are inadequate) is a particularly tough issue that the participants will have to tackle.

Supporting measures may require technical, financial and other support perhaps for slow onset events and extreme events. It will be interesting to see how this is reflected in the agreement if agreement is reached.

Mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage are central aspects of the potential Paris agreement.

The content of these provisions and how they are set out will be tremendously important for countries and commercial entities to consider in shaping their plans for economic and social development.

The Paris negotiations therefore represent an historic opportunity to address global climate change issues, which the US-China joint announcement of 12 November, 2014, recognises as "one of the greatest threats facing humanity".

Penelope Warne is the senior partner & head of ***energy*** at international law firm CMS

**Graphic**

Supporting vulnerable developing countries which suffer adverse effects of climate change is a particularly tough issue that the Paris Summit participants will have to tackle

Villagers wade through flood waters as they try to move to safety in West Bengal, an area considered to be highly vulnerable to climate change

**Load-Date:** November 2, 2015

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[***World Bank: clean energy is the solution to poverty, not coal; The world's poorest populations need a low-carbon revolution to meet their needs and lift them out of poverty***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GN1-NFJ1-JCJY-G2R0-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

August 10, 2015 Monday 8:09 AM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 934 words

**Byline:** Rachel Kyte

**Body**

It is the development conundrum of our era. Extremely poor people cannot lift themselves out of poverty without access to reliable ***energy***. More than a billion people live without power today, denying them opportunities as wide-ranging as running a business, providing light for their children to study, or even cooking meals with ease.

Ending poverty requires confronting climate change, which affects every nation and every person. The populations least able to adapt - those that are the most poor and vulnerable - will be hardest hit, rolling back decades of development work.

How do we achieve the dual goals of expanding ***energy*** production for those without power and drastically ***reducing*** ***emissions*** from sources such as coal that produce carbon dioxide, the primary contributor to climate change?

There is no single answer and we cannot ask poor communities to forego access to ***energy*** because the developed world has already put so much carbon pollution in the air.

Related: World Bank rejects ***energy*** industry notion that coal can cure poverty

An array of policies and programs backed with new technology and new thinking can - if combined with political will and financial support - help poor populations get the ***energy*** they need while accelerating a worldwide transition to zero net carbon ***emissions***.

**An end to fossil fuel subsidies**

The World Bank Group's focus is on five key areas: building low-carbon, climate resilient cities; moving forward on climate-smart ***agriculture***; speeding up ***energy*** efficiency and investment in renewable ***energy***, including hydropower; supporting work on ending fossil fuel subsidies; and developing carbon pricing to increase the cost of ***emissions***.

Such an approach depends on decoupling economic growth from carbon ***emissions***. We have to keep economies growing to bring shared prosperity for all, but we also have to bring down ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

We are seeing change: countries are shifting from fossil fuels to renewable forms of ***energy*** with massive new investments in well-known types of renewables, like hydropower, geothermal, solar and wind.

Between 2010 and 2012, the uptake of modern renewable ***energies*** grew by 4% globally. East Asia led the charge, representing 42% of new renewable ***energy*** generation.

In countries like Bangladesh and Mongolia small scale solar power is dramatically changing the lives of poor people, lighting up their homes with low-cost solar systems. As part of the government's sustainable development strategy, more than 3.5m solar homes systems have been installed in rural Bangladesh, creating 70,000 direct jobs.

Related: Asia takes leadership on renewables, but only out of necessity

Morocco is setting an example for the African continent. It has a renewable ***energy*** ***target*** of 42% of total electrical capacity by 2020, has recently established an agency dedicated to solar ***energy*** and is working to develop a "super grid" that integrates solar power, wind power, hydropower and biomass.

Renewable ***energy*** investment in Morocco grew from $297m in 2012 to $1.8bn in 2013, due in part to ***reduced*** fossil fuel ***energy*** subsidies.

From an investment perspective, a global focus on low-carbon or carbon-free ***energy*** production also means that continuing to pollute will cost more. We're running out of room for how much carbon we can emit into our atmosphere, so every ton emitted is becoming more expensive.

There are now about 40 countries and more than 20 cities, states and provinces using or planning to use a price on carbon to bring down ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Altogether, these initiatives are valued at almost $50bn.

Increasingly, we are hearing the voices of business calling for a price on carbon and investing in clean ***energy*** sources.

Green bonds are also on the rise. A new report shows the World Bank (IBRD) has issued 100 green bonds in 18 currencies, raising the equivalent of $8.4bn. The investments are ***targeting*** low carbon and climate resilient growth in countries. Two ***energy*** efficiency projects in China, supported by green bonds, are estimated to ***reduce*** 12.6m tons of carbon dioxide annually - equivalent to taking 2.7m cars off the road each year.

Our private sector arm, IFC, has to date, issued a total of $3.9bn in green bonds. The Bank and IFC helped pioneer the green bond market, with the global green bond market now worth about $38bn.

And as we head towards December's climate change conference in Paris, we're seeing clear signs that in the halls of government, debate has shifted from the offices of ministers of the environment warning about climate change to the offices of ministers of finance assessing the likely price tag of dealing with and adapting to climate change.

Related: Benefits far outweigh costs of tackling climate change, says LSE study

We know the cost of inaction is much greater. We already face the certainty of rising oceans, shifting weather patterns and resulting human migrations, all with a toll of trillions of dollars and potentially hundreds of thousands of lives.

Increasing extreme weather events - drought, storms and wildfires - are already exacting a heavy cost. Pollution takes a toll on people's health as well as straining public purses.

Developed and fast-developing governments need to make their economies and ***energy*** systems more efficient and wean themselves off the practices of the past. At the same time, we need to extend access to ***energy*** to the world's poorer populations and do so as cleanly as possible.

For the developing world, this moment represents an opportunity. The challenge is to build economies that are competitive without carbon. Let's keep our eyes on the prize.

**Load-Date:** August 10, 2015

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[***Landfills: The climate threat in trash***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HK7-32M1-DY93-M074-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 11, 2015 Friday 2:34 AM GMT

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**Length:** 619 words

**Dateline:** Le Bourget, France, Dec 11 2015

**Body**

While efforts to avert disastrous climate change zoom in on cars, industry and power plants belching harmful gases into the air, a potent source of global warming is stealthily stewing underground: rotting trash.

Landfills packed with decomposing dinner leftovers and grass clippings are among the world's top sources of methane -- one of the most powerful heat-trapping gases contributing to the Earth's warming.

The worst dumping grounds "are places where climate change is being caused on a very great scale," David Newman, who heads the International Solid Waste Association, said on the sidelines of the UN conference in Paris where a climate rescue pact is edging towards possible agreement.

Curbing ***emissions***, mainly from burning oil, coal and gas, is a key thrust of the 195-nation talks billed as the last chance to avert worst-case-scenario global warming.

But scientists estimate that dumps produce at least 10 percent of man-made methane, making it the world's third biggest source of the gas after ***energy*** production and ***agriculture***.

Methane has a much shorter lifespan in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide (CO2) -- the most abundant ***greenhouse gas*** -- but traps about 20 times more per unit of the heat radiated from Earth's surface.

Rotting garbage in landfills emits the gas because it is buried and therefore decomposes without oxygen -- anaerobically. A backyard compost pile exposed to air would generally not produce large quantities of the gas.

Experts warn the methane is seeping out of landfills around the world despite efforts to boost recycling and cut waste.

In the European Union, more than 100 million tonnes of trash are dumped every year, though the 28-nation bloc has issued a directive to limit the volumes sent to landfills by 2025.

The United States, China, India and many other nations send millions more tonnes of their waste to the dump annually for burial.

Veerabhadran Ramanathan, a climate science expert at University of California, San Diego, said tackling methane is key to limiting global warming to the UN ceiling of two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-Industrial Revolution levels.

"You can't do it with (cutting) CO2 alone, we have lost that luxury," he said. "It's too late -- you need to bring in these other pollutants."

- 'Uncontrolled methane' -

How to deal with landfill gas -- up to 60 percent methane -- has long been a problem for dump operators.

Gas has been known to escape from dumps, leak into homes and explode, notably in Britain and Denmark.

Many landfills now collect the gas, burn it off or use it to make electricity.

For example, gas from Shanghai's Laogang landfill, one of China's largest, will provide enough electricity per year for 100,000 families, said Gary Crawford, a vice president of international affairs at water, waste and ***energy*** giant Veolia.

"The project contributes to significant ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reductions***, over 700,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent in 2014," he said.

Those ***emissions*** are on par with the pollution emitted by 147,300 cars in a year.

However, environmentalists have been critical of using landfill gas as an ***energy*** source. American advocacy group Sierra Club issued a report in 2010 saying burning methane results in a net increase in pollution.

Sierra Club said it is better to keep organic waste out of landfills "so that uncontrolled methane is not generated in the first instance".

The benefits of generating electricity in this way, it said, are outweighed by methane escaping into the air.

Ramanathan stressed that methane ***emissions*** can be largely averted.

"CO2 is an inescapable consequence of burning fossil fuels," he said, but for methane, "there are ways to avoid" it.

VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT

**Load-Date:** December 11, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Cyprus has a lot to benefit from the Paris agreement on climate change, Agriculture Minister tells CNA***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKY-RBD1-JD09-33P0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Cyprus News Agency

December 13, 2015 Sunday

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**Length:** 445 words

**Body**

Cyprus has a lot to benefit from the Paris agreement on climate change after 2020, ***Agriculture***, Rural Development and Environment Minister Nicos Kougialis told the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) on Sunday.

Kougialis was actively involved in the negotiations with his Italian counterpart, as they represented the European Union in the process of drafting the Preamble of the agreement, which contains the basic principles that govern it.

The minister noted that this is a historic agreement, the most important ever achieved in the field of the environment, and the first one including all states all over the world. I hope that we will be able to benefit from it. We just need to work hard and methodically and see how Cyprus can benefit, he noted, adding that the EU will create programmes to promote new ***energy*** production technology and I hope that we will be able to participate in these programmes.

Kougialis expressed his satisfaction for the fact that he had the opportunity to represent the EU in the negotiations and for the fact that Cyprus contributed in this way to clinching this historic agreement and thanked his aides for their support.

He said he was optimistic after his one week participation in the conference that was held in Paris, that we have all taken the messages sent and that we will all work together, collectively, to achieve the implementation of this historic agreement.

Elaborating on the provisions of the agreement, Kougialis said that the ultimate goal of this agreement is to maintain the viability of the planet and achieve sustainable growth, noting that trillions of euro will be spent towards this direction.

Asked about the consequences of the agreement for Cyprus, the minister said that we have undertaken the commitment to limit ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 40% compared to 1990, adding that there is a lot of work that needs to be done as concerns electricity production using renewable ***energy*** sources, as well as in other fields, including the transport sector, ***agriculture*** and other polluting activities.

Kougialis said that the agreement achieved is only the beginning and stressed the need to work collectively in a spirit of solidarity and in a transparent way to fulfill its goals.

He stressed that the ***Agriculture*** Ministry works hard in cooperation with the ***Energy*** Ministry to promote the renewable ***energy*** sources, noting that two solar parks will be created in Cyprus before 2020 and will contribute to the ***reduction*** of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

He also said that the two ministries will announce projects with a view to give incentives to businesses and domestic consumers to invest in this field and to finance innovative technologies.

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***We want homes where fuel bills are cut by 80%'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JNS-37R1-JDPF-N221-00000-00&context=1516831)

Isle of Man Today

May 2, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 332 words

**Body**

The Manx government is trying to promote eco-friendly homes to help to cut fuel bills.

The Department of Environment, Food and ***Agriculture***, says it's now encouraging house-builders to construct eco-friendly properties and buyers to invest in them.

A report from the Cabinet Office in March revealed 9.9 per cent of households in the island suffer fuel poverty. It highlighted the need to improve the thermal efficiency of homes.

Richard Ronan MHK, Minister for Environment, Food and ***Agriculture***, and Ralph Peake MHK, the department member whose remit includes environment, safety and health, spent a day touring examples of European housing technology in Manchester and Lancaster.

The technology is increasingly being adopted across the UK in order to ***reduce*** property ***energy*** consumption and heating bills,' said Mr Peake.

There is great scope for us to increase the use of this type of technology on the Isle of Man as the skills and materials become more readily available. Property is responsible for around 30 per cent of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** on the island, so it's an area where everybody can win.

We met some of the properties' occupants, who spoke of the differences it has made to their lives and their pockets.

It is important that we create a situation where local house-builders and householders are confident investing in this technology.'

Tynwald last year approved DEFA policies on climate challenges and the department is working on a strategy to ***reduce*** harmful ***emissions***, which it will present to Tynwald in July.

Mr Peake said: This exciting technology provides significant benefits for the residents, who are now saving around 80 to 90 per cent of their previous heating bills while ***reducing*** ***emissions*** of ***greenhouse gases*** and enjoying a better living environment.

We saw community heating and hydro-electric schemes plus near zero ***emissions*** housing, much of which is not currently in place on the island. We will incorporate our findings into the strategy we present to Tynwald.'

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2016

**End of Document**



[***A changing, challenging landscape - IFA elects president***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JK4-XXF1-F0BB-S4KD-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

April 20, 2016 Wednesday

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**Section:** OPINION

**Length:** 499 words

**Body**

Further, radical change in how Ireland s 140,000 farmers 380,000 people work for the State produce food seems unavoidable and desirable. If farm viability, and thousands of downstream jobs, are to be secured, brave planning is essential.

It is not an exaggeration to suggest that farming has gone through greater change since Alan Gillis was elected IFA president in 1990 than the sector went through since the Co-operative Movement, established by Unionist MP Horace Curzon Plunkett, opened the first dairy co-op in Doneraile, Co Cork, in 1889. Accelerating advances in technology chemical, veterinary, animal food sciences and reproduction, mechanical, and computing, not to mention 12-month housing of livestock have utterly changed the business. Europe s 55bn-plus a year in subsidies, the ability of retail giants to set farmgate prices, and the cold consequences of unsustainable debt are reshaping the industry and will continue to do so. However, it seems likely changing consumer tastes and the urgent need to cut ***greenhouse gases*** might have an even greater impact.

Last month the Environmental Protection Agency warned that we will miss our 2020 ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** of 20% on 2005 levels. We can expect, the EPA suggests, a fall of 6%-11%. Transport and farming account for 75% of those gases so it may be foolish to imagine the EU will always subsidise an industry struggling to deliver environmental reform. 2020 is a significant year in another way. The sector s grand plan Food Harvest 2020 is to come to fruition. This scheme (it s not a plan so it was not subject to an EU environmental impact assessment) envisages a huge increase in production. The project s mission statement ticks all the usual boxes about a green future, but the composition of the 30-person plus committee at the head of the organisation is revealing. It is almost exclusively corporate or farming . The lone voice that might offer a counter view Birdwatch Ireland seems a token appointment. The EPA, our official watchdog, is not represented.

The ambition, driven by ***Agriculture*** Minister Simon Coveney, to increase the national dairy herd by around 300,000, despite the negative impact that would have on ***greenhouse gases*** and farmyard effluent levels, feeds into that narrative. It also ignores a truth of our time the need to decouple economic growth from ***emissions*** growth. Research published by Oxford University shows world farming is generating a glut of cheap processed meats that drives climate change and a pandemic of diet-related ill health that costs up to 900bn a year in healthcare and related costs. These all challenge traditional farming ambitions.

Ireland needs a vibrant, strong, and profitable farming and food sector but it also needs a cohesive society facing up to its environmental responsibilities. Let us hope that Mr Healy can lead this backbone industry into a bright and profitable future where it recognises all its social responsibilities.

**Load-Date:** April 19, 2016

**End of Document**



[***How new food waste standard will help monitor progress - analysis***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K34-9R61-JDNW-44MS-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-food global news

June 24, 2016 Friday 6:35 PM GMT

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**Length:** 1406 words

**Byline:** Ben Cooper

**Body**

The launch of the Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard has been described by its founding partner as a "breakthrough" in the fight against food waste. Ben Cooper assesses how it will support both food companies' efforts to ***reduce*** waste and public-private initiatives with the same aim.

The assertion by the partners behind the Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard, launched earlier this month, that a third of all food is lost or wasted every year is wrong.

That is to say, it is inaccurate. Inevitably, when one is trying to reach a number for all the food in the world that is harvested but not consumed, a certain degree of estimation is necessary.

However, the figures quoted by the new standard's convening partner, the World Resources Institute (WRI), are rarely disputed. That is partly because these numbers, based on the work of the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization, which puts annual economic losses from food loss and waste at around US$940bn, are simply seen as the best guess we have.

A report on food waste published by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at the beginning of 2013 attracted much media attention, not least because it shone a light on the lack of accurate and standardised quantification of the problem. And the lead author of that report is supportive of the new standard. Dr Tim Fox calls the standard "a first step to meeting our call".

"We found a myriad of approaches and practical implementations that differed from organisation to organisation, industry sector to industry sector and country to country and as a result we called for a globally acceptable standard to be developed and adopted," he says.

Liz Goodwin, chief executive of the UK's Waste and Resources Action Programme, one of the founding partners in the Food Loss and Waste Protocol, the partnership supporting the standard, outlines the benefit of having the standard.

"Uniform frames of reference help because they mean you can benchmark your activities against others because you are all measuring the same things in the same ways," Goodwin says. She argues accurate measurement also "helps you identify where best to focus efforts", adding "If you don't measure it, you can't manage it."

The advent of the standard not only offers greater accuracy in measuring where companies and countries are but, as Goodwin points out, "it also helps share learning and build up a global picture of progress". That is particularly important for the 400 retailers and food manufacturers that make up the membership of the Consumer Goods Forum, one of the stakeholders in the protocol behind the standard. Last year, the CGF, with members including Nestle, Unilever, Tesco and Australia's Woolworths Ltd, made a resolution to ***reduce*** food waste from their operations by 50% by 2025.

"We always noted that central to our food waste resolution is the aim to set a clear benchmark for food waste arising today and set measurable goals to ***reduce*** food waste in the future," says CGF sustainability director Ignacio Gavilan.

When the CGF announced its resolution, it specifically committed to aligning with the protocol once finalised. "Our members need to measure their current impact if they are going to manage food waste within their own operations," Gavilan tells just-food. "Measurement of waste is key to understanding its root causes and for companies to develop an action plan and take steps to begin ***reducing*** their food waste and loss. The standard provides a blueprint for companies to quantify how much food is lost and wasted and where it occurs. It will also allow them to report on it in a highly credible, transparent and consistent manner."

Some prominent CGF members, such as Nestle and Tesco, are already measuring and publicly reporting on their food loss and waste but, as with many sustainability issues, there are leaders, laggards and those in between, and it could be said the new initiative is of particular value to those companies still behind the curve on food waste.

"Of course, we know some companies are ahead of others, so the FLW protocol will be especially useful for companies who don't have a system in place," Gavilan says. "It's a great tool and we must now increase awareness around it and the need for positive food waste actions across the industry. We will also continue to support, and provide opportunities to our members to move forward with implementing our food waste resolution."

Goodwin agrees. "There are still manufacturers who do not know enough about their waste and losses and this tool will help them ***reduce*** loss and waste as well as saving them money. The standard covers food all along the supply chain so it provides an easy way for businesses to measure their food loss and waste in a consistent, tried and tested way. It will also help them to know where to focus their efforts – where the largest losses or wastes occur."

As chief executive of a public-private coalition, Goodwin, who will stand down as CEO of WRAP at the end of this month to be succeeded by operations director Marcus Gover, is arguably well placed to assess the value of a common standard to government efforts to address food waste and in particular how it might support public-private partnership on the issue.

"Experience within WRAP is that having common methodology facilitates discussion and helps promote cooperation and action," Goodwin says. "Losses and wastes occur all along the supply chain and involve many different players from the private sector and public sector. This protocol will help ensure consistency in measurements and will enable the private and public sector to understand the respective roles they can play in ***targeting*** ***reductions*** in food loss and waste. It will provide a common language."

This would certainly appear to be a critical moment to bolster public-private collaboration, as governments set ***targets*** for food waste ***reduction*** and for carbon ***emissions***, and call for the support of the private sector in those efforts.

The food waste ***reduction*** goal announced by the US Department of ***Agriculture*** last September is a case in point. The aim is to ***reduce*** food waste by 50% by 2030. At the time, the USDA said it would "continue to encourage" the private sector to set their own aggressive goals for ***reducing*** food loss and waste. "If businesses and the public sector don't measure things in the same way, they can't compare results and may not be able to identify the biggest issues," Goodwin says.

Greater efficiency in food supply is also vital to carbon ***reduction*** initiatives, particularly in view of the more ambitious ***targets*** resulting from the COP 21 agreement. As is often stressed in food waste campaigns and reports, food waste represents not only wasted food but a waste of all the natural resources and carbon ***emissions*** expended in its production. "Food that is wasted or lost represents a waste of the resources, such as human labour, ***energy*** and other expensive inputs, that have been put into its production up to that point," says Fox.

The WRI says the new standard "can help governments and companies meet international commitments, including the Paris Agreement on climate change and UN Sustainable Development Goals".

In addition to a raft of ***targets*** to combat climate change, the SDGs also include a specific ***target*** on food waste and loss. ***Target*** 12.3 calls for a 50% ***reduction*** in per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels by 2030, as well as ***reductions*** in food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Goodwin also believes more credible measurement of a problem can galvanise public engagement. "Experience in WRAP was that measurement was fundamental to being able to engage people," she says. "With measurement, no-one can dismiss the issue because it's known and quantified."

The launch of the protocol echoes the creation of the WRI's ***greenhouse gas*** protocol some 15 years ago. In establishing common parameters, that protocol has been a helpful tool for companies and governments and for their combined efforts in carbon ***reduction***.

However, the fact 15 years after the launch of the ***greenhouse gas*** protocol, the COP 21 agreement can be characterised by many prominent stakeholders – Chinese President Xi Jinping and the United Nations Development Programme to name but two – as a "starting point", suggests meaningful progress takes not only protocols and standards, but also will and action.

**Load-Date:** June 24, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Environmentally friendly questions for our politicians***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J0S-3CS1-JBVM-Y29X-00000-00&context=1516831)

Kerryman (Ireland)

February 3, 2016

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FEATURES; OPINION COLUMN; Pg. 116

**Length:** 519 words

**Byline:** MÍCHEÁL Ó COILEÁIN

**Body**

BETWEEN now and the end of February every politician in the land will be looking for your vote so be prepared for some extra visitors on the doorstep. Environmental issues may not be very high up on the agenda of many of those seeking a seat in Dáil Éireann, but if we do not ask the questions, they'll have no idea of our concerns. This week we look at some of the questions that should be put to anyone looking for your vote.

CLIMATE CHANGE Question: What is your policy on climate change? Food 2025 is part of government policy to increase the current herd of 7.1 million cattle by 300,000 by 2025. Almost 1/3 of our current ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** now come from ***agriculture***. Methane, produced by cattle, is 20 times more heat retentive in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide.

Increasing the national herd is a contradiction of Ireland's commitment to climate change at COP 21 in Paris in December 2015. With predicted increased winter rainfall and flooding of land due to climate change, it will become harder and more costly to produce meat. In this new world of climate change does Ireland have the carrying capacity for 7.5 million cattle? Cattle will have to be housed and fed with meal for longer periods.

The response will probably be that Ireland is producing food more sustainably and more efficiently than other countries and that if Ireland ***reduces*** or does not increase its output, other countries will produce the food in a less sustainable way.

Your response: (1) This is the 'race to the bottom' argument. Germany will say it produces cars more efficiently. Poland will claim it produces coal more efficiently. Each country has its own pet project.

(2) All this extra milk and meat will not feed the poor.

(3) A large portion of the extra milk that will be produced is to be exported as powdered milk to China. This will discourage Chinese mothers who are now breast feeding their children and will result in them changing to powdered milk.

(4) The production of meat requires far more ***energy*** in the form of land, animal fodder and fertilisers than the production of vegetables. From a health point of view, we should not be encouraging the consumption of more meat. In a world of 8 or 9 billion people, more food will have to come from cereals, rootcrops and vegetables.

TRANSPORT If we increase ***emissions*** from cattle, we have to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from either ***energy*** or transport. So, here are some interesting questions that arise from that: Have you any plans to increase public transport in this area? Can we have a smarter travel project in our town? We need more cycling routes for residents and visitors. What can you offer? ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ***ENERGY*** Questions: Why is there not more support for community based alternative ***energy*** co-operatives instead of supporting huge corporations supplying power to Ireland Do you think the grants for retro-fitting houses are sufficient in light of our commitment to ***reduce*** our ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***? What support are you giving for the installation of photo-voltaic panels (similar to solar panels but excess ***energy*** can be sold back to the national grid)?

**Graphic**

Ask visiting politicians about grants for home insulation.

**Load-Date:** February 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Halfway to climate disaster; \* Average global temperatures now only one degree away from point of no return, scientists say \* Stark warning that the world is heading towards 'uncharted territory at frightening speed' 'Time is running out, we have to act now to cut greenhouse gas emissions'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-V641-F072-42VX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (London)

November 10, 2015 Tuesday

First Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 14

**Length:** 906 words

**Byline:** STEVE CONNOR SCIENCE EDITOR

**Body**

The world is halfway towards the threshold that could result in dangerous climate change, scientists warned yesterday, after revealing that average global temperatures have recorded a rise of one degree Celsius for the first time.

Record warm temperatures measured in the first nine months of this year mean that the world has already reached the halfway point towards the arbitrary "threshold" of a 2C increase on pre-industrial levels judged to be potentially dangerous for climate change, the Met Office said.

The world is heading towards uncharted territory at "frightening speed" according to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

Global average temperatures broke through the 1C barrier as the concentration of man-made ***greenhouse gases*** in the atmosphere reached another new record, the climate scientists said.

Latest figures on ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations show that levels of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from industrial, ***agricultural*** and domestic activities reached record levels - with global average concentrations of carbon dioxide in spring 2015 crossing the 400 parts per million barrier for the first time.

"It means hotter global temperatures, more extreme weather events like heatwaves and floods, melting ice, rising sea levels and increased acidity of the oceans. This is happening now and we are moving into uncharted territory at a frightening speed," said Michel Jarraud, the secretary general of the WMO. "Every year we report a new record in ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations. Every year we say that time is running out. We have to act now to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** if we are to have a chance to keep the increase in temperatures to manageable levels," Mr Jarraud said.

The findings came out ahead of the Paris meeting on climate change designed to agree on a binding international treaty on carbon ***emissions*** that are aimed at limiting global warming to a maximum of 2C above pre-industrial levels.

Temperature data gathered from around the world from January to September reveals that they average out at 1.02C above the long-term average between 1850 and 1899. It means 2015 is highly likely to be the warmest year on record and the first to breach the 1C temperature milestone towards the 2C threshold.

Climate researchers believe that an increase in global average temperatures of 2C above pre-industrial levels may lead to potentially unforeseen consequences that could accelerate the melting of polar ice and cause a rise in sea levels.

A continuing rise in ***greenhouse gases***, notably C02, due to human activity is a major contributing factor to the record warm year along with a strong El Niño developing in the Pacific - a periodic, natural variation in sea-surface temperatures that can exert a global impact on the weather.

"We have seen a strong El Niño develop in the Tropical Pacific this year and that will have had some impact on this year's global temperature," said Stephen Belcher, director of the Met Office Hadley Centre near Exeter, which analysed the HadCRUT global temperature dataset with the Climate Research Centre at the University of East Anglia.

"We've had similar natural events in the past, yet this is the first time we're set to reach the 1C marker," he said.

The current El Niño, which is almost certain to be among the top three strongest since 1950, is likely to continue into the first few months of next year which means that 2016 is also likely to be a warm year, continuing the trend of rising global average temperatures that continue to fluctuate.

"This year marks an important first but that doesn't necessarily mean every year from now on will be a degree or more above pre-industrial levels," said Peter Stott, head of the Met Office's climate modelling and attribution.

"As the world continues to warm in the coming decades, however, we will see more and more years passing the 1C marker - eventually it will become the norm," he said.

Scientists estimate that about 2,900 gigatonnes of CO2 can be emitted into the atmosphere before the 2C threshold is likely to be breached. Industrialised nations have already emitted about 2,000gt which means the world has used two-thirds of its 2C "budget" of fossil fuels, the Met Office said.

"Research suggests it is still possible to limit warming to 2C above pre-industrial levels. However, the later that global CO2 ***emissions*** peak - the faster subsequent ***emissions*** cuts would need to be in order to keep global temperature rise below the limit," it added.

**MISSED *TARGETS***

**UK *ENERGY* POLICY**

***Energy*** Secretary Amber Rudd has come under fire over a leaked letter warning the UK is set to miss legal ***targets*** on renewable ***energy***.

In the letter, published by Ecologist magazine, Ms Rudd has acknowledged to colleagues that the UK is set to fall short of its European Union ***target*** to source 15 per cent of ***energy*** ?from renewable sources by 2020.

The letter also appears to suggest ways of meeting the ***target*** by buying hydropower from Norway, purchasing clean ***energy*** from other EU states, doing a deal with a European country which has over-achieved on its ***targets*** and even negotiating for flexibility in the goal.

The leak has prompted an angry response from green campaigners, warning it demonstrates the Government's "incoherent" ***energy*** policy, which has seen cuts to subsidies for renewables such as wind and solar power.

A spokesman for the Department of ***Energy*** and Climate Change said they did not comment on leaked documents.

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***UPS signs agreement to supply fleet in Memphis and Jackson***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HT2-V981-JC0X-H3H2-00000-00&context=1516831)

MarketLine NewsWire (Formerly Datamonitor)

January 7, 2016 Thursday 4:17 PM GMT

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**Section:** AUTOMOTIVE, TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

**Length:** 433 words

**Highlight:** UPS has announced it will supply its fleet in Memphis, Tennessee, and Jackson, Mississippi, with an estimated 15 million diesel gallon gas equivalents of renewable natural gas, or RNG, as part of a multi-year agreement with Memphis Light, Gas and Water and Atmos ***Energy*** Marketing, LLC.

**Body**

"UPS operates one of the most diversified fleets in private industry today, and renewable natural gas is a critical part of our strategy to expand our fuel sources and minimize the environmental impact associated with growing customer demand," said Mark Wallace, UPS senior vice president global engineering and sustainability. "We are using methane that otherwise would be released into the atmosphere as a ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** and converting it to power our trucks while helping to promote the use of this renewable fuel in transportation." The deal is part of an initiative announced earlier this year by UPS to significantly expand its use of renewable natural gas in UPS's alternative fuel and advanced technology fleet.

The company has a goal of driving one billion miles with its alternative fuels fleet, known as the Rolling Laboratory by the end of 2017, an effort that is ***reducing*** environmental impact and helping to advance new sustainability solutions and markets. The RNG will fuel more than 140 heavy duty trucks in Memphis and Jackson, part of UPS's natural gas fleet, which includes more than 3,800 medium and heavy duty vehicles worldwide. RNG, also known as biomethane, can be derived from many abundant and renewable sources, including decomposing organic waste in landfills, wastewater treatment and ***agriculture***. It is then distributed through the natural gas pipeline system, making it available for use as liquefied natural gas (LNG) or compressed natural gas (CNG). In addition to natural gas, UPS also uses many other alternative fuels in the UPS fleet, including propane, ethanol, renewable diesel, and electricity. In 2014, 5.4 percent of total gas and diesel purchased was displaced by using these alternative fuels. UPS operates one of the largest private alternative fuel and advanced technology fleets in the US Its fleet includes more than 6,340 all-electric, hybrid electric, hydraulic hybrid, CNG, LNG, propane and light-weight fuel-saving composite body vehicles. UPS was one of the initial 13 leading companies to take the Obama Administration's American Business Act on Climate Pledge, committing to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** intensity 20 percent by 2020. Memphis Light, Gas and Water president and CEO Jerry Collins described the deal as "impressive". "Kudos to UPS for not only talking the talk but walking the walk." Mark Bergeron, president of Atmos ***Energy*** Marketing, LLC, commented "Renewable natural gas is one of the most environmentally friendly transportation fuels. We are excited that UPS is taking the initiative to expand its natural gas fleet."

**Load-Date:** January 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ireland's climate-change problem Emissions rising again with recovery***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGG-SP21-DYS1-040D-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

November 28, 2015 Saturday

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**Section:** WEEKEND; Pg. 1

**Length:** 365 words

**Byline:** Frank McDonald

**Body**

Ireland was always going to have a problem addressing climate change because of the importance of our agri-food sector and plans for its expansion over the next five to 10 years.

Indeed, it's largely due to ***agriculture*** that our per-capita ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** are relatively high.

***Agriculture*** and food production account for more than 29 per cent of Ireland's ***emissions***, compared with 21 per cent apiece for ***energy*** and transport, 15 per cent for industry and commerce, 12 per cent for residential and 2 per cent for waste, according to a 2011 report by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill, recently enacted after a long delay, will do nothing to ***reduce*** ***agriculture***'s contribution to Ireland's ***emissions***. Not only does it set no sectoral ***targets***, but the continued expansion of production under the Food Harvest 2020 plan means that it cannot be constrained.

Given that industry and electricity generation are covered by the EU ***emissions***-trading system, the effect of this exemption for ***agriculture*** is likely to impose a greater burden on the transport and built-environment sectors if we are to have any chance of meeting the EU ***target*** of cutting ***emissions*** by 40 per cent by 2030.

Minister for the Environment Alan Kelly and his predecessors have repeatedly pledged that Ireland will meet its EU obligations on the climate. At the rate things are going, however, we will overshoot the EU ***target*** for 2020 - than less than five years away - whatever about the even more ambitious ***target*** for 2030.

The Government and the Irish Farmers Association have made great play in Brussels arguing that Irish farming is grass-based and therefore more "environmentally friendly" than elsewhere. Indeed, this argument for "exceptionalism" in the case of Ireland appears likely to succeed, giving us some welcome wriggle room.

After a pause in the growth of ***emissions*** as a result of the recession, they're rising again with the recovery. Car sales are up by 30 per cent, traffic levels are increasing again and we're still throwing motorways at the problem. Meanwhile, the sprawl of single houses in the countryside has continued, even during the recession.

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Greenhouse Gas Concentrations Hit Yet Another Record***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBP-7RR1-F12G-X49M-00000-00&context=1516831)

NEWS Press (English)

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** International; International organizations

**Length:** 937 words

**Byline:** WMO-World Meteorological Organization

**Body**

[*http://www.newspress.fr/common/getImageEm.ashx?imid=20313&emid=3132*](http://www.newspress.fr/common/getImageEm.ashx?imid=20313&emid=3132)

The amount of ***greenhouse gases*** in the atmosphere reached yet another new record high in 2014, continuing a relentless rise which is fuelling climate change and will make the planet more dangerous and inhospitable for future generations.

The World Meteorological Organization's ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin says that between 1990 and 2014 there was a 36% increase in radiative forcing - the warming effect on our climate - because of long-lived ***greenhouse gases*** such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) from industrial, ***agricultural*** and domestic activities.

The WMO report also highlights the interaction and amplification effect between rising levels of CO2 and water vapour, which is itself a major ***greenhouse gas***, albeit short-lived. Warmer air holds more moisture and so increased surface temperatures caused by CO2 would lead to a rise in global water vapour levels, further adding to the enhanced greenhouse effect. Further increases in CO2 concentrations will lead to disproportionately high increases in thermal ***energy*** and warming from water vapour.

" Every year we report a new record in ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations, " said WMO Secretary-General Michel Jarraud. " Every year we say that time is running out. We have to act NOW to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** if we are to have a chance to keep the increase in temperatures to manageable levels. "

Atmospheric concentrations of CO2 - the most important long-lived ***greenhouse gas*** - reached 397.7 parts per million (ppm) in 2014. In the Northern hemisphere CO2 concentrations crossed the symbolically significant 400 ppm level in 2014 spring, when CO2 is most abundant. In spring 2015, the global average concentration of CO2 crossed the 400 ppm barrier.

"We will soon be living with globally averaged CO2 levels above 400 parts per million as a permanent reality," Said Mr Jarraud

"We can't see CO2. It is an invisible threat, but a very real one. It means hotter global temperatures, more extreme weather events like heatwaves and floods, melting ice, rising sea levels and increased acidity of the oceans. This is happening now and we are moving into unchartered territory at a frightening speed," he said.

"Excess ***energy*** trapped by CO2 and other ***greenhouse gases*** is heating up the Earth surface which leads to increase in atmospheric water vapour which in turn is generating/trapping even more heat," said Mr Jarraud.

"Carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere for hundreds of years and in the ocean for even longer. Past, present and future ***emissions*** will have a cumulative impact on both global warming and ocean acidification. The laws of physics are non-negotiable," said Mr Jarraud.

The WMO ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin reports on atmospheric concentrations - and not ***emissions*** - of ***greenhouse gases***. ***Emissions*** represent what goes into the atmosphere. Concentrations represent what remains in the atmosphere after the complex system of interactions between the atmosphere, biosphere, cryosphere and the oceans. About a quarter of the total ***emissions*** is taken up by the oceans and another quarter by the biosphere, ***reducing*** in this way the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere.

The ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin provides a scientific base for decision-making. WMO releases it ahead of the U.N. climate change negotiations in Paris, to be held from 30 November to 11 December. A separate ***Emissions*** Gap report, from the United Nations Environment Programme, focuses on annual ***emissions*** of CO2.

Atmospheric Concentrations

Carbon dioxide (CO2) accounted for about 83% of the total increase in radiative forcing by long-lived ***greenhouse gases*** over the past decade. The pre-industrial level of about 278 ppm represented a balance between the atmosphere, the oceans and the biosphere. Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels has altered the natural balance and in 2014, globally averaged levels were 143% of pre-industrial levels. In 2014, global annual average concentration of CO2 concentrations reached 397.7 ppm with annual increase close to the 10 year averaged. The global annual average is likely to pass 400 ppm in 2016.

Methane CH4 is the second most important long-lived ***greenhouse gas***. Approximately 40% of methane is emitted into the atmosphere by natural sources (e.g., wetlands and termites), and about 60 % comes from human activities like cattle breeding, rice ***agriculture***, fossil fuel exploitation, landfills and biomass burning. Atmospheric methane reached a new high of about 1833 parts per billion (ppb) in 2014 and is now 254% of the pre-industrial level.

Nitrous oxide (N2O) is emitted into the atmosphere from both natural (about 60%) and anthropogenic sources (approximately 40%), including oceans, soil, biomass burning, fertilizer use, and various industrial processes. Its atmospheric concentration in 2014 was about 327.1 parts per billion. This is 121% of pre-industrial levels. It also plays an important role in the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Water Vapour

Water vapour and CO2 are the two major ***greenhouse gases***. But it is CO2 which is the main driver of climate change. Water vapour changes are the so-called feedback mechanisms and happen as a response to the change in CO2. For a scenario considering doubling of is CO2 concentration from pre-industrial conditions, i.e. from about 280 to 560 ppm, water vapour and clouds globally would lead to an increase in atmopsheric warming that is about three times that of long-lived ***greenhouse gases***, according to the Bulletin.

**Load-Date:** November 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Research covers impact of UK's food production***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HX6-SJS1-F10T-03XH-00000-00&context=1516831)

Horticulture Week

January 22, 2016

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**Section:** Pg. 24

**Length:** 587 words

**Body**

The environmental impact of producing the UK's food is increasingly 'outsourced' to other nations as food self-sufficiency has decreased in recent decades, according to a new study by researchers at the James Hutton Institute (JHI), the University of Aberdeen, the Rowett Institute of Nutrition & Health and the Alpen-Adria University, Austria.

The study found that almost 70 per cent of the UK's total 'cropland footprint', which includes land required to grow animal feed, is now overseas. Between 1986 and 2009 the total footprint increased by 23 per cent, to nearly 11 million hectares, or nearly 1,800sq m per person per year.

While ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** arising from food production remained broadly constant over a similar period, the share emitted abroad rose from 50 per cent in 1987 to 62 per cent in 2008, due in part to British farmers' higher yields.

Lead author Henri de Ruiter of JHI and the University of Aberdeen said: 'Because our current food system is so globalised, it is important to consider the global effects related to our food consumption.' The UK cannot ***reduce*** the environmental impact of its food production by considering only its domestic environmental consequences, he added.

The study, which was published in the Journal of the Royal Society Interface, was funded in part by the Natural Environment Research Council's Delivering Food Security on Limited Land (DEVIL) programme.

Meanwhile, a separate study has claimed that ***emissions*** from UK farming could be largely offset by 2050 through increased ***agricultural*** yields coupled with expanding the areas of natural forests and wetlands to more closely resemble those of other European countries.

The new study, by researchers from several UK institutes and published this month in the journal Nature Climate Change, argues that by raising UK woodland cover from 12 to 30 per cent - still less than the European average - and restoring 700,000ha of wet peatland, these habitats would act as a carbon sink sufficient to meet Government ***targets*** of an 80 per cent ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** from farming by 2050.

Such areas would also support threatened wildlife, provide recreation and ***reduce*** flooding, they claimed. One of the authors, Professor John Pickett of Rothamsted Research, said such a 'land sparing' programme 'demands even greater efforts not only to intensify ***agriculture*** sustainably but to exploit the spared land more effectively for the ecosystem services that such land can potentially yield'. His colleague Dr Toby Bruce added: '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.'

Professor Andrew Balmford of the Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, pointed out that the research team did not allow themselves the 'get-out-of-jail-free card' of increasing food imports, even though overall UK food consumption is forecast to rise by 38 per cent by 2050.

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

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**Load-Date:** January 22, 2016

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[***Population growth and climate change: fewer people does not mean more CO2***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GKK-D981-F021-611S-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

August 3, 2015 Monday 8:15 PM GMT

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS

**Length:** 917 words

**Byline:** Letters

**Body**

Your editorial's argument about a causal link between slowing population growth and increased economic growth ( Fewer people means more carbon: the population paradox, 3 August) is dangerously out of date.

In its 2014 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change showed how the ***reduction*** through efficiency of CO 2emissions from fossil fuels was wiped out by population increase, the real paradox being why it then offered pages of ***energy*** policy advice, but not a word on population. Could it be that the IPCC - and you - are blinded by the logic that regards economic growth as more important than carbon ***emissions*** and misery for lots of women and children?

Think what you are saying to a poor woman in India or Africa, where populations are on track to double soon. "Carry on with your multiple unwanted pregnancies, so long as you stay poor. Your capability (information and materials) to choose when to have children must wait until 'economic reform' brings industrialisation - with luck that won't destroy your environment first."

And you wrongly assume a perfect market for reproductive choice in rich countries, where about four in 10 pregnancies are unplanned, four children are seen as a symbol of enviable wealth (think Beckhams), and in the UK, for example, the quality of reproductive health education and provision is not very good.

The 2015 UN population statistics note that in 43 countries - including Russia, China and Germany - populations are already declining. An economic logic of fewer people consuming less stuff is beginning to emerge in practice, free of troublesome paradoxes about conserving the environment and respecting women's desire to manage their own fertility. Moreover, it ***reduces*** the likelihood of social and economic meltdowns, which are certain if we carry on as we are. Sara ParkinPatron, Population Matters

· It seems obvious that the world's increasing population presents serious problems in three ways, as you point out in your editorial. The number of people is increasing, people are living longer, and they expect a rising standard of living. It is too strong to say, as you do, that the linkage of climate change to world population is "flawed" - inadequate certainly, but it is not an irrelevant parameter. In addition to the consequences of population on climate change, the competition for limited resources (land, minerals, ***energy***, fresh water, fairness, etc) will surely create serious risks of conflict. Conflicts rarely solve anything, but damage resources and degrade societies. Allowing the world population to continue to rise is storing up problems. I hope such aspects will feature in the Paris meeting on climate change in December. We in the developed world hence have a responsibility to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and make the technology available worldwide. We also need to modify our lifestyles to ***reduce*** impact on world resources - and find that one can still enjoy life. John ChubbCheltenham, Gloucestershire

· I was surprised to read your editorial claiming that "fewer people means more carbon". What absolute nonsense. This is a post hoc fallacy. Obviously increased pollution in a country is not a function of the ***reduction*** of the population of that country. What is true is that countries with richer populations tend to pollute more, generally as a result of their populations consuming more products, travelling more etc. Another by-product of the increased wealth of a country is that population growth in that country tends to slow down - when health improves it's no longer necessary to assume that only a percentage of one's children will reach old age. To claim that fewer people means more carbon is akin to claiming that the rooster crows immediately before sunrise, therefore the rooster causes the sun to rise. Christopher LascellesLondon

· Your editorial fails to recognise climate change's complexity. Carbon per capita may well increase with economic prosperity, but carbon ***emissions*** are still a function of total population and are increasing fastest in underdeveloped countries. Every extra mouth has to be fed, and ***agriculture*** is one of the main producers of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Furthermore it isn't just carbon dioxide that contributes to climate change. Methane, generated from raising livestock as well as rice fields, is the second most important ***greenhouse gas***. It has risen from 500 parts per billion (ppb) to about 1,800 ppb and is currently increasing by 6 ppb per annum. This is not all due to ***agriculture***, but to argue that population growth will not impact on climate change is highly misleading. Dr Robin Russell-JonesStoke Poges, Buckinghamshire

· You suggest that retaining high fertility rates in the poorest countries would help prevent climate change by slowing industrialisation. But, even if this analysis were correct, what cost would such a policy have to those living in those countries? The idea of sensible population policies is to allow the poorest to move out of poverty while minimising the effect on climate change. Martin EarlLondon

· Your conclusion that "focusing on population growth could actually accelerate the global environmental problems it claims to address" could better include David Attenborough's published view that "there is no major problem facing our planet that would not be easier to solve if there were fewer people and no problem that does not become harder - and ultimately impossible to solve - with ever more". Timothy CrawleyWaterlooville, Hampshire

**Load-Date:** August 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Speech to the Bluegreen Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y2P3-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

February 22, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 2139 words

**Body**

Good afternoon everyone, it's great to be with you all at my first Bluegreen conference!

I want to start by first acknowledging my predecessor Tim Groser.

He's someone I know our party and in fact all New Zealanders should be immensely proud of, from global leadership in Climate Change and trade, right through to his unique and encyclopedic knowledge of 18th Century Prussian military leaders.

I'd also like to acknowledge my Bluegreen colleagues, many of whom you have or will hear from this weekend.

And of course all of you!

It's fantastic to see how many of you have travelled to be here for this conference.

Such a clear demonstration of the great shape National is in.

We're modern, we're outward looking, and we're made up of members like you who get involved and give a damn about our country, and more broadly, our planet.

What better location than the stunning Tekapo to get together and talk about how National is the natural party to lead a coherent, effective and sensible response to environmental and climate change issues.

We believe in hard work and self-responsibility.

We're unwavering in our support of research and development.

And we are pioneering an approach to Governing founded in practical solutions that put New Zealanders first, and uses data to measure results and effectiveness.

As I'll go into, it's a combination of all of these things, and the choices we make, that will define the next century and how we respond to the monumental currents of change coming our way.

The Effects of Growth

As I've been digging into the new portfolio, it's interesting to see just how far the public conversation has moved in the last few years.

No longer is the debate acrimonious and all about the science.

It's not a case where our party is painted as a bunch of Ostriches with our heads in the sand, while others on the left are the only believers.

I think a big part of this is because of our Prime Minister and other Ministers like Tim and Nick, who have been crystal clear in their views about human-induced climate change.

While good science, by its own definition, is never settled, it's clear that the overwhelming consensus is that our choices are having an impact on our natural environment.

And let's be clear, they are choices.

It hasn't always been the case that we have pumped harmful gasses into the atmosphere by the tonne.

It hasn't always been the case that humans relied so heavily on non-renewable resources to move ourselves and the fruits of our hard work.

It hasn't always been the case that we've feared unseasonable tides caused not just by a great rain event, but our invitation for them to creep up a little more quickly.

Over the last couple of hundred years, our world has seen remarkable technological change that has changed the way we live, work, and even think.

And as unprecedented economic development has lifted billions out of poverty into the more prosperous and mobile middle class, we live longer, and more importantly, we live better lives.

While remarkable, that development has come with a cost to our natural environment.

Decades and decades of growth have been supported by intensive and extractive industrial processes, so that over the last 150 years the planet has warmed by almost 1 degree, mainly caused by humans.

If we continue with business as usual, over the next 100 years the world is expected to see a further 3 to 5 degrees in warming.

For a countries like ours, this could have a profound and devastating impact.

From tourism through to ***agriculture*** and horticulture, our natural environment supports thousands of jobs in communities large and small.

When businesses suffer, so do families, and it also affects the Government's ability to do those things New Zealanders expect it to do like invest in world-class schools or hospitals, keep our communities safe, and support those most in need.

So we have a vested interested in doing what we can to ***reduce*** the impact of climate change, and be a global leader in transitioning to a low-carbon economy that still supports that vital growth.

Our Response So Far

This Government is immensely proud that we're already doing a lot in this space.

An impressive 80 per cent of our electricity comes from renewable sources like geothermal and hydro, and we're on track to making that 90 per cent.

For comparison, only about 12 per cent of Europe's electricity comes from renewable sources.

We're investing millions to support our Pacific neighbours adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

I'm currently leading a review of the ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme, which is a key tool to send clear cost signals to businesses and consumers and to drive pollution ***reduction***.

It's clear that if the ETS is going to work, carbon has to cost more than it does right now.

Simon Bridges is working on a plan to promote greater use of electric vehicles that are easy on the wallet and the environment.

Just last week I saw NZ Post announced it was deploying a fleet of small electric buggies to handle drop-offs and pick-ups, starting in Auckland.

It's things like this that are going to become the new normal.

While New Zealand's ***emissions*** are small on a global scale, contributing 0.15 per cent of worldwide ***emissions***, we are determined to make a strong contribution to the international effort, because countries with less than 1 per cent of global ***emissions*** together make up over 25 per cent of total worldwide ***emissions***.

It's imperative we all play our part.

We have a reputation as a nation that is principled but pragmatic, that leads by example, without wasting time lecturing or posturing simply for the sake of making ourselves sound better.

In the historic and recently concluded UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, we submitted a fair and ambitious ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by 30 per cent below 2005 levels.

We also worked with close to 40 other nations to call for the removal of fossil fuel subsidies.

This was a huge and historic step forward.

But pledges won't solve climate change.

It will be the actions that we take going forward that make a difference.

Ultimately ladies and gentlemen, it's about focusing on practical solutions that get real outcomes.

The Challenge of ***Agriculture***

Where we get to though is this.

The very thing that is one of the pillars of our nation's economic prosperity...

...central to prosperity of towns like Dargaville, or Gladstone, or Omarama...

...the thing that puts money in the economy that means a local business can afford to create another job...

...is of course ***agriculture***.

New Zealand is unusual for a developed country because just under 50 per cent of our ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** come from ***agriculture***, with the remaining coming mainly from ***energy*** and transport.

Compare this with other developed countries, where ***agriculture*** contributes 12 per cent of ***emissions*** and ***energy*** and transport makes up 80 per cent.

You can see just how different our ***emissions*** profile is.

Specifically, 35 per cent is Methane coming out of either end of livestock, and 10 per cent is Nitrous Oxide from fertilizer and livestock urine.

So for those countries with massive ***energy*** and transport ***emissions*** like those in Europe, you see them setting these ***targets*** that look incredibly bold and ambitious on the surface, but in reality, are much easier to achieve.

They can switch from non-renewables like coal and natural gas to hydro, solar, and wind.

They have more people, living more closely together, meaning efficient and public transport is a practical and affordable choice.

In this space, we can't easily make the same choices that other countries can.

We have to be smarter.

As I've already mentioned, we're on track to have 90 per cent of our electricity come from renewables.

We have, to put it bluntly, picked off a huge amount of the low hanging fruit.

Because of our smaller population and as a long, thin and diversely spread country, large scale public transport infrastructure is just so much more expensive.

That's not to say we can't and won't invest in this space, and you may have seen recently we are working with Auckland Council to bring forward construction of the City Rail Link.

For New Zealand to make meaningful gains in ***reducing*** our domestic ***emissions***, we simply must find ways to ***reduce*** ***agriculture***'s impact.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are clear choices we can make.

We can work with our farmers to help them adapt. Accelerate the scientific research. Chart a careful path towards ***agricultural*** ***reductions***.

Or we can do what opposition parties want, and massively and suddenly increase costs on farmers and farming communities.

That's not who we are!

While there might be a comparatively easy way for our farmers to move immediately to lower ***emissions*** - it would have a huge impact on our competitive advantage.

Farming animals more intensively and grain-feeding could ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, but a huge part of our international brand is green, open, grass-fed.

Ironically, hammering farmers and pushing up their costs would just mean consumers would buy more products from overseas farmers who are not as environmentally friendly as us.

I'm not ashamed to say to you that this National Government is for keeping farmers on their land, and for hard working men and women in their jobs.

While our opponents might be solely focused on the future of work, whatever that means, we're just as interested in today's workforce.

What this doesn't mean is that farmers are off the hook - they absolutely have to do their bit.

Since 1990 significant improvements in animal efficiency and productivity have been made across the sector, and we've seen an 18 per cent decrease in ***emissions*** per kilogram of milk solids from dairy cattle.

However, total ***emissions*** from the sector continue to increase, up 14 per cent since 1990.

I want to ensure the sector is focused on making real and lasting ***reductions***.

But I firmly believe we have to do it in a way that doesn't rip the heart out of ***agriculture*** and destroy our competitive advantage.

That actually doesn't help us one bit.

I want to focus on smart solutions that will deliver meaningful ***reductions*** in our ***emissions***.

Research is Development

Already, there is some really fascinating work going on in this space.

Some of those big brains we have in this country are working on vaccines that can ***reduce*** the amount of gas livestock produce.

We've got researchers looking at different species of grasses that actually digest easier and produce less gas in digestion.

I've read about an innovative hose used for things like washing down cow sheds that uses air to increase pressure, while massively cutting the amount of water needed.

Already, we're committing around $ 400 million each year in ***agriculture*** research, as part of our $ 1.5 billion annual investment in science, an increase of 70 per cent since we came into Government.

We are strongly supporting the Global Research Alliance on ***Agricultural*** ***Greenhouse Gases*** which now has 46 member countries.

It ***targets*** research that will help grow more food, and more climate-resilient food systems, without growing ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

In December last year we announced an extra $ 20 million in funding for the GRA, on top of our initial investment of $ 45 million.

I'm not pretending for a second that we're going to solve climate change simply by looking for some silver bullet.

But humans have an immense capacity to look into the smallest aspects of our world, and find solutions to the biggest of problems.

Where We're Going

I want to wrap up and hear from you - your ideas, your questions, what you think I need to reflect on as I keep digging in to this portfolio - but let me finish by saying this.

There are people who are more interested in talking about how we're changing the climate, than in changing ourselves and our effect on the climate.

There are people who are more interested in the issue than in a solution to the issue.

I understand why people are skeptical, doubting the evidence or humanity's ability to respond in time.

I understand why people are afraid, fearful of change that might come too quickly or won't come quick enough.

And I understand why people are angry, incensed with scientists and politicians they don't believe or with a culture they think is too focused on short-term gains.

Well you all know me better than that, and you know I start from believing the best in people, and their potential.

That's why I am choosing trust over doubt.

I am choosing optimism over fear.

And I am choosing action over anger.

I fundamentally believe New Zealanders are up for the challenge.

That not only are we already making better choices about the way we want to live but that it will become even easier to do so, and that this will have a meaningful impact on our response to climate change.

Thank you again for making the trip to be here, I look forward to continuing the discussion.

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

**Load-Date:** February 22, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Speech to the Bluegreen Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y3CC-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

February 22, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 2142 words

**Body**

February 20, 2016

[*http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/beehive-govt-nz*](http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/beehive-govt-nz)

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FinancialWire

February 22, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 2146 words

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[*http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/beehive-govt-nz*](http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/beehive-govt-nz)

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

**Load-Date:** February 22, 2016

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[***Speech to the Bluegreen Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J4W-19K1-JD3Y-Y37W-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

February 22, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 2135 words

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Where We're Going

I want to wrap up and hear from you - your ideas, your questions, what you think I need to reflect on as I keep digging in to this portfolio - but let me finish by saying this.

There are people who are more interested in talking about how we're changing the climate, than in changing ourselves and our effect on the climate.

There are people who are more interested in the issue than in a solution to the issue.

I understand why people are skeptical, doubting the evidence or humanity's ability to respond in time.

I understand why people are afraid, fearful of change that might come too quickly or won't come quick enough.

And I understand why people are angry, incensed with scientists and politicians they don't believe or with a culture they think is too focused on short-term gains.

Well you all know me better than that, and you know I start from believing the best in people, and their potential.

That's why I am choosing trust over doubt.

I am choosing optimism over fear.

And I am choosing action over anger.

I fundamentally believe New Zealanders are up for the challenge.

That not only are we already making better choices about the way we want to live but that it will become even easier to do so, and that this will have a meaningful impact on our response to climate change.

Thank you again for making the trip to be here, I look forward to continuing the discussion.

**Load-Date:** February 22, 2016

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[***EU eyes Luxembourg to help share greenhouse gas targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-5J71-DY88-S1V9-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Section:** LUXEMBOURG

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**Body**

(AFP/NG) The EU on Wednesday unveiled national ***targets*** for cutting ***greenhouse gases*** by 2030, placing the burden on richer northern countries including Luxembourg to help meet the bloc's UN goal.

The plans for the 28 EU member states put the onus not only on Luxembourg, but also on exit-bound Britain, Sweden, 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 EU set the 2030 ***target*** as its overall pledge in the UN's climate agreement, reached in Paris last December.

**Varying *targets*, flexible system**

Under the ***targets***, which are based on economic growth, Luxembourg and powerhouse Germany must cut ***emissions*** by 40 percent over2005 levels, while Finland and Denmark must cut ***emissions*** by 39 percent.

Britain and France are asked to cut ***emissions*** by 37 percentwhile Netherlands and Austria should cut by 36 percent, according to thenumbers released by the European Commission, the EU executive.

Britain had to be included for legal reasons as it will remain amember of the EU for at least two years after it officially triggers itsdivorce from the bloc, sources said--adding that the adoption of thetargets will be a lengthy process in any case.

In contrast,Bulgaria, the poorest state in the bloc, was given an emissionsreductions ***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.

**Next steps**

The proposals--which also allow for member states to buy and sellemissions allocations--will be debated by the member states and theEuropean Parliament.

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.

Climate Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete said in a statement the goals are "ambitious" but that he was "convinced we can achieve through the collective efforts of all member states."

"The national binding ***targets*** we are proposing are fair, flexible and realistic," Canete said."They set the right incentives to unleash investments in sectors like transport, ***agriculture***, buildings and waste management."

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