

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

**Job Number:** 233037739

**Documents (100)**

1. [*World Bank sets $16 bn plan for climate fight in Africa*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-J5G1-DY93-M0JN-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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| News | Timeline: 20 jul 2015 tot 20 jul 2016; Locatie: International; Plaats van publicatie: Europe; Taal: English |

2. [*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:5HBG-KGM1-F021-60FF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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3. [*>>>ANSA/ BCFN foundation calls for sustainable food, agriculture Barilla centre proposes adoption of 'double pyramid'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JRC-VTB1-F143-44KN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*Michelle Donelan, MP for Melksham and Bradford - We must tackle climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GRD-G671-F0JC-M29S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5. [*Here comes Plan C*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H4N-29Y1-JBPJ-71YB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. [*Ireland under-estimating total area under cropland by 46pc claim scientists business news ; Figures could have implications for greenhouse gas reduction targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J3H-GCB1-DY9P-N21J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*Here comes Plan C*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H4N-28D1-DY5K-Y1YB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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8. [*Reduce animal products to hit new climate change target, says The Vegan Society*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4C-36J1-F0K1-N07B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*Reduce animal products to hit new climate change target, says The Vegan Society*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4C-36J1-F0K1-N0G6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JBY-VY91-F0K1-N3MG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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11. [*Low-carbon economy is an opportunity*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JNP-K5Y1-JC8Y-82X1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12. [*Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JBY-VY91-F0K1-N3NT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13. [*Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JC2-V8C1-JD3Y-Y097-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14. [*Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JC2-V8C1-JD3Y-Y0SM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15. [*Let's be thought-leaders on climate smart agriculture Ireland has an opportunity to become a global pioneer in the areas of food security and climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K78-FM11-DYS1-00YY-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16. [*Sustainable food is key to protecting the environment*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HSC-V3D1-F0BB-S0D0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17. [*Kenny calls for 'ambitious' climate change deal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-D4G1-F021-64M5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18. [*It's time for us to take climate change seriously*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-R9F1-JBVM-Y1F2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*- Monsanto Takes Action to Fight Climate Change with Carbon Neutral Crop Production Program Company States Crops Can Be Grown To Mitigate Climate Change Commits To Carbon Neutral Footprint Across Its Operations By 2021*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH5-F0R1-F0K1-N033-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20. [*- Titanium Corporation Reports Fiscal Year 2016 Second Quarter Results*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JN4-WSB1-F0K1-N26K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. [*World Meat Free Day 2016: Would eating less meat really combat climate change? If every Briton went vegetarian, we could cut our greenhouse gas footprint by 25 per cent*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K0R-1SN1-F021-62KP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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22. [*World Meat Free Day 2016: Would eating less meat really combat climate change? If every Briton went vegetarian, we could cut our greenhouse gas footprint by 25 per cent*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K0R-1SN1-F021-62KN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*Ignore hot air on climate change, just plant some trees*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2T1-DYTY-C3SG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24. [*Ignore hot air on climate change, just plant some trees*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2F1-JCBW-N0XN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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25. [*Climate change talks highlight drinks industry's cooperation efforts - Sustainability Spotlight*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHG-GN91-JDNW-40HW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*Everyone must play their part in respecting Earth's resources*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-9BK1-F15H-C1YW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27. [*Would eating less meat really combat climate change? If every Briton went vegetarian, we could cut our greenhouse gas footprint by 25 per cent*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGR-GF91-F021-63YK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*Australia signs up for clear carbon trading rules, hinting at policy change Signing declaration at the Paris climate talks 'recognises the role a carbon market might play after 2020', foreign minister Julie Bishop says*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G2PC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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29. [*'Let's make clean energy WHILEWALEs' sun shines' Catherine Fookes, Labour AM Candidate for the Monmouth constituency, outlines her view of what Wales can do to combat climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM3-5F51-DY9P-N0R4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*Meat eating could save the planet*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HNW-8191-F021-61HS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31. [*Michelle Donelan, MP for Chippenham - Vital to confront climate change dangers directly*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GR6-H2T1-JD39-X49J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. [*Environmental Pressure To Boost Renewables Sector*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H9B-9W51-F0J5-80F7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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33. [*It's not very smart to indulge in wishful thinking Grim reality is gap between emissions and targets is growing*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K7G-DST1-JC8Y-8011-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*Doing nothing on climate change not an option*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-4WW1-DYS1-016K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35. [*Methane emissions down, farm efficiency up*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GKH-Y481-JB14-74K8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37. [*Principles in Action: Mars Shares Results on Far-Reaching Health & Sustainability Commitments in New Report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4G-BCF1-DXP3-R1WS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*Government reluctant to sacrifice windy cows Agriculture makes up 30% of emissions but is a crucial part of the economy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-5X41-DYS1-03NX-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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39. [*Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To EUR 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N0TP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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40. [*Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To &#8364 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N51M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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41. [*Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To EUR 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N4N0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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42. [*Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To &#8364 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N16R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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43. [*Coal Will Still Be Used After the Climate Change Conference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM2-CYK1-DYWS-R28P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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44. [*-Ten things NZ should be doing now to combat climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JMP-YFB1-JD3Y-Y467-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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45. [*Profound changes lie ahead We must radically overhaul every sector that emits greenhouse gases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKV-V3H1-DYS1-01N5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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46. [*Union's declaration at Climate Summit:*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJT-WJG1-JCG2-C1M0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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47. [*Friends of the Earth call for review of environmental policies*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HTW-MF41-JCW9-207V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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48. [*Protease reduces environmental impact of broiler production*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GYB-62Y1-DXG5-Y2G1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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49. [*REMEMBER THAT PROBLEM WITH THE ENVIRONMENT? The environment became an unpopular subject during the economic boom and was barely mentioned during the recession.As 'The Irish Times' launches a new Environment page (see page 6, overleaf), we ask campaigners how to reframe the message*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H8G-4361-JC8Y-83BD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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50. [*EU dilutes proposal to halve air pollution deaths after UK lobbying If implemented, weakened proposal means 14,000 people could die prematurely across Europe each year from 2030*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JXM-BFH1-JCJY-G3HF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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51. [*Farmers set to use climate prediction tools*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J40-NX41-F0BB-S23D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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52. [*Countryfile - 5:36 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0WV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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53. [*Environmentally sustainable manufacturing*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H01-7P31-F190-G2Y6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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54. [*Countryfile - 07:30 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-2TF1-JBH6-C3KM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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55. [*Farmers must act on 'off-kilter' emissions Boss Arnold believes more forestry required if ag sector wants to maintain national cattle herd*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-HHF1-DY9P-N3F7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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56. [*Global warming: World already halfway towards threshold that could result in dangerous climate change, say scientists The world is heading towards unchartered territory at 'frightening speed'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBH-0YY1-JCJY-G0SV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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57. [*QUANTUM LEAP: Taking action on global warming*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H34-VJM1-JCJY-G2V5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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58. [*Climate change and agriculture*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GGG-YG71-DYS1-01VC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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59. [*Greenhouse gases rising at alarming speed: experts*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-B8G1-JBVM-Y1CC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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60. [*Cotton made in Africa joins sustainable clothing plan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K3S-77B1-JDNW-40N0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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61. [*Thinking ahead*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JP5-PJN1-JB29-N29Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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62. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M0C-PSM1-F0CX-951R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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63. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M18-TJP1-F0CX-9285-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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64. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M24-8SP1-F0CX-9400-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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65. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-G431-JCXV-K2J1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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66. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M2Y-M1N1-JCXV-K232-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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67. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MBF-V0S1-F0CX-93G0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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68. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KVV-Y261-JCXV-K3DM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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69. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M95-GVF1-JCXV-K257-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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70. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MFD-9YD1-JCXV-K08V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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71. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KXY-VWR1-F0CX-91TF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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72. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M3M-CDH1-JCXV-K1YV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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73. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KSM-GC11-F0CX-94SM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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74. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MNC-KRN1-JCXV-K41S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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75. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M3F-KHK1-F0CX-91B0-00000-00&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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76. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K8D-JH81-F0CX-9012-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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77. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M0N-K0G1-F0CX-93MX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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78. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M05-4XH1-F0CX-90JG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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79. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KYJ-PJ11-JCXV-K2F8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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80. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M0N-K371-JCXV-K2GM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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81. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KS0-F7M1-F0CX-90DC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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82. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5M1W-8VB1-F0CX-904H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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83. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KFG-XGN1-F0CX-93VX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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84. [*US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5MDN-0X61-F0CX-91J3-00000-00&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 |

85. [*US interest in investments in renewable sources in Cyprus*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JM2-9NC1-JD09-32CK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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86. [*CLIMATE CHANGE-LINKED DIET CHANGES 'WILL HAVE MAJOR CONSEQUENCES FOR HEALTH'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J6X-N9S1-DYTG-N288-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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87. [*New fertilisers will be a 'game changer' - Teagasc Environmentally friendly nitrogen set to reduce burden of EU emissions targets*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K0W-VPT1-JBVM-Y3F6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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88. [*German government to present new climate protection plan by summer 2016*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-C6C1-DYRV-31MB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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89. [*Fracking to prompt sharp rise in greenhouse gas emissions, study says Authoritative research undermines industry and government claims that shale gas is a relatively clean fuel*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J8Y-CBX1-JCJY-G11B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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90. [*- General Mills recognized for sustainability by Newsweek's 2016 Green Rankings*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JYN-R5S1-JD3Y-Y3X0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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91. [*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:5HM4-4GH1-F021-61GN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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

92. [*FARMING POLL 2015:Environmentalists and farmers at odds*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H0M-TBW1-F0BB-S266-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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93. [*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:5HM4-4GH1-F021-61GP-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 |

94. [*Business and Climate Summit London, 28-29 June 2016*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K5V-9H41-JDJN-60XR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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

95. [*Clean Air Zones urged for pollution hotspots, says Committee report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JMP-YFB1-JD3Y-Y4GV-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 |

96. [*Countryfile - 00:01 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6M-6X51-JBH6-C4S6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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

97. [*USA wants to invest in renewable energy in Cyprus*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JK7-H761-JC8S-C36W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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98. [*Countryfile - 00:01 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6M-6X51-JBH6-C4R7-00000-00&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 |

100. [*Ben & Jerry's fight against global warming The ice cream maker is investing in a number of different projects to reduce its carbon footprint, from a reactor that turns ice cream byproducts into energy to agroforestry opportunities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5G8K-3DY1-F021-6336-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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# [***World Bank sets $16 bn plan for climate fight in Africa***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-J5G1-DY93-M0JN-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

November 24, 2015 Tuesday 7:54 PM GMT

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**Length:** 423 words

**Dateline:** Washington, Nov 24 2015

**Body**

The World Bank announced Tuesday a plan to help Africa weather climate shocks that requires $16.1 billion in financing through 2020.

The goal is to raise the money from several development organizations, countries and private partners, with the International Development Association, the World Bank arm that supports the poorest countries, providing some $5.7 billion, the Washington-based development lender said.

"Sub-Saharan Africa is highly vulnerable to climate shocks, and our research shows that could have far-ranging impact -- on everything from child stunting and malaria to food price increases and droughts," said World Bank President Jim Yong Kim in a statement.

The plan will be presented at COP21, the 12-day UN climate summit that opens Monday in Paris. The 195-nation forum is aimed at producing a universal pact to cap global warming at two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above mid-19th century levels, and lock in financial support for poor and vulnerable countries most exposed to rising seas, superstorms and crippling drought.

Africa, which contributes the least to the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, suffers the most from the impact of climate change, including the devastating effects of extreme weather patterns that damage infrastructure and ravage crops, the bank said.

"This plan identifies concrete steps that African governments can take to ensure that their countries will not lose hard-won gains in economic growth and poverty ***reduction***, and they can offer some protection from climate change," Kim said.

The plan says that the region requires $5-10 billion per year to adapt to global warming of two degrees Celsius.

Among the plan's initiatives is boosting the resilience of Africa's assets, with a particular focus on small-island developing states at risk from rising waters amid global warming.

According to the bank, even a temperature rise of two degrees Celsius was expected to result in a loss of 40-80 percent of suitable growing areas in sub-Saharan Africa for maize, millet and sorghum.

Another focus is improving opportunities for scaling up low-carbon ***energy*** sources like solar and geothermal, and supporting "climate-smart ***agriculture***" that helps ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

"The Africa Climate Business Plan spells out a clear path to invest in the continent's urgent climate needs and to fast-track the required climate finance to ensure millions of people are protected from sliding into extreme poverty," said Makhtar Diop, World Bank vice president for Africa, in the statement.

**Load-Date:** November 25, 2015

**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:5HBG-KGM1-F021-60FF-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

November 9, 2015 Monday 7:15 PM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 1005 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***.'

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***>>>ANSA/ BCFN foundation calls for sustainable food, agriculture; Barilla centre proposes adoption of 'double pyramid'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JRC-VTB1-F143-44KN-00000-00&context=1516831)

ANSA English Media Service

May 9, 2016 Monday 6:09 PM CET

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**Length:** 734 words

**Dateline:** Rome

**Body**

(ANSA) - May 9 - The Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition (BCFN) outlined ***agriculture***'s many contributions to the environmental problems the world faces and presented its proposals for a system that is sustainable for humankind and the planet at the World Food Research and Innovation Forum.

The BCFN Foundation, an independent food think tank created by Barilla, pointed out that tropical deforestation linked to the expansion of farmland produced the equivalent of 3.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide ***emissions*** each year.

It said that ***agriculture*** is having an unprecedented impact in terms of ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, with the equivalent of around 6.2 billion tonnes of CO2 ***emissions***, to maintain its position as the top ***greenhouse gas***-emitter ahead of the ***energy*** and transport sectors.

***Agriculture*** is also top when it comes to how land is used - almost 40% of global land surface area is taken up by ***agricultural*** and livestock activities and 70% of global freshwater is used to irrigate crops, leading to a big loss in biodiversity.

"We have to reconnect primary ***agricultural*** production to the food system," said Riccardo Valentini, a member of the BCFN Foundation's advisory board and professor of forest ecology at Italy's Tuscia University (Università della Tuscia).

"It's necessary to return to the real value of food, which cannot only be represented by market value, but must also include the costs and benefits of environmental externalities.

"For example, the value of sustainable production that does not have an impact on the planet's resources and the nutritional value of the food must be remunerated all along the supply chain".

Indeed, the BCFN highlights that our greatest impact on the environment stems from what we eat and put on our plates every day.

If one only considers ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, food makes the biggest contribution to climate change, accounting for 31% of the total, more than heating (23.6%) and transport (18.5%).

Meat consumption is especially significant as it is responsible for 12% of total ***emissions***, while milk-dairy products contribute 5%.

Limiting the consumption of animal protein to twice a week (rather than daily consumption) and making more room for cereals and legumes could save up to 2,300 grams of CO2 a day.

That would be a 750 kilo annual ***reduction*** in CO2 ***emissions*** per person, the equivalent of a 5,600km journey in a medium-sized car, or a trip from Milan to Moscow and back.

Furthermore, ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** from farming have increased by 20% since 1990 and they have doubled since 1960.

Therefore, our food choices have a fundamental role in safeguarding our planet, the BCFN says.

Therefore, the adoption of the BCFN's double food and environment pyramid - a model promoting the Mediterranean diet, demonstrating its benefits for the health of mankind and the environment - should be one of the first steps in the path towards safeguarding the planet and human health.

But the issue of food and diet cannot be separated from that of sustainability.

With this in mind, the first problem to address is that of protecting soil.

According to the United Nations Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization (FAO), 25% of the world's soil is seriously damaged and only 10% shows some sign of improvement.

In the last 40 years alone, 30% of farmland has become infertile.

Yet simple solutions like increasing the variety of crops, instead of concentrating solely on soy and maize, would contribute to restoring nutrients in the soil and help farmers for big and small companies to obtain higher yields per hectare, the BCFN says.

It should be considered that in less than 10 years' time, by 2025, three million people will not have drinking water while today, 70% of fresh water is destined for ***agricultural*** and food production.

The latter of those accounts for 23% of total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

The BCFN says, therefore, that it is fundamentally important to grow the most sustainable forms of ***agriculture*** that are capable of effectively combining production volumes, product quality and environmental, economic and social sustainability, improving the efficiency of the use and conservation of natural resources.

It is also necessary to propose a model of ***agriculture*** that safeguards and improves fairness and the quality of social wellbeing in rural areas and implement responsible, effective policies for the sustainability of the agro-food system, the BCFN says.

**Load-Date:** May 9, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Michelle Donelan, MP for Melksham and Bradford - We must tackle climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GRD-G671-F0JC-M29S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Wiltshire Times

August 21, 2015 Friday

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 488 words

**Byline:** [*Alison Grover*](http://Alison Grover)

**Body**

I BELIEVE in people - in individuals, local residents and their ability to make their own decisions. I do not want to have the situation where we have an enormous, overwhelming, overpowering government.

This is what conservatism is to me. Across all issues - from education, creating new academy schools, free to spend more time and resources on teaching to an exceptional standard; in taxation, ensuring that workers keep more of the money they earn, or in environmental issues less synonymous with traditional conservatism.

What is obvious to me is that we must confront environmental issues head on. Last week I met a group dedicated to ***reducing*** carbon ***emissions*** in Bradford on Avon and promoting the 'green agenda' to discuss what steps need to be taken to improve the environment for everyone.

People should be free to make their own choices, but I recognise at the same time that the 'market', left to itself without any kind of interference, is incapable of solving some of the biggest problems we face today. Climate change is one of these issues.

We must do more to improve the education of young and old. Teaching about climate change is not just a nice thing to do, it is vital for the future of our children and the future of all life. Given the right information, it is very easy to make small changes to our lives that make a huge difference. Switching off a light when we leave a room, ***reducing*** drafts in our homes to keep the heat in allowing us to turn down the central heating or, most simply, recycling as much as we can. Chippenham-based Good ***Energy*** are an ***energy*** supplier who provide electricity from 100 per cent renewable sources. I would encourage all constituents to get an ***energy*** quote from their website goodenergy.co.uk - you could save yourself money and help the environment at the same time.

I know how sensitive planning issues around solar farms and wind turbines are and do not want to see all of Wiltshire's beautiful countryside and ***agricultural*** land turned over to solar panels. We need to see investment in offshore wind and, most importantly, ensure that more public buildings, schools, farms and factories place solar panels on their vast roofs.

This is an international problem and the UK cannot do it alone. Each year China's CO2 ***emissions*** are 11 times that of the UK, for the USA it is ten times as much and even supposedly 'green' Canada creates more CO2 than we do.

Where the UK does play a vital role is as a global leader, working towards a binding global deal to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and limit climate change to manageable levels. Britain led the push to achieve agreement within Europe on a historic deal to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and I hope that this is a first step towards achieving an international climate agreement at the key Paris conference later this year, when all the world's leaders will gather to discuss climate change. Ignoring the issue is not an option.

**Load-Date:** August 21, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Here comes Plan C***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H4N-29Y1-JBPJ-71YB-00000-00&context=1516831)

New Scientist

October 10, 2015

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**Section:** OPINION;; No. 1271

**Length:** 521 words

**Byline:** Tim Flannery

**Body**

There is another way if the Paris climate talks fail

All is not lost if imminent climate talks fail to strike a deal that puts the world on track to keep warming below 2˚C, says Tim Flannery

Here comes Plan C

Even if deals made at climate talks in Paris aren't enough to keep global warming below 2 °C, all is not lost, says Tim Flannery

CRUCIAL climate talks in Paris  are fast approaching, hailed as  the last chance for a deal to avert dangerous warming. The good news is that the talks are already a success, in the sense that national pledges on ***emission*** ***reductions*** would change our current worst-case trajectory - we'd go from expecting a 4 ˚C increase by 2100 to closer to 3˚C.

The bad news is that the pledges won't avoid 2 ˚C of warming, the point where dangerous climate shifts loom large. Existing ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations commit us to a 1.5˚C rise, and the size of the changes needed to decarbonise the global economy makes it look inevitable that we will breach 2 ˚C this century.

And yet I remain hopeful. Why? Because we aren't factoring in what I call third-way technologies. These can reinforce Earth's natural system of self-regulation by drawing ***greenhouse gases***  out of the atmosphere. They are distinct from ***emissions*** cuts - the first way  of tackling climate change. And they should not be confused with second-way geoengineering - ideas such as pumping sulphur into the stratosphere to cool Earth, but which risk side effects like harming the ozone layer.

The third way encompasses biological and chemical routes to sequestering carbon. Biological paths involve photosynthesis, and include biochar, altered regimes of ***agricultural*** grazing and burning of tropical savanna, reafforestation and seaweed farming. One study indicates  that if 9 per cent of the oceans were used for seaweed farms, the equivalent of all human carbon ***emissions*** could be captured, and the protein would  be sufficient to feed the world.

Chemical pathways are diverse, including carbon negative concretes, the use of serpentinite rocks - which absorb CO2 as they weather - manufacture of plastics and carbon fibres from CO2 and the use of clean ***energy*** to convert CO2 to hydrocarbons. Combined with a fresh look at carbon capture and storage, which involves locking the gas away long term, the third way offers a potent tool in efforts to stabilise the climate.

Today, all such technologies are immature or at the concept stage. For example, only 1000 tonnes of biochar are produced a year. Some of these methods sound like science fiction.

But 2050 is as distant from now as 1915 was from nuclear 1950. At a conservative estimate, the third way could be drawing away the equivalent of 40 per cent of current ***emissions***, close to what would lower CO2 concentrations by 1 part per million a year. If this is to happen, we need to start large scale R&D now.

And while there may be a moral hazard in potentially diverting attention from the urgent task of ***reducing*** ***emissions***, there is also one in neglecting the third way.

Tim Flannery heads the independent Climate Council in Australia. His latest book is Atmosphere of Hope (Penguin)

**Load-Date:** October 13, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Ireland under-estimating total area under cropland by 46pc claim scientists; business news ; Figures could have implications for greenhouse gas reduction targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J3H-GCB1-DY9P-N21J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

February 16, 2016 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;BUSINESS; Pg. 16

**Length:** 532 words

**Byline:** DARRAGH MCCULLOUGH

**Body**

IRELAND could be underestimating the amount of land it is declaring as cropland by 46pc, something that could have serious implications for our ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***targets***.

New research from scientists at Trinity College, Dublin said that the inaccuracy is linked to the exclusion of field history.

It states that pasture ploughed even once during the last five years should be included as cropland rather than grassland.

"Even reseeded grassland should be considered cropland, if it was ploughed in the last five years," said Dr Jesko Zimmerman, author of the study. Ploughing ground for a new crop releases up to one tonne of carbon into the atmosphere.

In contrast, a permanent pasture removes one tonne of carbon from the atmosphere annually.

"The ploughing breaks up the soil aggregates, which releases carbon, and exposes the organic matter to bacteria that release more carbon," said Mr Zimmerman.

However, Teagasc's climate change expert, Dr Gary Lanigan said that the extra carbon released into the atmosphere was effectively removed again by the grassland over the following two years.

"A much bigger problem is the situation where a field is converted from grassland to tillage for a period of say 15-20 years. This has the capacity to ***reduce*** the carbon locked into the soil from 180t to 100t. The problem is that it takes nearly 50 years to build that carbon back up again," said Mr Lanigan.

The Teagasc researcher pointed out that grazed grassland is also a source of harmful ***greenhouse gases*** in the form of nitrous oxide (NO) released from the urine and faeces generated by the stock grazing it. "Grazed pastures generate about three times more NO than cropland, but relatively speaking, it is not as important as the volumes of carbon being released by ploughing," he said.

Researchers hope to tap into more detailed data on changing land use, but are finding the science difficult to implement, despite access to the massive database generated by the Department of ***Agriculture***'s Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS). "When we added up all the area reported by farmers, we came to a total 1.5 times the size of Ireland, because the commonage area was being reported by several farmers in each case.

"In addition, farmers may classify their land as rough grazing one year, and another type of grassland the next.

"We also don't know when a farmer is reseeding land or not, so it's not just as easy to pin down as you might think," said Mr Lanigan.

Scientists in this area have traditionally assumed that 90pc of Ireland's ***agricultural*** area is being used as pasture, and that there are relatively small changes in land use over time.

However, the Trinity research recommends that this view on Irish land-use should be re-evaluated.

"While the area annually reported as cropland was on average 375,200ha, this area has been shifting around the country.

"In the 12 years from 2000 to 2012 only about half of that area could be considered permanent cropland, while the area with arable history in the timeframe was 737,300ha," concluded Mr Zimmerman.

"We could show that relying on annual data and not including land-use history led to an 45.7pc underestimation of area reported as cropland."

**Graphic**

Ploughing ground for a new crop releases up to one tonne of carbon into the atmosphere

**Load-Date:** February 16, 2016

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[***Here comes Plan C***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H4N-28D1-DY5K-Y1YB-00000-00&context=1516831)

New Scientist

October 10, 2015

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**Section:** OPINION;; No. 1271

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**Load-Date:** October 13, 2015

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[***Reduce animal products to hit new climate change target, says The Vegan Society***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K4C-36J1-F0K1-N07B-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

June 30, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 523 words

**Body**

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

The UK today 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 will 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 needed, too. If we want a blueprint then look to China, which 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 UN's Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation for a global shift towards a vegan diet. In its 2006 landmark report, 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.

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

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M2 PressWIRE

June 30, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 518 words

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[***Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JBY-VY91-F0K1-N3MG-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

March 21, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 675 words

**Body**

University of Aberdeen -- 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."

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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. Notes for Editors

Issued by the Communications Team

Office of External Affairs, University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen

Tel: +44 (0)1224 272014

Contact: Laura Graham

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

**Load-Date:** March 21, 2016

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[***Low-carbon economy is an opportunity***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JNP-K5Y1-JC8Y-82X1-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

May 2, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 17

**Length:** 548 words

**Body**

A chara, - Your editorial "Time to share the pain - no excuses" (April 23rd), dedicated to the signing of the UN climate change accord, eloquently described how the 175 countries that have pledged to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** must now "walk the talk" and, in doing so, avoid any special exemptions being placed on Ireland in terms of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reductions***.

Rather than being framed as a burden, Ireland's move to a low-carbon economy can more appropriately be framed as an opportunity for Irish enterprise to accelerate the development of new products, technologies and services that can stimulate competitiveness and allow industry to enter new markets.

Ireland has an ICT skills base, significant natural resources, and a vibrant entrepreneurial environment, and we have the benefit of an all-island market to test technologies on our grid.

The question remains how to best engineer a transition to a low-carbon economy. Economists will argue for having an appropriate carbon tax, but pricing itself has historically rarely, if ever, driven large-scale ***energy*** transition. Europe's, and Ireland's, industrial base needs to be phased out and replaced with new technologies and practices that require a suite of policies, regulatory reforms and investments to spark this shift.

A proactive government stimulating the development and diffusion of such clean technologies is required.

Yet, while Europe leads the world in variable renewable ***energy***, investment has stalled, providing a significant gap between the promises made at the COP21 global climate summit in Paris and the action that needs to implemented. Clean ***energy*** investment in Asia is thriving to the point where developing countries are out-investing developed countries in terms of clean ***energy*** technologies. Europe has an excellent research base but is not transferring its research into products.

As Ireland moves to domestic ratification of the climate treaty, it must seize the opportunities from full implementation. This requires an acknowledgement that the challenges are interdisciplinary, and require collaboration across academia and with industry. Applied research remains critical to Ireland's ability to meet its future commitments arising from COP21. Irish academic institutions are reorganising and cross-pollinating disciplines to meet this challenge, as highlighted by TCD's planned engineering, ***energy*** and environmental institute.

The aim of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** from our ***agriculture***, buildings and transport sectors presents overwhelmingly difficult challenges as we translate aspirations into action. While there are significant opportunities for Ireland, and Europe - including ***energy*** storage, low-carbon heating and cooling, ***energy*** efficiency, market integration, marine renewable, and distributed generation - further applied research into ***energy*** technologies can enable our sectors to become more sustainable.

We also need more examples of ***energy*** citizen engagement, such as CorkCiti Engage.

As US secretary of state John Kerry stated upon signing the COP 21 climate deal, "None of what we have to achieve is beyond our capacity technologically . . . The only question is whether it is beyond our collective resolve". - Is mise,

Dr MATT KENNEDY,

International ***Energy***

Research Centre,

Tyndall Institute, Cork.

**Load-Date:** May 1, 2016

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[***Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JBY-VY91-F0K1-N3NT-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

March 21, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 671 words

**Body**

March 21, 2016

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"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.

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Issued by the Communications Team

Office of External Affairs, University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen

Tel: +44 (0)1224 272014

Contact: Laura Graham

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[***Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JC2-V8C1-JD3Y-Y097-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

March 22, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 674 words

**Body**

[*http://www.abdn.ac.uk*](http://www.abdn.ac.uk)

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Office of External Affairs, University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen

Tel: +44 (0)1224 272014

Contact: Laura Graham

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[***Livestock sector key to mitigating greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JC2-V8C1-JD3Y-Y0SM-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

March 22, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 670 words

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Office of External Affairs, University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen

Tel: +44 (0)1224 272014

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[***Let's be thought-leaders on climate smart agriculture; Ireland has an opportunity to become a global pioneer in the areas of food security and climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K78-FM11-DYS1-00YY-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

July 14, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** OPINION; Pg. 14

**Length:** 963 words

**Byline:** Tom Arnold

**Body**

Ensuring food and nutrition security for all while avoiding climate change is one of the key challenges of the 21st century. The world population is projected to grow to 9.6 billion by 2050 from 7.3 billion now, requiring an increase of 70 per cent in food production.

Food security and climate change are interconnected. ***Agriculture*** is a contributor to and is affected by climate change. In recent years, climate smart ***agriculture*** (CSA), an approach linking ***agriculture*** and climate policies, has received attention. CSA seeks to increase ***agricultural*** productivity and incomes, build resilience to climate change and ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

In the past 18 months the Institute of International and European Affairs/Royal Dublin Society Leadership Forum has worked to identify how CSA could apply to ***agriculture*** here and how Ireland could contribute to policy on global food security and climate change.

The forum brought together key stakeholders from Government departments, State agencies, the private sector, farm organisations, and development and environmental non-governmental organisations. The outcome of this process is an independent IIEA/RDS report which will be launched today by Minister for ***Agriculture*** Michael Creed.

The report concludes that Ireland should become a global pioneer in climate smart ***agriculture***, and seek to provide policy and thought leadership at European and international level to the food security/climate change debate.

In seeking to attain such a leadership position, Ireland faces unique circumstances. Due to the structure of the Irish economy and the livestock-based ***agricultural*** sector, ***agriculture*** accounts for a higher proportion of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** here than in other EU countries. Following the abolition of the EU milk quota last year the Government is committed to expanding food production, which will increase ***emissions***. At the same time, the State faces formidable European and international ***targets*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

**Climate change**

These circumstances also bring opportunities. Due to demanding EU climate ***targets*** in place since 2008, considerable innovation in policy, technology and on-farm practices has been delivered. Irish officials have been at the forefront of policy thinking on ***agriculture*** and climate change at EU and UN negotiations.

Bord Bia's Origin Green scheme brings together the Government, the agrifood sector and farmers to set and achieve measurable sustainability ***targets*** and ***reduce*** the environmental impact of food production. The Farm Carbon Navigator, developed by Bord Bia and Teagasc, promotes technologies to ***reduce*** input use, increase farm income and ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

The IIEA/RDS report seeks to build on progress made. If Ireland is to aspire to credible international leadership in this area, however, progress must be brought to a different level. The report sets out an ambitious agenda that could deliver such leadership and the benefits that would flow from it. The agenda needs to be delivered through Government policy and political commitment; implementation by the farming and agri-food sector of an ambitious CSA programme; and policy advocacy at international level.

An ambitious programme, anchored in a credible domestic policy on climate change and supported by high level political commitment, is required.

We recommend the strategic reorientation of ***agricultural*** and food policy around ***agricultural*** productivity and incomes, resilience, and ***emissions*** ***reduction*** at Irish and European level.

The Government should detail how the progressive vision of a "carbon neutral" ***agriculture*** and land use sector by 2050, to which it is committed, can be attained, with progress measured annually and reported upon.

Progress made in introducing technologies and farming practices to ***reduce*** input use, improve farm incomes and ***reduce*** ***emissions*** must be built upon.

The end of milk quotas presents an opportunity for the expansion of dairy and beef enterprises which are climate smart and economically beneficial for farmers.

There are opportunities for farmers and rural communities investing in renewable ***energy***: financial incentives ***targeting*** citizens should be part of an innovative sustainable development policy for rural Ireland.

Policy must recognise the importance of forestry as a carbon sink in achieving Ireland's ***emissions*** ***targets*** as well as its role in building resilience against climate impacts such as flooding and in providing a secure income stream for farmers.

**Irish Aid**

The report recommends that the domestic focus on CSA leadership be complemented by mainstreaming it into our diplomacy at EU and UN level. Irish Aid should integrate climate smart ***agriculture*** into its current prioritisation of nutrition and food security, linking up with the main Irish NGOs with such programmes in developing countries.

During the next round of UN climate negotiations at COP22 in Marrakesh in November, Ireland should advocate for a specific work programme on the ***agriculture***-climate-food nexus.

The IIEA/RDS report focuses on the potential we believe exists for Ireland to play an international leadership role on CSA. If such a role can be attained Ireland could position itself as a leader in the production of sustainable and carbon-efficient food, with obvious commercial gain.

But there is another dimension: if the State can influence policy on ***agriculture*** and climate change in developing countries, backed up by proven technologies and domestic experience of mainstreaming climate change into ***agricultural*** and nutritional strategies, we will contribute to improving the life chances of tens of millions of people. Tom Arnold is director general of the Institute of International and European Affairs. He is chairman of the Irish Times Trust and a member of the Irish Times Board.

**Load-Date:** July 13, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Sustainable food is key to protecting the environment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HSC-V3D1-F0BB-S0D0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

January 4, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 689 words

**Body**

Significantly for Irish ***agriculture***, Article 2 of the agreement emphasises the principle that food production must not be threatened by climate mitigation measures.

Ireland is a world leader in sustainable food production and this is independently verified by Carbon Trust UK, Bord Bia and Teagasc.

In delivering a credible climate change policy that addresses the food-security challenge, sustainability must also consider the impact of limited availability of resources, such as water, in many food producing countries.

The United Nations predicts a 40% worldwide water shortfall and a 55% increase in demand for water within the next 15 years. There is increasing global demand for the protein-based foods produced by farmers in Ireland, and our grass-based production model ensures that beef and milk production is among the most carbon efficient in the world.

Therefore anything that limits or ***reduces*** livestock production in Ireland would actually increase international ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** as less sustainable regions such as South America would deforest further vast areas of Amazonian rainforests to meet this demand.

Each year more than 95,000 farmers right across the country produce beef to the highest international environmental and animal welfare standards, which makes a substantial contribution to the 10.5bn of agri-food exports each year.

The ill-thought-out proposal from some quarters to replace this high-value and sustainable beef production with forestry lacks environmental credibility and would result in severe job losses and damage to the rural economy.

This Paris climate agreement reaffirms the position adopted by Europe in October 2014 and strongly supported by the Government that ***agriculture*** has multiple roles, to produce food, fuel and ***energy*** in addition to protecting the environment.

The reality that is accepted in the Paris agreement is that ***emission***- efficient regions such as Ireland must be supported to develop its food production.

The IFA also welcomes progress on carbon sinks particularly for forestry in the Paris Agreement. There is recognition of all ***agriculture*** carbon stores such as permanent pastures, of which Ireland has the largest in Europe as a proportion of our ***agricultural*** land.

Forestry and biomass need to be developed as economic crops. There is a dividend in carbon sequestration from new forestry and a dividend for the farmer if it improves income. It is not a dividend to count a ***reduction*** in livestock numbers as a ***reduction*** in ***emissions*** if the demand for beef and dairy is fulfilled as ***emissions*** are a global issue, not just an Irish ***target***.

However, farmers want to build on our strong environmental credentials.

Ireland is the only country in the world that monitors, measures and manages carbon from farm to fork, through initiatives such as the IFA-led Smart Farming initiative and the Bord Bia beef and dairy carbon auditing schemes.

These programmes are showing results. ***Emissions*** from the sector have fallen by 9% since 1990, while other sectors such as transport continue to spiral out of control. There is no question of ***agriculture*** getting a free pass. Farmers want to play their part and recognise there is work to be done. I encourage farmers to look at [*www.smartfarming.ie*](http://www.smartfarming.ie) and see how they can achieve the double dividend of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and cutting costs at the same time.

The agri-food sector is Ireland s largest indigenous sector, with over 300,000 people employed directly or indirectly in the agri-food industry. This high-quality food is produced to the highest environmental standards and farmers in Ireland intend to build on our position as global leaders of sustainably-produced food.

This is an important element in global food security. There is demand and a need for a variety of goods. It may be possible to feed everyone with wheat and soya, but people want fresh fruit and vegetables, olives, salads plus meat and dairy.

The grandstanding of the environmental NGOs is over. International leaders have agreed a path forward which acknowledges and accepts that food production must not be undermined when addressing the global climate challenge.

**Load-Date:** January 4, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Kenny calls for 'ambitious' climate change deal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-D4G1-F021-64M5-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

November 30, 2015 Monday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 684 words

**Byline:** Aaron Rogan

**Body**

Enda Kenny will call on world leaders to sign up to an "ambitious and comprehensive" deal on climate change in Paris today.

The taoiseach will outline Ireland's ***target*** of limiting global warming to two celsius above pre-industrial levels.

He is among 129 heads of state who will speak at the United Nations global convention on climate change, where it is hoped that a legally binding deal to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** can be agreed.

Mr Kenny will also set out Ireland's support for developing countries which are adapting to the effects of climate change and making the transition to low-carbon development.

Ministers will join the talks next week to discuss issues such as a mechanism for addressing the damage from climate change, such as displacement due to rising seas.

Éamonn Meehan, executive director of Trocaire, who is attending, said that the issue extended beyond environmentalism. "The fact that these talks are being held at a time when millions of people all along the eastern seaboard of Africa are experiencing chronic food shortages due to drought highlights exactly what is at stake," he said.

"Fundamentally, climate change is eroding people's human rights, including the right to food."

Duncan Stewart, the environmentalist and television presenter, claimed that the conference would not secure the changes needed to address global warming. "It will be a compromise, a sham, a half-effort. We need to dramatically decarbonise," he said.

"When they look back in 20 or ten years' time, this young generation is going to be very angry and very depressed. They will ask us why did we not act, when we knew and the science was unequivocal, to change and wean ourselves off fossil fuels and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that will bring civilisation to its knees."

Oisín Coghlan, director of Friends of the Earth, said that this generation was the first to feel the effects of climate change and the last with the ability to reverse it. "Informed by science, world leaders have set a goal of keeping global warming under two degrees celsius. But this year we have passed one degree for the first time, and current policies put us on a path to close to four degrees - even current pledges barely keep us under three.

"The difference between two degrees and four degrees of global warming is human civilisation. Organised human society has never existed in a four-degree warmer world."

Speaking to a march which ended at Leinster House, Mr Coghlan called for a "rooftop revolution" with more people using solar ***energy*** to power their homes, schools and businesses.

Thousands of people joined rallies in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway yesterday organised by Stop Climate Chaos, a coalition of organisations including Friends of the Earth, Oxfam and Trocaire. In Dublin, the march was led by members of the Dublin Cycling Campaign.

Eamon Ryan, the Green Party leader, said he was hopeful of an agreement in Paris but that the government did not care about the issue of climate change.

"Everyone is moving in the right direction but us. We're increasing ***emissions***, which is an exception in Europe," Mr Ryan said.

David Joyce, officer at the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, said that workers should be told by employers what efforts were being made to combat climate changes.

"We demand a social dialogue that will ensure there are plans at national, industry and enterprise level for a just transition from carbon ***emissions***. Such a protest will also help to counterbalance the unhealthy influence of some of the world's biggest corporations and their net zero-***emissions*** spin," Mr Joyce said.

Next year, individual ***targets*** for European Union member states will be agreed within the EU ***target*** of a 40 per cent ***reduction*** in carbon ***emissions*** by 2030. Ireland will lobby to be allowed to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by less than 40 per cent, due in part to its farming industry.

The highest proportion of Ireland's greenhouse ***emissions*** comes from ***agriculture***, at 33 per cent. The EU average is 12 per cent. The proportion of greenhouse ***emissions*** from industry in Ireland is 13 per cent, compared with an EU average of 26 per cent.

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***It's time for us to take climate change seriously***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-R9F1-JBVM-Y1F2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 35

**Length:** 279 words

**Body**

'IRELAND is determined to play its part." Taoiseach Enda Kenny set out the Government's position at the Convention on Climate Change in Paris last night. Ireland is committed to the EU's collective ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 40pc by 2030.

What is really needed, though, is a serious commitment from everybody at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework to be more ambitious.

The United Nations is saying that currently the commitments on the table are not enough to ***reduce*** global warming.

Within the fine print, Ireland claims that its ***agriculture*** sector has to be an exception to the rules.

To justify this special treatment, the logical action would be to go beyond the call of duty in sectors such as residential, building, transport and ***energy***.

Make homes more efficient. Ramp up renewable ***energies***. Invest in public transport. Change building regulations. Let's over-compensate in these areas.

Ireland is small enough to be an example to the rest of the world.

Yes, we are greener than other countries, but that's not enough in the world in which we live.

But this Government has not proven itself to be serious about climate change. The Climate Change Bill is only going through the Oireachtas now and gives two years of leeway.

During the previous five years, there were other priorities on the agenda, but there has been ample warning this was coming, so further delays are unacceptable.

The economic recovery is now bringing increased environmental pressures in areas like transport, housing and planning, which ought to have been foreseen and should now be on top of the agenda to remedy.

What we need is a new way of doing business.

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Monsanto Takes Action to Fight Climate Change with Carbon Neutral Crop Production Program; Company States Crops Can Be Grown To Mitigate Climate Change; Commits To Carbon Neutral Footprint Across Its Operations By 2021***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH5-F0R1-F0K1-N033-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1161 words

**Body**

ST. LOUIS - As ***agriculture*** and farmers around the world work to mitigate and adapt to the complex challenges posed by climate change, Monsanto Company today announced plans to make its operations carbon neutral by 2021 through a unique program ***targeted*** across its seed and crop protection operations, as well as through collaboration with farmers.

'Climate change is one of the biggest issues we face in ***agriculture***, as well as one of the most pressing challenges facing humanity,' said Hugh Grant, Monsanto chairman and chief executive officer. 'That's why we have pledged to do our part within our own business and to help support farmers and others. While progress has been made to ***reduce*** ***agriculture***'s carbon footprint, we must work collectively to do even more if we are going to sustainably feed 9.6 billion people by 2050. ***Agriculture*** is uniquely positioned to deliver climate change solutions, and we hope that policy makers recognize the role ***agriculture***, farmers and crops can play in mitigating carbon ***emissions***.'

The company's efforts focus on several key areas:

\* Seed Production - Monsanto will drive carbon neutral crop production in its own seed production operations by leveraging diverse products and agronomic approaches, such as breeding, plant biotechnology, data science, conservation tillage and cover cropping systems, with the goal of eliminating that portion of its carbon footprint altogether. Working with outside experts in data science on extensive modeling, Monsanto has shown that utilizing these practices and innovations can make an important difference, allowing corn and soybeans to be grown such that soil absorbs and holds ***greenhouse gases*** equal to or greater than the total amount emitted from growing those crops - reinforcing ***agriculture***'s unique role in climate change mitigation. The company also will work with farmers to promote and drive the increased adoption of these carbon neutral crop production methods.

\* Crop Protection - The company also is ***targeting*** its crop protection business to be carbon neutral by 2021. Previously, Monsanto announced a goal to ***reduce*** the operational ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** intensity in its crop protection operations and has continued to make steady progress against its commitment. To offset the remainder of its crop protection and other non-seed production operations, Monsanto is working to develop a program to provide incentives to farmer customers who adopt carbon neutral crop production methods - in exchange for part of their carbon ***reduction*** value. Monsanto will use those ***reductions*** as offsets to neutralize its remaining carbon footprint.

\* Sharing Data, Increasing Adoption of Best Practices - Monsanto has developed the carbon neutral crop models with the help of external experts and will share their data and modeling results with the broader ***agriculture***, climate modeling and other communities to help drive the adoption of best practices and to reinforce the role crops can play in ***reducing*** carbon ***emissions***. To date, these models are focused on the U.S. Corn Belt, where the most accurate data on crop yields, soil types, crop rotations and best management practices are publicly available. The models indicate that high yielding, carbon neutral corn and soybean production, in the United States alone, has the potential to ***reduce*** crop production ***emissions*** equivalent to 100 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, which is equal to ***reducing*** 233 million barrels of oil consumption per year.

At the center of achieving and verifying carbon neutral crop production is the advancement of data science in ***agriculture***. Innovations from The Climate Corporation, a division of Monsanto, and other data scientists have allowed farmers to plant and harvest crops more precisely than ever. Examples include the use of satellite imagery to precisely ***target*** emerging pest problems or the development of sophisticated algorithms that model the exact fertilizer needs of each field. The continued integration of this data allows farmers to make more precise decisions, and when used in conjunction with agronomic best practices, can lead to carbon neutral crop production.

'This program is a critical step in ***agriculture***'s overall effort to mitigate climate change,' said Dr. Chuck Rice, Distinguished Professor, Kansas State University and an author of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. 'The recent IPCC report indicated that ***agriculture*** is a significant pathway to mitigating ***greenhouse gases***. Similar to other formalized carbon offset and renewable ***energy*** credit programs, organizations have started to invest in verified offsets originating from ***agricultural*** activities. ***Agriculture*** can be a positive force in the fight against climate change, and it's important to see Monsanto stepping forward in this way.'

Farmers' interest in adoption of these practices will require ongoing demonstration of the best practices and benefits related to carbon neutral cropping program. 'My goal is long-term sustainability - raising crops as sustainably and environmentally friendly as I can,' said Tim Smith, an Iowa farmer from Eagle Grove. 'Using these best practices together has proven to not only be good for the environment, but it also maximizes my productivity. In recent years, rainfall events have been more intense in terms of quantity and in frequency, so it is even more important today to implement practices that will help to protect soil from serious erosion losses. As a farmer and steward of the land, it is encouraging to know that implementing these practices on my farm can be an important contribution in addressing climate change.'

For more resources and information on Monsanto's climate change efforts and collaborations, visit monsanto.info/climatech15, monsanto.info/cccoll15 and read Monsanto's 2014 sustainability report, From the Inside Out.

About Monsanto Company

Monsanto is committed to bringing a broad range of solutions to help nourish our growing world. We produce seeds for fruits, vegetables and key crops - such as corn, soybeans, and cotton - that help farmers have better harvests while using water and other important resources more efficiently. We work to find sustainable solutions for soil health, help farmers use data to improve farming practices and conserve natural resources, and provide crop protection products to minimize damage from pests and disease. Through programs and partnerships, we collaborate with farmers, researchers, nonprofit organizations, universities and others to help tackle some of the world's biggest challenges. To learn more about Monsanto, our commitments and our more than 20,000 dedicated employees, please visit: discover.monsanto.com and monsanto.com. Follow our business on Twitter at twitter.com/MonsantoCo, on the company blog, Beyond the Rows at monsantoblog.com or subscribe to our News Release RSS Feed.

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[***-Titanium Corporation Reports Fiscal Year 2016 Second Quarter Results***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JN4-WSB1-F0K1-N26K-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

April 29, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 2616 words

**Body**

CALGARY, ALBERTA - Titanium Corporation Inc. (TSX-V: TIC)today released its results for the second quarter ended February 29, 2016.

In recent months, the Alberta and Federal Governments have announced a series of programs and measures to address climate change, provide stimulus for the Alberta and Canadian economies and foster economic diversification. The announced programs are described in more detail below. The Company believes its Creating Value from Waste technology offers the opportunity to significantly ***reduce*** oil sands ***emissions***, increase resource revenues and ***reduce*** the industry's cost structure. The Company's proposed minerals projects also represent a near term opportunity for value added economic diversification.

'We welcome the government announcements of new funding programs, particularly at this time when the oil sands industry is challenged by continuing low oil prices' commented Scott Nelson, Titanium's President and Chief Executive Officer. 'These programs are key to addressing climate change and our Company will apply to access this new funding as it becomes available.'

The oil sands industry has been facing very challenging economic and regulatory environments and these factors have been impacting proposed projects for adoption of new technologies, including the Company's. In response to declining commodity prices for crude oil and bitumen for a protracted period now approaching two years, oil sands operators have been aggressively managing their capital spending, including deferring evaluations and sanctioning of new projects and restricting capital spending to sustaining capital expenditures and existing projects. At the same time, new environmental measures and regulations, which are still under development, are making it difficult for oil sands operators to predict potential operational and financial impacts on the industry.

In light of the industry's economic and regulatory challenges, the Company's strategy to achieve commercial projects includes:

Working with governments to qualify projects for funding programs aimed at climate change and economic diversification, as these new programs are implemented;

Enhancing the benefits from the Company's technology and projects including potential recovery of rare earth minerals and recovery of bitumen from legacy pond tailings;

Expanding the integration of the CVW technology with other tailings remediation processes to eliminate the discharge of froth treatment tailings to tailings ponds;

Updating engineering cost estimates to incorporate cost efficiencies in areas such as labor and materials;

The following are highlights of progress during the current fiscal year to date:

The Company has been updating its project plans, cost estimates, communicating the economic and environments benefits of its technology to industry and Government stakeholders and making submissions to assist the Alberta Government in framing policies to address climate change, tailings management and value-added economic diversification (heavy minerals);

The Company is developing additional applications of its technology including a testing program for the recovery of bitumen from legacy pond tailings and analysis of the recovery of rare earth minerals and other elements;

The Company continues to build its patent portfolio with additional patents for solvent recovery and extraction reaching final approval, increasing the Company's intellectual assets to include 13 patents awarded in Canada and the United States and 3 patents under review;

The Company's technology continues to be featured in leading clean technology and innovation forums. The Company recently participated in Globe 2016, North America's largest sustainable technology business forum held in Vancouver on March 2-4, 2016. The Company also presented at the oil sands focused Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA) and Alberta Innovates (AIEES) Water Conference held in Calgary, March 22-23, 2016. The Company's presentation titled 'Treatment of Tailings Water and Other Process Affected Water' is posted on the Company's website;

Titanium has been selected as a finalist for the Global Petroleum Show 2016 Award for Environmental Innovation. Nominees have been judged by an independent panel to have made positive contributions to environmental solutions and the award recognizes technology developments that minimize or eliminate the environmental footprint of the oil and gas industry. The Global Petroleum Show, to be held in Calgary June 7-9, 2016, includes leading oil and gas companies, business partners, media and industry analysts from over 84 countries;

On October 1, 2015, the Company entered into agreements with Syncrude Canada ('Syncrude') which provide a framework for future bitumen, solvent and minerals recovery projects on Syncrude sites. Under the agreements, Titanium agreed to transfer a 50% interest in one of the Company's oil recovery patents for royalty-free use by Syncrude at Syncrude sites. The Company has full use of the patent at all other oil sands operator sites without involvement by Syncrude. Syncrude granted the Company a first right to propose minerals recovery projects at Syncrude sites under an agreement which sets out the timeframes and other terms;

During the past six months, the Company has been executing a financial plan to strengthen its balance sheet and cash position including: arranging term loan facilities totally $ 1.5 million; injecting $ 0.5 million cash into treasury through the exercise of stock options and issuing share instruments (RSUs and DSUs) to officers and directors in lieu of $ 0.9 million of cash compensation.

The Alberta and Federal Government budgets recently announced specific funding programs to address climate change that the Company believes are relevant to commercialization of its technology:

The April 2016 Alberta budget announced a number of measures that support Alberta's Climate Leadership Plan to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions*** as well as foster innovation and the economic diversification of Alberta's economy. Among these measures in the budget is significantly increased funding to the Climate Change ***Emissions*** Management Corporation (CCEMC) which will result from increased Specified Gas Emitters Regulation (SGER) compliance costs. This increased funding results from an increase in the price of carbon in Alberta from the current $ 15 per tonne to $ 20 per tonne on January 1, 2017 and to $ 30 per tonne on January 1, 2018. CCEMC funding is forecast in the budget to increase from $ 101 million in 2016/17 to $ 146 million in 2017/18 to $ 917 million in 2018/19. The CCEMC mandate is to reinvest the funding in projects that help Alberta ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and adapt to climate change;

In its March 2016 budget, the Federal Government announced it will create a Low Carbon Economy Trust Fund and provide $ 2 billion in funding. The Fund will support actions that materially ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and are incremental to current plans, and achieve significant ***reductions*** within the period of Canada's nationally determined ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***target***. Resources will be allocated towards those projects that yield the greatest absolute ***greenhouse gas*** ***reductions*** for the lowest cost per tonne. In addition, the Federal Government intends to invest $ 1 billion directly into clean technology in the forestry, mining, ***energy***, fishing and ***agricultural*** sectors. The Company's technology is designed to recover hydrocarbons (bitumen and solvents) from oil sands froth treatment tailings streams, thereby preventing methanogenesis and ***reducing*** methane ***emissions*** from tailings ponds and providing other GHG ***emission*** ***reductions***;

In March, Canada and the US signed an agreement to cut methane ***emissions*** by 40-45 percent below 2012 levels by 2025 in the oil and gas sector. Environment Canada announced it plans to regulate methane ***emissions*** from new and existing oil and gas sources. Cutting methane ***emissions*** is one of the most effective ways to quickly and significantly ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***. Different GHGs persist in the atmosphere for varying lengths of time and have different warming effects. Methane has a global warming effect of 25 times CO2 on a 100 year basis and 72 times on a 20 year basis.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Titanium is focused on achieving long-term financial success by taking its innovative CVW technologies into commercial production. Until a commercial investment is made, a plant built and operating at an oil sands site, the Company expects to incur losses. However, with the completion of extensive pilot testing on its CVW technology, research & development investment has been substantially ***reduced*** as the Company focuses its resources on commercialization.

Net Loss - Net loss for the three month period ended February 29, 2016 was $ 0.8 million compared to $ 0.8 million for the three month period ended February 28, 2015. While cash costs have decreased by $ 0.2 million in the current quarter over the comparable period in fiscal 2015, the ***reduction*** was offset by additional non cash charges related to amortization of fair value associated with warrants issued in connection with the loan facility and non cash deferred compensation costs related to the issuance of DSUs and RSUs during the quarter. Titanium's net loss for the period is in line with expectations as a development stage company.

Research & Development ('R&D') - For the three month period ended February 29, 2016, R&D spending was $ 0.2 million and consisted primarily of compensation for technical staff, equity based compensation, rent, equipment storage fees, and patent filing and maintenance fees. R&D spending was consistent with the corresponding period in 2015. Until a commercial arrangement is reached, R&D expenses will continue to be modest.

General & Administrative ('G&A') - G&A expense was $ 0.5 million for the three month period ended February 29, 2016 compared to $ 0.6 million for the three month period ended February 28, 2015 a decrease of $ 0.1 million. . G&A costs included $ 0.15 million of non cash equity based compensation in the current quarter. With a focus on preserving cash and implementation of equity based compensation plans, the Company ***reduced*** its cash G&A expenses by $ 0.2 million compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2015.

Cash Position - The Company had $ 0.9 million in cash at February 29, 2016 as compared to $ 0.9 million at August 31, 2015. While there was no change in cash over the six month period ended February 29, 2016, the Company received proceeds of $ 0.5 million from the exercise of stock options and $ 0.5 million from funds advanced under the loan facilities secured on October 9, 2015, that offset its general overhead costs and R&D expenses incurred over the past six months.

The Company arranged a $ 1.5 million credit facility in the first quarter to ensure access to financial resources to continue to commercialize its technology and was advanced $ 0.5 million during the current quarter. The remaining facility available to the Company is $ 1.0 million. While these short term measures have improved the capital resources, the Company continues to evaluate longer term funding options to ensure adequate capital resources through the commercialization period.

To view the Company's management discussion and analysis and interim condensed financial statements for the three and six month periods ended February 29, 2016, please visit our website at [*www.titaniumcorporation.com*](http://www.titaniumcorporation.com) or SEDAR at   [*www.sedar.com*](http://www.sedar.com).

About Titanium Corporation Inc.

Titanium Corporation's CVW technology provides sustainable solutions to ***reduce*** the environmental footprint of the oil sands industry. Our technology ***reduces*** the environmental impact of oil sands froth treatment tailings while economically recovering valuable products that would otherwise be lost. CVW recovers bitumen, solvents and heavy minerals from tailings, preventing these commodities from entering tailings ponds and the atmosphere: volatile organic compound and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** are materially ***reduced***; hot tailings water is improved in quality for recycling and residual tailings can be thickened more readily. A new minerals industry will be created commencing with the production and export of zircon, an essential ingredient in ceramics. The Company's shares trade on the TSX-V under the symbol 'TIC'. For more information please visit the Company's website at   [*www.titaniumcorporation.com*](http://www.titaniumcorporation.com).

Disclosure regarding forward-looking information

This news release contains forward-looking statements and information that reflects the current expectations of management about the future results, performance, achievements, prospects or opportunities for Titanium, including statements relating to advantages of the Company's technology and the creation of a mineral sands industry. These statements generally can be identified by use of forward-looking words such as 'may', 'will', 'expect', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'project', 'should' or 'continue' or the negative thereof or similar variations.

Forward-looking information is presented in this news release for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding certain key elements of our financial results and business plan, as well as our objectives, strategic priorities and business outlook, and in obtaining a better understanding of our anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Forward-looking information, by its very nature, is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and is based on several assumptions, both general and specific, which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from our expectations expressed in or implied by such forward-looking information and that our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. In particular, the forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on the results of our research, pilot programs, studies, and commercialization efforts described in our management's discussion & analysis ('MD&A') under the heading 'Titanium's Business'.

The Company has not commercially demonstrated its technologies and there can be no assurance that such research, pilot programs, and studies will prove to be accurate nor that such commercialization efforts will be successful, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those expected or estimated in such forward-looking statements. As a result, we cannot guarantee that any forward-looking information will materialize and we caution you against relying on any of this forward-looking information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Additional information on these and other factors are disclosed in our MD&A, including under the heading 'Discussion of Risks', and in other reports filed with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada from time to time and available on SEDAR (sedar.com).

The forward-looking information contained in this news release describes our expectations as of April 28, 2016 and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Except as may be required by Canadian securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information contained in this news release, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Contact:

Scott Nelson

President

Titanium Corporation Inc.

Tel: (403) 561-0439

Email: [*snelson@titaniumcorporation.com*](mailto:snelson@titaniumcorporation.com)

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

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[***World Meat Free Day 2016: Would eating less meat really combat climate change?; If every Briton went vegetarian, we could cut our greenhouse gas footprint by 25 per cent***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K0R-1SN1-F021-62KP-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (United Kingdom)

June 13, 2016 Monday 11:29 AM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 880 words

**Byline:** Mike Berners-Lee

**Body**

With the food system accounting for up to a third of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, anything that ***reduces*** its impact will make a big difference to the climate.

It is a system riddled with inefficiencies and waste. Humans don't simply eat food straight out of the ground, of course. It's harvested, stored, processed - or fed to animals who are in turn slaughtered and processed - and finally packaged and delivered. Each of these stages uses ***energy***, which means ***emissions***.

In very rough terms, the world grows about 6,000 calories per person a day in edible crop harvest. That is about three times the 2,000 calories a day that end up getting to be eaten by humans. This would be enough to feed everyone if we shared it round perfectly, which we don't, so some people go hungry while others eat more than is good for them.

So what happens to the massive 4,000 calories per day gap between field and fork and what has this got to do with going vegetarian or even vegan?

Read more

Meat industry creates as much ***greenhouse gas*** as all vehicles combined

Here, again in rough numbers, is how the missing calories can be accounted for:

About 900 are ***agricultural*** waste, much of which is simply left in the ground. Supply exceeds demand or the crop is deemed not able meet customer standards.

About 500 go to biofuels. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but it is something we need to keep a very close eye on if we are ever to achieve a low-carbon world. If free market forces were allowed to do their thing we could see a huge shift from food crops to more profitable fuels, at the expense of nutrition in poorer countries.

Around 600 calories are then lost in post-harvest waste. This is mainly an issue in developing countries and is inherently solvable, at face value, through the provision of such things as sealed containers to keep food dry.

Chicken is a significantly more efficient ***energy*** source than beef

So far in the story from field to plate there is still a plentiful 4,000 calories per day left for feeding people. Around 1,700 of these are fed to animals. The animal diet is further supplemented with a substantial amount of grass, some but not all of which is grown on land that could alternatively be used to grow yet more human food.

Animals - some more than others - add an intrinsic inefficiency into the food chain, using up ***energy*** for such things as walking around and keeping warm (per kilo of meat, poultry do a lot less of less of this through their lives than cows, making chicken a significantly more efficient ***energy*** source than beef). A mere 500 calories per person per day come back out of the animal food system as meat and dairy foods. So the inefficiency of our meat and dairy diet leads to a loss of 1,200 calories per person per day, excluding any grassland that could be used for edible plant crops. And meat consumption is rising fast in developing countries.

Read more

World Meat Free Day 2016: Why vegetarianism could be our future

Veganism grows by 360 per cent in Britain: David Haye, Novak Djokovic and Venus Williams among athletes choosing to go meat-free

Vegetarian recipes for Meat Free May

To finish off the story, around 800 calories are lost to processing, distribution and household waste, of which the biggest element is household waste in developed countries - the homes of most of the people reading this are included here. Inadequate sharing of the remaining 2,000 that humans actually eat means that some people end up obese while others are hungry.

Seen in this way, the world food system looks to be brimming with opportunities for improvement. If we can get organised - which of course is not at all easy - we ought to be able to use new technologies and deploy best practices to increase yields, as well as cutting out most of the 2,300 calories that are wasted. Even with a rising population - and even with climate change adversely affecting land fertility in some areas - we ought to be able to feed everyone while improving biodiversity and increasing the biofuel output somewhat.

Our animal intake puts a huge and growing pressure on the food and land system. If the world went vegan overnight we might be able to feed several billion more people and double biofuel production, even without tackling waste or improving yields.

We need to be asking how plants can become more aspirational foods than cows. But if we are still going to eat meat, stick to chicken which has only about one-tenth of the carbon footprint per kilo of Brazilian beef. This is partly because a chicken is a more ***energy***-efficient meat producer, partly because chickens don't ruminate, or chew the cud (which emits methane, roughly doubling the footprint of a cow) and partly because chicken farms are less strongly associated with deforestation.

Our studies of the footprint of UK dietary choice have shown that going vegetarian might cut the ***greenhouse gas*** footprint by 25 per cent. However the same ***reduction*** can also be made through modest actions split across what for most UK people are the three most important things you can do to cut your food carbon: ***reduce*** meat, switch type of meat and, of course, cut waste.

Mike Berners-Lee​ is Visiting Researcher, Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University.This article originally appeared on The Conversation

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The Independent (United Kingdom)

June 13, 2016 Monday 11:25 AM GMT

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[***Ignore hot air on climate change, just plant some trees***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2T1-DYTY-C3SG-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Section:** FEATURES; OPINION COLUMN; Pg. 29

**Length:** 1069 words

**Byline:** KEVIN MYERS

**Body**

Iwould feel just a little happier about these regular global-warming bonanzas if they were held in an unheated barn in somewhere like Lurgan or Pyongyang, and all 15 delegates - some Kalahari bushmen, a pygmy or two, a couple of Eskimos - arrived in a pedal-driven helium balloon, wherein they'll also stay, singing North Korean sea shanties, munching pebbles and drinking their own recycled urine.

This, however, is not what has happened in Paris, where establishments such as Le Tour d'Argent and Guy Savoy have been booked out for [*www.months.No*](http://www.months.No) doubt their menus acknowledge the fragile state of the earth. The Pitcairn and Alaskan lichen omelette, for example, uses the last eggs of the one-legged melodious kiwi, the mother hen having been devoured with a melancholy relish that very morning at a Greenpeace business breakfast.

The position is this: in terms of CO2, America produced 5,123.7 tonnes of ***greenhouse gas*** in 1992. Nearly a quarter of a century later, after a climate conference every four years, it increased its CO2 ***emissions*** by just over 7%. Oh, evil, evil Americans. Whereas in virtuous, noble Ireland, our ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** over that same period went from 56.12 tonnes to 58.29, an increase of 4%.

However, America's population grew during that time by 27%, so a 7% growth is a per-capita ***reduction***, though the earth probably doesn't know that. Meanwhile the Irish population grew by nearly a quarter - which means that, if you accept the theory of man-made global warming, the Yanks and the Paddies are equally culpable.

In other words, when it comes to ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, we're all living in glasshouses. If any really useful ***target*** has actually been met, of the hundreds set since the first climate-change conference in Geneva - probably chosen for its rather fine restaurants - it is invisible amid the debris of all the other broken promises. And if this tells us anything, it is that posturing pieties and unprincipled sanctimony are the only currencies that retain their value in debates on climate change, especially if they're a prelude to dinner in a three Michelin-star establishment.

Now, it was small-minded and ungracious of the taoiseach to blame Ireland's failure to meet earlier ***emissions*** ***targets*** on Fianna Fail, as if Ireland were usually a country of impeccable public virtue. Anyone who has had to wait for a government-run bus or train, or stood haemorrhaging in a hospital corridor, forlornly longing for even an HSE gardener with some shears to put them out of their misery at last, can testify how the Irish state usually discharges its duties.

Nonetheless, Enda Kenny was stating an irrefutable truth when he declared that the ***targets*** set by the European Commission for 2020, which called for a 20% ***reduction*** of ***emissions*** compared with 2005 levels, were "unrealistic" and "unreachable".

The only way to achieve those ***targets*** is to hit the economy so hard that Ireland resembles Albania in 1958, and we're all eating twigs and woodlice. This would be followed by a Sinn Fein government, torchlight processions, and law by ard comhairle decree.

So the taoiseach should be applauded for refusing to make meaningless promises. Fooling the electorate even temporarily doesn't fool the climate for a second.

And Kenny should certainly ignore the litany of preachy, self-righteous sermons from Dublin 4 environmentalists, who are not - did you notice? - offering to cut their incomes and their pensions by 40%, though they expect farmers to do so without complaining.

Not complain? Milking, ploughing and complaining are what Irish farmers do best. That's why suicide bombing will never catch on in the ***agricultural*** sector. Still no EU headage payments for the 72 virgins, grumbles the Irish Farmers' Association (IFA).

Any political party threatening to turn an Irish farmer's acres into a Famine theme-park would soon discover the joys of electoral extinction. And that's not farmers being selfish, merely proof of their intelligence. Our farmers produce the finest foodstuffs in Europe. It is the basis of our national wealth. To attack that is like Saudis blowing up oil wells, Mercedes opting to make concrete wheelbarrows, or Boeing deciding to knit planes out of raffia.

Whatever the cause of global warming, the overwhelming consensus is that we must a) cut global-warming gas ***emissions***; and b) increase natural CO2 absorption through trees. Neither project can work without a massive programme of education, and it's here every government department has failed.

Equally deplorable has been the failure of the IFA to set about creating an ***agricultural*** consensus on this matter. We have managed to introduce bans on free plastic bags and public smoking, both of which, globally, are relatively unimportant; but we have done almost nothing to re-afforest the least-treed landscape in Europe.

Far from having serious policies to put in legal safeguards for existing hedgerows and to encourage the afforestation of unused land with broadleaf plantations, we still allow farmers to fell trees at their whim. In law, most trees may be cut down only with a licence from the Forest Service, but gardai decline almost invariably to act on complaints about unlawful tree-felling.

The departments of justice and ***agriculture*** ought to let landowners know that they will be severely punished for unlawful tree-felling. Moreover, the law should be reinforced by taboo. Tree-killers must feel the disapproval of society.

Gratuitous tree-felling today is time-travelling genocide - it is like a Sutcliffe or a Manson pouring slurry into some future well so that a still-unborn teenage granddaughter can one day wet her parched, cracked lips in its toxic, bacterial broth.

Perhaps alone in the world, America - the home of the Manhattan Project, the Apollo programme and Silicon Valley - has the will and the wherewithal to defeat the threat of global warming. Not much is asked of us - mostly just to grow things.

The government and the IFA should together proclaim illegal tree-felling to be a serious criminal offence, while each legally felled tree must be replaced by 10. Moreover, our beloved minister for ***agriculture*** - a clever cove, ain' 'e? - might turn his fertile mind to a national project for the mandatory protection and planting of trees. There lies Simon Coveney's place in history.

[*kevin.myers@sunday-times.ie*](mailto:kevin.myers@sunday-times.ie)

THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE THOSE ***TARGETS*** IS TO TURN IRELAND INTO ALBANIA

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2021

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[***Ignore hot air on climate change, just plant some trees***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2F1-JCBW-N0XN-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sunday Times (London)

December 6, 2015 Sunday

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**Section:** EDITORIAL; OPINION COLUMNS; Pg. 17

**Length:** 1069 words

**Byline:** KEVIN MYERS

**Body**

Iwould feel just a little happier about these regular global-warming bonanzas if they were held in an unheated barn in somewhere like Lurgan or Pyongyang, and all 15 delegates - some Kalahari bushmen, a pygmy or two, a couple of Eskimos - arrived in a pedal-driven helium balloon, wherein they'll also stay, singing North Korean sea shanties, munching pebbles and drinking their own recycled urine.

This, however, is not what has happened in Paris, where establishments such as Le Tour d'Argent and Guy Savoy have been booked out for [*www.months.No*](http://www.months.No) doubt their menus acknowledge the fragile state of the earth. The Pitcairn and Alaskan lichen omelette, for example, uses the last eggs of the one-legged melodious kiwi, the mother hen having been devoured with a melancholy relish that very morning at a Greenpeace business breakfast.

The position is this: in terms of CO2, America produced 5,123.7 tonnes of ***greenhouse gas*** in 1992. Nearly a quarter of a century later, after a climate conference every four years, it increased its CO2 ***emissions*** by just over 7%. Oh, evil, evil Americans. Whereas in virtuous, noble Ireland, our ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** over that same period went from 56.12 tonnes to 58.29, an increase of 4%.

However, America's population grew during that time by 27%, so a 7% growth is a per-capita ***reduction***, though the earth probably doesn't know that. Meanwhile the Irish population grew by nearly a quarter - which means that, if you accept the theory of man-made global warming, the Yanks and the Paddies are equally culpable.

In other words, when it comes to ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, we're all living in glasshouses. If any really useful ***target*** has actually been met, of the hundreds set since the first climate-change conference in Geneva - probably chosen for its rather fine restaurants - it is invisible amid the debris of all the other broken promises. And if this tells us anything, it is that posturing pieties and unprincipled sanctimony are the only currencies that retain their value in debates on climate change, especially if they're a prelude to dinner in a three Michelin-star establishment.

Now, it was small-minded and ungracious of the taoiseach to blame Ireland's failure to meet earlier ***emissions*** ***targets*** on Fianna Fail, as if Ireland were usually a country of impeccable public virtue. Anyone who has had to wait for a government-run bus or train, or stood haemorrhaging in a hospital corridor, forlornly longing for even an HSE gardener with some shears to put them out of their misery at last, can testify how the Irish state usually discharges its duties.

Nonetheless, Enda Kenny was stating an irrefutable truth when he declared that the ***targets*** set by the European Commission for 2020, which called for a 20% ***reduction*** of ***emissions*** compared with 2005 levels, were "unrealistic" and "unreachable".

The only way to achieve those ***targets*** is to hit the economy so hard that Ireland resembles Albania in 1958, and we're all eating twigs and woodlice. This would be followed by a Sinn Fein government, torchlight processions, and law by ard comhairle decree.

So the taoiseach should be applauded for refusing to make meaningless promises. Fooling the electorate even temporarily doesn't fool the climate for a second.

And Kenny should certainly ignore the litany of preachy, self-righteous sermons from Dublin 4 environmentalists, who are not - did you notice? - offering to cut their incomes and their pensions by 40%, though they expect farmers to do so without complaining.

Not complain? Milking, ploughing and complaining are what Irish farmers do best. That's why suicide bombing will never catch on in the ***agricultural*** sector. Still no EU headage payments for the 72 virgins, grumbles the Irish Farmers' Association (IFA).

Any political party threatening to turn an Irish farmer's acres into a Famine theme-park would soon discover the joys of electoral extinction. And that's not farmers being selfish, merely proof of their intelligence. Our farmers produce the finest foodstuffs in Europe. It is the basis of our national wealth. To attack that is like Saudis blowing up oil wells, Mercedes opting to make concrete wheelbarrows, or Boeing deciding to knit planes out of raffia.

Whatever the cause of global warming, the overwhelming consensus is that we must a) cut global-warming gas ***emissions***; and b) increase natural CO2 absorption through trees. Neither project can work without a massive programme of education, and it's here every government department has failed.

Equally deplorable has been the failure of the IFA to set about creating an ***agricultural*** consensus on this matter. We have managed to introduce bans on free plastic bags and public smoking, both of which, globally, are relatively unimportant; but we have done almost nothing to re-afforest the least-treed landscape in Europe.

Far from having serious policies to put in legal safeguards for existing hedgerows and to encourage the afforestation of unused land with broadleaf plantations, we still allow farmers to fell trees at their whim. In law, most trees may be cut down only with a licence from the Forest Service, but gardai decline almost invariably to act on complaints about unlawful tree-felling.

The departments of justice and ***agriculture*** ought to let landowners know that they will be severely punished for unlawful tree-felling. Moreover, the law should be reinforced by taboo. Tree-killers must feel the disapproval of society.

Gratuitous tree-felling today is time-travelling genocide - it is like a Sutcliffe or a Manson pouring slurry into some future well so that a still-unborn teenage granddaughter can one day wet her parched, cracked lips in its toxic, bacterial broth.

Perhaps alone in the world, America - the home of the Manhattan Project, the Apollo programme and Silicon Valley - has the will and the wherewithal to defeat the threat of global warming. Not much is asked of us - mostly just to grow things.

The government and the IFA should together proclaim illegal tree-felling to be a serious criminal offence, while each legally felled tree must be replaced by 10. Moreover, our beloved minister for ***agriculture*** - a clever cove, ain' 'e? - might turn his fertile mind to a national project for the mandatory protection and planting of trees. There lies Simon Coveney's place in history.

[*kevin.myers@sunday-times.ie*](mailto:kevin.myers@sunday-times.ie)

THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE THOSE ***TARGETS*** IS TO TURN IRELAND INTO ALBANIA

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2021

**End of Document**



[***Climate change talks highlight drinks industry's cooperation efforts - Sustainability Spotlight***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHG-GN91-JDNW-40HW-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-drinks global news

December 2, 2015 Wednesday 4:57 PM GMT

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**Length:** 1097 words

**Byline:** Ben Cooper

**Body**

As world leaders convene in Paris this week for the COP 21 climate change conference, the value of consensus, cooperation and collaboration in the face of the climate change challenge - and the threats posed if they are lacking - come into sharp relief.Cooperation and partnership are certainly required between companies and, in this regard, the drinks sector has a good story to tell.

The Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable, rather aptly known by theacronymBIER, is now entering its tenth year, and can demonstrate a substantial body of work over its first nine years and a significantcontribution towards quantifying and addressing the environmental impacts of beverage production.

That this technical coalition groups together the four beverage sectors &ndash; beer, spirits, wine and soft drinks &ndash; is significant for two primary reasons.The four sectors may have substantial common ground and many shared challenges,but there are some pronounced differences too. Information-sharing and learning from the experience of other companies is a vital component in the development of sustainable business models and best practice. The fact that BIER facilitates cross-fertilisation between the four sectors, then,is of huge value.

Secondly, it speaks to the strong spirit of consensus-building and partnership in the drinks industry, attributes thatcast it in a positive light when in discussions with governments and policymakers, whether regarding the environment or on other issues. Both the soft drinks sector, largely because of the current debates over obesity, and the alcohol industry, owing to other health and social concerns, are constantly in discussions and negotiations with governments about policy which could impact on their businesses. Having a positive record of engagement at the industry level on environmental stewardship does the likes of Coca-Cola, Diageo and Heineken no harm whatsoever.

In that context, BIER's recently-published 'Joint Commitment on Climate Change'is worthy of note.

BIER estimates that the global beverage sector accounts for around 0.4% of total ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***. In its Joint Commitment, BIER members state that they recognise climate change as "one of the greatest challenges facing the continued prosperity of society, particularly to those in emerging markets". The signatories "commit to continuing to do our part to ***reduce*** GHG ***emissions***, not only across our own operations, but also by driving action through their supply chains". In addition, they pledge their support for "an international framework of national GHG ***reduction*** ***targets*** and commitments to invest in adaptation".

While demonstrating that they are "part of the solution" is an important element in industry advocacy, BIER director Tod Christenson does not believe that in publishing the Commitment, BIER is moving away from its established function as a technical coalition.

"I wouldn't say we're moving to advocacy," Christenson tells just-drinks, adding that publication of the Commitment relates more to meeting the demands of the new national carbon ***reduction*** ***targets*** across the many countries in which BIER companies operate over the coming years."We're trying to be recognised as leaders, understand and do our part, and now we're looking at what we can do to help our members meet these new commitments," Christenson says. BIER will remain a technical coalition, focused on "developing tools and sharing technological experience&hellip; to help accelerate the sector's capability to meet future carbon ***reduction*** expectations".

To this end, from 2016, BIER will begin a benchmarking process on carbon ***emissions*** across its membership. It has already been benchmarking ***energy*** efficiency for some years and doing the same with carbon ***emissions*** is "a natural extension".

Indeed, benchmarking water and ***energy*** efficiency have been among BIER's principal activities to date, with the organisation releasing its most recent 2014 Water & ***Energy*** Use Benchmarking Study in February. BIER estimates that its members have realised an 11% improvement in ***energy*** intensity over the last four years, along with a "significant improvement in GHG intensity".

However, Christenson stresses that BIER's focus is firmly on the future. Last year saw Fetzer Vineyards, Keurig Green Mountain and Constellation Brands join the coalition and Jackson Family Wines has just become its newest member.Christenson says BIER is always open to new members, adding that companies are joining because they are looking for what will be "the next generation in sustainability strategy, the next opportunity" in order to "take their programmes to the next level".

And, while the coalition includes the largest multinational players across the beverage sectors operating globally, most are based in the US or Europe, so there is scope to expand geographically.A burgeoning involvement by Suntory through its ownership of Beam &ndash; representatives from the Japanese giant attended BIER's most recent twice-yearly meeting, held last month at Coca-Cola's HQ in Atlanta &ndash; offers the possibility of extending BIER's membership in the Asia Pacific region.

It will always be larger companies thathave the resources to participate in coalitions and initiatives, but a key feature of BIER, and one which underlines its commitment to take the entire drinks sector forward, is that all the reports, guidance and toolkits it has produced are available to any company whether they are members or not.

BIER said its meeting in Atlanta last month was to prepare for its tenth year "and beyond" and, with new members on board, BIER is clearly looking ahead.

"We're growing every year and we're expanding our purview, and moving outside the four walls," says Christenson. The latter point underlines how BIER's work is evolving in line with the general trend in sustainability to look at impacts along the entire value chain. In this regard, three areas of particular focus in the near term will be packaging and recycling, Scope 3 carbon ***emissions***, with a particular focus on refrigeration, and sustainable ***agriculture***.

So, while the demonstration of engagement, cooperation and leadership on sustainability thatBIER embodies is a benefit in terms of industry advocacy, BIER looks set to remain a technical coalition primarily focused on enhancing action - by members and non-members alike -to mitigate environmental impacts within and beyondthe walls of winery, brewery or bottling plant.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Everyone must play their part in respecting Earth's resources***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-9BK1-F15H-C1YW-00000-00&context=1516831)

News Letter

December 16, 2015 Wednesday

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**Length:** 567 words

**Byline:** Mark Durkan

**Body**

The recent climate change agreement in Paris is a huge step forward for our planet now and for future generations.

The stark reality is that climate change is responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of people and the displacement of millions more.

It has been said that we are the first generation to begin to understand climate change and probably the last generation to be able to do anything about it.

Climate change presents the biggest worldwide challenge of our time. It affects all of us.

In Northern Ireland we can expect much more extreme weather and the misery and suffering that causes. In recent times, we have seen the hottest weather on record both in spring and summer.

But what we can do and what we must do is stop the madness of strangling that which sustains us.

For me the greatest injustice is that climate change hits the poorest and most vulnerable in society the hardest; those in the developing world who have done the least to cause it. We have a moral responsibility to protect them.

That is why the summit in Paris last week of world leaders, which I was keen to attend and contribute to, is so important.

The historic agreement reached contains, for the first time, pledges from almost 200 countries to cut their ***emissions*** to mitigate against future climate change, as well as commitments of billions of pounds for developing countries to help them become more resilient to its impacts.

It is important that we build on the momentum and ambition reached in Paris and I pledge to do everything I can to ensure Northern Ireland plays its part.

We have a ***target*** of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** for the North by 35% by 2025.

Through the work of the cross departmental working group which I chair, I want to ensure all government departments play their part in meeting it.

DOE has helped ensure we ***reduced*** the amount of waste going to landfill, and significantly increased recycling.

I have signed prosperity agreements with several companies, a world first where organisations or business can go beyond compliance and explore innovative approaches to ***reducing*** environmental impact. The message is also being brought to future generations. Northern Ireland is the first place in the world to achieve 100% Eco-School status.

Our ***energy*** sector has significantly ***reduced*** its ***emissions*** from electricity generation while renewable ***energy*** sources have increased dramatically. Our ***agriculture*** sector has been working hard to ***reduce*** carbon inputs. But I believe we can do more.

We are the only region in these Isles without Climate Change legislation. That needs to change. Recently I issued proposals for a Climate Change Bill. The Assembly voted in favour of legislation. That is welcome.

Everyone though must play their part by respecting our planet's resources, ***reducing*** waste and recycling more. Insulate your home; switch off lights when not needed; buy ***energy*** and water efficient appliances; walk, cycle or take public transport more. And buy local produce. You don't need food travelling half way round the world.

Many simple steps, when added together, are a powerful force for change. We must cherish, respect and protect our environment here in the North and across the planet. A better environment leads to a stronger economy and will help leave a planet fit for purpose for our children's children and grandchildren."

Mark H Durkan is Stormont's Environment Minister

**Load-Date:** December 16, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Would eating less meat really combat climate change?; If every Briton went vegetarian, we could cut our greenhouse gas footprint by 25 per cent***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGR-GF91-F021-63YK-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

November 29, 2015 Sunday 3:08 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 910 words

**Byline:** Mike Berners-Lee

**Body**

With the food system accounting for up to a third of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, anything that ***reduces*** its impact will make a big difference to the climate.

It is a system riddled with inefficiencies and waste. Humans don't simply eat food straight out of the ground, of course. It's harvested, stored, processed - or fed to animals who are in turn slaughtered and processed - and finally packaged and delivered. Each of these stages uses ***energy***, which means ***emissions***.

In very rough terms, the world grows about 6,000 calories per person a day in edible crop harvest. That is about three times the 2,000 calories a day that end up getting to be eaten by humans. This would be enough to feed everyone if we shared it round perfectly, which we don't, so some people go hungry while others eat more than is good for them.

So what happens to the massive 4,000 calories per day gap between field and fork and what has this got to do with going vegetarian or even vegan?

Read more

Meat industry creates as much ***greenhouse gas*** as all vehicles combined

Here, again in rough numbers, is how the missing calories can be accounted for:

About 900 are ***agricultural*** waste, much of which is simply left in the ground. Supply exceeds demand or the crop is deemed not able meet customer standards.

About 500 go to biofuels. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but it is something we need to keep a very close eye on if we are ever to achieve a low-carbon world. If free market forces were allowed to do their thing we could see a huge shift from food crops to more profitable fuels, at the expense of nutrition in poorer countries.

Around 600 calories are then lost in post-harvest waste. This is mainly an issue in developing countries and is inherently solvable, at face value, through the provision of such things as sealed containers to keep food dry.

Chicken is a significantly more efficient ***energy*** source than beef

So far in the story from field to plate there is still a plentiful 4,000 calories per day left for feeding people. Around 1,700 of these are fed to animals. The animal diet is further supplemented with a substantial amount of grass, some but not all of which is grown on land that could alternatively be used to grow yet more human food.

Animals - some more than others - add an intrinsic inefficiency into the food chain, using up ***energy*** for such things as walking around and keeping warm (per kilo of meat, poultry do a lot less of less of this through their lives than cows, making chicken a significantly more efficient ***energy*** source than beef). A mere 500 calories per person per day come back out of the animal food system as meat and dairy foods. So the inefficiency of our meat and dairy diet leads to a loss of 1,200 calories per person per day, excluding any grassland that could be used for edible plant crops. And meat consumption is rising fast in developing countries.

To finish off the story, around 800 calories are lost to processing, distribution and household waste, of which the biggest element is household waste in developed countries - the homes of most of the people reading this are included here. Inadequate sharing of the remaining 2,000 that humans actually eat means that some people end up obese while others are hungry.

Seen in this way, the world food system looks to be brimming with opportunities for improvement. If we can get organised - which of course is not at all easy - we ought to be able to use new technologies and deploy best practices to increase yields, as well as cutting out most of the 2,300 calories that are wasted. Even with a rising population - and even with climate change adversely affecting land fertility in some areas - we ought to be able to feed everyone while improving biodiversity and increasing the biofuel output somewhat.

Read more

Ed Smith recipes: Our chef cooks with cheaper cuts of meat

Peckham-based business develops 'first hangover-preventing meat'

'Meat tax' would be supported by public eventually, report claims

Processed meat and cancer link eats £3m in sausage and bacon sales

Our animal intake puts a huge and growing pressure on the food and land system. If the world went vegan overnight we might be able to feed several billion more people and double biofuel production, even without tackling waste or improving yields.

We need to be asking how plants can become more aspirational foods than cows. But if we are still going to eat meat, stick to chicken which has only about one-tenth of the carbon footprint per kilo of Brazilian beef. This is partly because a chicken is a more ***energy***-efficient meat producer, partly because chickens don't ruminate, or chew the cud (which emits methane, roughly doubling the footprint of a cow) and partly because chicken farms are less strongly associated with deforestation.

Our studies of the footprint of UK dietary choice have shown that going vegetarian might cut the ***greenhouse gas*** footprint by 25 per cent. However the same ***reduction*** can also be made through modest actions split across what for most UK people are the three most important things you can do to cut your food carbon: ***reduce*** meat, switch type of meat and, of course, cut waste.

The author is Visiting Researcher, Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University.This article originally appeared on The Conversation

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**Load-Date:** November 29, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Australia signs up for clear carbon trading rules, hinting at policy change; Signing declaration at the Paris climate talks 'recognises the role a carbon market might play after 2020', foreign minister Julie Bishop says***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G2PC-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

May 18, 2016 Wednesday 5:14 AM GMT

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**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS

**Length:** 1036 words

**Byline:** Lenore Taylor in Paris

**Body**

Australia has signed a Paris declaration calling for new clear rules for international carbon trading in a signal the Coalition's six-year carbon pricing policy veto could be softening as it prepares to review its climate policy in 2017.

Foreign minister Julie Bishop, who signed the declaration in Paris, said it was in Australia's interests to recognise the role an international carbon market might play in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** after 2020.

"It's just a declaration, it's not legally binding," she said after a speech to an event organised by Australia's Carbon Market Institute.

"It's signalling our commitment to working with others about rules for a carbon market post 2020. The detail is for each country to include in their domestic policies, and this is something Australia will consider in due course.

"It is a declaration that recognises the role a carbon market might play after 2020 and we thought it would be in our national interest to sign up to it," she said.

Related: Australia ranked third-last in climate change performance of 58 countries

"We are engaging closely with business as we work towards developing and reviewing our domestic climate policies in 2017 and we deeply appreciate the private sector's interest in accessing international [carbon] units and recognise international carbon markets are also a key part of the global effort to ***reduce*** ***emissions***. Carbon markets can provide flexibility for countries and companies to use genuine and verified international units to help meet their commitments."

The declaration, pushed by New Zealand and set to be announced at the end of the Paris meeting, calls for countries to work on transparent rules for carbon trading after 2020 so that they have the choice to enter into bilateral or multilateral carbon trading arrangements.

The Coalition has said it will review its Direct Action climate policy in 2017, including the so-called safeguards mechanism - which could at that time become a baseline and credit ***emissions*** trading scheme - and also whether businesses will be able to buy offshore carbon permits.

The quality of international carbon markets has been of concern to the Coalition in the past. Tony Abbott once described buying international permits as being like sending "money ... offshore into dodgy carbon farms in Equatorial Guinea and Kazakhstan".

Australia's opposition to allowing businesses to buy offshore permits began to soften towards the end of Abbott's prime ministership, and is now considered almost inevitable after 2017.

Bishop said the declaration was not about domestic climate policy, but companies only need offshore credits if they have a domestic liability.

At the moment the "baselines" or benchmarks set for ***emissions*** from the 140 businesses covered by the safeguards mechanism are set to stop wild increases in ***emissions***, with no business ever likely to exceed them.

But the 2017 review will consider whether they should be tightened to make sure policies can achieve the 2030 ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** Australia has pledged in Paris; to allow businesses who exceed their baselines to buy ***emission*** ***reduction*** credits from those who have managed to do better; and whether they should be able to source permits offshore. The review could also consider other versions of carbon pricing.

Environment minister Greg Hunt has said the "safeguards mechanism" is slated to deliver 200m tonnes of ***greenhouse gas*** abatement by 2030 - something that would require major change.

There has been an overwhelming consensus from business groups in Paris that a carbon price would be the most efficient mechanism to drive deep ***emission*** ***reductions***.

On the first day of the talks the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and six heads of state launched the carbon pricing leadership coalition, which called on all countries to start pricing carbon pollution. The coalition includes more than 90 businesses and non government organisations.

IMF managing director Christine Lagarde said "the right carbon price" had to be at the centre of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and "given the slump in ***energy*** prices, there has never been a better time to transition to smart, credible and effective carbon pricing".

Related: Julie Bishop says Australia will reward 'innovation' to tackle climate change

"Policy makers need to price it right, tax it smart and do it now," she said,

The call was backed by Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau, Mexican president Enrique Peña Nieto, French president François Hollande, German chancellor Angela Merkel, Chilean president Michelle Bachelet Jeria, and Ethiopian prime minister Hailemariam Desalegn.

World Bank group president Jim Yong Kim said it was important to get "momentum" behind carbon pricing.

Labor's environment minister Mark Butler told the same Carbon Markets Institute event Labor remained convinced that a cap and trade scheme was the most effective policy, but indicated Labor might reconsider - in the interests of business certainty - if the Coalition won the next election and established its safeguards mechanism as a working baseline and credit scheme.

He said businesses told him a baseline and credit scheme was a "clunkier model" and that they would prefer cap and trade, but he said "if years down the track it has become a serious proposition and has deep roots and everyone has constructed their operations around it, then come back to me".

Lewis Tyndall, co-founder of GreenCollar - a firm that has been a big winner from the government's Direct Action auctions, told the same event: "Greg Hunt has described the safeguards mechanism as a baseline and credit system... everybody is saying we should have a carbon markets of some kind, from a tax to baseline and credit system to an ***emissions*** trading scheme, and we agree."

Greens leader Richard Di Natale said he was disappointed at the lack of ambition in the Australian government's position in Paris.

"We continue to be one of the few countries who advocate the use of fossil fuels as a solution to poverty," he said.

New Zealand is particularly keen for clear international carbon trading rules as its domestic ***emissions*** are largely from ***agriculture*** and it has limited options to ***reduce*** them.

**Load-Date:** May 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***'Let's make clean energy WHILEWALEs' sun shines'; Catherine Fookes, Labour AM Candidate for the Monmouth constituency, outlines her view of what Wales can do to combat climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM3-5F51-DY9P-N0R4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Western Mail

December 15, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 20

**Length:** 910 words

**Body**

AS the dust settles on the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, it is important to think about what we in Wales can do to combat climate change.

We cannot wash our hands of the problem simply because ***energy*** policy overall is not devolved. And we certainly can't leave it to the Westminster Government to cut our carbon ***emissions*** - the UK is the only G7 country to be actually boosting tax cuts for fossil fuels whilst cutting support for renewable ***energy***.

climate change is a very real threat to all of us and we ignore it at our peril. The recent floods in Cumbria show how catastrophic our weather is becoming as CO. in the atmosphere increases.

Why does climate change matter? Firstly, we are putting too much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and releasing more ***greenhouse gases*** by using fossil fuels. We need to keep fossil fuels in the ground, phasing out their use as the mainstay of our ***energy*** supply.

Secondly we need to ensure security of our ***energy*** supply. The UK has been a net importer of ***energy*** since 2004. We need to phase out coal and gas is only a short term answer as it's also a fossil fuel, albeit one that produces less CO. than coal.

We exploited our North Sea oil reserves very quickly. This created a boom during Margaret Thatcher's reign to the detriment of those who survived her.

So now the UK is left with a range of import options that we have to juggle. Our nuclear ***energy*** plants are old and need to be closed down.

Building new ones will take a long time, and we have not yet found safe long-term solutions to both the problem of disposal of waste and decommissioning. The former Prime Minister of Japan, who was in power when the Fukoshima disaster occurred, used a recent visit to Wales to urge us to invest in renewables, not nuclear.

Research by Wales' own Centre for Alternative Technology (Zero Carbon Britain) shows that not only could we provide all of our ***energy*** needs with renewables, but also that Britain could be net zero in ***emissions*** as early as 2030, if we match this with improved ***agricultural*** and food practices - especially a ***reduction*** in food waste.

Thirdly we have a huge problem of fuel poverty, rising ***energy*** bills and many older people having to make a choice between heating or eating this winter.

So how can we in Wales deal with these challenges? The Environment Bill, as well as the Well-being of Future Generations Bill with their statutory ***targets*** will help us achieve our overall ***target*** of ***reducing*** greenhouse ***emissions*** by 80% in 2050. The fact that sustainable development is the central organising principle in Government is to be welcomed and sets Wales on a course to emulate the Scandinavian model of a social democratic, forward thinking, nation that takes care of the environment. And there are three areas that I believe we can lead on as well.

Building Regulations are devolved to the Welsh Government and we can and should use this as a "stick." We should be setting out a long-term plan for tightening ***energy*** standards both for new build and renovation/ retrofit - right up to 2050, so that the industry can plan and invest in new products and training.

***Energy*** improvements can be implemented in existing buildings through regulation, such as 'consequential improvements'. We have the technology - let's use it: "passive" design, better insulation, efficient heating and lighting, microgeneration - it can all play its part. And then for the "carrot". We should investigate offering incentives such as better loan terms, council or stamp duty tax ***reductions*** for higher levels of ***energy*** efficiency - with revenues balanced by the more inefficient homes paying more.

These could be linked to incentivising people to get ***energy*** assessments and advice on how to ***reduce*** the ***energy*** consumption of their home. And to help combat fuel poverty how about encouraging the establishment of regionally-owned ***energy*** companies such as in Nottingham where the council has launched its own not-for-profit ***energy*** company which aims to undercut the big providers.

Finally, we need to shout about the ground-breaking projects we have in Wales - we need to promote examples of low carbon refurbishment as well as new build, and the range of inspiring community-scale renewable ***energy*** initiatives across the country.

And we need to create and support technology clusters, for shared marketing and exports - we could learn a great deal from the "Oekoenergie cluster" in Upper Austria for example.

So let's make Wales a shining example of clean ***energy***. Let's embrace renewable ***energy***. Whilst the Westminster Government continues to make massive cuts to renewables it means the UK is failing to reach its ***targets*** - but we mustn't let Wales fail. Let's make ***energy*** whilst the sun shines and become the greenest nation in the UK.

If England wants to become a dinosaur, we don't have to.

And for those that think acting on climate change doesn't stack up financially, it's worth listening to the Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, who stressed how our economy depends on tackling climate change, said: "We don't need an army of actuaries to tell us that the catastrophic impacts of climate change will be felt beyond the traditional horizons of most actors, imposing a cost on future generations that the current generation has no direct incentive to fix.

"….In other words, once climate change becomes a defining issue for financial stability, it may already be too late."

[*Catherine.fookes@monmouthlabour.org*](mailto:Catherine.fookes@monmouthlabour.org) @Cath4monmouth

**Graphic**

<BHeavy dependence on burning coal for ***energy*** has made China the source of nearly a third of the world's total carbon dioxide ***emissions***, the toxic pollutants widely cited by scientists and environmentalists as the primary cause of global warming

**Load-Date:** December 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Meat eating could save the planet***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HNW-8191-F021-61HS-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

December 23, 2015 Wednesday 6:12 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 679 words

**Byline:** Letters

**Body**

George Monbiot's demonisation of meat eating ( Your festive meal could be worse than a long-haul flight, 23 December) is oversimplified and misleading. Factory farming is wasteful and horrific but other forms of livestock-rearing such as pastured grazing provide a highly nutritious source of food using land that is often unsuitable for horticulture. Pound for pound, pastured meat proteins are more diverse than those of cereals and are similar in terms of water use and carbon ***emissions***. Livestock has an essential role in farming practices like permaculture, which may offer the only viable alternative for sustainable food production, utilising stubble and fertilising fields left to fallow. Pastured animals can improve soil health and repair damage done to it by incessant tilling, provided they are stocked at an appropriate level. Fatty meat provides almost three times the calories per kilogramme as cereals and contains almost every nutrient essential to the human body. Three billion people eat meat-free diets, and 4 billion suffer malnutrition. This does not make a case for going vegetarian.

Without doubt, the rich world needs to eat less meat, but the developing world also deserves to have a share of it. Steppe and other grassland converted to cereals supported huge populations of wild, methane-emitting herbivores, and is essentially neutral at sustainable levels (ie not artificially supported with feed). Similarly, termites emit twice the methane as livestock, but there is no great push for termite eradication. It is the intensity of meat production supported by oil ***energy*** that is the problem. Hence, the carbon costs of factory farming systems ultimately derive from the fossil fuels used to grow feed and artificially support the lives of these poor animals, and it must be stopped, if only for the sheer cruelty of the animals' treatment. Chris BrauschKatikati, New Zealand

· As an omnivore who reuses our leftovers and grows quite a lot of fruit and vegetables, I am getting increasingly exasperated by George Monbiot's selective quotation of low-grade literature about meat production. Meat production accounts for about a seventh of current greenhouse ***emissions***, which could be ***reduced*** with simple mitigation measures. Anaerobic digesters have been around since the 1970s - developed to help poor farmers cook in their huts without choking on wood smoke, ***reducing*** deforestation in the process. Had the EU not succumbed to vested interests, this technology could have transformed meat production. How about some seasonal cheer next year by campaigning to ***reduce*** food waste by banning ever more confusing and complex interlinked supermarket offers, so that good meat does not end up being binned? David NowellFellow of the Geological Society, New Barnet, Hertfordshire

· Farmers here in Britain, and indeed around the world, already know they are on the frontline of climate change. "All aspects of food security are at risk," according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It's no wonder then that farmers representing different farming systems and sizes were at the Paris climate conference, all united by the message that farming is important and that the new COP21 agreement needed to acknowledge this.

Real action is being taken by farmers to tackle climate change. ***Greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from UK ***agriculture*** have ***reduced*** by about 20% since 1990 and farmers are committed to continuing to play their part through the ***Greenhouse Gas*** Action Plan, helping the UK to meet its Climate Change Act ***target***. It is not possible in a short letter to convey the breadth of work that the NFU's members are undertaking to address George Monbiot's concerns. But I hope that he can be inspired, like I am, by the farmers I meet - the majority of whom are trying every day to do the best job they can, but often have their efforts go unnoticed or unrewarded. Dr Ceris JonesNFU climate change adviser

· Join the debate - email [*guardian.letters@theguardian.com*](mailto:guardian.letters@theguardian.com)

**Load-Date:** December 23, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Michelle Donelan, MP for Chippenham - Vital to confront climate change dangers directly***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GR6-H2T1-JD39-X49J-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Wiltshire Gazette and Herald

August 20, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** GAZETTE AND HERALD COLUMNISTS

**Length:** 488 words

**Byline:** [*Alison Grover*](http://Alison Grover)

**Body**

I BELIEVE in people - in individuals, local residents and their ability to make their own decisions. I do not want to have the situation where we have an enormous, overwhelming, overpowering government.

This is what conservatism is to me. Across all issues - from education, creating new academy schools, free to spend more time and resources on teaching to an exceptional standard; in taxation, ensuring that workers keep more of the money they earn, or in environmental issues less synonymous with traditional conservatism.

What is obvious to me is that we must confront environmental issues head on. Last week I met a group dedicated to ***reducing*** carbon ***emissions*** in Bradford on Avon and promoting the 'green agenda' to discuss what steps need to be taken to improve the environment for everyone.

People should be free to make their own choices, but I recognise at the same time that the 'market', left to itself without any kind of interference, is incapable of solving some of the biggest problems we face today. Climate change is one of these issues.

We must do more to improve the education of young and old. Teaching about climate change is not just a nice thing to do, it is vital for the future of our children and the future of all life. Given the right information, it is very easy to make small changes to our lives that make a huge difference. Switching off a light when we leave a room, ***reducing*** drafts in our homes to keep the heat in allowing us to turn down the central heating or, most simply, recycling as much as we can. Chippenham-based Good ***Energy*** are an ***energy*** supplier who provide electricity from 100 per cent renewable sources. I would encourage all constituents to get an ***energy*** quote from their website goodenergy.co.uk - you could save yourself money and help the environment at the same time.

I know how sensitive planning issues around solar farms and wind turbines are and do not want to see all of Wiltshire's beautiful countryside and ***agricultural*** land turned over to solar panels. We need to see investment in offshore wind and, most importantly, ensure that more public buildings, schools, farms and factories place solar panels on their vast roofs.

This is an international problem and the UK cannot do it alone. Each year China's CO2 ***emissions*** are 11 times that of the UK, for the USA it is ten times as much and even supposedly 'green' Canada creates more CO2 than we do.

Where the UK does play a vital role is as a global leader, working towards a binding global deal to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and limit climate change to manageable levels. Britain led the push to achieve agreement within Europe on a historic deal to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and I hope that this is a first step towards achieving an international climate agreement at the key Paris conference later this year, when all the world's leaders will gather to discuss climate change. Ignoring the issue is not an option.

**Load-Date:** August 20, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Environmental Pressure To Boost Renewables Sector***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H9B-9W51-F0J5-80F7-00000-00&context=1516831)

Business Monitor Online

November 3, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 856 words

**Highlight:** Growing international pressure on Indonesia to adopt a more stringent environmental policy will boost the country's renewable ***energy*** industry and facilitate greater inflows of investment from international financial institutions and governments.

**Body**

*BMI View: Growing international pressure on Indonesia to adopt a more stringent environmental policy will boost the country's renewable* ***energy*** *industry and facilitate greater inflows of investment from international financial institutions and governments. The country's underdeveloped geothermal sector will benefit significantly, and we maintain our view that Indonesia will emerge as Asia's largest geothermal market by the end of our forecast period in 2024.*

The Southeast Asian haze crisis, driven by slash and burn clearing in Indonesia - which has caused severe air pollution in neighbouring countries - has turned the spotlight on Indonesia's environmental sustainability practices. Already a significant emitter of ***greenhouse gases*** (GHG), particularly from slash and burn policies whereby vegetation is cut down and burned as a method of clearing land for ***agricultural*** purposes, the fires of 2015 have released more GHG every day than the US, according to the World Resources Institute.

|  |
| --- |
| Growing ***Emissions*** Problem |
| ***Emissions*** Profile By Country, 2013 |
|  |
| *LUCF = Land use change and forestry. Source: World Resources Institute* |

Furthermore, Indonesia is reliant on coal for almost 50% of its electricity generation, and given that power demand will surge over the coming decade, the country's ***emissions*** profile is on course to worsen. We expect power consumption to grow by an annual average of 6.9% between 2015 and 2024, driven by robust economic growth and remote island electrification programmes.

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| Indonesia Power Demand To Surge |
| Indonesia - Power Consumption & Real GDP Growth |
|  |
| *e/f = BMI estimate/forecast. Source: EIA, BMI* |

The growing recognition of the ***emissions*** problem in Indonesia, catalyzed by the haze crisis and the country's thermal-heavy ***energy*** profile, is putting greater international pressure on Indonesia to adopt more stringent environmental policy. The Indonesian government already has ***targets*** in place to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and increase the share of renewable sources in the ***energy*** mix. However, we believe this mounting environmental pressure will boost the country's renewable ***energy*** industry and facilitate greater inflows of investment from international financial institutions (IFIs) and governments - increasing the chances of these climate change ***targets*** to be realised.

**Indonesia - Environmental Policy Snapshot**

| ***Emissions*** | **Renewable *Energy*** |
| --- | --- |
| 26% relative to business-as-usual (BAU) by 2020 | Increase renewables share to 19% of total ***energy*** use by 2019 |
| 29% relative to business-as-usual (BAU) by 2030 (41% with international assistance) | Increase renewables share to 25% of total ***energy*** use by 2025 |

Source: BMI Research

We have already seen this view play out, as the US government announced on 26 October that there would be greater cooperation between both countries in the ***energy*** sector, following President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo's visit to the White House, which he had to cut short due to the haze crisis. The agreement primarily focuses on promoting investment into clean ***energy*** technologies, developing policies that ***reduce*** GHG and creating risk ***reduction*** programmes. We believe the Indonesia geothermal sector will be a key beneficiary of this partnership, and can capitalise on US companies' wealth of experience in developing geothermal projects. The US is the largest geothermal market in the world by capacity.

In addition, we have also seen the Asian Development Bank (ADB) offer strong support to the Indonesian geothermal industry; previously committing a USD350mn financing package for the construction of the 320MW Sarulla Geothermal Power Development Project in North Sumatra. We expect the Indonesia geothermal industry to be a key recipient of ADB funding over the coming decade, as the development bank ***targets*** annual climate financing of USD6bn by 2020 ( *see 'Climate Change, Renewables And Financing Views In Play', October 27).*

|  |
| --- |
| Geothermal Dominating Renewables Mix |
| Indonesia - Non-Hydro Renewables Capacity By Type & Non-Hydro Renewables Generation Contribution |
|  |
| *e/f = BMI estimate/forecast. Source: EIA, BMI* |

As outlined, we believe Indonesia's geothermal industry will benefit significantly from the greater inflows of investment from IFIs and governments. Although we have seen recent progress in the solar and wind sectors in Indonesia, geothermal power will dominate the renewables mix, accounting for 96% to the total non-hydro renewables electricity mix and over 7% to total generation.

|  |
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| Vast Potential To Be Tapped |
| Indonesia Geothermal Sites |
|  |
| *Source: BMI* |

Indonesia has vast geothermal potential, estimated at about 28GW (around 40% of global geothermal resource potential) but the country is currently only exploiting around 1.5GW. The government has begun implementing a number of positive regulations to encourage growth in the sector ( *see 'Geothermal To Dominate Renewables Expansion', May 21*) and the improving regulatory environment, combined with increased international funding, will drive Indonesia's geothermal expansion. We expect geothermal capacity to reach 3.9GW by the end of our forecast period in 2024, resulting in Indonesia emerging as Asia's largest geothermal market.

**Load-Date:** November 4, 2015

**End of Document**



[***It's not very smart to indulge in wishful thinking; Grim reality is gap between emissions and targets is growing***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K7G-DST1-JC8Y-8011-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

July 15, 2016 Friday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 7

**Length:** 731 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee

**Body**

It seems too good to be true: a "smart" ***agricultural*** policy that allows an increase in ***agricultural*** production while at the same time fulfilling ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***targets***.

It is a little like a new diet that allows you to eat all the desserts you like while still guaranteeing weight loss.

A report promoting climate-smart ***agriculture*** claims that by embracing a new approach - encompassing technology, land-use changes, eliminating efficiencies and employing new methods - Irish ***agriculture*** could score a "triple win" of increased production, lower ***emissions***, and adapting and building resilience to climate-change impacts.

The report emanates from the Climate-Smart ***Agriculture*** Leadership Programme, a joint endeavour between the Institute of International and European Affairs (IIEA) and the Royal Dublin Society.

It was written by the IIEA's senior research fellow, Joseph Curtin, and the former head of Concern, Tom Arnold.

The motive and rationale behind the study is admirable. Each sector must rack its brains to come up with the smartest, most efficient and least costly solutions to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** in order to meet the demanding ***targets*** set out at the Paris climate change summit last December.

For these highly aspirational ***targets*** to be achieved, it requires massive advances in technology - not to mention a complete sea change in the way the ***agriculture*** and food industries operate.

The document spells out the grim reality of the gap between our ***emissions*** and our ***targets***, which is growing.

**Silver bullet**

That said, the report involves a fair deal of wishful thinking. It does not quite present climate-smart ***agriculture*** as a silver bullet, but doesn't stop far short of it.

The use of the phrase "triple win" is over the top. Viewed through the prism of what is available today, that gap is unbridgeable. There will still be insuperable difficulties even if the amazing technology breakthroughs on feeds and fertilisers actually happen.

The core difficulty is that increasing output while hoping to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** is a contradiction for which there is no solution. The report acknowledges that.

Still, it will be seized on by politicians from bigger parties who want to run with the hare and chase with the hounds on this issue.

Is climate-smart ***agriculture*** as presented a total solution to Ireland's greenhouse ***emissions*** conundrum? The complete answer to that is "no" for the present, and "unproven at best" for the future.

There is no doubt that ***agriculture*** presents the biggest challenge for climate change policy in Ireland.

Irish ***emissions*** are above the European average per capita and ***agriculture*** comprises one-third of all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** (and almost half of the State's ***emissions*** outside the ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme).

The EU ***targets*** for 2020 and 2030 (when decided) are onerous. So too are the global ones agreed in Paris.

Ireland will face substantial financial penalties for failing to meet the ***targets***. They just cannot be met by leaving ***agriculture*** out of the equation.

Notwithstanding this, Irish ***agriculture*** output (and ***emissions***) are predicted to increase over the next decade under the Food Wise 2025 and Food Harvest 2020 programmes.

**Free pass**

The ending of milk quotas will increase the dairy herd. The Government has said these programmes will create thousands of jobs.

Government policy until now has been to argue for Irish exceptionalism. We depend on ***agriculture*** more here than in other EU states.

The Government has argued Ireland is very efficient at producing beef and dairy and if that is jeopardised, producers from less efficient countries will step into the breach.

The argument has been viewed by other governments as seeking a free pass.

The report details a wide range of measures that can be adopted.There has been a move towards better use of technology and efficiency, much of it driven by Teagasc.

However, the reality right now is that ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** are not decreasing but going the other way.

Every measure included in this comprehensive report should be embraced.

However, the environmental impact of increasing production cannot be fully countered by smart ***agriculture***.

The nettle of lowering ***emissions*** in the sector should be grasped and the most realistic solution seems to be a move away from dairy and beef.

That is not politically sellable and none of the major parties seem willing to do it.

**Load-Date:** July 14, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Doing nothing on climate change not an option***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGY-4WW1-DYS1-016K-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 2

**Length:** 982 words

**Byline:** Dick Ahlstrom

**Body**

**I keep hearing about a big climate change thing going on in Paris. What is going on?** There is a big international conference that starts today, where 190 countries will try to reach agreement on stopping climate change. It has two short names so if you want to sound knowledgeable call it COP21 or CMP11, but its alternative name, the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, is easier to understand. The United Nations is behind it, and nearly every country in the world has said they will go.

Ambitions are high given the goal is to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate change signed by all the nations of the world. That is not a small ask, and none of these big meetings ever tried to accomplish something as big as a universal agreement.

Not climate change again. Why are we still talking about this? I thought we already had agreements on this? Climate change has been the subject of international discussions and negotiations for more than 20 years. There have been similar big meetings in Rio and Copenhagen and lots of smaller meetings, but the participants never manage to reach final agreements.

**Why not?** Because having to do something about slowing or stopping climate change is going to cost really big money, and neither rich nor poor countries will want to spend money if they think it will harm their economies. It is easier - and cheaper - to do nothing .  **Given the meeting is taking place, I assume climate change is still happening?**  It certainly is. The World Meteorological Organisation only last week released data showing that 2015 is certain to go down as the warmest year on record. Ocean temperatures are at their highest, sea level rise continues apace as ice melts in Greenland, and glaciers disappear.

This year we are likely to reach a milestone: average global temperatures will reach one degree above what they were in the pre-industrial era before humans began to release ***greenhouse gases*** like carbon dioxide in huge amounts.

**That doesn't seem like so much. What difference does one degree make?** Scientific research indicates that we will cross a little understood threshold if average temperatures pass the two degree point. There are indications that it represents a tipping point where runaway climate change starts to happen. This will melt even more land ice at both poles and drive sea levels higher and higher. Countries such as the Maldives will be among the first to disappear beneath the waves and low-lying countries and coastal communities around the world will be in trouble. This includes Ireland, by the way. No one will escape.

**Why haven't we done anything about this if it is so bad?** That is what these big international meetings are attempting to accomplish. Some have been better than others for getting things agreed. For example, the Kyoto Protocol adopted in 1997 was a plan to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** but US president George W Bush decided the US would not accept it. The COP7 meeting in Marrakesh in 2001 brought in rules for bringing the protocol into force.

But some things do get accepted over time and limits are set. That two degrees above pre-industrial temperature has been accepted internationally as a limit above which we cannot go. The question is will countries do what is necessary to stay below this limit? Holding to two degrees by 2100 means ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** will have to be cut from today's levels by 40-70 per cent.

**So what are they going to try to agree at COP21?** The big carbon-emitting countries have already committed themselves to specific ***emission*** limits in advance of the meeting so these should come into force. The EU says it will cut ***emissions*** by 40 per cent compared with 1990 levels, achieving this by 2030.

This will have an impact in Ireland. Either we will have to produce more renewable ***energy*** - which some communities are resisting because of windmills - or we will have to look at large ***emissions*** sources such as ***agriculture*** and transport, which are contentious issues here. **Who else is promising to do something?** China says its ***emissions*** will peak in 2030, while the US has promised to cut ***emissions*** by about 26 per cent compared with the levels released in 2005. All the big emitter countries collectively responsible for 90 per cent of ***emissions*** now have ***targets*** to help them cut ***greenhouse gases***.

If everyone agrees and if everyone sticks to the ***reduction*** plan then scientists believe this will hold temperature increases to 2.7 to 3 degrees by 2100. This is above the magic 2 degrees set by s scientists but if countries do nothing then we could see temperature rises of 5 degrees. That 5 degree increase is about the same temperature difference between the temperatures we have now and the temperatures on the planet during the last ice age more than 12,000 years ago.

**How are poor countries going to do anything about this? There will be lots of money needed to change things.** Developing countries lobbied to bring about change. They argued that they weren't the authors of this mess and that the rich countries who were should help pay to clean things up.

The meeting in Copenhagen, COP15 in 2009, accepted the idea and contribution levels were set. The promise was that by 2020 rich countries would be contributing at least EUR 90 billion a year to help poorer countries. By 2014 the level of funding reached EUR 56 billion so there is still a way to go.

**So should we expect big things from COP21?** The challenge ahead - to stop climate change by 2100 - would be no small thing and no one attending the meeting will be under any illusions about how difficult it will be to achieve consensus.

Yet doing nothing is not an option. Failure to act pushes us into unknown territory with runaway climate change a real possibility. If this were to happen then no country can feel secure in the face of major alterations to climate. It is an outcome too horrible to contemplate.

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

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[***Methane emissions down, farm efficiency up***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GKH-Y481-JB14-74K8-00000-00&context=1516831)

AllAboutFeed (English)

August 14, 2015

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**Section:** ARTICLES; Vol. 6; No. 6

**Length:** 1056 words

**Byline:** Emmy Koeleman

**Highlight:** ***Reduction*** of methane ***emissions*** starts with improved efficiency. But how to identify the profitable opportunities? Software tools are there to help farmers do so, without adding extra costs. Andrew Wynne, Alltech ECO2, explained to All About Feed what this entails.

**Body**

By Emmy Koeleman

Governments around the world are under pressure to deliver significant cuts in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and there’s no doubt that ***agriculture*** is very much under the spotlight. For example, in the UK, the Climate Change Act commits the government to deliver a minimum 80% overall cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2050, with UK ***agriculture*** alone being asked to make an 11% ***reduction*** by 2020. So what are the implications for the feed industry and its farmer customers? When you consider that nearly 30% of ***agricultural*** sector ***emissions*** come from digestive ***emissions*** alone, the global feed industry clearly has a great opportunity to help farmers measure and improve efficiency. This applies particularly to beef, dairy and sheep producers in the ruminant sector, which is responsible for the largest share of enteric ***emissions***. Rumen function can be improved – and methane ***emissions*** cut significantly – through optimal nutrition and a more balanced feeding regime.

***Reduction* without added costs**

Software tools can help ruminant livestock farmers identify profitable opportunities and improve efficiency. Alltech E-CO2 has developed on-farm environmental and carbon assessment tools designed to help ***agriculture*** address efficiency and sustainability issues. Based in the UK, it has already carried out more than 5,000 farm consultancy visits across Europe. The company also works with the Carbon Trust to accredit its tools to the internationally recognised PAS 2050 life cycle analysis standard. This ensures that its products and services are independently assessed and internationally verified. “Data is at the heart of what we do. This is needed to improve their environmental efficiency,” explains Andrew Wynne, joint business general manager, Alltech E-CO2. “For example, European dairy efficiency campaign studies we have carried out in conjunction with Alltech over the last two years – using our dairy ‘What If?’ tool – have shown just how much improvements in environmental efficiency can boost profitability on livestock units,” Wynne says. “With 80% of the carbon ***emissions*** associated with the production of a litre of milk coming from the farm there’s plenty to ***target***. However, many dairy farmers assume that any move to ***reduce*** their carbon footprint is bound to add cost. Actually, experience shows the opposite is true.”

***Reduction* in mastitis**

Assessments carried out on 58 dairy units across 19 countries involving more than 14,000 cows were able to deliver an extra £204 (approx. €284) per cow per year on average, yet there was a significant drop in the level of CO2 emitted. Indeed, the total ***reduction*** in carbon ***emissions*** across the 58 dairy units was equivalent to 546 fewer round the world flights or a saving of 7.2 million tractor miles. “The main herd efficiency improvements came from ***reductions*** in mastitis, metritis, lameness and acidosis problems, all of which boosted profits. At the same time the CO2 emitted per cow dropped by 1.55 kg per day on average. As a result we are now confident in telling farmers that when it comes to making money from being environmentally friendly it really is a ‘win:win’ situation. If you can produce more milk or meat from the same or fewer resources, efficiency and profitability are both improved and your farm will have a lower carbon footprint. With the downward pressure on beef and milk prices in some markets these are opportunities no farmer can afford to pass up,” Wynne comments.

**Cooperation with McDonalds**

The tool for beef producers was developed in conjunction with McDonald’s for farmers in Britain and Ireland. It is based on data verified by the Carbon Trust and 1200 beef farm carbon assessments. Initially launched in March 2013 and re-launched with a financial component last year, it is available free for all farmers online as part of McDonald’s Farm Forward initiative. The tool allows producers to measure the carbon ***emissions*** produced per kg of beef and the potential financial impact of any changes in nutrition and management. “Farmers are asked to input data such as cattle daily liveweight gain, feed use per animal, fertiliser usage, sale weights and calf mortality rates. A simple online dashboard then delivers an instant assessment of current carbon ***emissions*** per kg of beef produced. The programme also benchmarks farmers against the top 10% of farms in the data pool for their specific production system,” Wynne explains. “The tool also enables beef producers to manipulate different scenarios to see which potential changes have the most impact on their carbon footprint and profitability and will, in turn, drive greater efficiencies for their business.”

**Key areas for dairy farmers**

The dairy sector can also benefit from a similar tool, also free online and developed to allow milk producers to instantly assess their current and potential environmental performance. “Following the input of basic data such as herd size, average cow live weight and milk price received, it then asks for yield, culling, fertility, calving interval, feed regime and crop/resource use information. It too incorporates a dashboard-style presentation of current carbon ***emissions*** per litre of milk produced and the potential ‘What If?’ implications – and the financial impact – of different management changes,” Wynne explains. In highlighting the improved efficiency opportunities available to dairy farmers, Wynne cites rumen health, age at first calving and cow longevity as key areas where milk producers can often make significant financial savings. “For example, we know that by improving the health of the rumen and the cow, more milk will be produced whilst at the same time lowering methane ***emissions***. Furthermore, healthy cows live longer, lowering culling and replacement rates. ***Emissions*** spread across a short milking life are very inefficient, whereas if they can be spread over increased lactations you help to offset those produced during the unproductive rearing period.  All these factors boost your on-farm efficiency and profitability, whilst at the same time ***reducing*** your environmental impact,” Wynne says. Sheep farmers can also access a tool. The UK company has worked with AHDB Beef and Lamb to offer a similar web-based programme to help producers assess how certain actions on their farm can affect their  carbon footprint.

**Graphic**

Rumen health, age at first calving and cow longevity are key areas where milk producers can often make significant financial savings.

photo: Imfoto

**Load-Date:** August 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Australia signs up for clear carbon trading rules, hinting at policy change; Signing declaration at the Paris climate talks 'recognises the role a carbon market might play after 2020', foreign minister Julie Bishop says***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJX-4P01-JCJY-G3BR-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

December 9, 2015 Wednesday 9:10 PM GMT

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**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS

**Length:** 1036 words

**Byline:** Lenore Taylor in Paris

**Body**

Australia has signed a Paris declaration calling for new clear rules for international carbon trading in a signal the Coalition's six-year carbon pricing policy veto could be softening as it prepares to review its climate policy in 2017.

Foreign minister Julie Bishop, who signed the declaration in Paris, said it was in Australia's interests to recognise the role an international carbon market might play in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** after 2020.

"It's just a declaration, it's not legally binding," she said after a speech to an event organised by Australia's Carbon Market Institute.

"It's signalling our commitment to working with others about rules for a carbon market post 2020. The detail is for each country to include in their domestic policies, and this is something Australia will consider in due course.

"It is a declaration that recognises the role a carbon market might play after 2020 and we thought it would be in our national interest to sign up to it," she said.

Related: Australia ranked third-last in climate change performance of 58 countries

"We are engaging closely with business as we work towards developing and reviewing our domestic climate policies in 2017 and we deeply appreciate the private sector's interest in accessing international [carbon] units and recognise international carbon markets are also a key part of the global effort to ***reduce*** ***emissions***. Carbon markets can provide flexibility for countries and companies to use genuine and verified international units to help meet their commitments."

The declaration, pushed by New Zealand and set to be announced at the end of the Paris meeting, calls for countries to work on transparent rules for carbon trading after 2020 so that they have the choice to enter into bilateral or multilateral carbon trading arrangements.

The Coalition has said it will review its Direct Action climate policy in 2017, including the so-called safeguards mechanism - which could at that time become a baseline and credit ***emissions*** trading scheme - and also whether businesses will be able to buy offshore carbon permits.

The quality of international carbon markets has been of concern to the Coalition in the past. Tony Abbott once described buying international permits as being like sending "money ... offshore into dodgy carbon farms in Equatorial Guinea and Kazakhstan".

Australia's opposition to allowing businesses to buy offshore permits began to soften towards the end of Abbott's prime ministership, and is now considered almost inevitable after 2017.

Bishop said the declaration was not about domestic climate policy, but companies only need offshore credits if they have a domestic liability.

At the moment the "baselines" or benchmarks set for ***emissions*** from the 140 businesses covered by the safeguards mechanism are set to stop wild increases in ***emissions***, with no business ever likely to exceed them.

But the 2017 review will consider whether they should be tightened to make sure policies can achieve the 2030 ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** Australia has pledged in Paris; to allow businesses who exceed their baselines to buy ***emission*** ***reduction*** credits from those who have managed to do better; and whether they should be able to source permits offshore. The review could also consider other versions of carbon pricing.

Environment minister Greg Hunt has said the "safeguards mechanism" is slated to deliver 200m tonnes of ***greenhouse gas*** abatement by 2030 - something that would require major change.

There has been an overwhelming consensus from business groups in Paris that a carbon price would be the most efficient mechanism to drive deep ***emission*** ***reductions***.

On the first day of the talks the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and six heads of state launched the carbon pricing leadership coalition, which called on all countries to start pricing carbon pollution. The coalition includes more than 90 businesses and non government organisations.

IMF managing director Christine Lagarde said "the right carbon price" had to be at the centre of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and "given the slump in ***energy*** prices, there has never been a better time to transition to smart, credible and effective carbon pricing".

Related: Julie Bishop says Australia will reward 'innovation' to tackle climate change

"Policy makers need to price it right, tax it smart and do it now," she said,

The call was backed by Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau, Mexican president Enrique Peña Nieto, French president François Hollande, German chancellor Angela Merkel, Chilean president Michelle Bachelet Jeria, and Ethiopian prime minister Hailemariam Desalegn.

World Bank group president Jim Yong Kim said it was important to get "momentum" behind carbon pricing.

Labor's environment minister Mark Butler told the same Carbon Markets Institute event Labor remained convinced that a cap and trade scheme was the most effective policy, but indicated Labor might reconsider - in the interests of business certainty - if the Coalition won the next election and established its safeguards mechanism as a working baseline and credit scheme.

He said businesses told him a baseline and credit scheme was a "clunkier model" and that they would prefer cap and trade, but he said "if years down the track it has become a serious proposition and has deep roots and everyone has constructed their operations around it, then come back to me".

Lewis Tyndall, co-founder of GreenCollar - a firm that has been a big winner from the government's Direct Action auctions, told the same event: "Greg Hunt has described the safeguards mechanism as a baseline and credit system... everybody is saying we should have a carbon markets of some kind, from a tax to baseline and credit system to an ***emissions*** trading scheme, and we agree."

Greens leader Richard Di Natale said he was disappointed at the lack of ambition in the Australian government's position in Paris.

"We continue to be one of the few countries who advocate the use of fossil fuels as a solution to poverty," he said.

New Zealand is particularly keen for clear international carbon trading rules as its domestic ***emissions*** are largely from ***agriculture*** and it has limited options to ***reduce*** them.

**Load-Date:** December 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Principles in Action: Mars Shares Results on Far-Reaching Health & Sustainability Commitments in New Report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K4G-BCF1-DXP3-R1WS-00000-00&context=1516831)

PR Newswire Europe

June 30, 2016 Thursday 1:18 PM EST

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**Length:** 961 words

**Dateline:** MCLEAN, Virginia, June 30, 2016

**Body**

Attaining zero waste to landfill from all factories, ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and opening a global food safety center highlight the company's latest achievements

 Today, Mars, Incorporated released its sixth annual Principles in Action Summary, spotlighting progress the company has made on commitments in the areas of sustainability, health and wellbeing, food safety, responsible marketing, and workplace engagement. The company's 'report card' reflects the cumulative efforts of its diverse business segments, including Petcare, Chocolate, Wrigley, Food, Drinks and Symbioscience.

Photo -[*http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20160630/385354*](http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20160630/385354)

"We have made significant progress toward making our operations truly sustainable over the last five years," said Barry Parkin, Chief Sustainability and Health & Wellbeing Officer for Mars, Incorporated. "Our Associates are engaged in the work we are doing, and we're proud that, as of the end of 2015, we achieved a 25 percent ***reduction*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from our operations and generated zero waste to landfill from all of our factories around the world. But we also missed the ***target*** in some critical areas-such as sustainable packaging improvements-so there's plenty more to be done. Over the next five years-and beyond-we will continue to bring ourFive Principlesto life across our entire supply chain, from farm to consumer."

Here are some highlights from Mars' 2015 Principles in Action Summary:

Life at Mars- Mars Associates have ample opportunities to achieve their career and personal goals. For the fifth year in a row, Mars made Great Place to Work's 2015 "World's Best Multinational Workplaces" top 25 list, in addition to being named the best workplace in Europe and one of the best multinational workplaces in Asia. Through Mars University, the company's global development curriculum, Associates had access to 478,193 hours of training to broaden their experience, skills and leadership competencies.

Health & Wellbeing- In 2015, Mars continued to pursue a shift toward marketing its chocolate and confectionery products as occasional treats, and by the end of the year, 99.8 percent of those products (all but a small range of Bounty bars sold in Canada) were below 250 kcal per serving. Mars also took a leadership position in supporting leading health authorities' advice that people limit their intake of added sugars to no more than 10 percent of total calories, and delivered on its commitment to provide GDA labeling on chocolate, confectionery and food products. Also in 2015, Mars launched the Food Nutrition Criteria to guide the company's Food segment in making its products healthier.

Food Safety- Mars continues to pioneer research in food safety and security by partnering with others in the food industry, academia, NGOs and government agencies, and in 2015, the company opened the Mars Global Food Safety Center in China to foster pre-competitive research and training.

Sustainability- Mars ***reduced*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from its operations by 25 percent from a 2007 baseline and generated zero waste to landfill from all 126 of its manufacturing sites globally. The company's Mesquite Creek wind farm in Texas began generating the equivalent of 100 percent of the electricity required to power Mars' U.S. operations in 2015 (and since then, Mars launched the Moy wind farm in Scotland, which will generate enough electricity to power all 12 Mars sites in the U.K.). In terms of raw materials, Mars hit its ***targets*** in three critical areas, obtaining 100 percent of its palm oil, black tea and coffee, 40 percent of its cocoa, and 35 percent of its fish and seafood from certified sources. The company missed its ***targets*** in the area of packaging, where it ***reduced*** overall packaging weight by 5.2 percent versus a goal of 10 percent and delivered 89 percent of recyclable or recoverable packaging versus a goal of 100 percent.

"While we celebrate our progress and the efforts of Mars Associates all over the world, we're also keenly aware that big challenges remain," said Grant F. Reid, CEO and Office of the President for Mars, Incorporated. "We know many of the farmers who grow our raw materials, such as cocoa, mint, rice and tea, are not earning a sufficient income. Obesity and malnutrition remain global challenges. Climate change and a sustainable future for ***agriculture*** need to be urgently addressed. But I'm optimistic. I'm confident that we are making a positive impact and creating growth that we can be proud of by delivering on our Five Principles of Quality, Responsibility, Efficiency, Mutuality and Freedom. I'm also certain that by working together, business, government, non-governmental organizations and society can secure a great future for generations to come."

Download Mars' 2015 Principles in Action Summaryhere.

About Mars, Incorporated

Mars, Incorporated is a private, family-owned business with more than a century of history and some of the best-loved brands in the world including M&M'S®, PEDIGREE®, DOUBLEMINT® and UNCLE BEN'S®. Headquartered in McLean, VA, Mars has more than $33 billion in sales from six diverse business segments: Petcare, Chocolate, Wrigley, Food, Drinks and Symbioscience. More than 80,000 Associates across 78 countries are united by the company's Five Principles: Quality, Efficiency, Responsibility, Mutuality and Freedom and strive every day to create relationships with stakeholders that deliver growth we are proud of as a company.

Mars is recognized as a 'great place to work' in many places around the world-clickhereto find out where.

For more information about Mars, Incorporated, please visit [*http://www.mars.com*](http://www.mars.com). Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and YouTube.

Contact:

Jonathan Mudd

1-973-691-3536

[*jonathan.mudd@effem.com*](mailto:jonathan.mudd@effem.com)

**Load-Date:** June 30, 2016

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[***Government reluctant to sacrifice windy cows; Agriculture makes up 30% of emissions but is a crucial part of the economy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-5X41-DYS1-03NX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 2, 2015 Wednesday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 2

**Length:** 531 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee

**Body**

***Agriculture*** is a much bigger sector in Ireland than in most other EU countries. ***Greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** in ***agriculture*** make up about 30 per cent of all ***emissions*** and 45 per cent in the non-traded sector.

The cause of the ***emissions*** is almost comical if it were't so serious. It is from ruminant animals such as cattle and sheep passing wind, either through burping or flatulation. When you realise the national herd runs into millions, the numbers stack up.

When in opposition, Simon Coveney was the person in Fine Gael who led the charge on climate change.

But in Government, while still presenting to be progressive on this issue, he has argued that ***agriculture*** should be given a special dispensation.

Even with the best use of technology and research, and even if flexible measures like new afforestation are allowed to be included as offsets for ***agriculture***, ***reductions*** in ***emissions*** will be relatively minor.

**Cutting herds**

For Government the nightmare scenario is cutting the national herd. That's not a runner politically and other mainstream parties would support it in that regard.

Indeed, the Government is hoping to increase ***agricultural*** output (and by corollary increase herd size) following the ending of quotas; and also to satisfy its Harvest 2020 programme.

If Ireland doesn't meet its ***emissions*** ***targets***, it faces fines potentially running into billions of euro. The indications are the Government will miss - by some margin - the onerous 2020 ***targets*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 20 per cent compared to 2005 levels. If it does not get some concessions in negotiations starting in Brussels next spring on the 2030 ***targets*** (of 40 per cent) it will face a formidable challenge.

As Minister, Coveney has argued that Irish ***agriculture***, which is mainly pasture-based, is one of the most efficient and sustainable in the world. It is ranked joint first in the EU for dairy and fifth for beef. He says if Ireland is forced to cut production, that gap will be filled by beef and dairy produced by countries which are less sustainable.

**Sacrifices**

There is a touch of St Augustine's plea: "Lord make me chaste, but not yet."

The ICMSA (Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association) argues Ireland should be designated as one of the centres in the world for dairy production but it too should spell out what it's going to do to get its ***emissions*** down.

A recent analysis by Dr Peter Brennan and Denis Cagney of Public Policy Advisors Network says the farming sector could turn out to enjoy a "free ride" compared to other sectors under current policies.

Coveney's argument of the folly of replacing sustainable production with wasteful production has some merit but Ireland can't get a blanket exemption. One of the sensible suggestions put forward by Brennan and Cagney is for a senior minister to be appointed with responsibility for decarbonising society.

The dramatic call by An Taisce's John Gibbons for the beef sector to be shut down and replaced by afforestation is not realistic. In any instance it is not a binary option. Afforestation receives subsidies too and there are land issues.

***Agriculture*** needs to make meaningful sacrifices but it would be churlish to ask it to extinguish itself.

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

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[***Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To EUR 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report; Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N0TP-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 5, 2015 Thursday

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**Body**

VIENNA; - The shift to an efficient and low-carbon ***energy*** system could create between EUR 245 billion and EUR 380 billion in new annual value for the global electricity utilities industry by 2030, finds a new study by Accenture (NYSE: ACN) and CDP, which examines the sector's opportunities to grow and improve competitiveness while meeting environmental ***targets***.

This revenue and efficiency opportunity is based on six areas that could drive business value for utilities, according to the study. Utilities can cut waste in power generation, develop low-carbon electricity sources and install carbon capture and reuse technology. The Accenture Strategy and CDP report also points to opportunities in new ***energy*** efficiency services, distributed generation and the flexible management of electricity supply and demand through advances in storage and other technologies.

Capitalizing on this opportunity would require the sector to transform its business models, according to the report, "Low-Carbon, High Stakes." In particular, Accenture Strategy calls on utilities to consider decoupling electricity generation revenues from sales volumes, divest non-core assets and businesses, and form more cross-industry partnerships.

The report examines five business model pathways toward a low-carbon ***energy*** system and analyzes their environmental and economic value, as well as the capabilities that utilities need to realize them. It assumes a future scenario of limiting the long-term increase in the average global temperature to 2°C.

"The global response to unmitigated ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and water scarcity will put the existing electricity generation and supply model at risk and threaten the bottom line of utilities," said Peter Lacy, managing director, Accenture Strategy. "To sustain growth, improve competitiveness and drive business value, the industry must be ready to transform and take advantage of the business opportunities that arise from a low-carbon ***energy*** system."

Accenture Strategy and CDP identify six emerging value pockets that are potentially worth EUR 135 billion to EUR 225 billion in saved and avoided costs, and EUR 110 billion to EUR 155 billion in new revenue per year worldwide in 2030. In total, this brings the potential value available to between EUR 245 billion to EUR 380 billion per year in 2030:

- ***Energy***-efficiency in power generation could create EUR 35bn-EUR 55bn in value a year from savings in operational and CO2 ***emissions*** costs.

- Demand for ***energy***-efficiency could generate EUR 65bn-EUR 80bn a year through providing ***energy***-as-a-service. Electric utilities could offset losses from ***reduced*** demand by capturing a share of the growing market for ***energy***-management products and services. This could be supplemented with rising demand for electric vehicles, which could generate an additional EUR 35bn-EUR 45bn a year.

- Low-carbon power generation can create the largest opportunity of EUR 100bn-EUR 160bn a year. Revenues from renewable electricity would offset the losses from displaced fossil fuel generation.

- Local distribution of low-carbon ***energy*** generation could drive EUR 10bn-EUR 20bn a year. Utilities could support local low-carbon generation by individuals, businesses or communities through products and services supporting solar PV, microgrids, or peer-to-peer renewable ***energy*** exchange.

- More flexible management of the ***energy*** system, including the use of electricity storage to balance supply and demand, would ***reduce*** grid operating and balancing costs, potentially creating EUR 35bn-EUR 55bn of value a year. While this makes a modest direct contribution to ***emissions*** ***reduction***, it can save more ***emissions*** throughout the ***energy*** system.

- Carbon capture and reuse technology could create value through avoided ***emissions*** costs and drive the reuse of carbon-based products in industrial applications like cement production or ***agriculture***. It will be worth up to EUR 10bn a year by 2030 and increasing thereafter.

"The growing relevance of sustainability concerns in our daily life is opening up new opportunities for electricity utilities," said Jean-Marc Ollagnier, group chief executive of Accenture's Resources industry group and co-chair of the United Nations' Sustainable ***Energy*** for All committee on ***energy*** efficiency. "Clean ***energy*** sources present significant potential, especially considering the strong downward trend in costs, while ***energy***-efficiency related services can be a game-changer in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and generating new revenue streams. However, while utilities are well-positioned to take advantage of these opportunities, they need to make strategic choices now and shape the business model they will adopt."

Besides continued efforts by utilities to improve ***energy*** efficiency in power generation, Accenture Strategy and CDP see the remaining value pockets being achieved through commitments to five emerging business models:

- ***Energy*** as-a-service provider - delivers ***energy*** services instead of ***energy*** as a commodity.

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- Flexibility manager - optimizes efficiency across the ***energy*** distribution system by matching and balancing supply and demand; and

- Carbon capture and reuse operator - ***reduces*** ***emissions*** from carbon-intensive plants, captures carbon dioxide and redeploys it in industrial processes or ***agriculture***, creating value from waste.

"While utilities' strategies and timelines will vary depending on their current asset base, the local market and their regulatory environment, the transformation in the industry will be very significant," said Paul Dickinson, executive chairman and co-founder of CDP. "The opportunities are great, however. For example, utilities in China, Brazil and India can introduce clean generation capacity at enormous scale to support increasing demand and economic growth, while utilities in Africa could leapfrog, as they did with telephony, and skip the fossil fuel era by implementing a low-carbon ***energy*** system directly."

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Accenture is a leading global professional services company, providing a broad range of services and solutions in strategy, consulting, digital, technology and operations. Combining unmatched experience and specialized skills across more than 40 industries and all business functions - underpinned by the world's largest delivery network - Accenture works at the intersection of business and technology to help clients improve their performance and create sustainable value for their stakeholders. With more than 358,000 people serving clients in more than 120 countries, Accenture drives innovation to improve the way the world works and lives.

Accenture Strategy operates at the intersection of business and technology. We bring together our capabilities in business, technology, operations and function strategy to help our clients envision and execute industry-specific strategies that support enterprise wide transformation. Our focus on issues related to digital disruption, competitiveness, global operating models, talent and leadership help drive both efficiencies and growth. For more information, follow @AccentureStrat or visit [*www.accenture.com/strategy*](http://www.accenture.com/strategy)

Contacts:

Matthew McGuinness

Accenture

+ 1 917 282 7187

[*matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com*](mailto:matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com)

Guy Cantwell

Accenture

+ 1 281 900 9089

[*guy.cantwell@accenture.com*](mailto:guy.cantwell@accenture.com)

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[***Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To &#8364; 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N51M-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 5, 2015 Thursday

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**Length:** 1268 words

**Body**

November 5, 2015

\* Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world

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Contacts:

Matthew McGuinness

Accenture

+ 1 917 282 7187

[*matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com*](mailto:matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com)

Guy Cantwell

Accenture

+ 1 281 900 9089

[*guy.cantwell@accenture.com*](mailto:guy.cantwell@accenture.com)

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[***Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To EUR 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report; Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N4N0-00000-00&context=1516831)

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"The growing relevance of sustainability concerns in our daily life is opening up new opportunities for electricity utilities," said Jean-Marc Ollagnier, group chief executive of Accenture's Resources industry group and co-chair of the United Nations' Sustainable ***Energy*** for All committee on ***energy*** efficiency. "Clean ***energy*** sources present significant potential, especially considering the strong downward trend in costs, while ***energy***-efficiency related services can be a game-changer in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and generating new revenue streams. However, while utilities are well-positioned to take advantage of these opportunities, they need to make strategic choices now and shape the business model they will adopt."

Besides continued efforts by utilities to improve ***energy*** efficiency in power generation, Accenture Strategy and CDP see the remaining value pockets being achieved through commitments to five emerging business models:

- ***Energy*** as-a-service provider - delivers ***energy*** services instead of ***energy*** as a commodity.

- Large-scale low-carbon ***energy*** generator - manages an ***energy*** portfolio that consists of at least 90 percent low-carbon electricity­;

- Local clean-***energy*** access provider - partners with communities and individuals to help them access locally generated clean ***energy***;

- Flexibility manager - optimizes efficiency across the ***energy*** distribution system by matching and balancing supply and demand; and

- Carbon capture and reuse operator - ***reduces*** ***emissions*** from carbon-intensive plants, captures carbon dioxide and redeploys it in industrial processes or ***agriculture***, creating value from waste.

"While utilities' strategies and timelines will vary depending on their current asset base, the local market and their regulatory environment, the transformation in the industry will be very significant," said Paul Dickinson, executive chairman and co-founder of CDP. "The opportunities are great, however. For example, utilities in China, Brazil and India can introduce clean generation capacity at enormous scale to support increasing demand and economic growth, while utilities in Africa could leapfrog, as they did with telephony, and skip the fossil fuel era by implementing a low-carbon ***energy*** system directly."

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Accenture Strategy operates at the intersection of business and technology. We bring together our capabilities in business, technology, operations and function strategy to help our clients envision and execute industry-specific strategies that support enterprise wide transformation. Our focus on issues related to digital disruption, competitiveness, global operating models, talent and leadership help drive both efficiencies and growth. For more information, follow @AccentureStrat or visit [*www.accenture.com/strategy*](http://www.accenture.com/strategy)

Contacts:

Matthew McGuinness

Accenture

+ 1 917 282 7187

[*matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com*](mailto:matthew.mcguinness@accenture.com)

Guy Cantwell

Accenture

+ 1 281 900 9089

[*guy.cantwell@accenture.com*](mailto:guy.cantwell@accenture.com)

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Low-Carbon Energy Transition Can Create Up To &#8364; 380 Billion in New Annual Value for Utilities, Finds Accenture and CDP Report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N16R-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 5, 2015 Thursday

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**Length:** 1272 words

**Body**

\* Five business models can secure growth in a low-carbon world

VIENNA - The shift to an efficient and low-carbon ***energy*** system could create between EUR 245 billion and EUR 380 billion in new annual value for the global electricity utilities industry by 2030, finds a new study by Accenture (NYSE: ACN) and CDP, which examines the sector's opportunities to grow and improve competitiveness while meeting environmental ***targets***.

This revenue and efficiency opportunity is based on six areas that could drive business value for utilities, according to the study. Utilities can cut waste in power generation, develop low-carbon electricity sources and install carbon capture and reuse technology. The Accenture Strategy and CDP report also points to opportunities in new ***energy*** efficiency services, distributed generation and the flexible management of electricity supply and demand through advances in storage and other technologies.

Capitalizing on this opportunity would require the sector to transform its business models, according to the report, "Low-Carbon, High Stakes." In particular, Accenture Strategy calls on utilities to consider decoupling electricity generation revenues from sales volumes, divest non-core assets and businesses, and form more cross-industry partnerships.

The report examines five business model pathways toward a low-carbon ***energy*** system and analyzes their environmental and economic value, as well as the capabilities that utilities need to realize them. It assumes a future scenario of limiting the long-term increase in the average global temperature to 2°C.

"The global response to unmitigated ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and water scarcity will put the existing electricity generation and supply model at risk and threaten the bottom line of utilities," said Peter Lacy, managing director, Accenture Strategy. "To sustain growth, improve competitiveness and drive business value, the industry must be ready to transform and take advantage of the business opportunities that arise from a low-carbon ***energy*** system."

Accenture Strategy and CDP identify six emerging value pockets that are potentially worth EUR 135 billion to EUR 225 billion in saved and avoided costs, and EUR 110 billion to EUR 155 billion in new revenue per year worldwide in 2030. In total, this brings the potential value available to between EUR 245 billion to EUR 380 billion per year in 2030:

\* ***Energy***-efficiency in power generation could create EUR 35bn-EUR 55bn in value a year from savings in operational and CO2 ***emissions*** costs.

\* Demand for ***energy***-efficiency could generate EUR 65bn-EUR 80bn a year through providing ***energy***-as-a-service. Electric utilities could offset losses from ***reduced*** demand by capturing a share of the growing market for ***energy***-management products and services. This could be supplemented with rising demand for electric vehicles, which could generate an additional EUR 35bn-EUR 45bn a year.

\* Low-carbon power generation can create the largest opportunity of EUR 100bn-EUR 160bn a year. Revenues from renewable electricity would offset the losses from displaced fossil fuel generation.

\* Local distribution of low-carbon ***energy*** generation could drive EUR 10bn-EUR 20bn a year. Utilities could support local low-carbon generation by individuals, businesses or communities through products and services supporting solar PV, microgrids, or peer-to-peer renewable ***energy*** exchange.

\* More flexible management of the ***energy*** system, including the use of electricity storage to balance supply and demand, would ***reduce*** grid operating and balancing costs, potentially creating EUR 35bn-EUR 55bn of value a year. While this makes a modest direct contribution to ***emissions*** ***reduction***, it can save more ***emissions*** throughout the ***energy*** system.

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# # #

Contacts:

Matthew McGuinness

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+ 1 917 282 7187

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Guy Cantwell

Accenture

+ 1 281 900 9089

[*guy.cantwell@accenture.com*](mailto:guy.cantwell@accenture.com)

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**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

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[***Coal Will Still Be Used After the Climate Change Conference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM2-CYK1-DYWS-R28P-00000-00&context=1516831)

Polish News Bulletin

December 15, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** ECONOMIC REVIEW

**Length:** 644 words

**Byline:** og

**Dateline:** 09-12-2015; Rzeczpospolita; p. B1013-12-2015; wnp.pl 13-12-2015; wnp.pl

**Body**

In an article commenting on the Climate Change Conference in Paris, PKO BP's expert Lukasz Dziekonski suggests that coal will remain an important ***energy*** resource in the world in the next few years, as it plays a crucial role in the ***energy*** industries of such global powers as China and USA. However, conventional ***energy*** industry will be facing a growing pressure from the renewable ***energy*** sector.

The OECD estimated that fossil fuels account for 90 percent of Poland's ***energy*** mix. It must be acknowledged that Poland will not give up on the use of conventional resources in the short term future. However, the reliance on fossil fuels can pose a threat to the economic development of the country.

The diminishing support for investments in the conventional ***energy*** industry in Europe discourages financial institutions from providing funds to the coal mining industry. The European Investment Bank assesses the amount of carbon dioxide ***emissions*** while awarding funds to ***energy*** industry projects. Some financial institutions in Great Britain, Norway and the Netherlands decided to stop supporting ***energy*** projects relying on coal.

Polish ***energy*** companies are aware of the current trends. They still rely on coal as the main ***energy*** resource, but started to invest in renewable sources of power. The investments in RES are perceived as a means to diversify their activity and ***reduce*** the cost of their asset portfolio. However, as the integration between the coal mining and ***energy*** sectors is regarded as increasingly realistic, renewable ***energy*** projects may become a burden, unless Poland finds a way to reconcile the two models of ***energy*** production.

One of the possible solutions could be the separation of renewable ***energy*** companies through their sale or establishment of joint venture funds. Although a sudden departure from the reliance on coal would be disadvantageous to Poland, it is worthwhile to allow for a coexistence of the RES and conventional ***energy*** producers. The renewable ***energy*** sector can make a significant contribution to the innovative development and job market in Poland.

Low ***emission*** technologies will allow Poland to hold on to coal

Deputy Minister of Environment and Government Plenipotentiary for the Climate Policy Pawel Salek believes that coal is Poland's asset which should be used for the country's advantage. He believes that coal fuelled power industry can have a future thanks to the application of low ***emission*** technologies and more efficient ***energy*** production techniques.

Commenting on the conclusions of the Climate Change Conference in Paris, he stated that Poland managed to accomplish a lot and that it must now make sure that coal is used in a safe and sustainable manner, which would not lead to the increase in carbon dioxide ***emissions***. Adjustments in the production of coal can also help ***reduce*** the harmful impact of its use on the environment.

Poland made a contribution to the Conference

Speaking after the Climate Change Conference in Paris the Minister of Environment Jan Szyszko suggested that Poland will play an important role in the ensuring of sustainable development after 2020. The convention adopted at the conference states that the concentration of ***greenhouse gas*** in the atmosphere can be ***reduced*** through a more rational use of ***energy*** resources such as coal, oil and gas, and the increase of the share of renewable sources of ***energy*** in the ***energy*** mix. At the same time, carbon dioxide may be utilised through absorption.

The Minister suggested that Poland has long traditions of ***agriculture*** and forestry which can serve as a model for other countries. The introduction of provisions concerning the absorption of carbon dioxide by forestry and ***agriculture*** is largely owed to Poland's contribution to the climate conference. Poland has also presented its achievements in the field of renewable ***energy*** from geothermal waters.

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Ten things NZ should be doing now to combat climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JMP-YFB1-JD3Y-Y467-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

April 27, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 678 words

**Body**

New Zealand can and must do more to fight climate change on the home front, say authors of a high-level report out today.

In the second of two major papers published by the Royal Society of New Zealand, researchers have laid out a range of actions they say the country could start taking now.

An initial report, issued last week, warned several degrees of temperature increase by the end of century would put the country further at risk of flooding, drought, storm surge and put even greater pressure on waterways and ecosystems.

A follow-up being launched in Wellington today provides a blueprint for shifting to a low-carbon economy through improvements in ***energy***, transport, building, ***agriculture***, industry and land use.

Massey University sustainable ***energy*** expert Professor Ralph Sims, who led the panel of authors, said there were already many options that were well understood, achievable and likely to have flow-on benefits.

'Business-as-usual approaches will not get us where we need to be; ambitious action is needed now by all New Zealanders.'

The report noted how the impact of New Zealand's ***Emissions*** Trading Scheme - used to meet our ***emissions*** ***target*** through buying carbon credits from a range of overseas sources - had been limited in ***reducing*** actual domestic ***emissions***.

Around half of New Zealand's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** stem from burning coal, oil and gas for electricity, transport, industry heat processes and other everyday uses, with the rest coming from ***agriculture*** through ***emissions*** of nitrous oxide from animal waste and methane, mainly belched from ruminant cattle.

Ways to improve transport, still 99 per cent dependent on fossil fuels, included setting vehicle fuel efficiency standards, encouraging the use of low or zero-***emissions*** vehicles and prioritising walking, cycling and public transport in urban design.

Considerable ***emissions*** savings could be made by moving road freight to shipping or rail, Professor Sims said. 'As an example, the transport of one tonne of freight by diesel-powered rail produces less than a third of the ***emissions*** than transport over the same journey by road.'

Professor Sims thought it was possible to reach - and even surpass - New Zealand's goal to be generating 90 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2025.

This would require a more flexible grid that would incorporate small-scale, renewable electricity generation systems, along with ***energy*** storage and back-up generation.

Buildings could be retrofitted to improve ***energy*** balance, hungry appliances could be replaced, codes and standards could be strengthened and the use of fossil fuels for industrial heat supply could be ***reduced*** by greater uptake of solar thermal, geothermal and biomass resources.

Planting new forests was one practical method to remove large volumes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in the short- to medium-term.

Making a big dent in ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** would be challenging unless the country ***reduced*** its reliance on animal protein production.

Smarter farming practices, selectively breeding stock and adjusting rumen biology to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** would help.

Climate Change Minister Paula Bennett said the report would be a 'useful resource as we transition to a low-***emissions*** economy'.

'I hope it sparks more innovation and discussion on how we can achieve this. I want to hear from all sectors on how we move forward.'

Labour climate spokeswoman Megan Woods said the report showed our present pathway was 'inadequate'.

'It's time for the Government to ditch its old-fashioned approaches ... and move into the 21st century.'

Greens co-leader James Shaw said top scientists had already pointed out that delaying action isn't an option.

'The report shows the Government will fail to cut ***emissions*** if it relies on finding a technological silver bullet,' he said. 'The Government should be investing for the future in a high-value, clean-tech, jobs-rich economy rather than in sunset industries like offshore oil and gas.'

Contact:

Tel: 0800 100 888

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**Load-Date:** April 27, 2016

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[***Profound changes lie ahead; We must radically overhaul every sector that emits greenhouse gases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKV-V3H1-DYS1-01N5-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

December 14, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 4

**Length:** 952 words

**Byline:** Harry McGee

**Body**

As a developed country with a quickly expanding economy, Ireland will experience significant repercussions as a result of the Paris agreement.

The move towards net carbon neutrality will mean profound changes in every sector that emit ***greenhouse gases***: ***agriculture***, transport, electricity, heat and industry.

Ireland was one of the few EU countries to go into the negotiations with its own climate change legislation, and the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill will become law in the new year.

While the Bill was criticised for not including specific goals for ***emissions*** in the long- term, it does provide for a carbon-neutral situation by mid- century. It also commits Ireland to match its ***targets*** with those of the EU.

There were a few late amendments seen as positive in the Bill - namely, a reference to climate justice (protecting poor countries from being denied the ability to develop their economies because of restrictions on ***emissions***).

**Climate experts**

An expert advisory council has also been established under the legislation. It is hoped it will achieve the same profile and authority as the Fiscal Advisory Council in the area of economics.

There is a fly in the ointment for Ireland as regards its ***agricultural*** ***emissions***, but this is an argument for another day. The Government has subscribed fully to the EU position, and the small team of Irish negotiators did not vary from the position of the union as a whole during the two weeks of talks.

So what will it all mean for the various sectors?

There will be moves toward electrification. The train network, currently diesel, will need to electrify.

New cars will be increasingly electric. The Government had big plans for expansion of the electric car fleet during this term, but it has not happened. Still, in the past 18 months sales of electric cars crept up to about 700 (still way short of what is needed).

**Short range**

The big difficulty with electric vehicles is range anxiety, with a full battery charge giving little over 100km in most electric vehicles. New technological advances will improve this, but they will likely be urban-based.

In tandem with this is a likely renewed focus on biofuels. Brian Ó Gallchóir of UCC has said it is probably more cost-effective in the near future, but it could revive the land-use debate between food and fuel crops.

Neil Walker of Ibec has pointed out that, in the short term, compressed natural gas could be an attractive low-carbon (albeit fossil) alternative to diesel for buses and freight.

"One of the co-benefits is a ***reduction*** in particulate ***emissions***, and hence improved air quality in urban areas," he said.

"As you may be aware, the Irish Government is encouraging the switch to CNG through a favourable rate of excise duty. In the longer term, it will also be feasible to inject substantial quantities of bio-methane into the gas distribution network."

This will be a major headache.

***Agriculture*** comprises one- eighth of the State's gross domestic product, but its ***emissions*** comprise a third of total ***emissions***. The problem is the methane emitted by ruminant animals. There are hopes that research with feedstuffs will help ***reduce*** this. At the moment, however, the gain is marginal.

**Herd mentality**

Under two Government policies, there are plans to increase the national herd by 300,000. Minister for the Environment Alan Kelly says this can be done without increasing ***emissions***.

Kelly and Minister for ***Agriculture*** Simon Coveney have argued that Irish ***agriculture*** is one of the most sustainable sectors in the world. They also point out the need to provide food to a growing world population.

Will that cut any slack with the EU when the 40 per cent ***emissions*** ***target*** for 2030 is being debated in the spring? A little perhaps, but no more than that. And, in the absence of a breakthrough technology, some Irish companies will likely face hefty carbon levies in the future.

In addition, if new afforestation is accepted as a carbon sink, the portion of afforested land in the State is likely to double, primarily as an offset against carbon ***emissions***.

As Prof Ó Gallchóir has pointed out, Ireland's housing stock is poorly insulated, although new builds have benefitted from improved standards. The Government did promise a scheme to help retrofit one million homes in the Programme for Government; lack of funding put paid to that.

That project will have to be revisited because proper insulation in buildings is more effective than any other single initiative in cutting down on the necessity for fossil fuels.

**There has always been a huge focus on electricity, although it comprises only 20 per cent of *energy* use. The development of renewables has been relatively successful, although Ireland is unlikely to meet its own EU *target* of 40 per cent renewable by 2020.**

Wind has been the primary part of this segment. While Ireland has been at the forefront of research into the potential of tide and ocean ***energy***, it has not yet reached scalable potential.

**Storage solutions**

The variable nature of renewable ***energy*** will require clever new storage solutions. The batteries of electric vehicles (charging overnight or when conditions are windy) provide one solution.

There will also be a host of smart solutions to ensure that when ***energy*** production is strongest, storage solutions will be found.

Carbon capture and storage technology is still at an early stage, but will need to be accelerated in the light of the increased ambition of the Paris agreement.

The ***Emissions*** Traded Sector (which carbon-intensive industry and power) will probably become a bigger player in time, with the price of carbon invariably rising as the ***targets*** become more onerous and fossil fuel becomes more expensive.

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Union's declaration at Climate Summit:***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJT-WJG1-JCG2-C1M0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Carmarthen Journal

December 9, 2015 Wednesday

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**Section:** BUSINESS:***AGRICULTURE***; Pg. 6-7

**Length:** 414 words

**Body**

NFU Cymru, along with its English and Sottish colleagues and the Ulster Farmers' Union made the following declaration for the 2015 Paris Climate Summit:

***Agriculture*** is unique. It supplies food, stores carbon and generates renewable ***energy***. Farming is on the frontline of climate change impacts, being particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events.

However, ***agriculture*** in the UK has significant potential to address the challenge of producing for the future as well as tackling climate change.

The ***emissions*** profile of ***agriculture*** is fundamentally different from that of other sectors because ***greenhouse gases*** are emitted from inherently variable, biological processes linked to all kinds of ***agricultural*** production.

Producing more with less is key; through more efficient use of inputs and ***reduced*** environmental impact, but there is no 'one size fits all' solution. Farming needs a fair share of water and better protection of ***agricultural*** land from flooding, in order to give farmers the confidence to invest for an increasingly uncertain future.

The UK Farming Unions (NFU, NFUS, UFU and NFU Cymru) call upon the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations, together with European and world leaders to acknowledge the unique capacity within the ***agricultural*** sector for tackling climate change, feeding a growing population and providing a range of other ecosystem services as the climate changes.

Our key asks:

Advance improvements in farm productivity and efficiency, where appropriate through sustainable

intensification, in order to enhance ***agriculture***'s resilience and ***reduce*** its ***greenhouse gas*** footprint.

Strengthen research that supports the land-based sector, and ensure that developments and breakthroughs are effectively and rapidly translated into commercially viable advice for farmers.

Unlock the huge potential contribution of land-based renewables to national ***energy*** security — including solar, wind, mini-hydro, anaerobic digestion and other forms of sustainable bioenergy — recognising the substantial diversification income opportunity that renewable ***energy*** brings.

Ensure that carbon accounting systems 'credit' the added mitigation benefits that ***agriculture*** can deliver, through carbon storage and renewable ***energy*** export.

Use sound scientific evidence when including ***agriculture*** in future national and international

climate agreements.

Recognise the complex economic and public policy goals for ***agriculture*** that exist beyond climate change adaptation and mitigation.

**Load-Date:** December 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Friends of the Earth call for review of environmental policies***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HTW-MF41-JCW9-207V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

January 11, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 461 words

**Body**

Chairperson of Friends of the Earth Ireland, Dr Cara Augustenborg, is a climate change lecturer in UCD. She was part of the Irish NGO delegation at COP21.

Following COP21, she expressed concern about Ireland s approach to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in line with the Paris climate agreement.

In Ireland, ***reducing*** our ***emissions*** from transport, electricity, and buildings are the quickest ways to improve so we should be addressing those immediately, but the Government s commentary has been dominated by COP21 s implications for ***agriculture***, she said.

[***Agriculture*** Minister] Simon Coveney said no rethink of the State food plan is required .

However the Paris agreement and the Low Carbon Development Act require a rethink of everything, especially Coveney s ambition to add 300,000 more methane-producing cows to our national herd.

Dr Augustenborg adds: The Paris agreement refers to food production in Article 2. Our leaders have latched onto these words as a justification to increase beef and dairy production in keeping with their Food Wise 2025 ambitions.

However, they re ignoring all the words that go before food production in the agreement.

"It says we must increase our ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in a manner that does not threaten food production.

"Article 2 is about resilience to climate change in our food system, not increasing food production to suit national economic interests.

COP21 also refers to a need to address food security.

Dr Augustenborg said Environment Minister Alan Kelly argued this reference meant Ireland should increase food production to feed a rising global population.

But food security involves providing adequate supply and access to nutritious food. In Ireland, we produce beef, which the World Health Organisation has reported we need to ***reduce*** our intake of for health reasons, she said.

We also produce dairy, which is increasingly being turned into infant formula for the Chinese market. Minister Coveney has said Irish food exports are about developing premium products for premium markets .

"We make great products, but we need to be honest that we make them for the middle and upper classes, not to feed those who live in hunger.

Dr Augustenborg also said recent flooding of farmland has shown the importance of climate resilience.

Farmers need greater diversification to protect them from climate shocks and from the economic volatility of the dairy sector and low profit margins of the beef sector.

There is great potential in forestry and agroforestry and renewable ***energy*** production.

Any plans we ve made in Food Wise 2025 are outdated and must be reviewed in light of the new direction the world is moving, she said.

**Load-Date:** January 11, 2016

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[***Protease reduces environmental impact of broiler production***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GYB-62Y1-DXG5-Y2G1-00000-00&context=1516831)

World Poultry (English)

September 25, 2015

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**Section:** ARTICLES; Vol. 31; No. 7

**Length:** 1645 words

**Byline:** Fabian Brockotter

**Highlight:** The main motivation so far for using protease in broiler production has been to ***reduce*** feed costs without any loss of animal performance. The ***reduction*** of soy in the diet leads to a ***reduction*** for all of the environmental impact categories associated with broiler production.

**Body**

By Dr Adam Smith, market development manager,  Feed Enzymes EMEA Animal Nutrition & Health DSM

Although livestock production has generally been considered to have various negative environmental impacts, broiler production has often been found to be relatively friendly to the environment. This does not mean, however, that broiler production systems do not have features that require special attention in terms of their environmental consequences. A better control of nitrogen ***emissions***, such as ammonia and nitrous oxide that contribute to global warming and nitrate leaching is one area of concern. Such ***emissions*** can occur at many stages of the poultry production chain, including the growing of crops for feed, bird housing and during manure management (Figure 1). Some ***emissions*** can have repercussions that are relatively local, for example ammonia can have harmful effects in and close to poultry buildings, while others, such as nitrous oxide, have a global impact.

The popularity of poultry meat is growing steadily across the globe, with increases in world population, urbanisation and disposable income thought to be the primary contributors. These days it is often the meat of choice for health-conscious consumers looking to ***reduce*** the animal fat in their diet. In addition, it does not pose an issue on religious or cultural grounds, unlike some other types of meat. Consequently, in order to keep up with demand and successfully increase output without damaging the environment, the broiler industry will need some operational changes. The ***emission*** of nitrogen is recognised especially as a major environmental problem and its impact is seen in three major areas; global warming potential, eutrophication potential and acidification potential.

**Global Warming Potential**

Global Warming Potential (GWP) is a measure of the ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to the atmosphere. Man-made ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** are thought to be primarily responsible for global warming, causing the atmosphere to trap higher than usual amounts of outgoing long wavelength (thermal) radiation, translating into higher temperatures. The main sources of GWP are carbon dioxide (CO2) from fossil fuel and land use changes, nitrous oxide (N2O) and methane (CH4). The sum of GWP per functional unit is more commonly known as the ‘carbon footprint’. N2O is generated from oxidation/***reduction*** of nitrogen compounds in poultry litter during drying, storage and composting and is proportional to the amount of nitrogen excreted in animal waste.

**Eutrophication Potential**

Eutrophication Potential (EP) is used to assess the over-supply of nutrients reaching water systems through leaching, run-off or atmospheric deposition. Eutrophication can occur in both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. In terrestrial ecosystems, the nutrient enrichment of soils through ***agriculture*** can eventually lead to drinking water contamination and soil acidification. The main sources are nitrate (NO3-) and phosphate (PO43-) leaching into water and ammonia (NH3) ***emissions*** to the air. Both NO3- and NH3 ***emissions*** are associated with broiler production. NO3- from the application of nitrogen to crops and NH3 is released from litter in the poultry house and when spread on fields.

**Acidification Potential**

The Acidification Potential (AP) is predominantly an indicator of potential ***reduction*** of soil pH. The main source is ammonia ***emissions***, together with sulphur dioxide (SO2) from fossil fuel combustion. When SOx and NOx are released into the atmosphere, they can mix with rainwater, forming the acids H2SO4 and HNO3. ***Agricultural*** NH3 ***emissions*** also cause acidification, due to conversion of NH3 into nitric acid in the atmosphere. Acid rain is a threat to plants, animals, humans, general soil, water biology and even buildings. The release of NH3 from litter in both the poultry house and when spread on fields once again plays an important role.

The use of an in-feed mono-component protease, such as Ronozyme ProAct, has proven to be very successful in the fight against nitrogen ***emissions*** due to their ability to improve the amino acid digestibility of commonly used feed ingredients. Ultimately, a more efficient use of protein in feed ingredients translates into less nitrogen excretion in manure, as diets lower in protein can be followed without any loss in the economic performance of the broiler. An additional benefit of re-formulating feeds with a protease is that the amount of soybean in a broiler diet also tends to fall. This has positive consequences for GWP as normally it means the resulting diets have a lower content of ingredients grown in areas of recent land-use change, which in turn means less CO2 ***emissions***.

**Life cycle assessment**

A systematic quantitative approach is essential to effectively evaluate the environmental impact of complex livestock systems such as broiler production. A methodology called Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is often used to assess holistically the environmental impact of changes in such systems. It takes into account all the processes in a production chain, starting from the production of the raw materials and ending with waste disposal. For each process, specific data relating to the consumption of resources and the production of potentially harmful ***emissions*** are collected. It can be used as an effective tool to compare the environmental implications of enzyme-assisted processes compared to conventional ones. A recent LCA study has quantified the overall environmental impact when Ronozyme ProAct is added to the feed used in standard indoor broiler production.

**Everything is taken into account**

This LCA assessment was undertaken for typical soya-based diets without protease, containing standard protein content (control), and compared with a diet that was supplemented with protease. In the protease supplemented diets, the protein and amino acid content was also ***reduced***, in line with the digestibility improvements seen with the enzyme. Seven separate trials were evaluated in all and two scenarios were assessed – the feed production chain and the broiler production chain. Data used for the feed production chain included feed crop production, additive production, ingredient and feed processing, ingredient transport and fertiliser production. Whereas data for the broiler production chain took into account everything related to feed production plus ***energy*** use in housing the broilers, broiler house ***emissions***, storage and land spreading of the manure, broiler breeder production and hatching. Information for the analysis was sourced from the broiler industry, wherever possible, and it was assumed that all manure was used as a fertiliser.

The results of the analysis of the feed production chain showed that, with protease supplementation, a ***reduction*** was seen for all of the environmental impact categories evaluated (Figure 2). The ***reduction*** was particularly significant for GWP, reaching a 12% ***reduction*** in some cases, with an average of 5%. The main reason for this improvement was a ***reduced*** level of soya in the diet when feeding a protease. This was associated with a decrease in CO2 ***emissions***, stemming from land-use changes relating to soya production and its subsequent transport. Small but significant improvements were also seen in EP and larger ones in AP.

When the whole production chain was taken into account (Figure 3), there was a large ***reduction*** in both EP and AP. The largest improvement was seen for the AP, with a maximum ***reduction*** of 9% and an average of 5%. This was linked to lower housing and manure ***emissions***, with a particular ***reduction*** in NH3. By improving the digestibility of amino acids in protein ingredients, proteases can lead to a ***reduction*** of nitrogen in manure, resulting in ***reduced*** ammonia ***emission***, which in turn affects both the AP and EP.

**Effective and practical**

The main difference between a normal diet and a protease supplemented diet is a ***reduction*** in the amount of soya used. The ***reduction*** of environmental impact through this approach is often higher compared with other nutritional studies aiming to ***reduce*** soya in broiler diets. For example, the use of realistic inclusions of peas to replace soya ***reduced*** the GWP of broiler production by about 4%, but with other European protein sources (beans/sunflower) the ***reduction*** was smaller or non-existent. The performance of the birds in these studies was also assumed to have remained unchanged. If, as may be expected with the use of such alternative crops, growth was ***reduced***, the environmental benefits would be even smaller. This indicates that when aiming to improve the environmental performance of broilers, the use of a protease in feed is one of the more promising nutritional strategies, either used alone or combined with other dietary alterations or changes in animal husbandry. Compared with non-nutritional methods aimed at ***reducing*** the ammonia ***emissions*** arising from poultry, use of a protease can also be considered more practical, as it requires no change in building design or need for capital investment.

**Combined environmental and economic benefits**

The main motivation for using protease in broiler production has been to ***reduce*** feed costs without any loss of animal performance. It now seems clear that such economic benefits are associated with a significant ***reduction*** in environmental impact. In certain regions of the world, where regulation determines the amount of nitrogen which can be applied to land, the economic advantages may be further enhanced by the environmental benefits. Protease will not only influence the profitability of an operation, it will also allow an increase in birds reared per unit of land while complying with environmental legislation requirements. Together with improved air quality for both birds and workers through ***reduced*** ammonia ***emissions***, the use of a protease becomes an important nutritional strategy.

**Graphic**

With the supplementation of protease, the level of soya in feed can be ***reduced***, effectively ***reducing*** the Global Warming potential up to 12%.

photo: Henk Riswick

**Load-Date:** September 18, 2015

**End of Document**



[***REMEMBER THAT PROBLEM WITH THE ENVIRONMENT?; The environment became an unpopular subject during the economic boom and was barely mentioned during the recession.As 'The Irish Times' launches a new Environment page (see page 6, overleaf), we ask campaigners how to reframe the message***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H8G-4361-JC8Y-83BD-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

October 31, 2015 Saturday

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**Section:** WEEKEND; Pg. 5

**Length:** 2090 words

**Byline:** Sylvia Thompson

**Body**

Everybody knows the world's fossil fuels are running out. They know that more ***energy*** efficiency and renewable-***energy*** technologies are needed. And they know using public transport, insulating their homes and avoiding ***energy*** guzzlers such as clothes driers and large vehicles will help tackle the problems, even in a small way.

But the "***reduce***, reuse, recycle" message became a meaningless mantra when a shopping addiction grabbed the nation. The environment issue was not taken seriously during the boom years, and was all but forgotten during the recession, as politicians grappled with budget deficits, debt burdens and international loans.

At a series of "Climate Conversations" organised in Dublin by environmental and social justice organisations earlier this year, environmental campaigners, trade unionists and policymakers discussed what had gone wrong with the environment message and what needs to be done to fix it.

Oisín Coghlan, director of Friends of the Earth Ireland for the past 10 years, says: "The concept of climate change seems intangible, remote in time and space and a blameless crime, which makes it difficult for us to act. We take our green image for granted."

Coghlan says environmental campaigners got it wrong by ***targeting*** the personal choices and responsibilities of individuals rather than governments.

"We need political leadership that would change the discourse. The big picture is not whether we allow people to buy briquettes but whether the ESB keeps burning fossil fuels to make electricity. We have to keep the remaining fossil fuels in the ground."

Green Party leader Eamon Ryan says: "We've made people feel guilty about the problem of climate change. We need to start listening to the farmers, builders and students and ask people for help rather than tell them what to do."

David Begg, recently retired general secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, believes there is a "moral, economic and political imperative" to move towards a low-carbon society.

"The future of work is dependent on environmental sustainability. There are no jobs on a dead planet. We need to create the institutions that manage the change."

Begg says, however, he is worried that the markets alone will not drive us towards a low-carbon society "and the political economy has been subordinated to the market-driven economy".

Sharan Burrow from the International Trade Union Confederation, another speaker at the Climate Conversations, echoes Begg's sentiments: "We need to organise new jobs in the green economy and fight for a just transition to new jobs and work with pension funds.

"The technological shifts will be disruptive and cause social unrest without a plan, but the business-as-usual scenario by 2020 won't work."

**Technological solutions**

Burrow reminds the audience that Germany is the only country in the world with an ***energy*** plan. It is also one of the few countries already making the transition to a low-carbon economy, with 50 per cent of its ***energy*** coming from solar/photovoltaic ***energy***. It now has three million electricity producers (it had about 400 producers 10 years ago) and 1,000 ***energy*** co-operatives.

Climate-change scientists and industrialists remind us that the technological solutions for a low-carbon society are already here. All that's needed is the political will to embrace them.

Glen Dimplex chief executive Seán O'Driscoll says: "Every school in Ireland could be self-sufficient in ***energy*** production. They could generate heat, light and hot water and be totally self-sufficient. And when the children are on holidays, the ***energy*** could be sold back into the system to generate an income for the school."

Are messages like this one part of a new environmental agenda yet to fully emerge in this country?

Robert Watt, secretary general of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, adds a note of caution: "We account for 1.4 per cent of carbon ***emissions*** in Europe. The problem is that climate change is not high up on people's agenda.

"Every county in Ireland is developing an economic and social plan yet there is very little engagement for a low-carbon economy. Local authorities need to focus on their own activities - how they manage waste, water and housing, how they plan and engage with communities and businesses for adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change."

No matter how far the conversation drifts, policymakers and campaigners return to the urgency of responding to climate change.

Rogier Schulte, research leader in sustainable food production at Teagasc, and Andrew Doyle, chairman of the Oireachtas ***Agriculture*** Committee, argue that a total land-use policy for Ireland is what is required.

"How every part of the landscape does what its best at in terms of efficient food production, clean water, bioenergy, forestry, biodiversity, waste management and carbon sequestration for climate change is the way forward."

**Back on the agenda: What must we do to address the environmental issues we still face?**

nLORNA GOLD Head of policy and advocacy at Trócaire "Big environmental concerns like climate change have fallen off the national agenda because by and large they don't affect our day-to-day lives and don't win votes. Even if more and more people accept the science, they are seen as long-term issues which we think will affect others rather than ourselves. They are put in the 'too hard, do later' box.

"We don't make the connection to ourselves. This perceived lack of concern has enabled short-term economic interests to prevail, especially coming out of recession, even when these [interests] are damaging to our environment.

"Dealing with issues like climate requires a change of mindset which firstly recognises the significant costs of inaction and then the opportunities of taking action. People need to be engaged in more honest debate.

"Countries that have done this sooner rather than later, like Sweden and Scotland, with vision and foresight, are reaping rewards economically and socially.

"Climate has become an opportunity for better policymaking and business. A truly participatory process to prepare our first national mitigation plan would be a good start." nCATHERINE MARTIN Deputy leader of

the Green Party "For the current Fine Gael-Labour coalition, protecting the environment has always been a vague aspiration, an extra, rather than a core policy priority. Because of that mindset the Government did not look to the green economy and green technology as part of a response to both the financial crisis and the environmental threat.

"Environmental issues are not a separate box of problems we can take out and deal with when it suits us - they affect not just how we treat the environment but how we treat each other.

"The green message is one of social justice and is not solely focused on renewable ***energies*** and ***emissions*** ***reductions***: achieving real equality in our society is just as essential, because often those who are hit hardest by mismanagement of the environment are the poorest in our society.

"The next government needs to take ***emission*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** seriously, and set out to meet our 2020 goals. Environmental issues are not secondary issues, they can't take a back seat." Rogier Schulte, research leader in sustainable food production at Teagasc "The environmental message got mainstreamed in policymaking and therefore has a different sound and look to it now. Sustainability has moved from the barricades to the boardroom.

"For example, in [Department of ***Agriculture*** strategy] Food Harvest 2020 the environmental analysis was done retrospectively but for [Department of ***Agriculture*** strategy] Food Wise 2025 the environmental assessment informed the policy.

"One of the challenges of the ***agriculture*** industry is that we want to have more sustainable food production within the context of increasingly stringent environmental legislation.

"You can look at the situation from two different perspectives: you can say that ***greenhouse gases*** from ***agriculture*** have not declined in the last number of years; or you can say that we produce more food, more efficiently now with the same level of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

"In Ireland, one plate of food is now produced with 25 per cent less carbon ***emissions*** than in 1998. Technically, both perspectives are right. We have to ask whether we want to ***reduce*** national or global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***." nKATE RUDDOCK Policy and campaign manager, Friends of the Earth Ireland

"The recession came and the national agenda became about jobs at any cost. Protecting the environment was/is perceived as a luxury.

"However, it's not just the environment, it's the survival of society that is at risk. That link hasn't been fully disseminated or truly grasped by our politicians.

"On our current carbon-intensive path, we will reach dangerous global warming by the time my two little boys (six months and three years old) are in their 30s.

"An ***energy*** revolution is required with communities and people at centre stage; owning and working in clean, renewable ***energy*** and buying and selling it to/from ourselves.

"Rather than sending billions abroad to pay for fossil fuels, keep the money at home and create sustainable jobs that will protect us against a future economic crisis." nDAVID BEGG Former general secretary of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions "It is not so much that the environment fell off the national agenda but rather that we lack the institutional framework for dealing with it.

"In the past issues of major public importance - like qualifying for entry to European monetary union, for example - were dealt with through social partnership.

"Good work on the environment is being done by National Economic and Social Council but it has no wider consensus- building process to feed into.

"Just like every other small, open economy trying to balance the conflicting demands of markets and society in a sustainable way, we need institutions for reaching agreement on the choices and trade-offs that are inevitably involved."

nELAINE NEVIN National director of Eco

Unesco "Since 2008 the focus has been on the economy, and the environment has come way down the list. There is little understanding that our economy is built on a healthy society and society on a healthy environment. There is little realisation that as humans we need a healthy, biodiverse planet.

"We need more sustainably educated people who understand the interconnectedness of systems. We need greater emphasis on environmental protection in our education systems, in our workforce, in our national parliament and in local politics.

"We need to change our current economic model, which is mainly based on unlimited consumption of limited resources.

"In our current value system money is often seen as the most important thing. We need to decouple possessions and happiness and put a national focus on quality of life, not just gross domestic product. Young people often get this: they should be listened to more and be involved in decision-making." nSE

ÁN O'DRISCOLL Chief executive of Glen Dimplex "If the CO2 ***reduction*** issue is not taken seriously, Ireland will face very significant - hundreds of million of euro - of EU fines each year post-2020. We must electrify heat and transport as a matter of urgency.

"We must do it now and we cannot continue to kick the can down the road any farther. If we don't, kicking the can will become a very expensive pastime." nLAURA BURKE Director general of the Environment Protection Agency "At a time of severe economic recession, it's understandable that the political focus is on jobs and economic growth, with the aim of revisiting environmental priorities once the economy had begun to recover. However,

a clean, healthy environment is the foundation for a successful economy and society. The health, the wellbeing and the quality of life of the population all depend on a protected and well- managed environment.

"The development of key economic sectors such as tourism and the agrifood industry also depend on a clean, green Ireland.

"We need to mobilise everyone living in Ireland to place the environment at the heart of their decisions and actions every single day. Only by asking 'What is this doing to our environment?' can we build a sustainable future.

"We need to eat, work and travel. But our challenge is to do this within the planet's capacity.

"Recent World Wide Fund for Nature data shows that living like an average EU citizen requires 2.6 planet Earths to sustain us. In Ireland we live as though we had 3.2 planets at our disposal."

**Load-Date:** October 31, 2015

**End of Document**



[***EU dilutes proposal to halve air pollution deaths after UK lobbying; If implemented, weakened proposal means 14,000 people could die prematurely across Europe each year from 2030***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JXM-BFH1-JCJY-G3HF-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

June 3, 2016 Friday 7:33 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 802 words

**Byline:** Arthur Neslen

**Body**

EU states have agreed to water down a proposed law aimed at halving the number of deaths from air pollution within 15 years, after intense lobbying from the UK that cross-party MEPs have condemned as "appalling".

Some 14,000 people will die prematurely every year across Europe from 2030 as a result, if the weakened proposal is implemented, according to figures cited by the environment commissioner, Karmenu Vella.

The revised proposal is likely to be rejected by the European parliament next week, setting the scene for a public row on 20 June, when Europe's environment ministers meet to thrash out a compromise.

But EU diplomats said that the UK had been a key player in crafting a blocking minority to kill a more ambitious proposal to bring in measures that would result in a 52% improvement in pollution-related health impacts for citizens around Europe. This translates as a ***reduction*** in deaths from conditions such as stroke, heart disease and asthma.

Related: Air pollution rising at an 'alarming rate' in world's cities

One diplomat said: "They [the UK] gathered some of the environmental attaches in Brussels who they thought would be most willing to follow their line and weaken the directive. They talked to big countries, such as France and Italy, and I think they also discussed with the strongest ones in eastern Europe, like Poland."

Seb Dance, the Labour parliamentary group's environmental lead, said the UK was "a leading proponent of watering down the proposed ***target*** and [also] seems to be playing a leading role in the coalition of the unwilling".

If agreed, the lower public health ***target*** proposed today - 48.5% - will be used as the basis for setting binding ***targets*** over the next 15 years for pollutants such as ammonia, sulphur dioxide (SO2), particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

The UK stance was in part motivated by a desire to protect the dairy sector, despite research indicating that ammonia-based fertilisers - rather than Saharan dust - were responsible for Britain's worst pollution event in a decade.

A government spokesperson said: "Tackling air pollution is a priority for this government and we are working with EU partners to agree ambitious and fair ***emission*** limits for key air pollutants from 2030."

Conservative MEP Julie Girling said: "The current proposal is simply not good enough and I think it is appalling. I would like to see the UK government leading the rest of Europe towards an ambitious programme. It is disappointing that does not seem to be the case."

The difference between a 48.5% improvement in public health preferred by the UK and the 52% favoured by parliament "doesn't sound a lot but that is actually a lot of dying people", she said.

In a reference to the forthcoming referendum in the UK on EU membership, Girling added: "I understand that some people would say sovereign governments should be making these decisions. But they need to understand that if it were in the hands of our government, we would not be getting anything close to the ambition we think is necessary."

The government's own figures show that air pollution is responsible for between 40,000 and 50,000 premature deaths a year. An ongoing breach of the EU's clean air directive will not be ended before 2025, according to the government's own plans.

A letter to Liz Truss by the London and Paris mayors, Sadiq Khan and Anne Hidalgo, earlier this week, called for higher binding ***targets*** for 2025 as well as 2030, the closing of loopholes and curbs to methane ***emissions*** that cause ground level ozone.

Limits on methane, a potent ***greenhouse gas***, had already been removed from an EU proposal seen by the Guardian, after pressure from the UK and other states, including France, Italy and Poland.

Farmers groups, though, argue that methane is currently covered under climate change legislation in the UK and that further ***emissions*** ***reductions*** need to take their financial situation into account

Diane Mitchell, the National Farmers Union's environment adviser, said: "***Agriculture*** does have a contribution to make and we are willing to play our part but it is important that if there are ***targets*** to be met, they are technically feasible and also affordable to the sector."

Some 85% of ammonia ***emissions*** come from just 20% of the UK's farms, mostly the largest ones, according to Eurostat data.

Calculations by the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) suggest that ammonia will be responsible for 4,000 of the 11,000 extra British deaths it expects between now and 2030 as a result of the UK's weakening of the national ***emissions*** ceiling directive.

Louise Duprez, the EEB's senior air quality officer, said: "Air pollution does not respect borders. European action is essential to stop citizens dying prematurely and contracting serious diseases."

**Load-Date:** June 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Farmers set to use climate prediction tools***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J40-NX41-F0BB-S23D-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

February 18, 2016 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 282 words

**Body**

Speaking at the ***Agricultural*** Science Association s Climate Change Forum at The Horse & Jockey Hotel, Co Tipperary, ASA vice-president Mary Delaney said a more effective advisory system is required if we are to make an impact at individual farm level.

Highly skilled ***agricultural*** advisers and consultants are required to raise awareness of the climate change challenge at farm level and provide practical solutions to farmers in a simple and relevant manner as we work towards sustainable intensification, she said.

The ASA forum features inputs from Teagasc s Pat Murphy, Dr Paul Nolan of the Irish Centre for High-End Computing, Oisín Coghlan, director of Friends of The Earth, and Department of ***Agriculture*** inspector John Muldowney.

Dr Nolan unveiled plans to set up collaborations with ***agricultural*** policy makers and researchers to provide more detailed projections of Irish ***agriculture*** s likely future carbon ***emissions***. All of the speakers agreed that global climate change presented Irish agri-food with challenges and opportunities.

John Muldowney said: By 2050, the planet will need to produce 70% more food with less land, water, and ***energy*** while also ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Ireland is well placed to show leadership in creating innovative solutions where climate action is at the centre of sustainable food production.

Oisín Coghlan said Ireland needs a credible plan to cut ***emissions***. He said the Commission will seek to negotiate with member states on how to divide up the ***emissions*** budget across the EU block.

The question is will the Irish Government continue to seek exemptions for Irish ***agriculture***, placing a burden on other sectors to ***reduce*** their ***emissions***, he said.

**Load-Date:** February 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:36 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0WV-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 London

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

**Length:** 748 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:**[[1]](#footnote-2)1

And is the plan eventually to have it back in the water and sailing and competing? Yes, she's been painted up to go back in the water. And a fantastic sight she will look. Yes, she will, she will be a big sail, big crew and a big sight.

Well, a lick of paint is giving this old girl a new lease of life. Hopefully she'll soon be back in the water where she belongs - a working reminder of the rich history of this estuary. Now, it's claimed that ***agriculture*** emits more ***greenhouse gases*** than traffic. So, what's been done to solve the problem? Here's Tom. It's hard to believe, when you look at this pastoral scene, that these animals could be harming the environment. But when it comes to climate change, in fact they are. Now, that's because around the world, growing and producing the food we eat is responsible for around a third of dangerous ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Now a new report says that if farm-related ***emissions*** aren't tackled, then the first legally binding global climate plan agreed in Paris last year will be breached. And the world would be unable to avoid catastrophic climate change. So, what's causing these harmful ***agricultural*** ***emissions***? This has to be the most hi-tech cow shed I've ever seen. Yes, these are respiration chambers. We use them to measure the oxygen that a cow consumes and the methane and other gases she produces. Professor Chris Reynolds of the University of Reading says that cows are a major emitter of methane, a potent ***greenhouse gas***. One thought, we've come up to the front-end. Is that the right place to be? Well, it is in terms of where the methane is emitted from the cow. Virtually all the methane a cow produces is eructated, or belched, as opposed to coming from the back end of the cow. Why is it that cows and sheep, I gather, produce so much methane? So, the cow's stomach has billions of microorganisms that help her digest her feed. Specific microbes that account for that methane production. Right, and that's just a pretty much inevitable fact of the biology of ruminants like cows. It's part of what makes a ruminant a ruminant. On average, the estimate is that, for a lactating dairy cow, she would be producing about 600 litres of methane a day. COWS LOW That means in one year, a cow emits enough ***energy*** to drive an average car about 2,000 miles. But that's just part of the problem. Alongside methane, mainly from cattle and sheep, nitrous oxide is emitted into our environment, largely from heavily fertilised crops. Overall, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** are far more than jokes about farting cows. Professor Lord Krebs certainly isn't amused. He advises the government on tackling climate change and says that farm-related ***emissions*** are a serious problem. Why is it important that farming now gets to grips with its climate change responsibility? Well, if we're serious about the Paris Agreement, we've got to tackle all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and ***agriculture*** and land use change account for between a fifth and a quarter of the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission***. We are farming, after all, to feed people, and we're going to have many more people on this planet. How much more difficult does that make this problem? It's what some people have called the perfect storm. We've got a growing population, going up to probably 9\ billion by mid-century. As people get richer from countries like China, they switch from a plant-based diet to a meat-based diet. And meat has a much bigger environmental footprint than a plant-based diet does. Everybody needs food, and we want delicious and nutritious food, we've got to produce it with a lower environmental impact. In total, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** make up around 9% of the UK's ***greenhouse gases***. The question of how to minimise these ***emissions*** while still being able to feed a growing population is something ***agriculture*** has been grappling with for some time. And six years ago, the industry introduced voluntary action plans. So far, two thirds of farmers have changed the way they work. You really get an idea of the scale of it when you come round. Yes. This must have cost you a wee bit. Julian Gold is one of them. Across his 1,500 acres of arable land in Oxfordshire, he's gone big to become more efficient. We're standing next to an extraordinary machine here, but how does something like this help you ***reduce*** your ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***?

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Environmentally sustainable manufacturing***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H01-7P31-F190-G2Y6-00000-00&context=1516831)

InPR

September 17, 2015 Thursday 12:00 AM CET

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**Length:** 806 words

**Body**

Achieving the highest level of environmentally sustained manufacturing remains paramount for Astrapak, who believe that ensuring a ***target*** of the lowest possible wastage of raw and processed material during production leads them closer to deserving their license to operate in this competitive plastics industry.

Not only does this objective drive the moral and social values set by the leadership, it also creates a wonderful discipline amongst all employees, which contributes to cleaner safer and more efficient work and production space.

By continuously measuring and assessing environmental impacts of power usage, air pollution, direct waste generation and end of life treatment of their products, Astrapak identifies areas where impact can be minimised. They also develop ***targets*** for ongoing improvement in these same areas. The Group uses all statutory and regulatory requirements as a minimum standard and strives to adopt more extensive improvement standards in all areas of their operations.

Astrapak minimises waste through careful and efficient use of all their materials and ***energy***. By using sustainable or sustainably generated materials wherever possible - including recycled plastic, bio-plastics and renewable ***energy*** - Astrapak remains alert to changes in the availability of technology thereby ***reducing*** their impact on the environment.

From an operations point of view, Astrapak calls on the services of Re-Ethical Environmental Re-engineering (PTY) Ltd to manage their waste. Re-Ethical focuses on identifying environmental and waste management requirements and addresses these with innovative solutions.

By sorting through Astrapak's waste, Re-Ethical determines what material can be re-used in the manufacturing process, while the remainder of the waste is sold to third parties for reuse or recycling. The Group continues its effort to ***reduce*** the levels of waste generated from direct operations. Re-Ethical also offers frequent training sessions and advice on various environmental issues.

Astrapak will continue to increase the levels of recycled plastic content of its products. Certain products already contain up to 50% recycled PET (rPET) or recycled HDPE (rHDPE) with an expected improvement over the next two to three years.

In one of the plants, the processed off-cut of a manufactured unit amounts to as much as 30% during the manufacturing process. 100% of the off-cut is recovered and reused within the manufacturing process in a closed-loop system. This continuous process of in-line recycling ensures that Astrapak generates less scrap. The levels of in-house recycling of plastic waste into products such as refuse bags and ***agricultural*** sheeting continues to improve annually.

Astrapak subscribes to and is an active member of relevant industry organisations in various capacities, which range from Board representation to the payment of statutory industry levies. The organisations conform to the same principles as Astrapak.

Astrapak is in the process of implementing an integrated Group-wide ***energy*** management strategy, which will place particular emphasis on ***energy*** management and ***energy***-efficient procurement policies. These measures are intended to contribute to the Group's long term objective of ***reducing*** both ***energy*** costs and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** generated by its activities.

The implementation of ***energy*** consumption-***reducing*** initiatives such as equipment upgrades and investigation into renewable ***energy*** alternatives remain a focus of Astrapak's activities.

Immediate ways in which Astrapak has begun implementing ***energy***-saving change is by replacing all of their light bulbs with ***energy*** saving units. Findings of a compressed air audit mentioned that blocking air leaks would save ***energy*** and electricity consumption. Another alternative was to employ variable speeds on the machinery so that they are not running on maximum power all the time.

There remains no doubt at all that the expectations which are set for a more conscious and careful approach by every employee to conform to environmentally sustainable actions, are driven at every level in the business with management leading the way. Every programme adopted is carefully communicated to all levels and monitoring of progress and reaching ***targets*** is not negotiable. To remain relevant and differentiate themselves in the market and industry, Astrapak have set out on a path of no return with results that will speak for themselves in terms of overall environmental and business sustainability.

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**Load-Date:** September 21, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 07:30 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-2TF1-JBH6-C3KM-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 2 Wales

July 10, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 866 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

a pretty efficient machine. But, as I've been hearing, if we can't find new ways to feed the world's growing population then it's likely 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 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,

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Farmers must act on 'off-kilter' emissions; Boss Arnold believes more forestry required if ag sector wants to maintain national cattle herd***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-HHF1-DY9P-N3F7-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

November 10, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 1

**Length:** 589 words

**Byline:** ADAM CULLEN

**Body**

FARMERS have been warned to stop 'codding' themselves into thinking that their lower-than-average ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** will save them from any limits on expansion in the future.

By 2020, the EPA environmental watchdog has estimated that industries, including ***agriculture***, will be releasing 6-11pc more carbon than allowed under the national ***emissions*** ceilings.

Based on current trends, farming will be responsible for 45pc of those ***emissions*** in Ireland, with transport the next most important sector.

"Somebody is going to pay for this, and it's time for us to be honest," said Tom Arnold, the former Concern chief executive-turned-boss of the Institute of International and European Affairs.

"***Agriculture*** is not going to get a freepass on this, even if Irish producers are among the most carbon efficient in the world.

"There may have to be a tradeoff between the size of the national herd and the forestry sector in the medium to long-term future to allow Ireland to become more sustainable," said Mr Arnold, who addressed the ICOS sustainability conference in Dublin.

"Obviously trees consume carbon and cows emit it. At the moment, the balance between the two is off kilter." The warning comes as Bord Bia yesterday launched new 'green' ***targets*** for the country's multi-billion euro ***agriculture*** industry.

Bord Bia claimed Ireland's beef industry could become the most carbon efficient in Europe, while generating an additional (EURO)300m on-farm income a year. The analysis claims ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** could be slashed by 6pc, or a million tonnes of carbon if sustainability measures on the lower-performing beef and dairy farms reached the national average.

Currently Ireland's dairy herd has the joint-lowest carbon footprint in the EU, while the beef herd is ranked at number five.

Global Discussions have been intensifying ahead of world leaders meeting in Paris next month to strike a global deal on curbing ***emissions*** over the coming decades.

Mr Arnold said that the industry needed to start analysing the numbers behind the latest growth plan in Food Wise 2025 for the food sector.

"We are not going to be able to cod ourselves on this," he added.

He also stressed the importance of delivering higher genetic merit animals to ***reduce*** ***emissions***.

"That should be the priority before adding to numbers. We can make great strides through better breeding programmes and that has to be a priority," he said.

Eddie Punch, the ICSA general secretary, said there was a compelling case to maximise production of beef and dairy in Ireland as it is a sustainable grass-based system.

Mr Punch said that grass also sequesters carbon but it was often "ignored" in the debate. Both Harold Kingston, the IFA's environment spokesman, and the ICMSA's John Comer argued that simply ***reducing*** ***emissions*** to cut production would be counter productive as it would be produced in less efficient areas.

Mr Arnold warned that the environmental issues go beyond the farm gate, and processors and retailers also have a role to play. He added that incentives would have to be put in place to ensure farmers invest in biomass crops such as forestry.

Former ESRI Economist John Fitzgerald said the odds are "stacked against farmers" who want to grow biomass crops.

Mr Fitzgerald said there was "no simplistic" answer but a system was needed that benefitted both farmers and the environment.

"We need more biomass carbon-consuming production. Do we need to ***reduce*** our cattle numbers for that? It is much too early to tell. We need more research," he said.

**Load-Date:** November 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Global warming: World already halfway towards threshold that could result in dangerous climate change, say scientists; The world is heading towards unchartered territory at 'frightening speed'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBH-0YY1-JCJY-G0SV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

November 9, 2015 Monday 9:35 PM GMT

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**Section:** CLIMATE CHANGE

**Length:** 1193 words

**Byline:** Steve Connor

**Body**

The world is halfway towards the threshold that could result in dangerous climate change, scientists have warned, 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.

"Every year we report a new record in ***greenhouse gas*** concentrations. Every year we say that time is running out"

"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," 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.

A continuing rise in ***greenhouse gases***, notably carbon dioxide, due to human activity is a major contributing factor to the record warm year

Temperature data gathered from around the world from January to September reveal 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, Met Office scientists said.

Climate researchers believe that an increase on global average temperatures of 2C above pre-industrial levels would take the world into unchartered territory, with potentially unforeseen consequences in terms of extreme weather and climate feedbacks that could accelerate the melting of polar ice and sea-level rise.

A continuing rise in ***greenhouse gases***, notably carbon dioxide, due to human activity is a major contributing factor to the record warm year along with a strong El Nino developing in the Pacific Ocean - a periodic, natural variation in sea-surface temperatures that can exert a global impact on the weather.

The sun rises over an oil field over the Monterey Shale formation where gas and oil extraction using hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, is on the verge of a boom on March 24, 2014 near Lost Hills, California

"We have seen a strong El Nino 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 1 C marker and it's clear that it is human influence driving our modern climate into uncharted territory," Dr Belcher 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.

The current El Nino, which is almost certainly to be among the top three strongest events 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 due to natural variability, the Met Office said.

"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, as natural variability will still play a role in determining the temperature in any given year," 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 1 C marker - eventually it will become the norm," Dr Stott said.

Read more

Climate change 'could push 100 million into extreme poverty'

Charts show how sex and religion affect our climate change beliefs

Vladimir Putin 'will attend UN climate change summit in Paris'

Before and after photos show how we are killing the planet

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 about 2,000gt which means that the world has used but about two thirds of its 2C "budget" of fossil fuels, the Met Office said.

Sea levels are lagging behind because of the natural inertia of the climate system, with 20 centimetres of global mean sea level rise observed since pre-industrial levels. This is about on third of the rise that is expected into the next century even if we are able to keep to within 2C temperature rise, the Met Office said.

"Research suggests it is still possible to limit warming to 2 C above preindustrial 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 said.

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**



[***QUANTUM LEAP: Taking action on global warming***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H34-VJM1-JCJY-G2V5-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

October 6, 2015 Tuesday 12:43 AM GMT

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**Section:** INDIANEWS

**Length:** 992 words

**Byline:** DINESH C SHARMA

**Body**

India has finally announced a set of goals it intends to achieve on the environment front in order to ward off adverse impacts of global climate change.

This is an international obligation under the climate talks which have been going on for close to two decades now.

In the diplomatic jargon, this commitment is called 'Intended Nationally Determined Contribution' (INDC), which is nothing but a set of voluntary actions different countries intend to take to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** between 2021 and 2030.

Once all the countries make their commitments and this data is collated, we will know if these intended actions would actually help prevent the planet from becoming warmer and if that will help prevent catastrophic impacts of climate change.

INDC was devised as a compromise during climate talks two years ago because countries have consistently failed to agree on mandatory ***targets***.

One of the key commitments that India has made is to ***reduce*** '***emissions*** intensity' of its gross domestic product (GDP) by up to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. Simply put, ***emission*** intensity is the ratio of ***emissions*** to GDP.

However, it is possible that while a country's ***emission*** intensity may ***reduce***, its actual ***emissions*** may be increasing due to several factors.

Since all major polluters are talking of ***reducing*** ***emission*** intensity - not ***emissions*** per se - India has also done the same.

Another goal India has committed is to produce about 40 percent of its electric power from non-fossil fuel-based ***energy*** resources by 2030, subject to help in the form of transfer of technology and low cost finance from Green Climate Fund and other sources.

In addition, more trees will be planted to act as sinks of carbon to the tune of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes.

The goal on renewable ***energy*** appears ambitious, given the slow progress of renewable sources like solar and wind in the past. The inclusion of hydro and nuclear power in non-fossil list is problematic because hydropower generation through large projects is not climate-friendly and can cause large scale ecological harm if not properly implemented.

Nuclear power has a long gestation period, safety issues, and social costs given negative perceptions about it. In addition, availability of nuclear fuel is subject to geopolitical factors. It is also not clear which renewable ***energy*** source will account for how much in the 40 per cent power from non-fossil sources projected by the Ministry of Environment in the INDC document.

Regarding the role of forests to act as carbon sinks, it is puzzling that on the one hand existing forests tracts are being cleared for coal and other mining, infrastructure projects, and industry, and on the other the government is promising to enhance forest cover for climate mitigation.

Overall, it seems the goals are clear but the pathway is diffused. For the sake of this planet, we now need real action on the ground to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and not clever carbon accounting systems.

Climate-friendly actions are needed in every sphere of activity - from industry and transport to ***agriculture***. That's the only way to prevent climate catastrophe in future.

A study reinforces what we've always believed: face-to-face communication is a better way of social interaction than communication via digital means, particularly for older people.

Study participants who met in person with family and friends were less likely to be depressed compared with participants who emailed or spoke on the phone.

The gains people derived from face-to-face socialising are long lasting, according to the study published Journal of the American Geriatrics Society.

It was found having little face-to-face social contact almost doubles the risk of having depression two years later. Having fewer phone conversations, or email contact, had no effect on depression.

200 species found in the Himalayas

Over 200 new species of plants and animals have been discovered in the Eastern Himalayas in just five years. The region spanning Bhutan, north-east India, Nepal, the far north of Myanmar, and the southern parts of Tibet is home to rare biodiversity.

The new discoveries include 133 plants, 39 invertebrates, 26 fish, 10 amphibians, one reptile, one bird and one mammal species.

An interesting rare find is blue dwarf 'walking' snakehead fish (Channaandrao) which can breathe atmospheric air and survive on land for up to four days.

Then there is the bejeweled lance-headed pit viper (Protobothrops himalayansus) - which could pass as a crafted piece of jewellery, according to a report released by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature this week.

While discovery of new species is great news, the report warns that biodiversity in the region is threatened. Just 25 per cent of the original habitats remain intact and hundreds of species in the Eastern Himalayas are considered globally endangered.

Real meets reel in The Martian

The announcement relating to the presence of water on Mars by NASA last week coincided with the release of Hollywood movie, The Martian, leading to speculation it was somehow linked with the movie's promotion.

The movie takes forward NASA's work on exploration of the red planet and extends it to a scenario in 2030s when astronauts are regularly travelling to Mars and living there.

Jim Green, director of planetary science, and Dave Lavery, program executive for solar system exploration at NASA, gave scientific inputs, while astronaut Tracey Caldwell-Dyson provided guidance to actress Jessica Chastain as she prepared for her role in the film.

The agency says dozens of its scientists and engineers are working on technologies - shown in the film - that humans will need when they begin to explore Mars like growing plants, water recycling, advanced rovers, ion propulsion, power generation using Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs) etc.

For instance, astronauts in the International Space Station have grown lettuce - a landmark towards space farming.

**Load-Date:** October 6, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate change and agriculture***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GGG-YG71-DYS1-01VC-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

July 20, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** LETTERS; Pg. 15

**Length:** 901 words

**Body**

Sir, - It is legitimate to wish to increase Irish ***agricultural*** output but it is also necessary to examine the link between ***agriculture*** and climate change.

Both the EU and UN have very demanding ambitions with regard to climate change. Ireland faces and will continue to face growing obligations to achieve 20 per cent to 30 per cent and eventually more than 50 per cent ***reductions*** in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in coming decades and so cannot ignore any sector of the economy, however deserving.

Ireland is among those countries in Europe and the world with a high level of ***emissions*** per capita and, unfortunately, although fully understandably, a very high level of ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***. This presents challenges we need to address rather than rather sidestep. We are a long way from best pupil in the class!

We have a role in the world food market but an equally important one in contributing to good governance and climate change ***reduction***. It is not Ireland's business to tell other countries what to eat but neither can it be our business to add to an immense global problem.

A climate and ***agriculture*** strategy would be a very useful contribution to policy development and would complement Food Wise 2025. But it needs to be independent because its remit should be far wider than providing environmental backup to Food Wise.

Such a strategy could, for instance, look at the likely effects of climate change in coming decades and their relevance for ***agriculture*** and land use in Ireland. It would do so against a scenario that, under business as usual, a global 3-4 Celsius temperature rise by century's end seems increasingly likely and that world food production is facing enormous problems of ***reduced*** water supply, soil degradation and diminished ecosystem services.

It could examine and make proposals regarding the potential for carbon sequestration and ***emissions*** ***reductions*** (there are many possibilities) and the role of education, advice, research, and the farm input and processing industries in helping to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and in making Irish farming continuously more carbon efficient and less carbon emitting.

There is considerable research already on some of these subjects but it seems not yet fully to have reached the policy agenda. The strategy could address each of the farm sectors and suggest where expansion would be best advised and where expansion could exacerbate ***emissions***. It could look at the forest sector in terms of potential and problems. It could deal with the difficult issues of carrot and stick in a sector with so many players!

The strategy would be a major step towards climate-smart ***agriculture*** in Ireland and an important contributor to worldwide thinking. I would not prejudge its outcome with regard to Irish ***agricultural*** output but I would expect it to guide reflections on how to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** while increasing output, if that is possible. - Yours, etc,

MICHAEL HAMELL,

Adjunct Professor

of ***Agriculture***,

UCD,

Dublin 4.

Sir, -Dr Lorna Gold (July 14th) suggests that the statement I quoted in my article of July 1st ("Climate focus on farm ***emissions*** is misguided", Opinion & Analysis) from a summarising speaker at the Maynooth conference ("The Irish equivalent of keeping fossil fuels in the ground is to ***reduce*** ***agricultural*** ***emissions***") was an isolated statement that did not capture the mood of the conference.

This suggestion runs contrary to Patsy McGarry's report of the conference (June 24th) in which he quotes a local speaker as singling out the Departure of ***Agriculture*** for special criticism because of its efforts to protect Irish ***agriculture*** from the most serious effects of the forthcoming EU ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ***targets***.

It also runs contrary to the speech of Bill McKibben in which he equates the "vested interests" of the ***agricultural*** sector in the Irish context with those of the fossil fuel industry in the global context, and calls for ***agricultural*** transformation here in close conjunction with references to civil disobedience. The sentiments expressed by various members of the audience in the discussion sessions further support the view that the summarising speaker was accurately representing the mood of the conference in the above statement.

Given the special position of this country as a low-***emissions*** food producer and a major food exporter, I believe our agri-food sector represents something more than "vested interests" and that those criticising the Government for attempting to protect this sector are failing to strike a proper balance between protecting our vital national interests and fulfilling our international obligations. - Yours, etc,

RAY BATES

Meteorology and

Climate Centre ,

UCD,

Dublin 4.

Sir, - I attended the Maynooth conference that was organised by TrÃ³caire and a highlight was the talk given by Bill McKibbin. Not once was the rapid human population growth that has happened over the past 150 years mentioned, where the population has grown from 1 billion people to today's current population of 7.3 billion, and which is is expected to reach anything between 10 billion and 12 billion by the end of this century. In Pope Francis's recent encyclical on the environment, human population numbers were not mentioned, neither as part of the solution nor as part of the problem.

Everyone is sidestepping this issue while we expect our farming community to take the hit. - Yours, etc,

DAVE KIERNAN,

Blackrock,

Co Dublin.

**Load-Date:** July 19, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Greenhouse gases rising at alarming speed: experts***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBM-B8G1-JBVM-Y1CC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

November 10, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 18

**Length:** 468 words

**Byline:** Paul Melia

**Body**

THE level of ***greenhouse gases*** in the atmosphere has reached record highs and the planet is moving into "uncharted territory at a frightening speed", the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has warned. Concentrations of gases from ***agriculture***, transport and ***energy*** continue their "relentless rise", it says.

If left unchecked, it will result in the planet becoming "more dangerous" for future generations as higher average temperatures coupled with more extreme weather events take hold.

A new report from the UK Met Office also says that for the first time this year, average global temperatures will increase by 1C, as the Earth continues to warm up due to human influence.

The report, based on data from January to September, shows the 2015 global mean temperature at 1.02C above pre-industrial levels. The warnings come in advance of international talks in Paris next month, aimed at striking a global deal to limit climate change to no more than 2C.

The latest pledges by UN members to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** will not keep warming below this limit, meaning more ambitious proposals are needed if dangerous climate change is to be averted.

The WMO's ***Greenhouse Gas*** Bulletin says that between 1990 and 2014 there was a 36pc increase in radiative forcing - the warming effect on our climate - because of ***greenhouse gases*** including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) which are emitted from industrial, ***agricultural*** and domestic activities.

It says that the level of gases reached "yet another new record high" last year, which would 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 (below).

"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."

The WMO report also highlights the interaction between rising levels of CO2 and water vapour.

It says that 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.

Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide reached 397.7 million parts per million (ppm) in 2014, it says. In spring last year, concentrations crossed the 400ppm level in the Northern hemisphere, and these levels would soon become a "permanent reality", Mr Jarraud added. "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 uncharted territory at a frightening speed."

**Load-Date:** November 10, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Cotton made in Africa joins sustainable clothing plan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K3S-77B1-JDNW-40N0-00000-00&context=1516831)

just-style global news

June 27, 2016 Monday 2:58 PM GMT

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**Length:** 410 words

**Byline:** Beth Wright

**Body**

The Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) initiative has joined the UK's Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (SCAP) to help retailers and brands ***reduce*** the carbon, waste and water footprint of their clothing by sourcing its certified cotton.

More than 50 organisations, including retailers such as Asos, Ted Baker, Arcadia Group, New Look, John Lewis and Tesco have already signed up to SCAP, which aims to ***reduce*** carbon and water impacts and is an initiative of the non-profit Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

According to the Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF), which oversees CmiA, the partnership will help SCAP hit is sector-wide ***targets*** of ***reducing*** carbon, water and waste by 15% by 2020.

"CmiA offers retailers and brands in the UK the unique chance to adhere to their commitment to SCAP to ***reduce*** their carbon and water footprint," says Abi Rushton, associate director of the AbTF in the UK. "The new cooperation is a great opportunity for more sustainability in the textile supply chain for UK retailers and brands."

Smallholder farmers who grow cotton according to the CmiA standard do not use any artificial irrigation and exclusively practice rain-fed ***agriculture***. CmiA cotton saves more than 2,100 litres of water per kilogram of cotton fibre compared to the global average, while CmiA partner retailers can save up to four bath tubs of water per one single T-shirt by using CmiA cotton instead of conventional cotton.

"We are delighted that Aid by Trade Foundation has joined SCAP," says Sarah Clayton, head of products and services at WRAP. "More sustainable forms of cotton such as CmiA represent a significant opportunity for clothing retailers and brands to drive ***reductions*** in their carbon, water and waste footprints."

According to a study on the ecological footprint of CmiA cotton by sustainability software and consulting company Thinkstep (formerly PE International), CmiA cotton emits up to 40% fewer ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per kilo of cotton fibre than conventional cotton.

Earlier this month CmiA approved funding for a health outpost in rural Tanzania as the first project in its new Community Cooperation Program (CCP).

Cotton made in Africa funds Tanzania health outpost

The Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF) also recently announced a strategic partnership with the African Cotton and Textiles Industries Federation (ACTIF) to create more value addition in Africa's cotton and textile industry.

Strategic partnership to boost Africa cotton sector

**Load-Date:** June 27, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Thinking ahead***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JP5-PJN1-JB29-N29Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Meat Trades Journal

May 06, 2016

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**Section:** FEATURE; Pg. 13

**Length:** 1999 words

**Highlight:** The ability to continue producing meat sustainably for both the domestic and export markets is being challenged in multiple ways. Chloe Ryan investigates

**Body**

Demand for British meat is rising, with analysis by Mintec last October showing demand for UK beef outstripping supply, but the political pressures are rising too. The World Health Organization's (WHO) warning to consumers last autumn about the link between processed meat and cancer is just the latest in a long list of concerns that could affect how the British meat industry evolves in the coming decades.

Animal feed prices increasing due to demand for grain as a foodstuff, volatile oil prices making packaging more expensive, labour costs rising, political pressure related to animal welfare, and uncertainty over Brexit: for the meat industry, the list of concerns about sustainability is long and growing.

Forceful arguments are also being made, which threaten the very premise of eating meat. "Studies show that for every 100 calories fed to animals in the form of human-edible crops, we receive on average just 17-30 calories as meat and milk," says Peter Stevenson, chief policy advisor, Compassion in World Farming (CiWF), who is uncompromising in his assessment of the situation. "The inefficiency of feeding cereals to animals is so great that the UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization (FAO) warns further use of cereals as animal feed could threaten food security by ***reducing*** the grain available for human consumption." In short, meat is a "staggeringly inefficient" way to produce food, he says.

It seems likely the political traction of these arguments is only going to increase as the debate over how to feed a growing world population expected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050 builds.

Given this backdrop of enormous pressure, what can the UK meat industry do to ensure it answers its critics, and lays the foundations for a sustainable future?

Different companies are tackling the challenges in different ways, but one key point to note about the British industry is the prevalence of grazing animals on grass, which negates, at least partly, the troubling food security analysis related to feeding animals on cereals.

"Our USP in the British Isles is that we have a very natural high welfare system all our beef is fed on grass, our animals are grazed on pastures, our sheep as well. Unlike many other parts of the world, we haven't got huge feedlots," says Dean Holroyd, technical and sustainability director of ABP Food Group.

ABP Food Group is the UK and Ireland's largest beef processor, and one of Europe's leading privately owned agribusiness companies. It employs more than 10,000 people at over 35 processing facilities. "As well as environmental benefits there are nutritional benefits," Holroyd adds. "Beef fed on grass has nutritional benefits including a better omega 3 profile and is lower in saturated fats."

To deliver a more sustainable beef supply chain, for the past two years ABP has been working with genetics company Genus to try to develop better beef cattle genetics and get animals to reach slaughter weight at a younger age. The ***target*** is to ***reduce*** by four months the time it takes for an animal to reach the correct weight.

Holroyd has recently overseen the environmental elements with a major redevelopment project of ABP's Ellesmere processing plant, a £25 million investment in a state-of-the-art abattoir, he claims "is the world's independently certified first carbon neutral beef processing plant.

"We have our own heat and power plant on-site, fuelled with tallow generated from cattle on-site combined with used cooking oil we collect from our customer to whom we sell the beef output from the site. It's a great circular micro-economy. That biofuel produces heat and electricity for the site, so it is win-win. "Since 2008 across the ABP Food Group we have ***reduced*** carbon by 17%, which is the equivalent of 26,000 tonnes, and ***reduced*** water by 40%."

ABP has its own renewable ***energy*** division, Olleco, and generating renewable ***energy*** is a side of the business that is growing rapidly, Holroyd claims, and helps abate the carbon generated by its meat operations. "Olleco takes used cooking oil from fast food restaurants and pub chains and turn it into biodiesel. We then sell the biodiesel back to the business to use in their vehicles. The carbon abatement from this process is 240,000 tonnes, which is a larger amount than [ABP's] total carbon footprint."

Using waste to generate ***energy*** is gathering momentum throughout the food industry and, at the beginning of April, ReFood, the UK's leading food waste recycler, started construction on its new £32m anaerobic digestion plant in Dagenham, which will be capable of recycling 160,000 tonnes of food waste each year.

ReFood Dagenham will be able to generate more than 2,000m3/hr of methane gas. Using the latest technology, this will be upgraded to reflect the qualities of natural gas allowing it to be injected directly into the national gas grid and used to power more than 10,000 homes across the region.

The plant will be located at the London Sustainable Industries Park in Dagenham Dock and is expected to open in summer 2017. When fully operational, more than 60 jobs will be created across logistics, sales and operations.

"Starting construction on our new site in Dagenham is truly a landmark achievement," says Philip Simpson, commercial director at ReFood. "In London and the surrounding areas, a significant volume of food waste is generated every year and ReFood Dagenham will play a crucial role in recycling this waste. Thus, helping businesses to lower their operational costs, become more sustainable and, most importantly, divert a highly valuable resource away from landfill.

"Our UK operations have grown by 250% since our first year of production in 2012 and we have ambitious plans to further build on this success."

ReFood Dagenham will be the firm's third plant in the UK, adding to its existing AD sites in Doncaster and Widnes. The plant will also provide a transfer facility for category 3 animal by-products, collected from butchers' shops across London and the south east by ReFood, which is due to open this autumn.

The firm's category 3 rendering plants process raw animal by-products from abattoirs, meat processing plants and butchers' shops to produce a range of tallows and processed animal proteins (PAP). PAP is used as a source of protein for incorporation into dried pet food products.

Other meat processors have taken equally innovative, yet simple approaches in ***reducing*** the use of resources. There have been numerous improvements in sustainable packaging, including a notable increase in the use of Darfresh vacuum packaging, which adds shelf-life to meat, thereby ***reducing*** waste.

CapKold pouches from Plascon Packaging are another packaging innovation that provide the durability to withstand the rigours of tumble chilling and handling. Use of the CapKold process greatly improves efficiencies in the production of soups, sauces, dressings, gravies and ready meals by extending shelf-life, according to the manufacturer.

According to Alan Davey, innovation director of Linpac: "More consumers are buying green-coloured packaging and placing greater importance on the eco-friendliness of products. Retailers and manufacturers need to communicate the suitability of their products to those customers."

Davey added: "Packaging sets one product apart from another on the supermarket shelf and is the first thing that attracts a consumer to take a closer look at an item. Linpac delivers packaging products for the dairy, meat, fish and poultry, bakery, fresh produce, foodservice, chilled and prepared food markets and its trays, designed for meat and fish, are arguably one of the company's biggest-selling ranges."

Pork processor Cranswick says it has taken significant steps to ensure its packaging is obtained from sustainable sources. "We work closely with our suppliers and customers to keep abreast of the latest innovations and we have committed to ***reducing*** the weight of our packaging, including pack sizes, corrugated cardboard and base films wherever possible."

Other companies are using straightforward assessments of their processes to try and save money and resources. Last year Dalehead Foods, which supplies Waitrose, worked with farmers and specialist teams to optimise farming methods. Farmers noticed that, when pigs were fed out in the field, the local bird life was joining in for a free meal. By placing long troughs along the edge of the paddock, they were able to save 8% of the feed used, equating to roughly 4,000 tonnes of feed.

Since 2008, Cranswick has been actively measuring its consumption and setting bold ***targets*** for the business. "We are now using 20% less ***energy*** per tonne of product manufactured compared to 2008," the firm states. "We continue to strive to further ***reduce*** our ***energy*** through well-invested sites, employee engagement, ***energy***-efficient buildings and state-of-the-art equipment." Currently four of its largest sites are responsible for 71% of the group's ***energy*** use and, with this in mind, it is ***targeting*** these sites and has begun site-specific ***energy*** reviews.

Cranswick's Barnsley plant is being used as a testing facility business for a wide range of new technologies, including ***energy***-efficient lighting, pumps and control systems that will ***reduce*** the site's annual ***energy*** consumption and ***reduce*** its costs by more than 30%. And at the Watton plant, a complete renewal of its refrigeration system is taking place, which will not only make the system more ***energy***-efficient, but will also be fitted with heat exchangers to recover heat and provide the site's hot water requirements.

And these are just the measures taken by individual companies. When the industry comes together, its aims are even more ambitious. Courtauld 2025 is a voluntary agreement that brings together organisations across the food system from producer to consumer to make food and drink production and consumption more sustainable.

Unveiled in March 2016 by WRAP, the agreement is aiming to ***reduce*** the resource intensity of the UK's food & drink by one-fifth within 10 years, saving £20bn. This will involve leading organisations from across the food chain working together to tackle food and drink waste, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and water intensity. So far, over 100 signatories including all the major UK food retailers, brands, foodservice companies, trade bodies and local authorities are committed.

"The pressures of resource scarcity, population growth and our changing climate will have profound effects on our food supply in the coming years, and business efficiency," said Dr Richard Swannell, director of sustainable food systems at WRAP, at the time of launch. "To safeguard UK food we need a step-change to increase sustainable food and drink production and consumption, conserve resources and combat climate change. Courtauld 2025 will do this."

The ***targeted*** overall outcomes from 2015 to 2025, calculated as a relative ***reduction*** per head of population, are a 20% ***reduction*** in food and drink waste arising in the UK; a 20% ***reduction*** in the ***greenhouse gas*** intensity of food and drink consumed in the UK; a ***reduction*** in impacts associated with water use in the supply chain.

As Stevenson points out, ***reducing*** waste in the food chain is vital in making the industry sustainable and fit to feed a growing population. "We already produce enough food to feed 13-14 billion people. The problem is that, globally, over half of this is wasted for example by being thrown out by retailers and consumers."

These challenges are not easily solved. "We are doing this because it is the right thing to do and also, because all of these things cost money, these are all resources that cost money," Holroyd says. "The environmental and financial aspects are important in equal measure."

As he points out: "At a time when red meat is in the news for the wrong reasons, due to antibiotics, ***greenhouse gases*** and health scares around cancer, becoming sustainable is not optional. These pressures are not going to go away."

**Load-Date:** May 4, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M0C-PSM1-F0CX-951R-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Highlight:** "Prime Coalition, a two-year-old nonprofit, says the initiative's success could eventually "eclipse the traditional venture capital community in cleantech".

**Body**

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Prime has helped a consortium of philanthropies, family offices and investment funds commit $5.5 million of series B financing to RedWave ***Energy***, a company developing film technology that converts unused waste heat into electricity. The group of investors include The Blue Haven Initiative, Will and Jada Smith Family Foundation, JUST Water, Ellis Family Fund at The Boston Foundation, ***Energy*** Foundry, Enertech Holding Company and Northwater Intellectual Property Fund.

In addition, the investment in RedWave unlocked a $3.8 million US Department of ***Energy*** grant to help scale up the company. Prime also enabled Clean ***Energy*** Venture Group, a venture capital firm, to invest an undisclosed amount in Quidnet ***Energy***, which is developing an ***energy*** storage system using turbine generators.

There is both an "acute" shortage of capital to support early-stage clean ***energy*** companies like RedWave and Quidnet and barriers that keep philanthropists from providing that capital, according to Prime's executive director Sarah Kearney. "Most philanthropic organisations are not organisationally supported to behave like a for-profit investor," she said in a statement.

Kearney said this is where Prime can help. It's worked with pipeline partners, business incubators and accelerators and government granting agencies to find early-stage US companies in the ***energy***, ***agriculture***, waste and water sectors in need of funding. Prime then connects these companies with philanthropies seeking to commit money to help ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Prime must know "with confidence," Kearney said, that these companies are qualified to receive philanthropic capital, are viable enough to attract follow-on investors and can eventually contribute to at least one gigaton of CO2 ***emissions*** ***reductions*** annually.

According to Kearney, Prime, which launched in 2014, is a "two-sided marketplace" that makes interaction between philanthropies and promising clean ***energy*** companies possible. It received praise from the Obama administration in June 2014 as a key initiative to help bridge the gap between the private sector and climate change solutions.

"The value that we add is in absorbing some of the painful, lengthy sales cycle that entrepreneurs would need to go through to get in the door and persuade philanthropic investors to actually place capital at the earliest stages of the company's formation. And we could help them qualify themselves for philanthropic capital," Kearney said.

There are six other companies Prime is currently working to help find philanthropic growth capital, comprising Anfiro, Capacitor Sciences, ConnectDER, EAN, EMC and OKLO. The technologies they are producing range from ***energy*** efficient wastewater treatment to low-cost ***energy*** storage units for transportation.

With its first round of investments complete, Prime will focus the rest of the year on matching six other companies with philanthropic capital, Kearney said.

"This community controls a very large pool of capital in the US and around the world," Kearney said. "And if we can unlock even a very small percentage of it, we could eclipse the traditional venture capital community in cleantech altogether."

**Load-Date:** October 20, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M18-TJP1-F0CX-9285-00000-00&context=1516831)

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M24-8SP1-F0CX-9400-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 568 words

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8S-G431-JCXV-K2J1-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** July 21, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M2Y-M1N1-JCXV-K232-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Load-Date:** November 2, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MBF-V0S1-F0CX-93G0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 568 words

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**Load-Date:** December 7, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KVV-Y261-JCXV-K3DM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** October 4, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M95-GVF1-JCXV-K257-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** December 1, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MFD-9YD1-JCXV-K08V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** December 21, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KXY-VWR1-F0CX-91TF-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

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**Load-Date:** October 14, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M3M-CDH1-JCXV-K1YV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** November 5, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KSM-GC11-F0CX-94SM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** September 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MNC-KRN1-JCXV-K41S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** January 18, 2017

**End of Document**



[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M3F-KHK1-F0CX-91B0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** November 4, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K8D-JH81-F0CX-9012-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

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**Load-Date:** July 19, 2016

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Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** October 22, 2016

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Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KYJ-PJ11-JCXV-K2F8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** October 17, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M0N-K371-JCXV-K2GM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** October 22, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KS0-F7M1-F0CX-90DC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** September 20, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5M1W-8VB1-F0CX-904H-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** October 27, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KFG-XGN1-F0CX-93VX-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Load-Date:** August 12, 2016

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[***US platform seeks to plug philanthropy cash into clean energy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5MDN-0X61-F0CX-91J3-00000-00&context=1516831)

Infrastructure Investor

July 19, 2016 Tuesday

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Kearney said this is where Prime can help. It(EURO)(TM)s worked with pipeline partners, business incubators and accelerators and government granting agencies to find early-stage US companies in the ***energy***, ***agriculture***, waste and water sectors in need of funding. Prime then connects these companies with philanthropies seeking to commit money to help ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Prime must know (EURO)oewith confidence,(EURO) Kearney said, that these companies are qualified to receive philanthropic capital, are viable enough to attract follow-on investors and can eventually contribute to at least one gigaton of CO2 ***emissions*** ***reductions*** annually.

According to Kearney, Prime, which launched in 2014, is a (EURO)oetwo-sided marketplace(EURO) that makes interaction between philanthropies and promising clean ***energy*** companies possible. It received praise from the Obama administration in June 2014 as a key initiative to help bridge the gap between the private sector and climate change solutions.

(EURO)oeThe value that we add is in absorbing some of the painful, lengthy sales cycle that entrepreneurs would need to go through to get in the door and persuade philanthropic investors to actually place capital at the earliest stages of the company(EURO)(TM)s formation. And we could help them qualify themselves for philanthropic capital,(EURO) Kearney said.

There are six other companies Prime is currently working to help find philanthropic growth capital, comprising Anfiro, Capacitor Sciences, ConnectDER, EAN, EMC and OKLO. The technologies they are producing range from ***energy*** efficient wastewater treatment to low-cost ***energy*** storage units for transportation.

With its first round of investments complete, Prime will focus the rest of the year on matching six other companies with philanthropic capital, Kearney said.

(EURO)oeThis community controls a very large pool of capital in the US and around the world,(EURO) Kearney said. (EURO)oeAnd if we can unlock even a very small percentage of it, we could eclipse the traditional venture capital community in cleantech altogether.(EURO)

**Load-Date:** December 17, 2016

**End of Document**



[***US interest in investments in renewable sources in Cyprus***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JM2-9NC1-JD09-32CK-00000-00&context=1516831)

Cyprus News Agency

April 20, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 438 words

**Body**

The US is showing keen interest in investing in renewable ***energy*** sources in Cyprus, according to former Secretary of State Madelein Albright who is currently in Cyprus to promote investments in this sector and more specifically in the two solar thermal parks to be constructed on the island. Albright is expected to meet ***Energy*** and Finance Ministers as well.

On Wednesday morning Albright was received by ***Agricultural*** Minister Nikos Kouyialis with whom she discussed her investment plans.

Kouyialis said that Cyprus supports the creation of such power plants from renewable sources, adding that the two large solar thermal projects will help Cyprus meet its obligations to the EU regarding the ***reduction*** of greenhouse ***emissions*** and increase the introduction of renewable ***energy*** sources in the economy.

He added that all the state services work very hard towards this end.

The Minister said that the projects will be made by US investment funds. One of the companies interested in the thermal park is Swedish.

He added that these two solar thermal parks will put Cyprus on the map of innovative projects which are strongly supported by the European Commission.

Kouyialis is travelling to New York this Friday to sign, along with other global leaders, the Paris Climate Agreement reached in Paris last December.

He said that this is an historic agreement mainly because all states are legally bound to work together to deal with ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020.

One of the most important aspects, as Kouyialis said is to take action against the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 Â°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 Â°C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly ***reduce*** the risks and impacts of climate change.

He said that Cyprus needs to get to work immediately to reach these goals as many things need to be done not only related to ***energy*** production and consumption.

In his statements the Minister also referred to the presentation of the rural development program for the period 2014-2020.

He said that very important measures have been taken and a lot of actions are being implemented relating to investments for young farmers and to agri-environmental measures which will strengthen our ***agricultural*** economy.

Kouyialis said that this program is a very important tool for the development of our ***agriculture***, livestock farming and the regional development as well because it provides measures to improve infrastructure, quality of life and living conditions in rural areas.

**Load-Date:** April 24, 2016

**End of Document**



[***CLIMATE CHANGE-LINKED DIET CHANGES 'WILL HAVE MAJOR CONSEQUENCES FOR HEALTH'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J6X-N9S1-DYTG-N288-00000-00&context=1516831)

Press Association Mediapoint

March 3, 2016 Thursday 12:01 AM BST

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**Section:** HOME NEWS

**Length:** 386 words

**Byline:** John von Radowitz, Press Association Science Correspondent

**Body**

Changes in diet caused by climate change and poor crop productivity could lead to more than 500,000 deaths per year in 35 years' time, a study has found.

The forecast is based on predictions of food availability in 155 countries which show that average per-person fruit and vegetable consumption around the world could fall by 4% by 2050.

Red meat consumption is expected to drop by a much smaller amount, 0.7%.

Dr Marco Springmann, from Oxford University, said: ``We found that in 2050, these changes could be responsible for around 529,000 extra deaths.

``We looked at the health effects of changes in ***agricultural*** production that are likely to result from climate change and found that even modest ***reductions*** in the availability of food per person could lead to changes in the ***energy*** content and composition of diets, and these changes will have major consequences for health.''

The model used by the researchers showed that the negative effects of ***reduced*** fruit and vegetable intake far exceeded the positive ones of consuming less red meat - which prevented 29,000 deaths.

The biggest impact on fruit and vegetable consumption was likely to be felt in high-income countries, the researchers reported in The Lancet medical journal.

Cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** was predicted to cut the number of diet-related deaths by 29% to 71% depending on the size of the ***reductions***.

Dr Springmann added: ``Climate change is likely to have a substantial negative impact on future mortality, even under optimistic scenarios. Adaptation efforts need to be scaled up rapidly. Public-health programmes aimed at preventing and treating diet- and weight-related risk factors, such as increasing fruit and vegetable intake, must be strengthened as a matter of priority to help mitigate climate-related health effects.''

Commenting on the findings in the journal, Dr Alistair Woodward, from the University of Auckland in New Zealand, and Professor John Porter, from the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, wrote: ``Restriction of our view of the consequences of climate change to what might happen in the next 30 - 40 years is understandable in terms of conventional concerns with data quality and model stability, but might underestimate the size of future risks, and therefore undervalue present actions needed to mitigate and adapt.''

**Load-Date:** March 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***New fertilisers will be a 'game changer' - Teagasc; Environmentally friendly nitrogen set to reduce burden of EU emissions targets***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K0W-VPT1-JBVM-Y3F6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

June 14, 2016 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 5

**Length:** 496 words

**Byline:** DARRAGH MCCULLOUGH ; LOUISE HOGAN

**Body**

IRISH ***agriculture*** got a major break in the last week with the news that a combination of new environmentally friendly fertilisers and revised accounting systems will significantly ***reduce*** the sector's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Teagasc researchers working in partnership with Northern Irish scientists have established that the current ***emissions*** model for farming over-estimated the contribution of chemical and organic fertiliser by as much as 85pc.

As a result, ***agriculture***'s ***emissions*** will fall by 750,000t, or nearly 4pc from the current total.

"This is all peer reviewed so the data can be adopted by the EPA straight away. Every country that produces its own verifiable data is entitled to use it, just as the likes of New Zealand have already done," said Dr Karl Richards, Teagasc's head of soils and land use at Johnstown Castle.

At an industry update in Dublin on Friday, Teagasc experts also revealed that a new type of nitrogen fertiliser could ***reduce*** farm ***emissions*** by another 750,000t if it is widely adopted by farmers.

An enzyme inhibitor that slows the conversion of urea to ammonium have been shown to ***reduce*** the emmissions of N2O by over 70pc. The gas is one of the most serious climate altering gases.

In addition, the additive ***reduces*** the losses of ammonia by almost 80pc.

"This is a real game changer, and we are pretty excited about it," said Dr Richards.

Crucially, the new type of urea is already available to farmers here at prices that are similar to current rates for either urea or CAN.

One of the better known brands is KAN from Koch, but it is believed that other major fertiliser brands here are planning to offer the product in the near future.

"It's a complete no-brainer for farmers because they are getting better bang for their buck because more of the nitrogent that they apply will actually end up in the plant rather than going up into the sky," said Dr Richards.

Trials Teagasc trials on four different sites with the product over the last three years have shown that the product produced similar grass and barley yields to CAN.

Farmers and policy makers had feared the worst ahead of the EU's 2020 deadline to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 20pc. It was believed that the ***agriculture*** sector accounted for 33pc of the country's climate-changing gas production.

Department of ***Agriculture*** officials were warning the new farm minister that "much of the low hanging fruit has already been picked" as the industry increased output, while simultaneously being told to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** to 20pc less than the levels in 1990.

"We are approaching the limit of achievable efficiencies," warned Minister Michael Creed's officials in briefing documents.

"It will be difficult to maintain the downward trajectory in overall ***emissions*** figures."

Minister Creed said that his department was in negotiations at EU level to ensure Ireland 's ***target*** was reasonable. "Things like the Beef Data and Genomics Programme will deliver more over a period of time. But there is a limit," he said.

**Load-Date:** June 14, 2016

**End of Document**



[***German government to present new climate protection plan by summer 2016***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMB-C6C1-DYRV-31MB-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Europe - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

December 16, 2015 Wednesday

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**Length:** 835 words

**Body**

Excerpt from report by German newspaper Die Welt website on 15 December

[Unattributed report: "Working on Future Starts Now"]

With the Paris Climate Conference over, German Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks promises to present a new climate protection plan for 2050 before the summer recess in 2016.

As Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks (SPD [Social Democratic Party]) put it, the Paris global climate agreement adopted on the weekend [12-13 December] must be implemented without delay. The agreement was a "binding starting point" for the international community if it really wanted to confront climate change, Hendricks said in Berlin. Germany, too, would make its contribution.

The Federal Government is currently drawing up a climate protection plan for 2050, which is due to be approved by the cabinet before the summer recess in 2016. Hendricks explained that concrete steps needed to be taken until the middle of the century to ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions*** down to full decarbonization, meaning "no power generation from coal, gas, and oil." Although the word "decarbonization" did not appear in the text, she went on, it was encompassed in the commitment to "***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** neutrality."

Abandoning the use of coal required finding socially acceptable ways of doing so. "We must become even more ambitious," Hendricks stressed. What was needed, among other things, was a new mobility concept and a change in ***agriculture*** The SPD politician is certain that Germany is well prepared to make its contribution to global economic transformation and offer other countries technological support. [passage omitted]

Hendricks said that the conclusion of the Paris climate protection accord made her pleased and proud. Being a dynamic, robust, transparent, and fair agreement, it had exceeded all expectations. The deal had shown that the international community was able to take action and reach agreement. The document overcame the division between developing and industrial countries. It was all about protecting the livelihood of future generations. The agreement would also give investments a new impetus, which could be expected to accelerate the process. What had been agreed was not the end, but the best starting point to confront climate change, particularly since the sum total of the savings proposed amounted to only 2.7 to 3 degrees global warming.

According to Hendricks, the industrial countries stood by their willingness to finance developments and take the lead; otherwise, countries in the Global South would have no confidence in the process. Currently, the industrial states intend to make available $100 billion minimum for poor and vulnerable countries every year starting in 2020 to help them adapt to or compensate losses caused by climate change. One project is to invest $420 million into setting up a climate impact insurance scheme.

Leading companies in Germany have issued a statement welcoming the agreement as a turning point toward a global ***energy*** turnaround. In it, 34 large and medium-sized companies from different industries say that they want to push ahead with climate protection measures themselves, but demand ambitious framework conditions from policymakers for "decarbonization" in Germany and the EU.

Annalena Baerbock, spokeswoman for climate policy of the Greens group in the Bundestag, appealed to the Federation of German Industry (BDI) and the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry to interpret the agreement as a "contract for the German Economy." Many countries were pulling past Germany with regard to renewable ***energies***. That was harmful to competitiveness, Baerbock said.

The BDI, by contrast, warned of overhasty steps. "This is not the time to rush into considering new EU ***targets***, let alone national objectives," BDI President Ulrich Grillo said. Germany must not turn from trailblazer into hermit over climate policy. Christoph Bals, Policy Director of Germanwatch, countered: "The Paris climate summit has shown that Germany is becoming a role model for worldwide transformation with its ***energy*** turnaround," he said. Germany should now head for a welfare model that was compatible with the ***targeted*** ***reductions*** of ***emissions*** and "pull the EU along." That would serve as a global signal.

Eva Bulling-Schroeter, spokeswoman for ***energy*** and climate of the Left Party in the Bundestag, stressed that Germany would be in the position to abandon coal-fired power generation by 2035 "without social ruptures and a threat to supply security," as studies had shown. She also urged the Federal Government not to make available KfW loans for new coal-fired power plants abroad.

Praise of the agreement was also voiced in Brussels on Monday. "Negotiating an international treaty never gives you 100 percent of what you want," EU Climate Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete said. "Yet if you had told me on Wednesday that we will get that agreement, I would have said you are crazy."

Source: Die Welt Online, Berlin, in German 15 Dec 15

**Load-Date:** December 16, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Fracking to prompt sharp rise in greenhouse gas emissions, study says; Authoritative research undermines industry and government claims that shale gas is a relatively clean fuel***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J8Y-CBX1-JCJY-G11B-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

March 12, 2016 Saturday 10:35 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 771 words

**Byline:** Geoffrey lean

**Body**

Fracking is set to lead to a sharp rise in ***emissions*** of climate changing ***greenhouse gases***, newly undermining industry and government claims that shale gas is a relatively clean fuel that can help combat global warming, an authoritative new study reveals.

On Thursday, the United States and Canada agreed to cut methane ***emissions*** from the oil and gas industry by almost half.

The new study strikes another blow at the strategy of both the US and British governments to rely on shale gas as a relatively clean "bridge" from dirty fossil fuels to non-polluting renewable sources such as the sun, winds, waves and tides.

Read more

Fracking is main suspect in startling US methane surge

Their policies are based on the fact that gas emits only half as much carbon dioxide as coal when it is burned - but do not take into account the leakage of methane and other ***greenhouse gases*** during the process. When these are added in, studies show, shale gas can create even more pollution than coal.

The new study - led by a former director of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Civil Enforcement, who now heads the Environmental Integrity Project - focuses on ***emissions*** from industrial developments spurred by development of fracking fuel.

Fracking sites across America have been ***targeted*** by environmental activists (Getty)

Fracking has led to a US gas surplus, which it is now increasingly exporting around the world after turning it into liquid natural gas (LNG). Last year alone, the report says, 23 new LNG gas-processing and compressing facilities were proposed or permitted across the United States. Once operating, these would emit the equivalent of 47 million tons a year of carbon dioxide, a 34 per cent jump over releases from the entire industry in 2014.

Simultaneously, new supplies of shale oil from fracking are also causing an increase in refining petroleum. Seven new refineries were proposed or permitted in the US last year, which would release another 5.4 million tons a year, when running.

The report - "***Greenhouse Gases*** from a Growing Petrochemical Industry" - adds that the cheapness of shale gas is encouraging other ***energy***-intensive industries to expand. Seven new fertiliser industry projects are scheduled to emit another 15.8 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, and seven new chemical plants would add another 17.6 million tons.

Read more

Government accused of 'outrageous vandalism' over new fracking rules

Fracking for fossil fuels to be allowed under national parks

Fracking chemicals lower sperm count in mice, says research

Government should honour fracking pledge, says charity

In total, the almost 86 million tons a year emitted by all these plants, when and if they are in operation, would be equivalent to the climate-changing pollution from 19 coal-fired power plants, the report concludes.

This will come as a blow to President Barack Obama's attempts to ***reduce*** US ***emissions*** of ***greenhouse gases***, as a legacy issue for his second term in office. On Thursday he struck a "fully united" agreement to tackle them with the new Canadian Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, who is also making tackling climate change a top priority for his administration. Their most striking decision was to cut ***emissions*** of methane - which is 86 times more potent in warming the Earth over a 20-year period than carbon dioxide - from the oil and gas industries by 40 to 45 per cent from 2012 levels by 2025.

The agreement was attacked by the American Petroleum Institute for potentially "discouraging the shale ***energy*** revolution", but Gina McCarthy - who heads the EPA, which has consistently underestimated industry leakage - said: "It has become clear it is time to regulate existing sources in oil and gas."

The industry suffered another big setback when both Democratic presidential candidates made clear their hostility to shale gas and oil in a debate last Sunday. Senator Bernie Sanders said: "I do not support fracking", citing dangers to water supplies. And Hillary Clinton said that she would enforce tough regulation - including over methane leaks - to the extent that "I do not think that there will be many places in America where fracking will continue."

However, expert allegations that fracking maybe responsible for a surprise 30 per cent increase in methane over the United States in the last decade are challenged by new research, published in the journal Science, suggesting that it may instead be due to ***agriculture*** especially dairy farming.

**Load-Date:** March 12, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-General Mills recognized for sustainability by Newsweek's 2016 Green Rankings***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JYN-R5S1-JD3Y-Y3X0-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

June 8, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 600 words

**Body**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota - General Mills was named to Newsweek's 2016 Green Rankings for the third consecutive year for its environmental performance within the company's operations. This year, General Mills improved to 29th out of 500 best publicly traded U.S. companies and 59th out of 500 best publicly traded global companies, up from 48th and 77th in 2015.

'We've done a tremendous amount of work throughout our entire value chain to ***reduce*** our environmental impact and it's an honor to be recognized by Newsweek,' said Jerry Lynch, chief sustainability officer and vice president for General Mills. 'We believe we can make the most impact upstream of our operations, which is where we're focusing much of our ***energy***-on ***agriculture***.'

This year, General Mills received the highest placements the company has achieved on Newsweek's Green Rankings since the list was initiated in 2009. General Mills' 2016 ranking improved as well as the company's overall weighted score, which increased by nearly 5 percent year over year.

'In the current global business and political climate, no company can continue to ignore its environmental footprint and there's good news: Newsweek's 2016 Green Rankings show that the world's biggest companies are improving when it comes to ***energy*** productivity and in limiting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***,' said Elijah Wolfson, senior editor for Newsweek. 'Our hope is that the rankings will propel leaders to start looking at their environmental impact not just in terms of carbon use, but comprehensively, and make the changes necessary to sustain both business growth and environmental viability.'

Newsweek Green Rankings is one of the world's foremost assessments of corporate environmental performance. Based on research from Corporate Knights Capital and HIP (Human Impact + Profit) Investor Inc., the 2016 iteration of the rankings uses a weighted average of eight key performance indicators of the world's largest publicly-traded companies. Measured factors include ***energy***, ***greenhouse gas***, water and waste productivity, 'green' revenue, 'green' pay, sustainability board oversight and audited environmental metrics.

'We are using science-based methodology to help us better align our efforts to ***reduce*** our GHG ***emissions***, water usage and waste,' added Lynch. 'The results are becoming increasingly meaningful as there's growing pressure on large companies to do our part in the fight against climate change.'

General Mills is recognized among other companies such as Nike, Unilever and Ecolab. The full list and related stories appear at Newsweek.com.

Methodology

To pick the 500 best publicly traded U.S. companies and the 500 best publicly traded global companies, Newsweek partners with the Corporate Knights Capital to show which companies are generating the most revenue with the least amount of environmental impact. To get there, eight clearly defined key performance indicators are taken in to account including carbon, ***energy***, water, waste, and the extent to which internal governance is geared towards sustainability.

About General Mills

General Mills is a leading global food company that serves the world by making food people love. Its brands include Cheerios, Annie's, Yoplait, Nature Valley, Fiber One, Haagen-Dazs, Betty Crocker, Pillsbury, Old El Paso, Wanchai Ferry, Yoki and more. Headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota,

USA, General Mills had fiscal 2015 worldwide sales of US $ 18.7 billion, including the company's US $ 1.1 billion proportionate share of joint-venture net sales.

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

**Load-Date:** June 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***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:5HM4-4GH1-F021-61GN-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 15, 2015 Tuesday 9:44 AM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 453 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***.

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.

"Eggplant, celery and cucumbers look particularly bad when compared to pork or chicken."

According to the authors, the study analysed the impact on the environment from three "dietary scenarios".

Those who simply ***reduced*** the number of calories they consumed, without changing the proportion of meat and other food types, cut their combined ***emissions***, ***energy*** and water use by around 9 per cent.

Perhaps understandably, those who maintained their calorie intake but completely shifted 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 people who both cut out meat and ***reduced*** their calories to USDA-recommended levels found their environmental impact increased 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."

**Load-Date:** December 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***FARMING POLL 2015:Environmentalists and farmers at odds***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H0M-TBW1-F0BB-S266-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

September 24, 2015 Thursday

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**Section:** SUPPLEMENTS

**Length:** 554 words

**Body**

On one side would be the three out of four farmers in the survey who disagreed when asked if Irish farmers should cut back production in order to ***reduce*** global warming.

On the other side would be the more extreme environmentalists who want the world to eat less meat.

The environmentalists may ignore the fact that ruminants are the only animals that can give us food from grasslands which cover about one third of the world s surface.

But farmers who don t want to cut production are out of line with fellow taxpayers who will pick up the bill when the Irish Exchequer has to purchase carbon credits to keep up with EU obligations.

Nor does Irish farmers refusing to cut back production to ***reduce*** global warming does not go down well when G7 leaders have agreed to abandon fossil fuels by the end of the century; and more than 5,000 mayors across Europe have all pledged to meet the EU s carbon ***reduction*** objective.

Producing food to the highest environmental standards to feed a growing world population, while limiting the impact of global warming and climate change, is the farmer s task.

Irish farmers, in their defence, can point to the carbon footprint of Irish-produced food being among the lowest in Europe or the world.

But at the very least, farmers who don t want to cut production have to relentlessly focus on farm efficiency and on low-carbon animal production systems, said Teagasc scientist Prof Rogier Schulte at the recent ***Agricultural*** Science Association conference.

That means improving animal health, better nutrient management, better grassland management and improving breeding and genetics.

Prof Schulte, who chairs the FAO steering committee on benchmarking the environmental performance of livestock systems, and leads the Teagasc working group on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, held out hopes of a big break for Irish farmers, in the form of recognition of the carbon sequestration value of forestry to offset ***emissions***.

In the 2015 Irish Examiner ICMSA farming survey, the most support for cutting farm output to ***reduce*** global warming came from farmers aged over 65.

Tne message for younger, more ambitious farmers is that the climate change challenge has utterly changed the context for ***agricultural*** expansion, said Trinity College economist Prof Alan Matthews, a member of the National Climate Change Advisory Council, addressing the ASA conference.

He has advised farmers to look out for developements such as a carbon levy on their ***emissions***, if they are unwilling to cut back production in order to ***reduce*** global warming.

The proceeds of such a levy would be recycled back to the farming sector, and it would be a powerful demonstration of commitment to environmentally sustainable production.

If introduced across the EU, it would increase the competitive advantage for Irish producers.

Or there may be ***targeted*** subsidies to encourage farmers to build up carbon stores in soils and biomass, to offset their ***emissions***.

The picture will become clearer after the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris, which starts on November 30, to to agree on action to keep the global temperature rise below two degrees Celsius.

The EU will pledge a binding, economy-wide ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** of at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

Follow this link for more survey findings and analysis

Survey methodology

**Load-Date:** September 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***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:5HM4-4GH1-F021-61GP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Independent.co.uk

December 15, 2015 Tuesday 10:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 481 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.

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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.

"Eggplant, celery and cucumbers look particularly bad when compared to pork or chicken."

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."

**Load-Date:** December 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Business and Climate Summit London, 28-29 June 2016***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K5V-9H41-JDJN-60XR-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Malta Independent

July 7, 2016

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**Length:** 1206 words

**Body**

By Vanya Walker-Leigh in the City of London

A thousand business and finance leaders from 39 countries meeting last week in the City´s 12th century Guildhall expressed strong determination to combat the looming threat of climate change disaster by fast tracking low-carbon innovative technologies and investment strategies.

The second Business and Climate Summit, co-sponsored by UK and international institutions and networks reviewed the private sector´s next steps after the adoption last December of the Paris Agreement by the 21st Conference (COP 21) of the 196 Contracting Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Agreement was subsequently signed by 175 political leaders (including Malta´s Prime Minister) at a ceremony at the UN in New York on 22 April.

However, its entry into force - mandating post-2020 actions on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, financial flows, technology transfer and capacity building with 5-year international reviews of related national policies - requires ratification by 55 nations accounting for 55 per cent of global ***greenhouse gases***. Accounting for over 40 per cent, US and China have pledged early action, but so far only 19 nations accounting for 0.18 per cent of ***emissions*** have actually ratified.

A key provision of the Paris Agreement commits governments to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °;C above pre-industrial levels and to "pursue efforts" to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °;C - implying an unparalleled technological revolution to rapidly slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from industry, transport, ***energy*** production, ***agriculture*** and forest management. (Provisional commitments tabled last year with the UNFCCC secretariat by 189 nations put the planet on a disastrous track towards over 3C.)

France´s Environment Minister and COP 21 president, Segolène Royal, urged entry into force before the next COP in Marrakesh, Morocco (7-18 November, 2016) and will continue pressuring EU nations to complete procedures by then. (Only France and Hungary have ratified so far, while parliamentary sources cannot indicate a date for Malta´s ratification).

Co-chair of the 26-country, 90-company Carbon Leadership Coalition, Ms. Royal urged the rapid adoption of a universal carbon price - strongly supported by a 35 top business leaders hosted by President Hollande in Paris last month. France recently legislated for such a price as well as for companies to disclose their carbon footprint and climate change related activities.

The outgoing UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Christiana Figueres hailed broad business support as having enabled an ambitious Paris Agreement, but urged much more dialogue and co-operation between national private sectors and governments to propel the urgently needed albeit "unstoppable" transformation. "We are working against the clock" she warned while urging Brexit-stunned Britain to "keep calm and transform on".

Jean-Dominique Senart, Chief Executive Officer of Michelin advocated for a set of global sectoral commitments to be made at COP 22 by business and government ministers while emphasising the imperative to mobilise world citizens support for climate change action. "I fear that if after COP 22 things don´t go through we may hit lack of credibility, which will discourage businesses to make major decisions."

France´s chief climate change negotiator, Ambassador Laurence Tubiana emphasised that governments "have to not only deliver the policy framework for 2030 but clear mid-century strategies consistent with the below 2c ***target***. A key dimension is social transition - needing a much broader discussion than to-day. Not to create strong resistance in society is one of the major risks we face."

Ninety trillion dollars are needed over the next 15 years for sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure - two-thirds of the total for developing and emerging countries - according to Felipe Calderon, former President of Mexico and Chair of the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate. "We cannot continue building in the same dirty way - low-carbon building will cost five per cent more but can be fully offset by savings in operational costs. Solar and wind can now compete with fossils in more and more regions, we are aware of air pollution costs, yet 1,500 coal plants are in various stages of construction and planning worldwide. We need to stop it."

In its report "The Business End of Climate Change" launched here, the We Mean Business Coalition stated that by 2030 the private sector could account for 60 per cent of the ***emission*** ***reductions*** up to 2030 posted in the 189 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions - some 10 billion tonnes of CO2 - if all of world business signed up to the Coalition´s five key initiatives. These are Science Based ***Targets***, RE 100 (100 per cent Renewable ***Energies***), ZeroDeforestation EP100 (a 100 per cent increase in ***energy*** productivity) and the Low Carbon Technology Partnership.

A business leaders´ climate change summit in Marrakesh will issue a statement according to Miriem Bensalem-Chaqroun, President of Morocco´s General Business Confederation (Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc). Casablanca Finance City will also organise a high-level Climate Finance Day 2016 on 4 November to be followed by an event of the International Finance Development Club, a global network of national, subregional and international development banks..

Due to widespread constrained government financial resources, about 85 per cent of the $90 trillion infrastructure investment posited by Felipe Calderon will have to be sourced in the private sector; green investments have to rapidly move from niche to mainstream said Antonio Simões, HSBC´s Chief Executive, responsible for the UK and Continental Europe. "The total stock of green bonds is currently about $60bn, while we need an annual average of $5 trillion."

"In particular we need to unlock private sector finance to world´s major urban areas - 75 per cent of CO2 ***emissions*** come from cities, already housing half the world´s population and two-thirds by 2050. HSBC is meanwhile working with the insurance industry and the V-20 group of finance ministers from the 43 most vulnerable developing nations with a combined population 1.6bn to create a funding mechanism which pools their needs and risk profiles - the basis for a securitised product for private investors."

Several speakers and panelists indicated that some though not all major oil companies were ´rethinking´ their future strategies, to scale back (though not eliminate) fossil fuels in favour of non-polluting renewable ***energies*** and ***energy*** efficiency.

World trade rules also need to be reviewed for compatibility with the Paris Agreement goals, but "we don´t have what we want to negotiate, only a general goal with no specifics", the World Trade Organisation´s Director-General Roberto Azevedo admitted. John Danilovich, Director-General of the International Chamber of Commerce urged the need to start an already suggested dialogue on trade and climate, as a key topic at the next WTO ministerial meeting in September as well as of Germany´s Group of 20 presidency next year.

[*http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1594/11/146787988010.jpeg*](http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1594/11/146787988010.jpeg)

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[***Clean Air Zones urged for pollution hotspots, says Committee report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JMP-YFB1-JD3Y-Y4GV-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

April 27, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 489 words

**Body**

Urgent Government action is needed to stop up to 50,000 people a year dying early from air pollution-related illnesses, says the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, in its report on Air quality.

The Committee's Air quality report presses for new Clean Air Zones in dozens of English towns and cities to cut the risk of cardiac, respiratory and other diseases caused by polluted air.

Clean Air Zones

Defra plans new Clean Air Zones for five of the most polluted cities but MPs say more is needed to cut the health and environmental impacts of pollutants, including particulates and nitrogen dioxide.

Chair's comment

Neil Parish MP, Chair of the Committee said:

"Only five cities (Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby and Southampton) will have new powers to charge polluting vehicles to enter new clean air zones. Councils in the dozens of other English cities currently exceeding EU pollution limits must also be given the option of using such powers if their communities support action.

The zones need to deliver local solutions to local problems. Defra's proposed 'one-size-fits-all' clean air zones will set rigid rules on cities as diverse as Southampton and Leeds.

Communities must be given legal powers to set controls that meet their own circumstances-for example, some might want to charge polluting vehicles to access zones at certain times of day or to ***target*** specific bus routes."

The Committee calls on the Government to devolve greater flexibility to all councils on use of development and traffic movement powers to tackle vehicle pollution in and out of Clean Air Zones.

Diesel scrappage scheme

Diesel vehicles produce more nitrogen oxides than petrol and alternatively-fuelled vehicles. The Committee urges the Government to consider introducing a diesel scrappage scheme for older vehicles.

Neil Parish MP said:

"Government funding for new refuelling infrastructure and grants to help buy cleaner vehicles such as electric or hybrid cars is welcome. But more action is needed if we are to get older, more polluting diesel vehicles off the road quickly. People need more of an incentive to purchase the more expensive low-***emission*** vehicles: we want the Government to start planning now to introduce at the next Budget a scrappage scheme ***targeted*** at cars and vans ten years or more old."

***Agricultural*** ***emissions***

The Committee also calls for more spread of modern farming practices aimed at cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and other pollutants.

Neil Parish MP said:

"Farmers are under huge financial pressures at the moment. They can save money and help to clean up the environment and improve health if they use the latest methods for managing manure and fertiliser and for feeding their livestock. Defra needs to ***target*** best practice support, rather than add regulation, to make sure the ***agricultural*** sector does all it can to cut pollution and ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***"

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

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[***Countryfile - 00:01 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6M-6X51-JBH6-C4S6-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 2 Wales

July 11, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 757 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:**[[3]](#footnote-4)1

largely from heavily fertilised crops. Overall, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** are far more than jokes about farting cows. Professor Lord Krebs certainly isn't amused. He advises the government on tackling climate change and says that farm-related ***emissions*** are a serious problem.

Why is it important that farming now gets to grips with its climate change responsibility? Well, if we're serious about the Paris Agreement, we've got to tackle all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and ***agriculture*** and land use change account for between a fifth and a quarter of the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission***. We are farming, after all, to feed people, and we're going to have many more people on this planet. How much more difficult does that make this problem? It's what some people have called the perfect storm. We've got a growing population, going up to probably 9Â½ billion by mid-century. As people get richer from countries like China, they switch from a plant-based diet to a meat-based diet. And meat has a much bigger environmental footprint than a plant-based diet does. Everybody needs food, and we want delicious and nutritious food. We've got to produce it with a lower environmental impact. In total, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** make up around 9% of the UK's ***greenhouse gases***. The question of how to minimise these ***emissions*** while still being able to feed a growing population is something ***agriculture*** has been grappling with for some time. And six years ago, the industry introduced voluntary action plans. So far, two thirds of farmers have changed the way they work. You really get an idea of the scale of it when you come round. Yes. This must have cost you a wee bit. Julian Gold is one of them. Across his 1,500 acres of arable land in Oxfordshire, he's gone big to become more efficient. We're standing next to an extraordinary machine here, but how does something like this help you ***reduce*** your ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***? All our machines are ten metres wide, including our combine harvester, and everything operates on the same set of wheelings. About 80% of the soil in our fields never, ever gets trafficked by any machines. And that's really important to preserve the soil's natural structure. By not disrupting the earth, gases stored in the growing cycle can remain locked in the ground. So that means the nitrogen can be doing its work in terms of growing better crops, rather than leaking into the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. Exactly. I think it's a win-win because you've got to think long-term in farming. When we get weather events like this, droughts and storms, your crop yields are much more robust if you've got quality soils. Also we're using less diesel in the tractors. It's cutting our costs. So you don't think you have to be a sort of climate change-fighting evangelist to go down this route. No, because it's going to pay It might take a few years, but it's going to pay back eventually. THUNDER RUMBLES Despite farmers like Julian taking action, a perfect storm is brewing. Since 1990, the UK has seen just a 16% drop in ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***, which is poor compared to other sectors. So to really make a difference, do we need to put more radical options on the menu? Maybe ***reducing*** the amount of red meat and dairy in our diets, or a complete overhaul of how we farm. Later on - after my lunch, of course - I'll be finding out. Mile upon mile of dramatic coastline. Rolling fields and acres of woodland. Pembrokeshire's landscape is glorious. But look a little deeper and you'll see the British countryside isn't perfect. It's beset by issues from tree disease to climate change, from affordable housing to rural jobs. But here, in a quiet corner of Pembrokeshire, there's a group of people who are dealing with all of those. Western Solar is a small company of passionate individuals doing their bit to make the world a better place. And this is the perfect location to start. Even on a grey day, it's one of the best places in the UK to harvest ***energy*** from the sun. So the company built Wales' first solar farm. It not only produces electricity, it also generates funding for their next big project. For that, they've taken advantage of another local resource - trees. These are larch. Now, across Wales, six million are being felled because of larch tree disease. It's a disaster for the landscape, but it also presents an opportunity. Some of those trees ended up here

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2016

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[***USA wants to invest in renewable energy in Cyprus***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JK7-H761-JC8S-C36W-00000-00&context=1516831)

BBC Monitoring Europe - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

April 20, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 477 words

**Body**

Text of report in English by Greek Cypriot news agency CNA

[Unattributed report: "US Interest in Investments in Renewable Sources in Cyprus"]

The US is showing keen interest in investing in renewable ***energy*** sources in Cyprus, according to former Secretary of State Madelein Albright who is currently in Cyprus to promote investments in this sector and more specifically in the two solar thermal parks to be constructed on the island. Albright is expected to meet ***Energy*** and Finance Ministers as well.

On Wednesday [20 April] morning Albright was received by ***Agricultural*** Minister Nikos Kouyialis [Kougialis] with whom she discussed her investment plans.

Kouyialis said that Cyprus supports the creation of such power plants from renewable sources, adding that the two large solar thermal projects will help Cyprus meet its obligations to the EU regarding the ***reduction*** of greenhouse ***emissions*** and increase the introduction of renewable ***energy*** sources in the economy.

He added that all the state services work very hard towards this end.

The Minister said that the projects will be made by US investment funds. One of the companies interested in the thermal park is Swedish.

He added that these two solar thermal parks will put Cyprus on the map of innovative projects which are strongly supported by the European Commission.

Kouyialis is travelling to New York this Friday to sign, along with other global leaders, the Paris Climate Agreement reached in Paris last December.

He said that this is an historic agreement mainly because all states are legally bound to work together to deal with ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020.

One of the most important aspects, as Kouyialis said is to take action against the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 oC above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 oC above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly ***reduce*** the risks and impacts of climate change.

He said that Cyprus needs to get to work immediately to reach these goals as many things need to be done not only related to ***energy*** production and consumption.

In his statements the Minister also referred to the presentation of the rural development programme for the period 2014-2020.

He said that very important measures have been taken and a lot of actions are being implemented relating to investments for young farmers and to agri-environmental measures which will strengthen our ***agricultural*** economy.

Kouyialis said that this programme is a very important tool for the development of our ***agriculture***, livestock farming and the regional development as well because it provides measures to improve infrastructure, quality of life and living conditions in rural areas.

Source: Cyprus News Agency, Nicosia, in English 0919 gmt 20 Apr 16

**Load-Date:** April 20, 2016

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[***Countryfile - 00:01 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6M-6X51-JBH6-C4R7-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 2

July 11, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

**Length:** 794 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

Alongside methane, mainly from cattle and sheep, nitrous oxide is emitted into our environment, largely from heavily fertilised crops. Overall, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** are far more than jokes about farting cows. Professor Lord Krebs certainly isn't amused. He advises the government on tackling climate change and says that farm-related ***emissions*** are a serious problem.

Why is it important that farming now gets to grips with its climate change responsibility? Well, if we're serious about the Paris Agreement, we've got to tackle all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and ***agriculture*** and land use change account for between a fifth and a quarter of the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission***. We are farming, after all, to feed people, and we're going to have many more people on this planet. How much more difficult does that make this problem? It's what some people have called the perfect storm. We've got a growing population, going up to probably 9\ billion by mid-century. As people get richer from countries like China, they switch from a plant-based diet to a meat-based diet. And meat has a much bigger environmental footprint than a plant-based diet does. Everybody needs food, and we want delicious and nutritious food. We've got to produce it with a lower environmental impact. In total, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** make up around 9% of the UK's ***greenhouse gases***. The question of how to minimise these ***emissions*** while still being able to feed a growing population is something ***agriculture*** has been grappling with for some time. And six years ago, the industry introduced voluntary action plans. So far, two thirds of farmers have changed the way they work. You really get an idea of the scale of it when you come round. Yes. This must have cost you a wee bit. Julian Gold is one of them. Across his 1,500 acres of arable land in Oxfordshire, he's gone big to become more efficient. We're standing next to an extraordinary machine here, but how does something like this help you ***reduce*** your ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***? All our machines are ten metres wide, including our combine harvester, and everything operates on the same set of wheelings. About 80% of the soil in our fields never, ever gets trafficked by any machines. And that's really important to preserve the soil's natural structure. By not disrupting the earth, gases stored in the growing cycle can remain locked in the ground. So that means the nitrogen can be doing its work in terms of growing better crops, rather than leaking into the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. Exactly. I think it's a win-win because you've got to think long-term in farming. When we get weather events like this, droughts and storms, your crop yields are much more robust if you've got quality soils. Also we're using less diesel in the tractors. It's cutting our costs. So you don't think you have to be a sort of climate change-fighting evangelist to go down this route. No, because it's going to pay back eventually. It might take a few years, but it's going to pay back eventually. THUNDER RUMBLES Despite farmers like Julian taking action, a perfect storm is brewing. Since 1990, the UK has seen just a 16% drop in ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***, which is poor compared to other sectors. So to really make a difference, do we need to put more radical options on the menu? Maybe ***reducing*** the amount of red meat and dairy in our diets, or a complete overhaul of how we farm. Later on - after my lunch, of course - I'll be finding out. Mile upon mile of dramatic coastline. Rolling fields and acres of woodland. Pembrokeshire's landscape is glorious. But look a little deeper and you'll see the British countryside isn't perfect. It's beset by issues from tree disease to climate change, from affordable housing to rural jobs. But here, in a quiet corner of Pembrokeshire, there's a group of people who are dealing with all of those. Western Solar is a small company of passionate individuals doing their bit to make the world a better place. And this is the perfect location to start. Even on a grey day, it's one of the best places in the UK to harvest ***energy*** from the sun. So the company built Wales' first solar farm. It not only produces electricity, it also generates funding for their next big project. For that, they've taken advantage of another local resource - trees. These are larch. Now, across Wales, six million are being felled because of larch tree disease. It's a disaster for the landscape,

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[***Clean Air Zones urged for pollution hotspots, says Committee report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JMP-YFB1-JD3Y-Y4XP-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

April 27, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 484 words

**Body**

April 26, 2016

Urgent Government action is needed to stop up to 50,000 people a year dying early from air pollution-related illnesses, says the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, in its report on Air quality.

The Committee's Air quality report presses for new Clean Air Zones in dozens of English towns and cities to cut the risk of cardiac, respiratory and other diseases caused by polluted air.

Clean Air Zones

Defra plans new Clean Air Zones for five of the most polluted cities but MPs say more is needed to cut the health and environmental impacts of pollutants, including particulates and nitrogen dioxide.

Chair's comment

Neil Parish MP, Chair of the Committee said:

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**Load-Date:** April 27, 2016

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[***Ben & Jerry's fight against global warming; The ice cream maker is investing in a number of different projects to reduce its carbon footprint, from a reactor that turns ice cream byproducts into energy to agroforestry opportunities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5G8K-3DY1-F021-6336-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

September 23, 2015 Wednesday 5:38 PM GMT

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**Section:** BEN & JERRY'S PARTNER ZONE

**Length:** 809 words

**Body**

A new study from global think tank The Club of Rome shows that moving to a circular economy - using and reusing, rather than using up - will pay off. If governments adopt circular economy policy measures by 2030, it is believed carbon ***emissions*** could be cut by almost 70%. In the meantime, companies must also do their bit.

For its part, Ben & Jerry's has worked relentlessly to ***reduce*** its environmental footprint. In 2002, the company began offsetting the carbon footprint from its manufacturing facilities with Vermont-based partner, NativeEnergy. Using new equipment to separate manure solids and compost into bedding material for livestock, the company hopes to lower ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** at Green Dream Farm by 12,900 metric tons over 10 years, saving $30,000 annually.

Then, in 2002, the ice cream maker ran its first global warming advocacy campaign with the Dave Matthews Band, featuring a new ice cream flavor whose proceeds supported the band's climate change-focused Bama Works Foundation. Ben & Jerry's also invested early, and often, in efficiencies throughout its manufacturing facilities, supply chain and retail Scoop Shops to increase ***energy*** efficiency and ***reduce*** its carbon footprint.

Earlier this year, Ben & Jerry's updated the life cycle analysis of its products, revealing the carbon ***emissions*** produced at each stage of an ice cream product's life cycle, from the farm to the end of a pint container's life. The results were used to create a clear roadmap towards ***reducing*** the company's carbon footprint, pint for pint.

**A sustainable living plan**

Ben and Jerry's parent company Unilever is also on board with the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP), which aims to double business and increase positive social impact while ***reducing*** the company's environmental footprint.

Unilever already purchases 100% of its electricity from renewable sources for all of its US sites through renewable ***energy*** certificates (RECs). Unilever also pledges to go 100% clean ***energy*** globally by 2020 via 50% onsite and 50% offsite generation.

**The Chunkinator and other climate change fighting weapons**

Ben & Jerry's additional efforts towards tackling climate change include the Chunkinator, an anaerobic flotation reactor that turns ice cream byproducts into ***energy***. This effort ties to a nationwide trend of companies converting food waste into biogas via biodigesters to help ***reduce*** food waste and turn waste into valuable products and revenue. This is good news, given the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO) reports about one third of all food produced globally is unconsumed, amounting to 1.3bn tons of food waste annually.

Located at Ben & Jerry's Netherlands factory, this biodigesting tank consists of 24bn natural microorganisms transforming waste and wastewater into biogas that helps power the factory. To date, the Chunkinator has produced enough power to make over 16m pints of Ben & Jerry's ice cream.

**Manure separators**

Manure separators also play a part in Ben & Jerry's fight against global warming. To help ***reduce*** the significant amount of ozone-depleting methane produced by cows at partner farm Green Dream Farm, the company has implemented a system significantly ***reducing*** how much methane enters the atmosphere.

By separating the liquid and solid portions of manure, the solids can be composted to make bedding material for the cows, while the liquids are used as fertilizer for crops. The farmer can even sell the excess bedding to surrounding farms, creating income from what would have otherwise been an expense. Ben and Jerry's estimates the 10-year joint project with Green Dream Farm and NativeEnergy will have the equivalent of keeping 5,000 cars off the road for one year. The company hopes to implement the same pilot program at other Ben & Jerry's farms worldwide.

**Offsetting in reforestation**

Through a partnership with Pur Projet, Ben & Jerry's is exploring agroforestry opportunities for its supplier of vanilla, a much sought after spice the UNFAO believes is at high risk of depletion due to ongoing global demand. The project sees cooperative farmers work to reestablish native trees, ***reduce*** erosion, provide necessary shade for vanilla crops and offer opportunities for other agro-environmental projects.

**A cleaner, greener freezer**

Aware that conventional refrigeration relies on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - one of the most common and harmful ***greenhouse gases*** - Ben & Jerry's is moving away from HFCs, testing hydrocarbon refrigerants instead, which are already widely used in Europe. This effort began in 2008 when Ben & Jerry's teamed with Greenpeace to launch the Cleaner, Greener Freezer, which chills ice cream using ***energy*** efficient hydrocarbons.

Content on this page is brought to you by Ben & Jerry's, sponsor of the Climate change: too hot to handle hub.

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