

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

**Job Number:** 233037770

**Documents (100)**

1. [*OPINION: Post-Paris climate talks*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5S1W-2J51-JDSH-23C3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

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

2. [*IN October, our beloved puffin was [...] COLUMNIST*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-BPS1-JBVM-Y54V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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3. [*'Natural' gas not as good as solar - despite the gas industry's best efforts The gas industry is trying to join the solar revolution but solar and wind energy is cheaper, more efficient and the only real source of energy security*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HY8-6WR1-F021-610W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KFH-NH41-JC6M-X2T6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5. [*'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JYV-STV1-JBWC-40C1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. [*Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help to fight climate change'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JTS-2211-F072-41NB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5KB4-74S1-DYNP-M10B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. [*Partnerships for climate action*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K2X-18M1-JD09-30G8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*Gardeners' World - 07:11 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-3G91-JBH6-C12W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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11. [*Revolution needed to power the future*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HWH-M471-JBFS-D2XD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12. [*New Kiwi 'super grass' will slash emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GW6-1H41-JBVM-Y2SG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13. [*Revolution needed to power the future*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HW9-MY71-JBFS-D2BV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14. [*Rural sector can help to battle climate change Farmers are not just casualties of climate change, they are helping in the fight to tackle it writes NFU president Meurig Raymond, who attended the Paris climate change conference along with NFU Cymru president Stephen James and NFU Cymru director John Mercer*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJK-C3G1-DY9P-N4M1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15. [*Lower meat consumption adviced*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5N8W-X6F1-DYG1-P3TG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16. [*ROAD TO NEW GLOBAL CLIMATE DEAL*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH4-HR01-F12F-F53C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17. [*World Biochar Market Report 2015-2021 - Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies & Forecasts*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMC-0WK1-F0K1-N24S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18. [*Signing Paris fossil fuel statement may doom diesel rebate, Coalition MPs warn Backbenchers say fuel rebate available to farmers and miners is not a subsidy and want Malcolm Turnbull to steer clear of proposed Paris summit statement*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G2MH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*Countryfile - 5:37 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0V3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20. [*Academics call for national debate on climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J2N-M451-DY9P-N0PC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. [*Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change' Researchers in Denmark believe they have found a simple solution*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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22. [*Feedings cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change' Researchers in Denmark believe they have hit up on a simple solution*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*Supreme Court deals blow to Obama climate plan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J27-98W1-DY93-M296-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24. [*Signing Paris fossil fuel statement may doom diesel rebate, Coalition MPs warn Backbenchers say fuel rebate available to farmers and miners is not a subsidy and want Malcolm Turnbull to steer clear of proposed Paris summit statement*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-X6X1-JCJY-G0K4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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25. [*Energy revolution needed to power the future*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HW6-2HK1-F039-6454-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*How the US can solve its multibillion food waste problem - report An $18bn proposal aims to reduce the more than 52m tons of food waste that goes to landfill every year*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J88-N611-F021-63JG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27. [*Letters to the Editor*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JJT-2FW1-JCW2-J03Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change' Researchers in Denmark believe they have hit up on a simple solution*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*COLUMNIST*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HPV-Y2N1-JBVM-Y257-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31. [*Climate impact on diet may kill 500,000*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J76-96K1-JCW9-228M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. [*Now is the time to lead, not plead Taoiseach*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHY-NV21-DY9P-N020-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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33. [*UN moves closer to ambitious deal on climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKG-GVR1-JCW9-203V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*Meat still feels under attack*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JP5-PJN1-JB29-N298-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35. [*Countryfile - 5:36 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0W3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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36. [*Funds to help Africa deal with climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-KX71-DYY4-34WW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37. [*Bog rap turns heat on peat NORTH WALES PUPILS STAR IN YOUTUBE VIDEO*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHH-PBW1-DY9P-N0WF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*Funding boost to help Africa cope with climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFS-V281-F021-61GV-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. [*Meat tax proposal 'unrealistic'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHK-5YG1-JB29-N17P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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40. [*Business and Climate Summit London, 28-29 June 2016*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-77N1-JDJN-64RR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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41. [*Great Barrier Reef election explainer: how do the parties compare? Experts have said this election is the last chance to save the reef. We ask the three biggest parties about their policies to do so*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JYK-NP01-JCJY-G0DF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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42. [*Impax Environmental Markets PLC Annual Financial -2-*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JCC-7621-JCXB-23PK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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43. [*Ahead of UN conference, World Bank says &#39climate-smart&#39 development can keep 100 million people out of poverty*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1V1-F0K1-N1S3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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44. [*Ahead of UN conference, World Bank says &#39climate-smart&#39 development can keep 100 million people out of poverty*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N2SW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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45. [*Engineering climate: from pariah to saviour?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKN-1F21-DY93-M128-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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46. [*Biofuels plant in Hawaii is the first in U.S. to be certified as sustainable*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JSJ-NDS1-DYR7-C36C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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47. [*Our shelves heave with food but not much of it contributes to the health of us or the planet Kate Thick on the welcome steps we are taking to tackle world hunger - but how we have got a long, long way to go*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HPV-3H21-JCJY-G2VS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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48. [*ExxonMobil and REG agree to research biodiesel from cellulosic sugars*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HYJ-CP31-DYG0-724D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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49. [*Diesel drivers face £12.50 fee to enter cities after motorists were told to ditch their petrol cars for 'green' fuel*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GXF-GG61-JCJY-G3TF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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50. [*Evonik launches L-valine essential amino acid for animal nutrition*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K2W-SD71-DYG0-755J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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51. [*Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J1V-DTV1-JD3Y-Y4BN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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52. [*Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J1V-DTV1-JD3Y-Y439-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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53. [*Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J22-D3T1-F0K1-N07G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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54. [*Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J22-D3T1-F0K1-N0M4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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55. [*Down on the solar farm: new sites offer a ray of sunshine to Britain 's beleaguered wildlife ECOLOGY*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J7S-GB11-JCS0-D2MB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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56. [*Ireland faces battle to cut farming's CO2 footprint*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HM4-HFG1-JCW9-21JS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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57. [*AFTER MOTORISTS WERE TOLD TO DITCH THEIR PETROL CARS FOR GREEN' FUEL...*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GXB-FMP1-DYTG-44G6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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58. [*WATCH: 'Peat rap' by Pentrefoelas and Ysbyty Ifan kids 'My name is Peat!' video highlights importance of peatland restoration in North Wales*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHK-8S51-F021-60MY-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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59. [*Europe biodiesel body questions Commission land use change study*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J9P-P471-JCN4-H12H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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60. [*Action hero Schwarzenegger urges his fans to turn vegetarian*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HJN-5FH1-JCJY-G29J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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61. [*Climate change is not our priority - Taoiseach*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-R9F1-JBVM-Y19R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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62. [*- Solvay commits to reducing the CO2 intensity of its activities by 40% through to 2025 and sets an internal carbon price*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HG9-J3W1-F0K1-N0DJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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63. [*- AGL and Dairy Connect partnership to cut energy costs and improve sustainability for NSW dairy farmers*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J5P-WVK1-F0K1-N4H1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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64. [*IDB raising climate-smart fund to boost LatAm and Caribbean agribusiness*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GH1-3XN1-JCXV-K0C2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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65. [*Homegrown energy security for Europe*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HYN-N241-F0FB-T4JM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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66. [*Ireland more responsible for droughts than big EU states*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J2W-29T1-DYS1-03VB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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67. [*FUNDING BOOST TO HELP AFRICA COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-J621-JCBD-Y1G0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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68. [*No proof over fracking claim*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HVS-BSM1-F0JC-M15J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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69. [*Biochar Market Report By Applications Gardening, Agriculture, Value Change Analysis, Company Profile Industry Analysis, Market Share, Size, Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies, Forecast 2015-2021*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HD6-3181-JD3Y-Y292-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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70. [*First Alternative Energy Hub with LNG for inland navigation and road transport in Belgium*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JMX-XM31-JD3Y-Y368-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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71. [*Biochar Market Report By Applications Gardening, Agriculture, Value Change Analysis, Company Profile Industry Analysis, Market Share, Size, Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies, Forecast 2015-2021*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HD6-3181-JD3Y-Y2PW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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72. [*First Alternative Energy Hub with LNG for inland navigation and road transport in Belgium*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JMX-XM31-JD3Y-Y3KD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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73. [*- Monsanto Company Releases 2015 Sustainability Report*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J9S-B8C1-F0K1-N13C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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74. [*Ireland 's 'cynical approach' on climate change criticised*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-45K1-F0BB-S1TG-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 |

75. [*The hot questions for Paris climate summit*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2D1-JCBW-N4X4-00000-00&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. [*World Business Report - 06:31 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-X4N1-DY08-34K3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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77. [*Great Barrier Reef election explainer: how do the parties compare? Experts have said this election is the last chance to save the reef. We ask the three biggest parties about their policies to do so*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JYT-23G1-JCJY-G1CX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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78. [*Countryfile - 5:58 PM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C18J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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79. [*Make a profit AND cut farm emissions HCC survey finds Welsh farmers are doing their bit to curb climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K49-D561-DY9P-N41M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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80. [*Countryfile - 07:31 AM GMT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-2TF1-JBH6-C3M7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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81. [*EU unable to enforce renewables goals - EWEA*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HFF-CB81-JCF2-H1NH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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82. [*- WB -Immediate Push on Climate-Smart Development Can Keep More than 100 Million People Out of Poverty*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1S1-F0K1-N2WM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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83. [*Extreme weather set to become new normal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5J80-HFN1-JCJY-G0C7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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84. [*How do I... reduce my carbon emissions? In order to avoid climate calamity, global temperatures must not rise by more than 2C. Here's how you can do your bit*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HG8-N6C1-F021-6137-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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85. [*Merkel urges Brazil to protect Amazon rainforest*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GRB-5X21-JBV1-X1SG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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86. [*- Solvay commits to reducing the CO2 intensity of its activities by 40% through to 2025 and sets an internal carbon price*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HG3-JWM1-F0K1-N0M8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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87. [*- IAEA - Scientists Study Atoms in Soil to Find Ways to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K4K-2GJ1-JD3Y-Y4KK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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88. [*Food industry executives call on Congress for climate change action Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H26-02M1-JCJY-G0VN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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89. [*UFU welcome for Paris climate change deal*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HMJ-92G1-F15H-C49Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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90. [*Food industry executives call on Congress for climate change action Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H2B-YCY1-F021-60N3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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91. [*Food industry executives call on Republicans for climate change action Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H25-TBM1-JCJY-G068-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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92. [*Food industry executives call on Republicans for climate change action Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H25-TBM1-JCJY-G067-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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93. [*Climate Summit failed, but delegates had a great time*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HKP-BWK1-JBVM-Y1GG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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94. [*-Petrotrin and TTMS co-host National Climate Outlook Forum*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5JT0-C4D1-F0K1-N3JD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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95. [*- L'OREAL ANNOUNCES ITS NEW 'CARBON BALANCED' AMBITION FOR 2020 GROUP*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-V601-F0K1-N0SN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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96. [*- L'Oreal announces its new 'carbon balanced' ambition for 2020 Carbon balanced project in Burkina Faso*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-V601-F0K1-N0NW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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97. [*MARS, KELLOGG'S AND NESTLE AMONG FIRMS CALLING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5H23-0FC1-DYTG-N45S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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98. [*Number of animals 'not relevant to climate change issue'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5GXG-XXW1-F0BB-S2F6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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99. [*India pushes rich countries to boost their climate pledges at Paris Prime minister Narendra Modi announces $30m solar investment, but also pins historical blame on rich countries asking them to do more on emissions and aid*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-NSD1-JCJY-G1Y7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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100. [*10 ways to cut carbon emissions and farm more sustainably in Wales Hybu Cig Cymru research shows Welsh farmers are grasping the nettle and slashing carbon budgets by becoming more efficient*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5K48-HYH1-F021-6535-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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# [***OPINION: Post-Paris climate talks***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5S1W-2J51-JDSH-23C3-00000-00&context=1516831)

Asia News Network

April 22, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 1001 words

**Byline:** Narayan Shreshtha

**Body**

The issue of climate change has come to the fore once again with the signing ceremony of the climate agreement set to take place in New York on April 22, when the deadline stated in the Paris Climate Agreement to allow all countries to become party to it expires. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has invited world leaders to come to the UN Headquarters in New York for the function. Nepal is being represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Thapa.

A 2013 study entitled Economic Impact Assessment of Climate Change has revealed that ***agriculture***, hydropower and water-induced disasters are the major sectors that will be affected by climate change. The economic cost of climate change in these sectors could be equivalent to 2-3 per cent of the GDP of 2013 by the 2050s. Nepal has set a climate change adaptation plan as its priority. By 2050, Nepal aims to achieve 80 per cent electrification, mostly through renewable hydro projects, and ***reduce*** fossil fuel dependency by 50 per cent. However, in line with the goal of keeping temperature rise within 2 degree Celsius, the Paris Agreement requires parties to declare their intended goals of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** mitigation strategies, and so adaptation strategies have been given lower priority. Thus it is a crucial issue how Nepal can attract the world’s attention and find resources for adaptation while global climate negotiations are mostly focused on mitigation strategies.

Nepal’s concerns

The Paris Agreement, signed by 196 countries last December, is a non-binding agreement unlike the Kyoto Protocol. Yet, countries will have to voluntarily pledge their intended contribution to curb carbon ***emissions***. Secretary-General Ban, who has been actively involved in the climate change negotiations, has urged states to come up with national pledges, also known as Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). Nepal has sent its intended contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in February which, among other things, highlights its plans for climate change adaptation and pledges to increase forestation and the use of green ***energy***.

Adaptation is at the core of Nepal’s climate change action. The country adopted a National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action to ensure integration of adaptation and resilience into the planning process from the local to the national levels. For instance, Sloping ***Agricultural*** Land Technology has been adopted in hilly regions to protect soil erosion from rain. Likewise, community forestry has been adopted to increase the resilience of communities by fulfilling some of their needs for forest products. Nepal contributes almost nothing to global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** as it burns very little fossil fuels such as coal and gas due to lack of industries. Yet, the impact of climate degradation is alarming in the Himalayan country. Uneven rainfall patterns, scattered droughts and melting of Himalayan glaciers are not only threatening ***agricultural*** production and livelihoods in the foothills but also affecting the region’s ecosystem. Uneven rainfall patterns have hit the food production cycle as Nepal is mostly dependent on the monsoon.

So what is Nepal going to gain from the Paris Agreement, especially as it is surrounded by two of the biggest polluters in the world, India and China? States that contribute less to environmental pollution have very little to pledge as their INDC as a mitigating measure. Rather, the world is looking at what pledges the industrialised and big polluters will be making. This will show the seriousness of countries to limit temperature rise and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Ill-matched priorities

Mitigation strategies are global priorities with regard to climate change, but mitigation strategies and adaptation goals don’t have to be mutually exclusive. The major players in climate action are looking at low carbon technologies such as solar and wind ***energy***. Since the strategies are not legally binding, the developed nations that want to expand their economies will burn more gas and coal. So what is going to happen is that they will invest their climate money in mitigation strategies which may help them to continue their drive towards economic development. Perhaps they will invent a new technology that can absorb the carbon in the air. Therefore, the priority Nepal has given to adaptation is ill suited to global strategies.

The country has been highlighting the issue of adaptation from the very beginning of its involvement in climate action. This was evident at the Paris Conference too. The Nepali team lead by the Minister of Population and Environment lobbied for the establishment of a global goal on adaptation. Nepal’s INDCs that were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in February also highlights climate change adaptation plans. The country’s policy aims to strengthen the implementation of an environment-friendly local governance framework in villages and municipalities to complement climate change adaptation and promote renewable ***energy*** technologies.

The post-Paris climate negotiations will be focused on setting the priorities of individual countries, which will mostly be concentrated on ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission***. Also, financial mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund which was established to advance the goal of keeping temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius, and which is expected to spend $1 billion annually from 2020, will give priority to countries and projects that promise to act on mitigation. Therefore, Nepal’s chances of attracting international funds seem bleak. It needs to find a way to fit its adaptation priorities into global strategies in order to tap the international resources necessary to act on climate change.

(Shrestha is a fellow of the UN Foundation and a graduate student of global affairs at the University of Baltimore, Maryland, US.)

**Source:** The Kathmandu Post (Nepal)

**Load-Date:** May 11, 2018

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[***IN October, our beloved puffin was [...]; COLUMNIST***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKW-BPS1-JBVM-Y54V-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Journal (Newcastle, UK)

December 14, 2015 Monday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 17

**Length:** 733 words

**Byline:** KATE THICK

**Body**

IN October, our beloved puffin was added to the red list of species at risk of extinction, the flooding of nesting burrows being a major factor.

The future of Britain looks wet. Climate change is implicated in the heavy rainfall and floods last week. Some flood-prone areas of the UK may be beyond protection from extreme events, becoming uninhabitable. We are woefully unprepared.

The basic science is simple. A warming atmosphere holds more moisture, oceans heat up and increase in volume; 2015 will be the warmest year on record. The supertanker of global ***energy***-related ***emissions*** needs turning within the second half of this century.

They must have known today is my birthday.

Nothing warms this girl's heart more than an outbreak of international consensus.

The French foreign minister who presided over the UN climate negotiations in Paris must be a diplomatic genius.

Water boils most fiercely just before it disappears.

There was a lot of kicking and screaming before delegates reached the finish line; hopefully the accord will send a clear signal to industry and financial investors that the shift to clean ***energy*** sources is inevitable.

Bill Gates committed to the largest green innovation fund ever, mayors of 1,000 cities committed to 100% renewable ***energy*** by 2050, and the talk in business circles was all about opportunity, rather than cost. It's amazing.

Leaders will have to live up to their pledges. R egardless of how fast we limit fossil fuels, we will need to invest in technologies to capture CO2 from the atmosphere. T he ***greenhouse gas*** ***reduction*** promises made in Paris - even if kept - could still result in warming of up to 3C. Almost 1C of warming is already locked in.

To stay at 1.5C, most scientists think the world must remove greenhouse ***emissions*** already in the atmosphere, using processes that remain uncertain. The idea is that peer pressure holds countries to account and builds the trust that means they agree to deeper cuts over time.

Oxfam says the poorest half of the world's population - 3.5 billion people - is responsible for only 10% of carbon ***emissions***, despite being the most threatened by storms, droughts and other weather shocks linked to climate change, and the deal offers a "frayed lifeline" to the world's poorest and won't cut ***emissions*** fast enough. Climate change could push more than 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030 by disrupting ***agriculture*** and spreading diseases such as malaria.

My biggest quibble is with what was barely mentioned in Paris; environmental refugees, people fleeing their homes on account of natural disaster.

The consequences of climate change are going to be very, very costly.

Unless governments agree to keep fossil fuels in the ground, they will undermine the agreement they have just made. China is now the world's largest greenhouse emitter and India is the fourth largest; they have lots of coal. Our Government gives the fossil-fuel industry nearly £6bn a year in subsidies, almost twice the financial support it provides to renewableenergy providers.

Cynics say the agreement is unenforceable. True, but the agreement defines goals and spurs thinking about the deep transformations in ***energy*** and ***agriculture*** required and, increasingly, governments have nowhere to hide; satellites can check CO2 in the atmosphere and measure the size of a forest.

Little substantive will happen under the Paris accord until 2020. Meanwhile, mountain glaciers will continue to melt, oceans acidify, the sea-level will rise further, droughts and flooding may worsen.

Our world is set to change despite the efforts of negotiators in Paris but the agreement points to where the world needs to be going and, long-term, we could avoid the worst impacts of global warming and ecological disaster. There is hope now with the whole world on a agreed course, with ever better technology and a much greater flow of financing to developing countries.

Back home, we can do our bit. Livestock farming destroys habitats and creates around 14% of the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Rainwater sinks into the soil much faster under trees than under pasture. Intensive grazing compacts and erodes soil, speeding water run-off. The Dutch, protected by dukes and dams, can cope with rising seas and storms.

So eat less meat, get planting, help dig a ditch, install some solar panels and hector your MP for state spending on renewable ***energy*** and carbon capture.

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***'Natural' gas not as good as solar - despite the gas industry's best efforts; The gas industry is trying to join the solar revolution but solar and wind energy is cheaper, more efficient and the only real source of energy security***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HY8-6WR1-F021-610W-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

January 27, 2016 Wednesday 7:00 AM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 997 words

**Byline:** Stephen Bygrave

**Body**

Now that the Paris climate agreement has made it clear that the world must take serious action to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the fossil fuel industry is starting to get worried.

Coal consumption is declining, and the gas sector is flat. And just as the coal industry is claiming coal is good for humanity, the gas industry is claiming that combining gas appliances with solar PV is the most practical and cost-effective way to achieve the lowest carbon ***emissions***.

The shift away from gas, along with the high number of Australians putting solar on their roofs must make joining the solar revolution appear to be the ideal option for the gas industry.

The future for gas doesn't look good. The Australian ***Energy*** Market Operator (AEMO) has outlined that new technologies and changing consumer behaviour are behind the flat forecasts for residential and commercial gas consumption over the next five years.

Matt Zema, the CEO of AEMO, said : "Due to forecast improved ***energy*** efficiency of buildings and appliances, and switching from gas to electric appliances, we don't anticipate much change in this sector in the short term, despite a forecast population growth of approximately 8%."

Let's not forget here that so-called 'natural' gas is a fossil fuel, and is primarily composed of methane, a ***greenhouse gas*** that is more than 20 times more potent than carbon dioxide, or that domestic gas is increasingly derived from coal seam gas through fracking that affects groundwater and ***agricultural*** production, or that the price of gas is steadily increasing.

Yet the gas industry claims that gas is as good as solar: "For households that have adopted solar ***energy*** to ***reduce*** their ***emissions***, gas also plays an important role when the sun is not shining." But a variety of analysis tells a different story, and shows that gas is not needed for houses with rooftop solar.

High efficiency electrical appliances, such as induction cookstoves and reverse-cycle air conditioners for heating and cooling, mean that there is no longer any need to use gas for cooking or for heating. When a home is powered by solar, these cooking and heating appliances are powered by 100% renewable ***energy***. These are real alternatives to gas, are much more efficient, cheaper to run, and mean that the householder has control over their ***energy*** bills.

Also look at the average hot water system. A heat pump hot water system, using ambient heat from the air around your home, which is essentially another form of solar ***energy***, is highly efficient and is another form of renewable ***energy***. The latest heat pump hot water systems are much more ***energy*** efficient (pdf) and cheaper to run than either instantaneous gas systems or off-peak electric hot water systems.

Electrical appliances deliver more useful ***energy*** than gas appliances. Compare a typical ducted gas heating system to a reverse-cycle air conditioner. Research has shown that to deliver 10MJ (mega joules) of useful heat in a home, the ducted gas system will waste almost 25MJ of ***energy***, while the air conditioner will wast e just over 2MJ. The efficiency of a heat pump reverse-cycle air conditioner can exceed 400% as it captures free renewable ambient heat from the air around your home, compared to a ducted gas heating system where efficiency can be as low as 29%.

Analysis shows that a heat pump reverse-cycle air conditioner can save a large Melbourne home over $658 (£322) per year in heating costs. Heat pump hot water and space conditioning systems are can revolutionise household renewable ***energy*** technology, using ambient heat from the air, day or night, rain or shine.

The gas industry also claims that gas will support ***energy*** security. While a diverse range of ***energy*** sources will guarantee ***energy*** security in Australia, renewable ***energy*** is the only one to provide long term ***energy*** security in a world that is rapidly decarbonising.

Despite the gas industry's claims, renewable ***energy*** technologies work when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing. Large-scale concentrated solar thermal systems store ***energy*** overnight using molten salt technology and pumped storage off-river hydro systems store ***energy*** in dams, releasing ***energy*** 24 hours a day.

The industry's claims that gas can " supply power for electric vehicles at a fraction of the ***emissions*** levels of grid-sourced electricity" [pdf] is yet another attempt to market gas as clean and green, and also assumes that grid electricity will be based on coal forever.

It's well-known that the penetration of rooftop solar in Australia is the highest in the world and is increasing rapidly, and that electric vehicles supplied with power from gas are not based on renewable ***energy***.

Electric vehicles charged with power coming from renewable ***energy*** sources are the only zero ***emissions*** vehicles. An electricity grid based on renewable ***energy*** will power electric light vehicles as well as other zero ***emissions*** forms of transport such as high speed rail.

As for the gas industry's claims that gas is required for the production of fertilisers and the manufacture of bricks, steel and glass, zero ***emissions*** ***agriculture*** is the new paradigm with no tillage farming and nutrient recycling, ***reducing*** the need for fertilisers. High temperature solar thermal is also showing potential to be used in multiple industrial processes.

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**Load-Date:** January 27, 2016

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[***'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KFH-NH41-JC6M-X2T6-00000-00&context=1516831)

FoodNavigator.com

June 9, 2016 Thursday 11:41 AM GMT+1

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**Section:** RETAIL

**Length:** 497 words

**Byline:** Annie Harrison-dunn, , [*Annie.Harrison-Dunn@wrbm.com*](mailto:Annie.Harrison-Dunn@wrbm.com)

**Body**

**INTRODUCTION**

A new global standard to measure food loss and waste will help firms save billions of pounds and significantly ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

**STORY**

The food loss and waste accounting and reporting standard (FLW) has been heralded as a *“powerful breakthrough”* meaning for the first time companies will be able to *“consistently and credibly”* measure, monitor and manage food waste.

The standard has been developed for a *“diverse audience”* and will be invaluable for both large and small businesses, as well as countries and governments, according to the [***briefing published alongside the announcement***](http://flwprotocol.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/REP_FLW_Standard_Exec_Summary.pdf).

*“We have a powerful new tool that will help governments and businesses save money, protect resources and ensure more people get the food they need,”* explained Andrew Steer, president and CEO at the World Resources Institute, which developed the tool.

The UN’s Food and ***Agricultural*** Organisation (FAO) and the Consumer Goods Forum are also involved in the multi-stakeholder partnership. Nestlé, which confirmed it played a key role in developing FLW, said the standard is a *“massive step”* in fighting food loss and waste.

**Food waste headache**

Understanding the levels of food waste within supply chains has proved extremely difficult. Last month the UK – a country ahead of the game in terms of waste analysis – announced food waste from its grocery supply chain was [***significantly lower***](http://www.foodnavigator.com/Market-Trends/Food-waste-from-manufacturing-56-less-than-previously-reported) than previously thought.

In Europe, meanwhile, the European Commission has promised to unveil a common measurement technique for food waste as part of its new [***Circular Economy***](http://www.foodnavigator.com/Market-Trends/What-is-industry-doing-to-move-towards-a-circular-economy) package.

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A mandatory ***target*** to ***reduce*** food waste was controversially dropped from the package. However, [***revisions published last week***](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-580.497+01+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN) suggest member states should *“take measures to promote prevention of food waste in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development […] and in particular its* ***target*** *of* ***reducing*** *food waste by 50% by 2030”.*

Food loss and waste costs $940bn (€826bn) a year and generates about 8% of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. In the EU, 20% of the food produced is wasted – the equivalent of 88 million tonnes every year, worth €143bn.

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Michiel Kernkamp, CEO of Nestlé Nordic, said the FLW standard will help further optimise the company’s ongoing efforts to cut food waste.

*“We clearly see this standard as a massive, global step in fighting food loss and waste,”* he said.

**Load-Date:** August 12, 2016

**End of Document**



[***'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JYV-STV1-JBWC-40C1-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Section:** SCIENCE

**Length:** 499 words

**Byline:** Annie Harrison-dunn, , [*Annie.Harrison-Dunn@wrbm.com*](mailto:Annie.Harrison-Dunn@wrbm.com)

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**Load-Date:** June 9, 2016

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[***Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help to fight climate change'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JTS-2211-F072-41NB-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent - Daily Edition

May 21, 2016 Saturday

First Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 16

**Length:** 380 words

**Byline:** ANDREW BUNCOMBE IN NEW YORK

**Body**

Cows are known to let off a lot of gas. Their belching and flatulence is estimated to contribute to almost 20 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Yet researchers in Denmark believe they could help solve the problem simply by feeding those cattle oregano.

Researchers at Aarhus University believe that adding oregano to a cow''s diet would alter the balance of bacteria in their digestive systems and ***reduce*** the amount of methane released.

Methane is 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide at trapping heat and a cow weighing 550kg is thought to produce 800 to 1,000 litres of ***emissions*** each day. The US Department of ***Agriculture*** estimates that, as of last summer, there were 98 million cattle in the US.

"Oregano has essential oils with a mild antimicrobial called carvacrol, which can kill some of the bacteria in the cow's rumen that produce methane," Kai Grevsen, a senior researcher who specialises in crop science, told NPR. "Of course, you can't kill all of the bacteria, or the cow would die."

Researchers have been looking at ***reducing*** the amount of methane produced by animal livestock for many years. A team at Pennsylvania State University has reported that adding the chemical 3-nitrooxypropanol (3NOP) to cattle feed can ***reduce*** methane ***emissions*** by 30 per cent.

Other scientists are experimenting with different additives, feed combinations and even an antimethane vaccine.

Yet the power of the Danish research also lies in the fact that the solution could also be organic.

One of the sponsors of Mr Grevsen''s study, along with the Danish government, is Naturmælk, a Danish organic dairy that has said it wants to make its products more climate-friendly.

The researchers have been focusing on using Greek oregano because of its high concentration of oil. They hope this method will cut methane by 25 per cent.

Dr Greveson said cows lose a lot of their ***energy*** through the process of releasing methane. He told the broadcaster he hopes the ***energy*** saved by blocking the methane-producing bacteria will allow the cow to generate more milk and therefore be more beneficial to farmers.

"We definitely think this could become a widespread solution, for both organic and conventional farmers," he said. "It just depends on finding an inexpensive way to produce the oregano."

**Load-Date:** May 20, 2016

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[***'Breakthrough' global accounting tool for waste could save billions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5KB4-74S1-DYNP-M10B-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Load-Date:** July 27, 2016

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[***'Natural' gas not as good as solar - despite the gas industry's best efforts; The gas industry is trying to join the solar revolution but solar and wind energy is cheaper, more efficient and the only real source of energy security***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HY7-PYP1-F021-63RB-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 997 words

**Byline:** Stephen Bygraves

**Body**

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**Load-Date:** January 27, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Partnerships for climate action***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K2X-18M1-JD09-30G8-00000-00&context=1516831)

Development and Cooperation

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 707 words

**Byline:** Erik Solheim

**Body**

When almost eight out of ten people in the world believe it is important to limit ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***, it should be easy for top politicians when they come to the UN climate summit in Paris to form coalitions and partnerships to act. With appropriate leadership, the international community can rise to the challenges.

We cannot wait for a master plan and for everyone to agree before we take action. The planet and people living in poverty do not have time to wait for the slowest countries and those least willing to act. Nations, organisations, companies and individuals willing to address specific development challenges should form coalitions for action and get started.

The global progress over the past decades has been unprecedented in human history. Extreme poverty has been halved. Child mortality has also been halved.

The remaining challenges are still huge. And for the climate it is important that we mobilise the political will to act. Recent data from the Pew Research Center showed there is a broad consensus among people from several European countries, China, India, United States, Brazil, Ethiopia and others to be part of an international agreement to limit the ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions***. In the same survey, more than half of the people said that climate change is a very serious problem and that it is harming people now.

And seven out of ten also believe they will have to make major lifestyle changes to make the climate better. Only two out of ten believe technology can solve the problem. The people are obviously willing to act. And now, the humanity for the first time also has the capacity, knowledge and resources we need to end poverty and green our economies. A lot of good things have been done, and we should be inspired by the success stories to do more so we will live in a better world by 2030 the world described in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

There are many more success stories. And there are plenty of other coalitions for action just waiting for leadership. Here are some suggestions:

- The UN-REDD rainforest coalition initiated by Brazil, Indonesia, other rainforest nations and a few donors have contributed to an 80 % ***reduction*** in deforestation in Brazil. Wilmar, Asia's largest palm oil producer, has promised to not contribute to any further deforestation. It's been an incredible success. Let us make it bigger and better.

- Grow Africa is a coalition of African governments and multinational companies working together to grow and green African ***agricultural*** system. Improving seed varieties and irrigation techniques can increase farmer's yields and incomes while decreasing environmental impact. More such coalitions for action are needed.

- The United Nations Sustainable ***Energy*** for All initiative aims to mobilise the financial resources and political will to provide green ***energy*** to the 1.3 billion people currently without access to electricity and the billions with insufficient access.

- We need a coalition against fossil-fuel subsidies. Fossil-fuel subsidies cost developing countries close to $ 600 billion annually. Some poor countries spend more on subsidising cheap petroleum than on health and education combined. Fossil-fuel subsidies are expensive, mainly benefit the upper middle class and increase pollution.

- A global coalition is needed to protect our beautiful oceans currently under threat from climate change, pollution and overfishing. Developing countries are losing billions of dollars from illegal and unreported fishing while sustainable fishing could increase value of global fisheries by more than $ 60 billion. Pirate fishing alone deprives developing nations of 20 billion dollars and Somalia is losing more than its entire government budget. Coral reefs provide substantial protection against natural hazards by ***reducing*** wave ***energy*** by an average of 97 %. Reefs are ten times cheaper than human-made structures.

These are just some of the many potential coalitions for action that would be good for people and the planet. In the latest Development Co-operation Report from OECD we focus on partnerships and coalitions for action. We show how this way of working together can contribute to ending poverty and implementing the SDGs. The time to act is now.

**Load-Date:** June 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Gardeners' World - 07:11 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-3G91-JBH6-C12W-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 2

July 10, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

**Length:** 810 words

**Anchors:** Monty Don

**Highlight:** Monty is reaping the rewards of the summer when he begins to harvest crops from the vegetable garden and gives tips on extending the flower season in the borders. Carol takes a trip to the seaside to discover why some plants thrive despite being assaulted by salt-laden winds and we make a final visit to Sissinghurst to catch up with Troy Scott-Smith and see the changes that have been made to the garden.

**Body**

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

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***? 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

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Revolution needed to power the future***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HWH-M471-JBFS-D2XD-00000-00&context=1516831)

Financial Times (London, England)

January 19, 2016 Tuesday

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**Section:** FT REPORT - INNOVATION IN ***ENERGY***; Pg. 1

**Length:** 1199 words

**Byline:** Ed Crooks

**Highlight:** Breakthroughs in key technologies will be needed to balance future ***energy*** demand with global ambitions to curb ***emissions***, says Ed Crooks

**Body**

Early in the Paris climate talks last month, Todd Stern, the US special envoy for climate change, set out for a group of reporters the administration's view on how the problem should be tackled.

"We have a lot of technology that is available right now on the shelf," he said. "It's being used, and can be used more, to drive ***emissions*** down now. But to get where we need to get, we need more."

The need for more innovation in ***energy*** was one of the strongest points of agreement at the Paris talks. Some have suggested that the most important news to come out of the conference was not the final accord, signed with great fanfare by the governments of 195 countries, but the commitments made by governments and wealthy individuals to research and develop technologies that can help the climate.

***Energy*** innovation is a concept that has become almost universally popular - among all from the most traditional of oil companies to the most radical of environmental groups.

For all the rising enthusiasm, though, investing in innovation remains a hazardous and uncertain business in ***energy***, as in other industries. There are many potentially significant technologies out there, a few of them described in this report. Some of them may have a huge impact on the world's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, many more are likely to fizzle out and fail.

The Paris accord committed its signatories to holding the rise in global temperatures since pre-industrial times to "well below" 2 degrees centigrade, while "pursuing efforts" to keep that increase to 1.5 degrees. To meet that objective, they also agreed that global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** should reach a peak "as soon as possible" and then start falling rapidly.

If we were allowed only to use today's technology, those objectives could in theory still be achieved.

Mark Jacobson of Stanford University and Mark Delucchi of the University of California Davis have published papers arguing that it would be possible to derive all the world's ***energy***, for all uses, from only wind, solar and hydro power, by 2050.

Their analysis used only existing technologies that had already been deployed, at least in pilot projects, by 2010. But that would mean a huge transition and would require vast investment. Mr Jacobson and Mr Delucchi suggested the world would need 3.8m new large wind turbines, for example.

The cost would be higher than fossil fuels, at least at first, and there could also be deepening conflicts between tackling climate change and other policy objectives, such as improving access to ***energy*** for the billions of people who still have inadequate supplies.

There are various examples of evidence that the menu of ***energy*** options available today is unsatisfactory: the slow penetration of electric vehicles into car markets worldwide; the repeated false dawns for advanced biofuels; the high - although falling - cost of battery storage for electricity; the dearth of carbon capture projects that are making any progress; the public resistance to onshore wind turbines.

Gernot Wagner, lead senior economist at the Environmental Defense Fund, a US campaign group, says that new technologies will be essential if the world is to bring ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** under control.

"Is it theoretically possible we could do it, based on the technology that we have today and that we know how to deploy at scale? Yes, it is. Is it going to happen? No," he says.

Of the two ***energy*** innovation plans launched in Paris, one was backed by the governments of the Group of 20 leading economies and the other by a group of billionaires including Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft, Mukesh Ambani, chairman of the Reliance group, and Amazon founder Jeff Bezos.

That initiative was particularly noteworthy because it was led by the private sector, which will have to lead the way in developing the key innovations that are needed. As President Barack Obama put it at the launch of the project: "The ambitious ***targets*** that we've set for ourselves can be reached in large part by the efforts of our scientists, our businesses, our workers, our investors." Alex Trembath of the Breakthrough Institute, a think-tank that makes the case for increased investment in ***energy*** innovation, draws an analogy with the most successful technological advance in the industry over the past two decades: the US shale gas and oil revolution.

Before the shale industry emerged as a commercial proposition in the mid -2000s, there were decades of co-operation between private and public sectors, working on understanding the rocks and examining possible techniques that could unlock them.

Mr Trembath says that in a similar way, partnerships between government and the industry could also help the advance of "clean" ***energy*** technologies, including renewables and nuclear power.

There is, however, one crucial difference between gas and renewables. With gas, producers can be confident that if they can deliver it to the right place, they can sell it.

Renewable ***energy*** is still subsidised in much of the world, meaning that if the policy regime changes, the pay-offs for innovation can change, too. It creates an additional element of political risk in any investment appraisal. Mr Wagner argues that innovation cannot be a substitute for other policies to tackle climate change, in particular a tax or other price imposed on carbon, to incentivise everyone to emit less of it.

"It's often presented as a choice between one and the other, but it's a false choice," he says. "It's not either/or: it's a price on carbon and induced innovation that we need."

The biggest problem with pinning hopes for the climate on ***energy*** innovation is that, like other forms of technological progress, it is highly unpredictable. Twenty years ago, most people thought it would be impossible to produce gas from shale at commercially viable rates. Today, shale accounts for more than half of all US gas production.

In 1976, US government officials set out plans for nuclear fusion power that suggested the first working demonstration reactors could be starting up in 2005-10 at the latest.

The latest experimental reactor, ITER in France, is scheduled to start its first fusion reactions in 2027. When the first demonstration plants might be built is anybody's guess.

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If we are relying on innovation to ***reduce*** the risk of catastrophic climate change, that is not a very comforting conclusion. Mr Trembath accepts that, but argues that with global greenhouse ***emissions*** still on a rising trend - albeit with a probable dip last year - other attempts to address the threat since the 1997 Kyoto protocol have been largely unsuccessful.

"I don't think anyone should reassure themselves and say we should be confident we're going to limit warming to 2 degrees," he says. "But investing in clean ***energy*** innovation, as uncertain as it is, is basically the best that we've got - because I haven't seen any other strategies working so far."

**Load-Date:** January 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***New Kiwi 'super grass' will slash emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GW6-1H41-JBVM-Y2SG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

September 8, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARMING;NEWS; Pg. 5

**Length:** 404 words

**Byline:** DARRAGH MCCULLOUGH

**Body**

A NEW grass with the potential to slash ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and increase production is being rolled out by New Zealand researchers.

The product of close to (EURO)15m and 15 years of research, the state-owned AgResearch has engineered a grass plant that has almost triple the amount of lipids (fats) compared to standard ryegrasses and mimics the more efficient C4-type photosynthesis that characterises fast-growing plants such as maize.

"Indoor trials have shown us that this grass has a 25pc higher growth rate, which translates into a 12pc increase in milk solid production," said Prof Gregory Bryan who lead the research.

However, it is the ability of the new grass to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that may be the biggest benefit for an Irish ***agriculture*** coming under increasing pressure to address it's rising impact on climate change.

"We estimate that the grass results in a 30pc decrease in methane ***emissions*** and a 20pc decrease in nitrous oxide.

"One of the problems with typical perennial ryegrasses is that they have too high a protein content for the cow to utilise fully.

"Lipids are like little oil bodies in the leaves, which have twice the amount of ***energy*** as carbohydrates. So by increasing the lipid content from 3pc to 8pc we are able to increase the amount of ***energy*** available in the gut by 10pc," he said.

The plant is able to grow faster by adopting the charateristics of photosynthesis in a maize plant, which is more elaborate than the C3 carbon fixation more commonly found in grass plants. "We don't know yet how well the plant will perform outdoors, but even if it gives half of what it achieved indoors, it would be a massive productivity boost for farmers," said Prof Bryan, who was speaking at a grass research seminar in UCC.

Resistance Until breeders manage to introduce the traits by traditional breeding methods, researchers are faced with using genetically modified (GM) versions of the plant.

"There is no ban on GM crops in New Zealand, but they are not common and so industry is nervous about how it might impact on consumers' perceptions. "It's more likely that we'll roll out trials in the US first, and with the 20 million acre alfalfa crop so important there we will probably try it in that crop first.

"At least that would be a way to get the technology out there into the market," said the researcher.

It is likely to be 2021 before any variety will be commercially available to farmers.

**Load-Date:** September 8, 2015

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[***Revolution needed to power the future***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HW9-MY71-JBFS-D2BV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Financial Times (London, England)

January 18, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 1199 words

**Byline:** Ed Crooks

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**Load-Date:** January 17, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Rural sector can help to battle climate change; Farmers are not just casualties of climate change, they are helping in the fight to tackle it writes NFU president Meurig Raymond, who attended the Paris climate change conference along with NFU Cymru president Stephen James and NFU Cymru director John Mercer***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJK-C3G1-DY9P-N4M1-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Western Mail

December 8, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** COUNTRY AND FARMING;FEATURES; Pg. 1

**Length:** 649 words

**Byline:** John Mercer

**Body**

Flood water in LAST WEEK we joined with our K friends in EU and global farming to represent ***agriculture*** in Paris as part of the climate change talks.

I was pleased that farming had a presence at the event as we are on the front line of climate change. Much of our industry takes place outdoors, exposed to the weather, which we experience on a daily and seasonal basis.

But ***agriculture*** is also unique in terms of the wide range of goods and services provided. It supplies food, it stores carbon and it generates renewable ***energy***.

Along with other farmers, I have already seen long-term changes in weather patterns, with extreme weather events becoming ever more frequent. Our recent NFU weather survey found that more than 60% of our farmers had noticed an increase in severe events over the past 10 years.

Farmers worldwide need to invest in making our industry more resilient to weather disruption if we are to feed a growing population with divergent tastes. We neeW d a fair share of access to water resources, as well as better protection of ***agricultural*** land from flooding.

Some of our livestock farmers may have to alter stocking levels or increase the shelter they provide from severe weather. Some of our growers may need to adjust the timing of seed drilling and harvest. Fresh thinking is needed in farm policy to support these investments and adjustments. For example, the recent announcement of five-year tax averaging for British farmers is just such an enabling measure.

Volatile commodity prices, volatile ***energy*** prices and volatile weather add up to a perfect storm for ***agriculture***, but we believe that farmers also offer part of the solution. We haW ve to a seize the opportunity to participate in new economic activities, while making our industry stronger and adaptable to a changing environment.

Six years ago the NFU participated in an international farmers' delegation in Copenhagen, but only a weak compromise was reached.

If the land-based economy is to survive climate change while feeding, clothing and fueling our population then we can't afford the same outcome in Paris.

The ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** profile of ***agriculture*** is fundamentally different to that of other production sectors, much of it tied up in complex biological processes necessary for farming. Farmers also manage and store carbon in soils, perennial ***energy*** crops and farm woodlands.

Overall though, UK aK griculture has ***reduced*** its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 19% since 1990, much of this through improved productivity and better management of resources, supported by an industry-led action plan.

Increasingly, we see renewable ***energy*** as an integral part of the future of our ***agricultural*** sector, supporting profitable farming as we strive to produce more with less impact.

Last year, the NFU's Farming Con-fidence Survey found that one third of our members had an interest in renewables, with solar PV and biomass heating the most popular choices.

The NFU believes that diversification into renewable ***energy*** production offers our sector stable and predictable returns, making our ***agricultural*** businesses more robust and more attractive to the next generation of farmers.

Land-based renewables are supplying a rising proportion (up to 10%) of Britain's electricity needs, and renewable heating is now growing fast, too. British farmers want to contribute to meeting renewable transport fuel ***targets*** too.

The NFU estimates that more than half of UK sK olar power, half of biogas production and one third of renewable heat is sourced from the ***agricultural*** sector, which also hosts about two thirds of Britain's wind turbines.

All this said, I don't believe that farmers and growers are just in the front line of climate change as its hapless victims.

The NFU is certain that we can also offer solutions: if we are allowed to invest in our adaptive capacity, and if we use our natural resources to their full potential.

**Graphic**

<BFlood water in fields near the A55 at St Asaph last week. Farmers all over the world need to invest to make their industry more resilient to weather disruption if they are to continue to be able to feed growing populations Hadyn Iball

**Load-Date:** December 8, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Lower meat consumption adviced***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5N8W-X6F1-DYG1-P3TG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Fleischwirtschaft International

June 30, 2016

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**Section:** FOREIGN MARKETS; China; Pg. 12;; No. 3

**Length:** 276 words

**Body**

According to the National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Rebublic of China (NHFPC), the recommendations are part of a campaign to combat diabetes and cardiovascular diseases while placing emphasis on food security amid limited production areas.

To stem an alarming increase in obesity and non-communicable diseases, public health officials have set out to moderate the role of meat and dairy in the nation's diet. The guidelines advise citizens to eat a maximum of 75g of meat and poultry each day, with a combined limit of 200g meat, poultry, fish and dairy. This corresponds to a daily ***reduction*** of 100g per day, according to estimates by the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation of the United Nations.

Aside from nutritionists, environmentalists have also welcomed the guidelines at a time when the land, water and ***energy*** required to raise animals is in short supply. If China's population were to follow the new guidelines, it could cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 1.5% of the global total, according to a report by WildAid, an ecological NGO, quoted by the Washington Post. China's livestock alone produces nearly 5bn.t of waste annually, while its runoff is the biggest source of water pollution in the country.

According to a report by the auditing and consultancy company PricewaterhouseCoopers posits, meat and dairy consumption, if continued at the current rate, "will place enormous burdens on an already challenged domestic food system and have significant ramification on international trade in ***agriculture***". In 2015, China's beef and pork imports alone were valued at $1.35bn. and $1.2bn., respectively.

[*www.nhfpc.gov.cn*](http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn)

**Load-Date:** April 10, 2017

**End of Document**



[***ROAD TO NEW GLOBAL CLIMATE DEAL***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH4-HR01-F12F-F53C-00000-00&context=1516831)

UK Government News

November 25, 2015 Wednesday 11:58 AM EST

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**Length:** 799 words

**Body**

LONDON, Nov. 25 -- Foreign and Commonwealth Office issued the following blog:

The next round of UN climate negotiations kick off in Paris on 30th November. And while these rounds happen annually, this year is particularly significant because the prize is a new global, legally-binding treaty on climate change. Whether that can be achieved, and how ambitious it is, matters to us all.

WHAT IS IT?

The 196 members of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have committed to agreeing a new deal at Paris which is legally-binding and applicable to all countries. Its ultimate aim is to prevent average global temperatures from rising by more than 2 degrees.

So far, 163 countries have announced commitments to ***reduce*** their ***emissions***. I was delighted to see Thailand submit its pledge last month, promising to cut ***emissions*** by 20%. This is a great start, and we and our EU partners will be looking for ways we can help Thailand achieve that goal.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Climate change is one of the most serious threats facing our world. And it is not just a threat to the environment. It is also a threat to our security, our development and our economic prosperity.

South East Asia is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. A recent study by the UK Meteorological Office suggested that by 2100, without ***reducing*** ***emissions***, the region could face:

\* A 5% increase in days of drought;

\* A 77% increase in inland river flooding; and

\* An 8% decrease in water available for ***agriculture*** (while demand for this grows at 10%).

Thailand has also experienced coastal flooding and a rising sea level in some areas. Dangerous climate change can only be avoided if global ***emissions*** are ***reduced***. The cost of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** will be less if all countries move together, and the most effective way to do that is through a global deal, which is transparent and bound by strong rules.

WHAT WILL IT ACHIEVE?

A strong and effective global climate deal in Paris can bring down global ***emissions***, provide the necessary confidence to governments and investors, and keep our goal of limiting global warming to 2degreeC within reach.

A global deal will also provide opportunities. It will encourage innovation and investment in low carbon technology, increase economies of scale in clean ***energy***, and accelerate the growth of the low carbon economy.

But we're not there yet. For a global deal to be effective, it must be:

\* Ambitious. There needs to be a real shift from business as usual to an acceptance that low carbon economies are the only option in the future;

\* Accountable. There should be a regular review process every five years to ensure we're making the necessary progress;

\* Legally-binding. A strong set of rules applicable to everyone is critical to ensuring transparency and increasing certainty for the investments we need;

\* Long-Term. The commitments need to be sustainable and long-lasting.

\* Properly Financed. We need to ensure there is enough finance to help the most vulnerable countries ***reduce*** ***emissions*** and adapt to impacts.

WHAT IS THE UK DOING?

We are playing our part. The EU has committed to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** by 40% by 2030. The UK will go even further, ***reducing*** our ***emissions*** by more than 50% by 2030 and by 80% by 2050. We are working with the EU and international partners to encourage strong and effective action from all.

The UK is one of the largest donors helping the most vulnerable countries develop sustainably and be more resilient to climate impacts: between 2010 and 2016 we are giving pound 4.48bn.

In Thailand, we've been supporting ***emissions*** ***reduction*** through a number of projects, including publication of a solar ***energy*** roadmap at [*http://www.dede.go.th/ewt\_dl\_link.php?nid=42059*](http://www.dede.go.th/ewt_dl_link.php?nid=42059), and working with the Thailand ***Greenhouse Gas*** Organisation (visit:   [*http://www.tgo.or.th/2015/thai/2015UKModel.php*](http://www.tgo.or.th/2015/thai/2015UKModel.php)) to develop the 'Thailand 2050 ***Emissions*** Pathways Calculator', a web tool which allows anyone to map out their own ***emissions*** future for Thailand by making choices about ***energy*** policy and land use.

IS PARIS THE END OF THE STORY?

A single treaty will not solve climate change. Our aim is to see all countries take on commitments which keep 2 degrees within reach; support the private sector in driving the most cost-effective long-term solutions to this; and help the poorest and most vulnerable to adapt to unavoidable climate change.

Beyond Paris, all countries need to look at what more they can do to push the boundaries of their ambition even further - we all need to see our commitments at Paris as the minimum rather than the maximum that can be achieved. Not an easy task by any means, but one that is possible if we work together. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*htsyndication@hindustantimes.com*](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***World Biochar Market Report 2015-2021 - Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies & Forecasts***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMC-0WK1-F0K1-N24S-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

December 16, 2015 Wednesday

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**Length:** 531 words

**Body**

December 16, 2015

Dublin - Research and Markets ([*http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/vtlhx6/biochar\_market*](http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/vtlhx6/biochar_market)) has announced the addition of the "Biochar Market Report 2015-2021" company profile to their offering.

The growing demand for the organic products is creating a good market for bio or organic products, which are used in different fields. One such organic product is Biochar which has gained traction in recent times. Biochar mainly finds its use as a soil amendment material. Our report on Global Biochar Market covers applications, segmentation and opportunities in this booming market. This reports also includes company profiles of leading players in the space.

There are many other factors driving the Biochar market such as cohesive government policies, environmental awareness and availability of raw material, compatibility, raw material cost and increasing number of manufacturers. According to the report, Asia-Pacific is an emerging market which is showing highest growth among all geographies. China, Japan and India are the key ***targeted*** markets of Biochar. At present there are about 150 companies dealing in Biochar. Considering the bullish prospects of this market several companies are taking strategic moves to enter this market.

Biochar is gaining traction in the market on the back of its properties. Besides being a soil amendment material, Biochar is also an easy and sustainable way to handle ***agricultural*** waste. Recent studies carried out on it reveals that Biochar is the most efficient solution for the management of the manure from birds and farm animals.

In addition, Biochar is being effectively used as an important material for climate conservation as Biochar has properties to ***reduce*** GHG (***Greenhouse Gas***) ***emission***. Not just Biochar but its by-products are also useful. During the process of its formation it produces a soil enhancer which makes the soil more fertile.

As Biochar is a useful material, governments in various countries are also encouraging Biochar usage by friendly government policies.

Key Topics Covered:

1. Executive Summary

2. Market Overview

3. Market Determinants

4. Sector Analysis

5. Market Segmentation

6. Competitive Intelligence

7. Geography Analysis

8. Companies profiled

- Abri Tech Inc

- Agri-Tech Producers LLC

- Bio Char

- biochar company

- Biochar Products

- Biochar Solutions

- Biochar Supreme

- Black is Green (BiG)

- Carbon Gold

- Carbon Terra

- Chargrow LLC

- Cool Planet ***Energy*** Systems

- Diacarbon ***energy***

- Diacarbon ***Energy*** Inc

- Eco Tracks Organic

- EcoTrac Organics

- Forest-Char

- Full Circle Biochar

- Genesis Industries

- Hawaii Biochar Products

- Interra ***Energy***, LLC

- Microbeix Pty Ltd

- New England Biochar

- Phoenix ***Energy***

- Proininso SA

- Sonnenerde

- Sunmark Environmental

- Takesumi Ltd

- The Biochar Company LLC

- Vee-Go ***Energy***

- Vermont Biochar

- Waste to ***Energy*** Solutions

- Worldstove

For more information visit [*http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/vtlhx6/biochar\_market*](http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/vtlhx6/biochar_market)

CONTACT:

Research and Markets,

Laura Wood,

Senior Manager.

[*press@researchandmarkets.com*](mailto:press@researchandmarkets.com)

Fax from USA: 646-607-1907

Fax from rest of the world: +353-1-481-1716

Sector: Company Reports (   [*http://www.researchandmarkets.com/categories.asp?cat\_id=101&campaign\_id=vtlhx6*](http://www.researchandmarkets.com/categories.asp?cat_id=101&campaign_id=vtlhx6))

**Load-Date:** December 16, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Signing Paris fossil fuel statement may doom diesel rebate, Coalition MPs warn; Backbenchers say fuel rebate available to farmers and miners is not a subsidy and want Malcolm Turnbull to steer clear of proposed Paris summit statement***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JT4-MMS1-JCJY-G2MH-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

May 18, 2016 Wednesday 5:15 AM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 785 words

**Byline:** Daniel Hurst Political correspondent

**Body**

Coalition backbenchers fear Australia could be forced to end the diesel fuel rebate if Malcolm Turnbull signs up to a proposed statement on phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

The prime minister has arrived in Paris for UN-led climate talks but has restated his support for the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***targets*** adopted by his predecessor, Tony Abbott.

Several Coalition MPs have raised concerns he could be pressed to sign a separate communique, promoted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development, backing "accelerated action" to eliminate inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies.

Related: Seven things the Paris climate talks could do, and what they mean for Australia

Miners and farmers can access credits for tax included in the price of fuel for equipment and heavy vehicles used for business purposes.

The former industry minister Ian Macfarlane raised the issue at a Coalition backbench policy committee meeting in Canberra on Monday. Coalition MPs were seeking more information about the implications of signing the communique.

"If at some point in the future, an international agency or body such as the IMF [International Monetary Fund] define the diesel fuel rebate as a subsidy, not a rebate, we'll then find ourselves in a position where we're being asked to honour a commitment we signed in 2015, which ipso facto means we will be under pressure to end the diesel fuel rebate," Macfarlane told Guardian Australia.

"That would be met with complete dismay from anyone who represents farmers and regional Australia."

The ***agriculture*** minister and deputy leader of the Nationals, Barnaby Joyce, was understood to be asking questions within the government about the issue. He would oppose the abolition of the diesel fuel rebate.

The deputy prime minister and leader of the Nationals, Warren Truss, said: "Nothing that comes out of Paris will affect or have any impact on the diesel fuel rebate."

George Christensen, a Liberal National party MP based in regional Queensland, said signing the proposed communique would be "madness". He wrote on Twitter that the proposal would affect coal mining jobs in north Queensland and "give greens ammo to attack coal further".

The Queensland LNP senator Matt Canavan said the diesel fuel rebate was not a subsidy and the government should not sign any overseas agreement that suggested its removal. "Removing it would kill farming," he said on Twitter.

The Australian Conservation Foundation said the issue loomed as an early test for Turnbull at the Paris climate talks.

Matthew Rose, an economist at the foundation, said the fuel tax credit scheme would "cost Australians a staggering $26bn over the next four years" and the government should "stop subsidising big polluters to pollute".

"The diesel rebate is notorious because it means while Australian motorists pay 38 cents in tax on every litre of fuel they buy, some of the world's biggest mining companies, like Glencore Xstrata, BHP Billiton, Peabody, Rio Tinto and Anglo American, pay not a single cent in tax for the diesel they use in their mining operations," Rose said.

The unrest over the fate of the diesel fuel rebate highlights the sensitivities within government ranks about the prime minister potentially adopting more ambitious commitments to tackle climate change.

Related: Paris climate talks won't beat dangerous global warming but they will try to build a vehicle that can | Graham Readfearn

Ministers played down the prospect of changes to the government's policy, after the Australian reported the prime minister would hold open the prospect of increasing the greenhouse ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** in rolling five-year reviews.

The foreign affairs minister and deputy Liberal leader, Julie Bishop, said the government would not renegotiate the ***target*** - 26% to 28% below 2005 levels by 2030 - at the Paris conference. That ***target*** had been approved by the cabinet and the Coalition party room, she added.

Bishop said Turnbull was "not changing government policy" but was referring to the existing plan to look at using international permits in 2017.

"It is also government policy to consider reviews for all countries, all countries that sign on to ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in five years' time," she told parliament on Monday.

The treasurer, Scott Morrison, said Turnbull was "taking forward the position that the government had agreed many, many months ago - actually before he became prime minister".

"I spoke to him this morning, actually, and there is no change to the policy that had been previously agreed," Morrison told 2GB.

The leader of the Greens, Richard Di Natale, said Turnbull was "in grave danger of being one of those politicians who says one thing and does another".

**Load-Date:** May 18, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:37 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0V3-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 North West

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 789 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

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 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,

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Academics call for national debate on climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J2N-M451-DY9P-N0PC-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

February 12, 2016 Friday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 8

**Length:** 569 words

**Byline:** Paul Melia

**Body**

¦ DUBLIN Bay will host the world's largest trial of new technology to help ***reduce*** the cost of developing offshore wind farms.

The Carbon Trust has joined with the Commissioners for Irish Lights and renewable ***energy*** company RES to use Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to measure wind speed.

It works by projecting light onto a fixed point, and can map average speeds across a wide area, helping to choose the most suitable sites. Current measuring technology can cost up to (EURO)15m to install, and the project aims to test how accurately LiDAR can measure wind to help ***reduce*** the costs of developing farms.

POLITICAL parties must agree to hold a series of "non-partisan" national debates after the General Election to help develop concrete actions to tackle climate change, a leading group of academics will today demand.

The 'Citizens' Convention for a Post-Carbon Ireland' should run for between 18 months and three years, and measures agreed should be implemented over the next three decades by successive governments.

In an open letter to all parties, 29 academics from the University of Limerick, DCU, UCC, UCD, NUI Galway, Maynooth University and Trinity College Dublin warn that the world is warming due to ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and that concrete policy options are required to limit its worst effects.

"This winter's storm and flooding should bring home to all the immediate, unpredictable and severely disruptive impacts of climate change," the letter says.

"While we can no longer talk meaningfully of solving the problem of climate change, we still have very significant power to influence its trajectory.

"We can limit both its speed and ultimate severity by embarking on an urgent programme of radical ***emissions*** ***reduction***. We can still act to brace our own society for the poorly predictable yet potentially drastic shocks to our local and global human systems."

Among the signatories include Professor John Sweeney who contributed to the reports of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Other signatories are drawn from university faculties including engineering, philosophy, communications, sociology, geography, government, ecology, politics and chemistry.

The group, which will formally launch its proposal at the Royal Irish Academy today, says "hard choices" have to be made despite the political system insisting that action can be postponed.

It proposes a series of conventions open to every community to discuss and address challenges such as weighing the imposition of wind turbines against the threat of ***energy*** poverty, the freedom of using the private car against the "perceived limitations and socialised cost" of public transport, and addressing the problem of ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** generated from the beef and dairy industry.

The costs of flood defences must be measured against "claimed rights" to one-off housing; local traditions of turf cutting and burning must be set against the effects of pollution and ***emissions*** and the "uncritical prioritising" of short-term economic growth over long-term resilience must be addressed.

The conventions should be conducted on a non-partisan basis, and help create a national conversation on the challenge of adapting to climate change, and making the link between "difficult policy choices" and scientific evidence.

We still have very significant power to influence climate change

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2016

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[***Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change'; Researchers in Denmark believe they have found a simple solution***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XM-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (United Kingdom)

May 20, 2016 Friday 4:18 PM GMT

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**Section:** AMERICAS

**Length:** 439 words

**Byline:** Andrew Buncombe

**Body**

Cows are known to let off a lot of gas. Their belching and flatulence is estimated to contribute to almost 20 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Yet researchers in Denmark believe they could help solve the problem simply by feeding those cattle oregano.

Researchers at Aarhus University believe that adding oregano to a cow's dietwould alter the balance of bacteria in their digestive systems and ***reduce*** the amount of methane released. Methane is 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide at trapping heat and a cow weighing 550kg is thought to produce 800 to 1,000 litres of ***emissions*** each day. The US Department of ***Agriculture*** estimates that as of last summer there were 98 millioncattle in the US.

The researchers believe the simple herb could have a dramatic impact (Wikipedia)

"Oregano has essential oils with a mild antimicrobial called carvacrol, which can kill some of the bacteria in the cow's rumen that produce methane," Kai Grevsen, a senior researcher who specialises in crop science, told

NPR

."Of course, you can't kill all of the bacteria, or the cow would die."

Researchers have been looking at ***reducing*** the amount of methane produced by animal livestock for many years. A team at Pennsylvania State University has reported that adding the chemical 3-nitrooxypropanol (3NOP) to cattle feed can ***reduce*** methane ***emissions*** by 30 per cent.

Other scientists are experimenting with different additives, feed combinations and even an anti-methane vaccine.

Yet the power of the Danish research also lies in the fact that the solution could also be organic. One of the sponsors of Mr Grevsen's study, along with the Danish government, is Naturmælk, a Danish organic dairy that has said it wants to make its products more climate-friendly.

Read more

Greenpeace activists close British Museum with BP sponsorship protest

Antarctic glacier under threat from global warming could raise sea levels by almost three metres, scientists warn

Researchers develop transparent wood as an eco-friendly alternative to glass and plastic

The researchers have been focusing on using Greek oregano because of its high concentration of oil. They hope this method will cut methane by 25 per cent.

Dr Greveson said cows lose a lot of their ***energy*** through the process of releasing methane. He told the broadcaster he hopes the ***energy*** saved by blocking the methane-producing bacteria will allow the cow to generate more milk and therefore be more beneficial to farmers.

"We definitely think this could become a widespread solution, for both organic and conventional farmers," he said. "It just depends on finding an inexpensive way to produce the oregano."

**Load-Date:** May 20, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Feedings cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change'; Researchers in Denmark believe they have hit up on a simple solution***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (United Kingdom)

May 20, 2016 Friday 3:50 PM GMT

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**Load-Date:** May 20, 2016

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[***Supreme Court deals blow to Obama climate plan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J27-98W1-DY93-M296-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

February 10, 2016 Wednesday 2:42 AM GMT

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**Length:** 741 words

**Dateline:** Washington, Feb 10 2016

**Body**

The US Supreme Court on Tuesday put on hold a sweeping plan to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from coal-fueled power plants, dealing a significant blow to President Barack Obama's efforts to rein in climate change.

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

The White House said it was disappointed in the ruling, but convinced the ambitious plan to slash US ***emissions*** was based on a strong legal foundation, and would prevail.

"We disagree with the Supreme Court's decision to stay the Clean Power Plan while litigation proceeds," spokesman Josh Earnest said in a statement issued after the five-to-four ruling.

"We remain confident that we will prevail on the merits."

Tuesday's ruling, backed by five of the nine Supreme Court justices, halts the rollout of rules that require the power sector's carbon dioxide ***emissions*** to be slashed by at least 32 percent compared to 2005 levels by the year 2030.

The far-reaching regulations issued last year by the Environmental Protection Agency are central to Obama's drive to ***reduce*** overall US ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

"Even while the litigation proceeds, EPA has indicated it will work with states that choose to continue plan development," Earnest said.

California's Democratic Governor Jerry Brown -- who is part of a coalition of states defending the ***emissions*** plan -- said as much, as he accused the justices of acting "tone-deaf" faced with the threat of "irreversible climate change."

"This arbitrary roadblock does incalculable damage and undermines America's climate leadership," he said in a statement.

"But make no mistake, this won't stop California from continuing to do its part under the Clean Power Plan."

Democratic White House hopeful Bernie Sanders voiced bitter disappointment at the ruling, shortly before he was declared winner of the key New Hampshire presidential primary.

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

The court's four liberal justices -- Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor and Elana Kagan -- also voiced their firm dissent.

But West Virginia Attorney General Patrick Morrisey hailed it as a major victory against efforts to regulate the coal industry.

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

- Republicans cry victory -

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

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

The EPA rules have incensed Republicans, particularly lawmakers from coal-producing states, who say the economic cost of the endeavor would cripple industry and hike ***energy*** costs for millions of Americans.

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

The Republican leader in the House of Representatives, Kevin McCarthy, thanked the Supreme Court for stopping an "illegitimate abuse of power."

"The administration's regulations would kill jobs, increase costs, and decrease the reliability of our ***energy*** supply," he charged.

"That's not what America needs."

Likewise, House Speaker Paul Ryan called it "a victory for the American people and our economy."

"President Obama's attempt to remake the country's entire ***energy*** sector to further his own climate agenda is more than costly, it's unlawful," the Republican said.

Obama has relied heavily on the EPA to drive through measures on climate change since failing to secure congressional adoption of a broad ***energy*** package early in his presidency.

But the powerful agency is viewed with suspicion if not outright hostility by part of the Republican camp.

In practice, the EPA will be barred from implementing the ***emissions*** rules while an appeals court weighs the case filed by the state plaintiffs -- a delay that risks limiting Obama's ability to cement the reform before he leaves the White House.

**Load-Date:** February 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Signing Paris fossil fuel statement may doom diesel rebate, Coalition MPs warn; Backbenchers say fuel rebate available to farmers and miners is not a subsidy and want Malcolm Turnbull to steer clear of proposed Paris summit statement***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-X6X1-JCJY-G0K4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

November 30, 2015 Monday 6:47 AM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 785 words

**Byline:** Daniel Hurst Political correspondent

**Body**

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Related: Seven things the Paris climate talks could do, and what they mean for Australia

Miners and farmers can access credits for tax included in the price of fuel for equipment and heavy vehicles used for business purposes.

The former industry minister Ian Macfarlane raised the issue at a Coalition backbench policy committee meeting in Canberra on Monday. Coalition MPs were seeking more information about the implications of signing the communique.

"If at some point in the future, an international agency or body such as the IMF [International Monetary Fund] define the diesel fuel rebate as a subsidy, not a rebate, we'll then find ourselves in a position where we're being asked to honour a commitment we signed in 2015, which ipso facto means we will be under pressure to end the diesel fuel rebate," Macfarlane told Guardian Australia.

"That would be met with complete dismay from anyone who represents farmers and regional Australia."

The ***agriculture*** minister and deputy leader of the Nationals, Barnaby Joyce, was understood to be asking questions within the government about the issue. He would oppose the abolition of the diesel fuel rebate.

The deputy prime minister and leader of the Nationals, Warren Truss, said: "Nothing that comes out of Paris will affect or have any impact on the diesel fuel rebate."

George Christensen, a Liberal National party MP based in regional Queensland, said signing the proposed communique would be "madness". He wrote on Twitter that the proposal would affect coal mining jobs in north Queensland and "give greens ammo to attack coal further".

The Queensland LNP senator Matt Canavan said the diesel fuel rebate was not a subsidy and the government should not sign any overseas agreement that suggested its removal. "Removing it would kill farming," he said on Twitter.

The Australian Conservation Foundation said the issue loomed as an early test for Turnbull at the Paris climate talks.

Matthew Rose, an economist at the foundation, said the fuel tax credit scheme would "cost Australians a staggering $26bn over the next four years" and the government should "stop subsidising big polluters to pollute".

"The diesel rebate is notorious because it means while Australian motorists pay 38 cents in tax on every litre of fuel they buy, some of the world's biggest mining companies, like Glencore Xstrata, BHP Billiton, Peabody, Rio Tinto and Anglo American, pay not a single cent in tax for the diesel they use in their mining operations," Rose said.

The unrest over the fate of the diesel fuel rebate highlights the sensitivities within government ranks about the prime minister potentially adopting more ambitious commitments to tackle climate change.

Related: Paris climate talks won't beat dangerous global warming but they will try to build a vehicle that can | Graham Readfearn

Ministers played down the prospect of changes to the government's policy, after the Australian reported the prime minister would hold open the prospect of increasing the greenhouse ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target*** in rolling five-year reviews.

The foreign affairs minister and deputy Liberal leader, Julie Bishop, said the government would not renegotiate the ***target*** - 26% to 28% below 2005 levels by 2030 - at the Paris conference. That ***target*** had been approved by the cabinet and the Coalition party room, she added.

Bishop said Turnbull was "not changing government policy" but was referring to the existing plan to look at using international permits in 2017.

"It is also government policy to consider reviews for all countries, all countries that sign on to ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** ***reductions*** in five years' time," she told parliament on Monday.

The treasurer, Scott Morrison, said Turnbull was "taking forward the position that the government had agreed many, many months ago - actually before he became prime minister".

"I spoke to him this morning, actually, and there is no change to the policy that had been previously agreed," Morrison told 2GB.

The leader of the Greens, Richard Di Natale, said Turnbull was "in grave danger of being one of those politicians who says one thing and does another".

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Energy revolution needed to power the future***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HW6-2HK1-F039-6454-00000-00&context=1516831)

FT.com

January 17, 2016 Sunday 10:00 AM GMT

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**Length:** 1199 words

**Byline:** Ed Crooks

**Body**

Early in the  [*Paris climate talks*](http://www.ft.com/intl/paris-climate-talks) last month, Todd Stern, the US special envoy for climate change, set out for a group of reporters the administration’s view on how the problem should be tackled.

“We have a lot of technology that is available right now on the shelf,” he said. “It’s being used, and can be used more, to drive ***emissions*** down now. But to get where we need to get, we need more.”

The need for more innovation in ***energy*** was one of the strongest points of agreement at the Paris talks. Some have suggested that the most important news to come out of the conference was not the final accord, signed with great fanfare by the governments of 195 countries, but the commitments made by governments and wealthy individuals to research and develop technologies that can help the climate.

***Energy*** innovation is a concept that has become almost universally popular — among all from the most traditional of oil companies to the most radical of environmental groups.

For all the rising enthusiasm, though, investing in innovation remains a hazardous and uncertain business in ***energy***, as in other industries. There are many potentially significant technologies out there, a few of them described in this report. Some of them may have a huge impact on the world’s ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, many more are likely to fizzle out and fail.

The Paris accord committed its signatories to holding the rise in global temperatures since pre-industrial times to “well below” 2 degrees centigrade, while “pursuing efforts” to keep that increase to 1.5 degrees. To meet that objective, they also agreed that global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** should reach a peak “as soon as possible” and then start falling rapidly.

If we were allowed only to use today’s technology, those objectives could in theory still be achieved.

Mark Jacobson of Stanford University and Mark Delucchi of the University of California Davis have published papers arguing that it would be possible to derive all the world’s ***energy***, for all uses, from only wind, solar and hydro power, by 2050.

Their analysis used only existing technologies that had already been deployed, at least in pilot projects, by 2010. But that would mean a huge transition and would require vast investment. Mr Jacobson and Mr Delucchi suggested the world would need 3.8m new large wind turbines, for example.

The cost would be higher than fossil fuels, at least at first, and there could also be deepening conflicts between tackling climate change and other policy objectives, such as improving access to ***energy*** for the billions of people who still have inadequate supplies.

There are various examples of evidence that the menu of ***energy*** options available today is unsatisfactory: the slow penetration of electric vehicles into car markets worldwide; the repeated false dawns for advanced biofuels; the high — although falling — cost of battery storage for electricity; the dearth of carbon capture projects that are making any progress; the public resistance to onshore wind turbines.

Gernot Wagner, lead senior economist at the Environmental Defense Fund, a US campaign group, says that new technologies will be essential if the world is to bring ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** under control.

“Is it theoretically possible we could do it, based on the technology that we have today and that we know how to deploy at scale? Yes, it is. Is it going to happen? No,” he says.

Of the two ***energy*** innovation plans launched in Paris, one was backed by the governments of the Group of 20 leading economies and the other by a group of billionaires including Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft, Mukesh Ambani, chairman of the Reliance group, and Amazon founder Jeff Bezos.

That initiative was particularly noteworthy because it was led by the private sector, which will have to lead the way in developing the key innovations that are needed. As President Barack Obama put it at the launch of the project: “The ambitious ***targets*** that we’ve set for ourselves can be reached in large part by the efforts of our scientists, our businesses, our workers, our investors.” Alex Trembath of the Breakthrough Institute, a think-tank that makes the case for increased investment in ***energy*** innovation, draws an analogy with the most successful technological advance in the industry over the past two decades: the US shale gas and oil revolution.

Before the shale industry emerged as a commercial proposition in the mid-2000s, there were decades of co-operation between private and public sectors, working on understanding the rocks and examining possible techniques that could unlock them.

Mr Trembath says that in a similar way, partnerships between government and the industry could also help the advance of “clean” ***energy*** technologies, including renewables and nuclear power.

There is, however, one crucial difference between gas and renewables. With gas, producers can be confident that if they can deliver it to the right place, they can sell it.

Renewable ***energy*** is still subsidised in much of the world, meaning that if the policy regime changes, the pay-offs for innovation can change, too. It creates an additional element of political risk in any investment appraisal. Mr Wagner argues that innovation cannot be a substitute for other policies to tackle climate change, in particular a tax or other price imposed on carbon, to incentivise everyone to emit less of it.

“It’s often presented as a choice between one and the other, but it’s a false choice,” he says. “It’s not either/or: it’s a price on carbon and induced innovation that we need.”

The biggest problem with pinning hopes for the climate on ***energy*** innovation is that, like other forms of technological progress, it is highly unpredictable. Twenty years ago, most people thought it would be impossible to produce gas from shale at commercially viable rates. Today, shale accounts for more than half of all US gas production.

In 1976, US government officials set out plans for nuclear fusion power that suggested the first working demonstration reactors could be starting up in 2005-10 at the latest.

The latest experimental reactor, ITER in France, is scheduled to start its first fusion reactions in 2027. When the first demonstration plants might be built is anybody’s guess.

In the mid-2000s, companies were making claims that cellulosic ethanol, produced from ***agricultural*** waste rather than foodstuffs, would soon be commercially available. A decade later, there are a few commercial-scale plants, but overall growth has been much slower than the US Government expected or hoped.

If we are relying on innovation to ***reduce*** the risk of catastrophic climate change, that is not a very comforting conclusion. Mr Trembath accepts that, but argues that with global greenhouse ***emissions*** still on a rising trend — albeit with a probable dip last year — other attempts to address the threat since the 1997 Kyoto protocol have been largely unsuccessful.

“I don’t think anyone should reassure themselves and say we should be confident we’re going to limit warming to 2 degrees,” he says. “But investing in clean ***energy*** innovation, as uncertain as it is, is basically the best that we’ve got — because I haven’t seen any other strategies working so far.”

**Load-Date:** July 26, 2016

**End of Document**



[***How the US can solve its multibillion food waste problem - report; An $18bn proposal aims to reduce the more than 52m tons of food waste that goes to landfill every year***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J88-N611-F021-63JG-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

March 9, 2016 Wednesday 5:02 PM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 1147 words

**Byline:** Alison Moodie

**Body**

Businesses could save nearly $2bn a year by cutting the amount of half-eaten entrees, unsold milk and other foods that get tossed into trash bins across the US by 20% over the next decade, according to a new report.

The report, Roadmap to ***Reduce*** US Food Waste, released Wednesday, lays out strategies that companies, along with governments, consumers and foundations, can implement to ***reduce*** the amount of discarded food in the country by 13m tons a year.

Related: Cutting food waste by a quarter would mean enough for everyone, says UN

The $18bn plan from the report comes after the US government set the first ever national goal in September to cut the country's edible food waste, aiming for a 50% ***reduction*** by 2030.

The plan is the first ever by Refed, a project created last year to use financial and other data to come up with ideas for ***reducing*** food waste. Funded by 13 foundations, including the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Walmart Foundation, Refed marshalled money and other resources from more than 30 businesses, nonprofits and government agencies to create the report. It claims that strategies in the report, if implemented, would create 15,000 more jobs and provide 1.8bn meals of recovered food donations to nonprofits a year - double the current amount - as well as save 1.6tn gallons of fresh water, and cut carbon ***emissions*** by 18m tons per year.

Investing in food waste ***reduction*** "will help make meaningful progress on a number of national priorities, including food security, water scarcity and climate change mitigation", according to Mark Cirilli, co-founder and managing director of MissionPoint Capital Partners, an impact investment firm that led the work to create the report.

The US isn't alone in trying to eliminate the streams of throwaway food. The European Commission is considering proposals to slash the 100m tons of food waste generated annually in the European Union. Last year, France passed a law requiring supermarkets to donate unsold food to charities or to be uses as animal feed. UK wastes the most than other countries in the EU, a problem the country has created campaigns to solve in the past 10 years.

In the US, more than 52m tons of food gets sent to landfill each year, while 10m tons never gets harvested on farms, costing the economy $218bn annually, according to the report. Food waste also carries an environmental cost: food that sits in landfills emits 3.3bn tons of ***greenhouse gases*** a year.

The US Department of ***Agriculture*** estimates that cutting waste by just 15% would provide enough food for more than 25 million people each year. Businesses like restaurants and supermarkets contribute 40% of the food waste, while homes account for 43%, according to the report.

Companies have realized only recently the staggering quantity of food that is being wasted, said Sarah Vared, interim director at Refed and principal at MissionPoint Capital Partners. Last July, over 400 companies, including Colgate Palmolive and Hershey's, committed to cutting food waste in their retail and manufacturing divisions by half over the next decade.

"Most businesses have historically looked at food waste as a write-off - a simple cost of doing business," Vared said. "As they start to look more and more at their internal operations and as consumer awareness on the issue grows, there will be a stronger call for solutions that support ***reductions*** in food waste."

The plan presents 27 such solutions that companies, consumers, governments and nonprofits can implement to cut down on food waste. By adopting these strategies to the cost of producing food that gets tossed away, businesses can boost their profits by $1.9bn annually, according to the report. Restaurants, food service companies and institutions like colleges and hospitals would see the biggest portion of that sum, raking in a potential $1.6bn in profits each year.

"Any business that touches large volumes of food - farms, manufacturers, distributors, restaurants, retailers - currently contributes to the food waste problem and has an opportunity for a major ***reduction***," said Jesse Fink, trustee at the Fink Family Foundation, a seed funder of Refed.

Finding ways to track and analyze inefficient use of ingredients during food processing will give manufacturers the biggest profit boost. Improving food purchasing and kitchen prep processes will collectively save restaurants and food service companies $1bn each year, the report estimated.

Another profitable solution is ***reducing*** the amount of food left on consumers' plates. The report suggests food service companies can offer smaller plates and eliminate trays that are common at buffets so that consumers no longer overload their trays with food they can't eat. The majority of universities have moved to trayless dining halls, an investment that typically pays back in less than two months in ***reduced*** food purchasing costs, said Fink.

Recycling too needs improvement. According to the report, less than 10% of all consumer and retailers recycle their food scraps. A recent survey by industry trade group Food Waste ***Reduction*** Alliance found that only between 10% and 60% of restaurants donate leftovers or recycle their food waste.

The unpopular practice reflects the low market value for the ***energy*** and the products made from food waste, so businesses and municipalities tend to prioritize recycling more lucrative materials like plastics and metals.

Related: Produced but never eaten: a visual guide to food waste

A good system to boost recycling rates will require several key pieces to be in place. "For recycling, you need generators to separate out their food scraps, haulers willing to pick up those scraps separately from their traditional waste pick-ups, and processors to recycle those scraps into compost, ***energy*** or other products," Vared said. "The system won't work if any one of those elements is missing or not operating at the same pace."

Refed's plan would require $18bn to implement, with $8bn coming from government tax deductions to fund an increase in food donations; $7bn in corporate investments in retail stores and better packaging and the construction of dozens of new large food scrap recycling facilities; and $3bn from nonprofits and impact investors, according to Cirilli.

The $18bn investment over 10 years would yield a return that is five times greater, Cirilli added. The benefits include the $5.6bn that consumers would spend on food that never gets eaten, and additional values of ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, which could worth up to $1bn annually.

The report said stronger incentives must exist for some of the businesses to act. For example, retailers or consumers will benefit from buying food that is packaged with materials designed to keep it fresh longer, but they may not want to pay more to help defray the cost to manufacturers for improving the packaging.

**Load-Date:** March 9, 2016

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[***Letters to the Editor***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JJT-2FW1-JCW2-J03Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Business Post

November 8, 2015

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**Length:** 780 words

**Body**

**Rent asunder**

David McWilliams' article on rent control (1/11/2015)was rather short of the kind of intellectual consideration or real-world details that I would expect from a serious economist. Which tax breaks does he propose to scrap, apart from the interest expense deduction?

The proposal to scrap the mortgage interest deduction is indeed curious, as interest expense is normally 100 per cent deductible for all kinds of companies, whether it's an infrastructure investor building a toll road or a widgets maker investing in a new machine. Surely scrapping the interest deduction would be precisely the kind of interference McWilliams abhors? Does he really think there are enough cash-rich investors able to provide the 20 per cent of all housing stock that should be available for rent?

I was particularly surprised to read McWilliams cite Stockholm as a positive example of rent control - as all I'd heard had been that it ***reduced*** supply and incentivised tenants to remain in situ. Had I been misinformed, I wondered? Luckily, the page opposite contained the kind of serious research I expect in your newspaper, quoting not one but two serious Swedish economists (including a Nobel Memorial Prize winner, no less). How strange that McWilliams is so gung ho about the Swedish model of rent control when Gunnar Myrdal, the Nobel laureate and architect of Sweden's welfare state, described it as "the worst example of poor planning by governments lacking courage and vision" and Assar Lindbeck claimed "rent control appears to be the most efficient technique of destroying a city, except for bombing".

McWilliams should spare us the boring rugby anecdotes and concentrate on educating and informing. If I want to read the views of Ross O'Carroll-Kelly's dad, I'll buy the Irish Times on Saturday.

Matthew Glover, Lucan, Co Dublin

**Sovereign wealth**

You are right to warn that the forthcoming referendum about a British exit from the EU is now a serious issue. However, it is not correct that British farmers would lose out. Britain would save £350 million per week if it left the EU and so it would have more funds available to support ***agriculture*** than presently comes from Brussels. Likewise, it is wrong to suggest that British trade with the EU would suffer.

The EU exports twice as much to Britain as Britain exports to the EU, so it is most unlikely that the EU would wish to create trade barriers and damage its trade advantage. The issue which will decide the result of the referendum is not ***agriculture*** or trade but the ever increasing transfer of sovereignty from London to Brussels.

Whilst Sinn Féin has now accepted the transfer of sovereignty from Dublin to Brussels (what was 1916 all about?), the people in Britain could well reject it!

Lord Kilclooney, Armagh city

**Rating carbon**

The opinion piece by Elaine Byrne, "Time for business to wake up on climate change" (25/10/2015, sharply criticises environment minister, Alan Kelly, for stating that it is unrealistic to expect Ireland to achieve its 2020 ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***target***. The minister's statement may well have been prompted by recent media reports that the European Environment Agency has listed Ireland as one of four EU member states whose GHG ***emissions*** trajectories are not currently 'on track'. But this EEA assessment will not surprise anyone familiar with the process by which EU ***targets*** for 2010 were set.

Briefly, the European Commission allocated each member state a ***target*** based on its national income rather than the local potential for cost-effective decarbonisation.

Countries with stringent ***targets*** were expected and encouraged to achieve compliance (in part at least) by assisting other member states to over-achieve their more lenient ***targets***. Back in 2012, the commission forecast it could be economically efficient for the Irish government to purchase more than nine million tonnes of surplus compliance in the year 2020. The more recent EEA forecast is for a shortfall of circa two million tonnes to be met through compliance trading.

It may be sensible for the Irish state to support future investment in low carbon technologies even if the estimated cost per avoided tonne is somewhat higher than the market price of credits. Crucially, though, this would depend on the value of co-benefits such as security of supply, employment creation, alleviation of fuel poverty and improved air quality.

Dr Neil Walker, Head of infrastructure, ***energy*** and environment, Ibec, Dublin 2

We welcome exclusive letters addressed to: The Letters Editor,The Sunday Business Post, Hambleden House, 19-26 Pembroke Street, Dublin 2; e-mail: [*letters@sbpost.ie*](mailto:letters@sbpost.ie) Letters may be edited for length

**Load-Date:** April 18, 2016

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[***Feeding cows oregano can reduce methane and 'help fight climate change'; Researchers in Denmark believe they have hit up on a simple solution***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JTM-7MY1-F021-60XK-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Independent (United Kingdom)

May 20, 2016 Friday 3:53 PM GMT

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**Section:** AMERICAS

**Length:** 438 words

**Byline:** Andrew Buncombe

**Body**

Cows are known to let off a lot of gas. Their belching and flatulence is estimated to contribute to almost 20 per cent of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Yet researchers in Denmark believe they could help solve the problem simply by feeding those cattle oregano.

Researchers at Aarhus University believe that adding oregano to a cow's dietwould alter the balance of bacteria in their digestive systems and ***reduce*** the amount of methane released. Methane is 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide at trapping heat and cow weighing 550 kg is thought to produce 800 to 1,000 litres of ***emissions*** each day. The US Department of ***Agriculture*** estimates that as of last summer there were 98m cattle in the US.

The researchers believe the simple herb could have a dramatic impact (Wikipedia)

"Oregano has essential oils with a mild antimicrobial called carvacrol, which can kill some of the bacteria in the cow's rumen that produce methane," Kai Grevsen, a senior researcher who specialises in crop science, told

NPR

."Of course, you can't kill all of the bacteria, or the cow would die."

Researchers have been looking at ***reducing*** the amount of methane produced by animal livestock for many years. A team at Pennsylvania State University has reported that adding the chemical 3-nitrooxypropanol (3NOP) to cattle feed can ***reduce*** methane ***emissions*** by 30 per cent.

Other scientists are experimenting with different additives, feed combinations and even an anti-methane vaccine.

Yet the power of the Danish research also lies in the fact that the solution could also be organic. One of the sponsors of Mr Grevsen's study, along with the Danish government, is Naturmælk, a Danish organic dairy that has said it wants to make its products more climate-friendly.

Read more

Greenpeace activists close British Museum with BP sponsorship protest

Antarctic glacier under threat from global warming could raise sea levels by almost three metres, scientists warn

Researchers develop transparent wood as an eco-friendly alternative to glass and plastic

The researchers have been focusing on using Greek oregano because of its high concentration of oil. They hope this method will cut methane by 25 per cent.

Dr Greveson said cows lose a lot of their ***energy*** through the process of releasing methane. He told the broadcaster he hopes the ***energy*** saved by blocking the methane-producing bacteria will allow the cow to generate more milk and therefore be more beneficial to farmer.

"We definitely think this could become a widespread solution, for both organic and conventional farmers," he said. "It just depends on finding an inexpensive way to produce the oregano."

**Load-Date:** May 20, 2016

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[***How the US can solve its multibillion food waste problem - report; An $18bn proposal aims to reduce the more than 52m tons of food waste that goes to landfill every year***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J89-2DJ1-F021-64SJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

March 9, 2016 Wednesday 7:14 PM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 1147 words

**Byline:** Alison Moodie

**Body**

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The report, Roadmap to ***Reduce*** US Food Waste, released Wednesday, lays out strategies that companies, along with governments, consumers and foundations, can implement to ***reduce*** the amount of discarded food in the country by 13m tons a year.

Related: Cutting food waste by a quarter would mean enough for everyone, says UN

The $18bn plan from the report comes after the US government set the first ever national goal in September to cut the country's edible food waste, aiming for a 50% ***reduction*** by 2030.

The plan is the first ever by Refed, a project created last year to use financial and other data to come up with ideas for ***reducing*** food waste. Funded by 13 foundations, including the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Walmart Foundation, Refed marshalled money and other resources from more than 30 businesses, nonprofits and government agencies to create the report. It claims that strategies in the report, if implemented, would create 15,000 more jobs and provide 1.8bn meals of recovered food donations to nonprofits a year - double the current amount - as well as save 1.6tn gallons of fresh water, and cut carbon ***emissions*** by 18m tons per year.

Investing in food waste ***reduction*** "will help make meaningful progress on a number of national priorities, including food security, water scarcity and climate change mitigation", according to Mark Cirilli, co-founder and managing director of MissionPoint Capital Partners, an impact investment firm that led the work to create the report.

The US isn't alone in trying to eliminate the streams of throwaway food. The European Commission is considering proposals to slash the 100m tons of food waste generated annually in the European Union. Last year, France passed a law requiring supermarkets to donate unsold food to charities or to be uses as animal feed. UK wastes more than other countries in the EU, a problem the country has created campaigns to solve in the past 10 years.

In the US, more than 52m tons of food gets sent to landfill each year, while 10m tons never gets harvested on farms, costing the economy $218bn annually, according to the report. Food waste also carries an environmental cost: food that sits in landfills emits 3.3bn tons of ***greenhouse gases*** a year.

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Recycling too needs improvement. According to the report, less than 10% of all consumer and retailers recycle their food scraps. A recent survey by industry trade group Food Waste ***Reduction*** Alliance found that only between 10% and 60% of restaurants donate leftovers or recycle their food waste.

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Related: Produced but never eaten: a visual guide to food waste

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**Load-Date:** March 9, 2016

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[***COLUMNIST***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HPV-Y2N1-JBVM-Y257-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Journal (Newcastle, UK)

December 28, 2015 Monday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 19

**Length:** 696 words

**Byline:** KATE THICK

**Body**

STUCK in bed with a tummy bug on Christmas Day proved an ideal time to investigate the complicated parallel universes and sub-universes regarding food production, distribution and consumption. Malnutrition affects three million people in the UK and costs the NHS an estimated £5bn a year. The European Nutrition for Health Alliance estimates that up to 40% of patients in the UK are malnourished upon hospital admission. The NHS dreads winter, with admissions, many elderly, multiplied by the fall-out from cuts to benefits and care.

There are 27% fewer hungry people in the world today than at the turn of the century. Even though access to food has improved, roughly one in three people worldwide is malnourished in one form or another. Food systems and poor diets account for the 795 million people who are hungry and the two billion who currently suffer micronutrient malnutrition, for 45% of deaths among children under the age of five, and the 1.9 billion who are overweight and obese.

The World Bank says we need to grow 50% more food by 2050 to feed nine billion people while finding ways to ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***. Others argue we already grow enough food for 10 billion people but storage losses affect the global south, and overconsumption and waste affect the north.

Oxfam warned that as many as 50 million people across the world face potential hunger, disease, and water shortages by early 2016 due to climate change.

The statistics are scary; 38% of the planet's cropland is degraded, 11% of the irrigated area is salt contaminated, 90% of the biodiversity of the 20 main staple crops has been lost, nitrogen fertiliser produces 6% of ***greenhouse gases*** and its runoff creates 400 marine dead zones.

In Africa and Asia, protecting small-scale farmers and pastoralists, who manage 60% of ***agricultural*** land and produce 50% of the planet's food, could be central to climate resilience but the clearing of land for feed production and pasture is a huge problem as it releases CO2 into the atmosphere as forests are felled and soils disturbed. The UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation estimates 70-90% of global deforestation is due to the industrial scale growing of monocultures for export. Almost half the world's population eats rice every day. Subsidies and trade-distorting support of ***agriculture*** destabilise international commodity markets and retail prices, mostly at the cost of the poor.

Chemical ***agriculture*** and a global food system, including its transport, are responsible for 40% of all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. According to the UN, livestock production alone is responsible for 17% of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Meat is a preferred food for most populations. But advocating less meat consumption makes for a politically unpopular message even if it is factory farmed and dosed with hormones and antibiotics.

Over 40% of good ***agricultural*** land globally is for growing grain for meat and dairy production, so better then to eat more plant proteins. Buying seasonal fruit and vegetables from local farmers is good for the economy and the environment.

It is not just what you eat, but also how it was grown or fed, and how it reached your table. Vegetables can require more resources per calorie than you would think - aubergines, lettuce, celery and cucumbers look bad when compared to factory farmed chicken - but 20 servings of vegetable have less ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than one serving of beef.

Science will help. Worldwide we are slowly turning to renewable ***energy***. Meat is being 'grown' in vats from stem cells using little ***energy*** or water.

We are developing strains that endure harsher conditions; 'scuba rice' which can survive underwater for two weeks, drought-resistant maize, and a robust variety of bean rich in iron to tackle malnutrition.

Retailers are becoming more involved in projects to prevent waste and pass on surplus food to charities but UK supermarkets, farms and factories throw out over seven million tonnes of food annually.

Our shelves may be heaving with food but not much of it contributes to the health of us or the planet.

It is not just what you eat, but also how it was grown or fed, and how it reached your table

**Load-Date:** December 28, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate impact on diet may kill 500,000***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J76-96K1-JCW9-228M-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

March 4, 2016 Friday

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**Section:** WORLD

**Length:** 416 words

**Body**

The forecast is based on predictions of food availability in 155 countries. Average per-person fruit and vegetable consumption around the world may have fallen by 4% by 2050.

This would ***reduce*** by 99 the number of calories available per person per day, according to the assessment of the impact of climate change on diet composition and bodyweight.

Red-meat consumption is expected to have dropped by only 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 positives 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 ***reduce*** the number of diet-related deaths by 29%, depending on the size of the cuts.

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, 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 to 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.

Low- and middle-income countries in the Western Pacific region and Southeast Asia are likely to be worst-affected, and almost three- quarters of all climate-related deaths are expected to occur in China and India.

**Load-Date:** March 4, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Now is the time to lead, not plead Taoiseach***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHY-NV21-DY9P-N020-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

December 5, 2015 Saturday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 30,31

**Length:** 929 words

**Byline:** Paul Melia

**Body**

N a week when almost 150 heads of state gathered in Paris for the UN climate summit, Taoiseach Enda Kenny once again proved that all politics are local.

IAddressing the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), he said all countries "big and small" had to take action to address climate change, and that Ireland would play its part - as long as it didn't hamper growth in the ***agriculture*** sector.

"We don't want to see a situation where we are limited in what we can produce to find that food is being produced in other countries with inferior standards and higher ***emission*** levels," he said.

But what the Government really doesn't want to see is a situation where the country's 140,000 farming families vote for someone else come next year's General Election.

Not until after 2020 when our economy recovers will the State be in a position to meet "aggressive ***targets***" to ***reduce*** agri ***emissions***, Mr Kenny added. Next year, it will seek lessonerous ***targets*** for the sector, pleading we are a special case.

His comments may have played well among some, but they showed that the Taoiseach is no statesman, but a local politician pandering to his constituents.

As was noted on twitter, it seems all global eco-politics are local.

Reaction was tinged with a sense of disbelief that the Taoiseach was in effect telling the world's poorest that Ireland - a first-world developed nation - was too cashstrapped to help address a problem which would profoundly impact upon those least able to cope.

"We're probably going to be dragged (into this) kicking and screaming," Trocaire's executive director Eamonn Meehan said, criticising the lack of leadership.

Satirical website Waterford Whispers News didn't hold back in a sketch about the Fine Gael leader needing surgery to remove his head from a certain part of his anatomy.

The article helpfully noted that the condition of "Headious Up Arsesus" left the afflicted "unable to perform basic tasks like putting the health of the nation and its environment ahead of a few farmers who might not vote for him if he pushes for a ***reduction*** in agri-sector pollution."

It's abundantly clear as to why farmers were being addressed by Mr Kenny in his conference speech, and not the global community.

With Fine Gael hovering at around 30pc in the opinion polls, and Labour lagging between 7pc and 9pc, the coalition is facing into a difficult General Election and needs every vote it can muster.

The powerful farming lobby will play a huge role in the formation of the next government, hence the 'not at any cost' line, a sentiment which has also come from Labour's Environment Minister Alan Kelly.

But this stance flies in the face of showing leadership and vision, and once again demonstrates that despite our image, Ireland's green credentials are seriously lacking.

Across the EU, ***agriculture*** accounts for 12pc of all ***emissions***. In Ireland, it's 33pc. Our household ***emissions*** are higher than average. Some 92pc of our ***energy*** is produced using fossil fuels, compared with 75pc across the EU, and we produce 20pc more waste per head of population than our neighbours.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill which passed through the Oireachtas this week is welcomed, as it creates a statutory obligation to meet ***targets***, but it doesn't go far enough.

In particular, it gives government two years to produce plans on how to tackle the ***agriculture***, transport, ***energy*** and buildings sector - work which should have started years ago.

Had we very clear and concise plans to get people out of their cars and onto public transport, and if we were heavily investing in ***energy***-efficiency to ***reduce*** power consumption, there might be a case to be made for giving ***agriculture*** special status.

But we haven't, and we now run the risk of missing EU ***targets*** which will result in financial penalties.

There's no doubting the importance of the ***agriculture*** sector to the economy, accounting for more than 12pc of our exports and just under one-in-ten jobs.

With 139,600 farms, more than half (56.5pc) are specialist beef producers, and just over 11pc specialist dairy, according to the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The problem is belching and farting cows produce methane which is among the most problematic of all ***greenhouse gases***. Coalition plans to ramp up production will only exacerbate the problem, regardless of how sustainably food is produced.

Output is already increasing, and the number and size of farms is also on the rise. According to the Farm Structure Survey from Eurostat, the number of holdings fell in all EU member states between 2003 and 2013 except Ireland, and there are 1,235 more farms today than a decade ago.

Each is, on average, four hectares bigger. As custodians of the land over generations, farmers do more than most to protect the environment.

But they are the very people who will be among the most affected unless climate change is tackled. It's not a question of 'if', but 'when'.

Winter rainfall is expected to increase, resulting in more flooding. There's also a risk of summer drought, and the real prospect of pests and diseases expanding their range, resulting in loss of crops.

As website [*www.uplift.ie*](http://www.uplift.ie) noted, now is the time to lead, and not to plead. Climate change poses an enormous threat to our health, wealth and well-being.

The Government's stance is doing no-one any favours, and may end up harming our ***agriculture*** sector in the long-term.

Climate change poses an enormous threat to our health, wealth and well-being. The Government's stance is doing no-one any favours, and may end up harming our ***agriculture*** sector in the long-term.

**Graphic**

Representative of indigenous peoples stage a demonstration during the World Climate Change Conference 2015 (COP21) at Le Bourget, near Paris. Right, President Hollande meets Taoiseach Enda Kenny at the opening of the conference.

**Load-Date:** December 5, 2015

**End of Document**



[***UN moves closer to ambitious deal on climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKG-GVR1-JCW9-203V-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

December 12, 2015 Saturday

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**Section:** IRELAND

**Length:** 410 words

**Body**

The answer to Ireland s methane-emitting herd, responsible for more than 40% of ***greenhouse gases***, might be to buy carbon credits by investing in forests and land reclamation in other parts of the world, said Nicholas Stern, an expert on climate change.

Eamon Ryan, leader of the Green Party and ex-environment minister, said the deal would have big implications for Ireland, especially transport and ***agriculture***.

Ireland has no plan and it s fighting against the call for ambition by the EU and other countries. Instead of the Government looking for an opt-out on cutting our ***emissions*** we will have to do more, he said.

Environment Minister Alan Kelly described the idea that the deal will affect Ireland s ***agriculture*** policy as all rubbish . He said that with changes in technology, cattle feed, breeds, and more forestry, the effect of increasing the dairy herd by 50% would be negligible.

We are possibly the greenest and one of the best countries in the world at producing food, and the idea that we should move away from what we are good at is insane, he said.

Ireland, which along with New Zealand has the highest methane ***emissions*** globally because of cattle and sheep, is unlikely to meet the ***target*** of cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emission*** by 20% by 2020.

Mr Kelly said he expected it would be about 8% but the focus had to be on getting a more reasonable ***target*** for 2030 when negotiations begin in Brussels next year.

Our real goal is in 2030, and how we transition towards what is achievable in 2030, he said.

Mr Stern s report for the UK government in 2006 is credited with convincing the world of the reality of climate change. Asked about Ireland s ***agriculture***, he said changes could be made to feed, for instance.

Mr Stern said: There are some areas where it would be difficult to ***reduce*** to zero. In those areas it might make sense to involve offsets and to support reforestation or restore degraded land in other parts of the world. We all have to think about the consequences of our actions, of how we earn our living.

Fine Gael MEP Seán Kelly represented the European Parliament at the talks in Paris. He said Ireland should develop its green image without jeopardising the economy through research to develop new technologies that can be used to deal with ***emissions*** and be sold.

What is the alternative? More floods cost a lot more than trying to develop alternatives to dealing with the issues Ireland should see this as an opportunity, he said.

**Load-Date:** December 12, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Meat still feels under attack***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JP5-PJN1-JB29-N298-00000-00&context=1516831)

Meat Trades Journal

May 06, 2016

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 1

**Length:** 378 words

**Byline:** Aidan Fortune

**Body**

The meat industry continues to feel victimised due to green issues despite continued steps being taken to ***reduce*** the sector's impact on the environment.

The latest Meat Trades Journal Green Survey found that 73% of respondents felt the sector was being victimised on the issue of environmental impact, while 75% were concerned that an increasing number of consumers will ***reduce*** their meat consumption in the future.

In 2015, 62% of respondents believed the sector was being victimised and 66% were concerned about future meat consumption. This follows reports in the past 12 months from Chatham House which accused the ***agricultural*** sector of being a major contributor towards climate change. It stated: "Globally, food systems are responsible for up to 30% of all human-driven ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***" and highlighted the fact that animal and crop production for feed alone contributed towards almost a "third of global deforestation and associated carbon dioxide ***emissions***".

Despite these claims, at the time, the industry said the country's rain-fed pasture system means it has one of the most efficient and sustainable livestock production systems in the world and that between 1970 and 2010, the beef carbon footprint in England fell by more than a third.

There was some good news in the survey however, as 70% of respondents believed that consumers would accept higher prices for meat produced more sustainably. This is up from 52% in 2015.

The survey showed that businesses are taking steps to ***reduce*** their environmental impact, with waste management high on the list of methods used. Recycling and ***reducing*** ***energy*** consumption were also popular methods among respondents.

Interestingly, 55% believed that lower meat consumption could ***reduce*** environmental impact, up from last year's figure of 38%.

In terms of production methods, organic was seen to be the least damaging to the environment according to 44% of respondents, up from 34% in 2015 and displacing free range as the most popular choice from that survey.

Green creditentals continued to be an important factor for businesses in the sector, with 81% seeing them as either 'very important' or 'extremely important' to their business. Just 18% saw environmental credentials as 'somewhat important'.

**Load-Date:** May 4, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:36 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C0W3-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 Wales

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 474 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

And is the plan eventually to have and sailing and competing? Yes, she's been painted up to go 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. a working reminder of the rich history of this estuary. Now, it's claimed that ***agriculture*** emits more ***greenhouse gases*** It's hard to believe, when you look at this pastoral But when it comes to climate change, in fact they are. and producing the food we eat is responsible for around a Now a new report says that if farm-related ***emissions*** aren't in Paris last year will be breached. binding global climate plan agreed 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. We use them to measure the oxygen that a cow consumes 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. Well, it is in terms of where the methane is emitted from the cow. 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 Specific microbes that account for that methane production. fact of the biology of ruminants like cows. On average, the estimate is that, for a lactating dairy cow, COWS LOW 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, fertilised crops. Overall, ***agricultural*** jokes about farting cows. Professor Lord Krebs certainly isn't amused. and says that farm-related ***emissions*** are a serious problem. Why is it important that farming now gets to grips with its Well, if we're serious about the Paris Agreement, and land use change account for between a fifth We are farming, after all, to feed people, How much more difficult does that make this problem? We've got a growing population, going up to As people get richer from countries like China, And meat has a much bigger environmental footprint than delicious and nutritious food, we've got to produce it with In total, ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** make up around 9% of the UK's The question of how to minimise these ***emissions*** something ***agriculture*** has been grappling with for some time. So far, two thirds of farmers have changed the way they work. This must have cost you a wee bit. Julian Gold is one of them. Across his 1,500 acres of arable We're standing next to help you ***reduce*** your ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***?

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Funds to help Africa deal with climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-KX71-DYY4-34WW-00000-00&context=1516831)

Western Daily Press

November 24, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** AGENCY:OTHER; Pg. 30-31

**Length:** 356 words

**Body**

A £10.6 billion plan to help Africa cope with rising temperatures and be more resilient to climate "shocks" has been unveiled by the World Bank, *writes Emily Beament, Press Association Environment Correspondent*.

The $16.1 billion (£10.6 billion) plan aims to fast-track efforts to boost the region's ability to adapt to a changing climate at the same time as ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the financial institution said.

It will boost the resilience of forests, ***agricultural*** land, lakes and oceans, as well as cities, roads and coastal infrastructure, improve protection for the continent's most vulnerable people and address how climate change can drive migration, the bank said.

The plan also aims to scale up low-carbon ***energy*** sources and strengthen early warning systems.

Some $5.7 billion (£3.8 billion) will come from the International Development Association, an arm of the World Bank which supports the poorest countries, while $2.2 billion (£1.5bn) is expected from climate finance sources and $2 billion (£1.3bn) from other development funding.

About $3.5 billion (£2.3bn) is expected from the private sector, and $700 million (£500m) from sources within Africa - with an extra $2 billion (£1.3bn) to deliver on the plans, the World Bank said.

The funding aims to tackle urgent challenges thrown up by a changing climate, amid warnings Africa needs between $5-10 billion US dollars (£3.3-£6.6bn) a year to adapt to temperature rises of 2C above pre-industrial levels.

If temperatures rise further than the 2C threshold - beyond which dangerous climate change is expected - the figure could be more than double that by mid century.

World Bank Group president Jim Yong Kim 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.

"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."

**Load-Date:** November 25, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Bog rap turns heat on peat; NORTH WALES PUPILS STAR IN YOUTUBE VIDEO***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHH-PBW1-DY9P-N0WF-00000-00&context=1516831)

Daily Post (North Wales)

December 3, 2015 Thursday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARM AND COUNTRY;NEWS; Pg. 8

**Length:** 448 words

**Byline:** ANDREW FORGRAVE

**Body**

A MADCAP rap video featuring North Wales kids is attempting to make peat bogs sound cool and interesting.

Pupils from Pentrefoelas and Ysbyty Ifan schools performed the five-and-a-half minute YouTube video to highlight the importance of peatland restoration.

Led by Llanfrothen rap artist Ed Holden, aka Mr Phormula, and with Welsh language lyrics, the youngsters join in the refrains while showcasing the value of Welsh upland bogs via a series of hand-written cards.

The video, "Fy enw i yw Peat! - My name is Peat!", is still awaiting YouTube sensation status but the enthusiasm of its young stars is infectious.

Its release coincides with a ramping up of upland ditch blocking and peatland restoration as the Welsh Government strives to hit its carbon ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Cardiff has an ambitious ***target*** of getting all peatlands in Wales into restoration management by 2020, as more than half of the country's peatlands remain in poor condition.

As a result, Welsh peat continues to be a major source of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, releasing around 550,000 tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere every year.

This is roughly equivalent to Anglesey's annual CO2 ***emissions***.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has begun to reverse the trend through management agreements with farmers, while schemes such as Tir Gofal, Glastir and the Nature Fund are also making a difference.

"Restoring peatlands is essential," said Peter Jones, NRW member of the Welsh Peatlands Action Group.

"If all carbon in peatlands was to be lost to the atmosphere it would be equivalent to almost 15 years' worth of Wales's total CO2 ***emissions*** - or 97 years' worth of CO2 ***emissions*** from Welsh ***agriculture*** and land use."

At this week's UN Climate Change conference, Paris, natural resources minister Carl Sargeant will outline the progress being made in Wales.

In recent years, around 750km of bog ditches have been blocked across Welsh peatlands to restore and re-wet them.

Much of this work has focused on the uplands of Migneint, Hiraethog, Elennydd and Berwyn, and lowland sites on Anglesey and the Llyn Peninsula.

These ditches were dug between the 1940s and 1980s to drain them for ***agriculture*** and forestry - but dry peatlands release carbon.

Peter Jones said conservationists could not rest on their laurels. "Well over half of our peatlands remain in poor condition," he said. "There's still a substantial amount of ditch blocking to do."

" Adding impetus to restoration efforts was last week's launch of a new UK Peatland Code, designed to encourage private sector investment into peatland restoration.Peat bogs account for just 10% of the UK's land area but they store about 3bn tonnes of carbon, 20 times that of Britain's forests.

**Graphic**

Blocked ditches on AngleseyStills from the "My Name Is Peat!" rap video

**Load-Date:** December 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Funding boost to help Africa cope with climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFS-V281-F021-61GV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Belfast Telegraph Online

November 24, 2015 Tuesday 9:26 PM GMT

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**Section:** UK

**Length:** 367 words

**Body**

A £10.6 billion plan to help Africa cope with rising temperatures and be more resilient to climate "shocks" has been unveiled by the World Bank.

The 16.1 billion US dollars (£10.6 billion) plan aims to fast-track efforts to boost the region's ability to adapt to a changing climate at the same time as ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the financial institution said.

It will boost the resilience of forests, ***agricultural*** land, lakes and oceans, as well as cities, roads and coastal infrastructure, improve protection for the continent's most vulnerable people and address how climate change can drive migration, the bank said.

The plan also aims to scale up low carbon ***energy*** sources and strengthen early warning systems to better protect people.

Some 5.7 billion US dollars (£3.8 billion) will come from the International Development Association, an arm of the World Bank which supports the poorest countries, while 2.2 billion US dollars (£1.5bn) is expected from climate finance sources and 2 billion US dollars (£1.3bn) from other development funding.

Around 3.5 billion US dollars (£2.3bn) is expected from the private sector, and 700 million US dollars (£500m) from sources within Africa - with an extra 2 billion US dollars (£1.3bn) needed to deliver on the plans, the World Bank said.

The funding aims to tackle urgent challenges thrown up by a changing climate, amid warnings Africa needs between 5 and 10 billion US dollars (£3.3-£6.6bn) a year to adapt to temperature rises of 2C above pre-industrial levels.

If temperatures rise further than the 2C threshold - beyond which dangerous climate change is expected - the figure could be more than double that by mid century and close to 100 billion US dollars (£66bn) by 2100.

World Bank Group president Jim Yong Kim 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.

"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."

**Load-Date:** November 24, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Meat tax proposal 'unrealistic'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHK-5YG1-JB29-N17P-00000-00&context=1516831)

Meat Trades Journal

December 04, 2015

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 1

**Length:** 406 words

**Byline:** Aaron McDonald

**Body**

A proposed tax on meat to help decrease consumption has been labelled as "unrealistic" by AHDB Beef & Lamb.

The proposal was put forward in a Chatham House report, highlighting the relationship between the consumption of meat and the impact it has on global warming. The report, Changing Climate, Changing Diets, which received contribution from Glasgow University Media Group, recognised that the ***agricultural*** sector is a major contributor towards climate change, emitting 15% of ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions***.

It reported that animal and crop production for feed alone contributed towards almost a "third of global deforestation and associated carbon dioxide ***emissions***" and were a key source of methane and nitrous oxide, two of the most damaging GHGs.

The paper suggested introducing a tax method to decrease the consumption of meat and subsequent GHG ***emissions***. However, this has received some criticism. Andy Hutson, corporate affairs manager for AHDB Beef & Lamb called the proposed tax "unrealistic", saying that it could lead to a "social divide where poorer families could be priced out of the consumer market".

"The reality is that consumption of beef and lamb in the UK is not as high as historical levels, as protein becomes relatively more expensive in the shopping basket after years of cheap food," he said. "For example, per capita consumption in 2000 was 24.7kg. If you look back even further to 1990 it was 26.7kg. In 2014 per capita consumption was 22.4kg. Meanwhile, poultry consumption has grown from 30.5kg in 2000 to 33kg in 2014."

According to Hutson, the UK is helping to lead the way in livestock efficiency: "In the UK, our rain-fed pasture system means we have one of the most efficient and sustainable livestock production systems in the world. Research suggests that between 1970 and 2010, the beef carbon footprint in England fell by more than a third."

One of the report's authors, Antony Froggatt told Meat Trades Journal: "For me, the basic premise of the project is realising that, on the global level, we need to ***reduce*** global GHG ***emissions*** if we are to meet projected, internationally agreed ***targets***," he added. "It's the recognition that ***agriculture*** and livestock needs to do its bit to both ***reduce*** its ***emissions*** and, probably more importantly, to slow down the rate of growth of ***emissions*** that are expected, given the fact that through to around 2050, the sector is expected to grow by 76%."

**Load-Date:** December 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Business and Climate Summit London, 28-29 June 2016***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-77N1-JDJN-64RR-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Malta Business Weekly

July 7, 2016

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**Length:** 1282 words

**Body**

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, 90company 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*** ), Zero Deforestation 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 V20 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/542/1595/52/146815112358.aspx?regionguid=24d861e2-a85b-486d-b6cc-c74fd5d10f76&scale=65&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=Qle7zw0COedCT6gzMJF%2big%3d%3d*](http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1595/52/146815112358.aspx?regionguid=24d861e2-a85b-486d-b6cc-c74fd5d10f76&scale=65&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=Qle7zw0COedCT6gzMJF%2big%3d%3d)

[*http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1595/4/146815112394.aspx?regionguid=9fa00de9-ea2a-4057-ba55-d76afa20ef27&scale=400&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=mVtDRcgg6XjslLejSCyezA%3d%3d*](http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1595/4/146815112394.aspx?regionguid=9fa00de9-ea2a-4057-ba55-d76afa20ef27&scale=400&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=mVtDRcgg6XjslLejSCyezA%3d%3d)

[*http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1595/53/146815112435.aspx?regionguid=8d4b023b-321c-4186-8467-e5d7f8ea0954&scale=141&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=rWBqBDDN%2fsUv56iJGrBaLA%3d%3d*](http://imgs.syndigate.info/542/1595/53/146815112435.aspx?regionguid=8d4b023b-321c-4186-8467-e5d7f8ea0954&scale=141&file=91462016070700000000001001&regionKey=rWBqBDDN%2fsUv56iJGrBaLA%3d%3d)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Great Barrier Reef election explainer: how do the parties compare?; Experts have said this election is the last chance to save the reef. We ask the three biggest parties about their policies to do so***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JYK-NP01-JCJY-G0DF-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

June 8, 2016 Wednesday 12:55 AM GMT

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**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS

**Length:** 1894 words

**Byline:** Michael Slezak

**Body**

As Australia goes to the polls on 2 July, the Great Barrier Reef will be reeling from its worst environmental crisis in recorded history and experts have said this election cycle is the last chance to save it. Both climate change and water quality need to be tackled quickly and aggressively.

We asked the three parties a series of questions about their positions on the Great Barrier Reef.

When it comes to water quality, the Coalition announced the Reef 2050 long-term sustainability plan last year, which introduced ***targets*** for water pollution, bans on dumping dredge spoil in the marine park and the restoration of laws to protect vegetation along rivers.

Related: The Great Barrier Reef: a catastrophe laid bare

But questions have been asked about whether it has committed enough funds to achieve the ***targets***. In the budget it moved $171m towards improving water quality, and during the election campaign it announced $6m for ***reducing*** the impact of crown of thorns starfish.

The Labor party has committed a further $500m over five years and the Greens are yet to announce their policy on water quality, but say it will be announced soon.

When it comes to climate change, the Coalition has committed to ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to between 26% and 28% below 2005 levels by 2030, which is not thought to be consistent with keeping warming to less than 2C globally.

The Labor party has committed to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2050. And the Greens are proposing a more aggressive move towards zero net ***emissions***.

Edited responses from the offices of the Coalition's Greg Hunt (the environment minister), Labor's Mark Butler and the Greens' Larissa Waters are below.

How bad is the condition of the Great Barrier Reef right now?

Coalition: The Great Barrier Reef is a highly dynamic and variable ecosystem. It is resilient, but like all reefs around the world, it is also facing challenges.

The latest advice from the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority is that the reef remains under pressure from climate change, declining water quality from catchment runoff, coastal development and some fishing impacts.

The coral bleaching event this year is significant. Although the advice from GBRMPA is that it is in its final stages.

Labor: The reef is under pressure from climate change, poor water quality (nutrients, sediments and pesticides), coastal development, extreme weather events, including freshwater inundation, ocean acidification and outbreaks of crown of thorns starfish.

Australia needs real leadership to address these issues. That is why Labor will implement our Great Barrier Reef plan - a long-term, coordinated and resourced strategy.

Greens: The reef has been hit by the worst-ever mass coral bleaching, with 93% of reefs affected. Scientists estimate that 50% of bleached coral may die. Global warming is the single biggest threat to the reef, and if we don't keep warming below 1.5 degrees, the best science tells us we will lose our precious coral reefs completely.

On top of global warming, water quality pollution from land-based runoff is making the damage even worse. The independent Australian Institute of Marine Science found that "current efforts are not sufficient to achieve the water quality ***targets*** set in the Reef 2050 plan" and a government-sponsored water science taskforce report has warned that "significantly more investment" and change on "a vast scale" are needed if water quality pollution ***reduction*** ***targets*** which Australian promised to Unesco "have any chance of being achieved".

On its current trajectory, do you expect the Great Barrier Reef to survive to the middle of the century?

Coalition: Yes we do and that's because we have in place a reef plan out to 2050, to ensure the continuing health of the reef.

Related: As a worker on the Great Barrier Reef I'm ashamed to look my children in the eye | Justin Marshall

Last year our work to protect the reef was praised by the world heritage committee as a model for the rest of the world to follow.

We ended the 100-year practice of capital dredge disposal in the Great Barrier Reef marine park and ended five massive dredge disposal projects in the reef's waters.

We established a $210m reef trust to fund water quality and environment projects to protect the reef, as part of a broader $2bn investment.

Labor: If we can take real action on climate change and improve water quality, then absolutely yes. Strong leadership is required to save this amazing icon as well as to protect the jobs and investments required into the future.

Greens: Whether the Great Barrier Reef survives is up to us. We are at a tipping point to save our reef. We can and must save our reef by embracing the global transition to job-rich clean ***energy***, and by cutting water pollution instead of continuing on the current trajectory of using taxpayer-funded subsidies to prop up the dying coal industry.

How will you and your party protect the future of the reef?

Coalition: We will continue to implement the Reef 2050 plan which is being supported by the Queensland Labor government as joint managers of the reef. It's the most comprehensive plan ever developed to protect the Great Barrier Reef for future generations.

We're focused on improving water quality in the short term and tackling climate change to ensure the long-term protection of the Great Barrier Reef.

Labor: Last week Labor announced our Great Barrier Reef plan. It will be supported by a fund of $500m over five years, including $377m of new investment.

This is a downpayment on Labor's commitment to protect this great national treasure and the jobs it supports.

Labor will work with the Queensland government and stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the Great Barrier Reef water science taskforce report.

Our plan to protect this delicate ecosystem has three pillars covering research, management, investment and preservation.

· Science and research: this includes directing CSIRO marine and atmospheric research to conduct reef-specific science, including climate research, supported by a $50m ***targeted*** funding boost. · Direct environmental investment: integrated direct investment to improve, water quality, land management, ***agricultural*** and environmental impacts. · Reef management: fix the fragmented and uncoordinated approach that has for too long characterised reef management and conservation.

The best way to help the reef and to boost tourism and economic growth is to take serious action on climate change, to face the challenge and show leadership.

* We will deliver 50% renewable ***energy*** by 2030 - taking advantage of the $2.5tn of investment in renewable ***energy*** in the Asia-Pacific by 2030.

1. Labor is also committed to a 45% ***emissions*** ***reduction*** by 2030 and zero net ***emissions*** by 2050.
2. Labor's investment in the reef goes beyond conservation - it is an investment in the tourism and ***agricultural*** industries of our coastal communities.
3. Labor's plan will protect jobs, local industries and tourism, and ensure that our natural wonder of the world is strengthened for future generations to enjoy.

Related: Coral graveyard: the aftermath of bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef - in pictures

Greens: We have already announced that we would reverse previous funding cuts and top up funding for the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority and the Australian Institute for Marine Science, to a total of $90.8m in additional funding over four years for GRBMPA and Aims.

On a recent visit to the reef to observe the bleaching, Senator Waters and leader Dr Richard Di Natale announced our plan to protect the reef from coal global warming:

The Greens will be making a third detailed reef announcement about funding for water quality projects shortly.

The Greens' plan to protect the reef from coal and global warming:

* No new gas or coalmines:the dirty ***energy*** industry is in freefall and we need to prepare now for the inevitable transition.

1. A thermal coal export levy: a levy of $3 a tonne will raise $700m a year and ***reduce*** incentives for coal companies to ship as much as they can from the port, at whatever price they can get. The levy would not apply to destination countries with an effective price on pollution. The levy would help fund the transition to clean ***energy***, natural disaster preparedness and recovery, and climate finance for developing nations.
2. Reinvest into the reef: we have committed $90.8m in additional funding over four years for the the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority and the Australian Institute for Marine Science.
3. Justice for workers and communities: the Greens would create a $1bn clean ***energy*** transition fund to help workers and communities adjust to the transition as our coal usage and exports gradually decline.
4. Pricing pollution from mining: the Greens want to reimplement a carbon price.
5. Stop giving miners tax-free fuel: coalminers get tax-free fuel while the rest of us pay 39 cents in every litre. Making them pay excise would help save the reef and save the government $6bn a year in subsidies.
6. Clean ***energy***: the Greens' RenewAustralia plan for at least 90% renewable ***energy*** by 2030 will make this happen.

What is the best way to support the tourism industry associated with the Great Barrier Reef?

Coalition: The best way to support the tourism industry and the jobs it provides along the reef is to boost reef health, maintain the marine park management including zoning and sustain the strong efforts being made now to improve water quality and ***reduce*** the numbers of crown-of thorns starfish.

Everyone wins if we have a strong, healthy and resilient reef. That's what our work to protect the reef is all about.

Importantly, the key areas where tourists visit the reef have been the least impacted by the current coral bleaching.

Labor: Labor's plan is the largest-ever financial commitment to the long-term health of Australia's most important environmental icon, one of the seven natural wonders of the world. We will take a multifaceted approach and take real action on climate change, the biggest threat to the reef.

Greens: We Greens are the only major party opposed to new coal and gas mines, including the Adani coalmine, while the old parties want to keep worsening the biggest threat the reef faces with new coal and gas mines, and keep handing out fossil fuel subsidies to big polluters.

The Greens have consistently called for increased investment in cutting water quality pollution, at the 2013 federal election and the 2015 Queensland state election. The Greens are committed to delivering adequate funding and real regulations which will give the reef a fighting chance by making sure its waters are clean. The independent water science taskforce has concluded that the funding being provided by both the state Labor government and the federal Coalition governments is inadequate to fix the problem. The taskforce warned that we need "significantly more investment" to meet the government's own ***targets***.

**Load-Date:** June 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Impax Environmental Markets PLC Annual Financial -2-***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JCC-7621-JCXB-23PK-00000-00&context=1516831)

London Stock Exchange Aggregated Regulatory News Service (ARNS)

March 23, 2016 Wednesday 4:01 PM GMT

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**Length:** 1672 words

**Body**

During the Period, IEM proved resilient, with most environmental sectors delivering strong returns in 2015. The strong global policy drivers and tightening of environmental regulations have been positive for the Company. Perhaps most importantly, the Paris Agreement has underscored the impact that environmental risk can have on portfolios. Environmental issues can have profound short- and long-term effects on company share prices and portfolio performance, and we seek to mitigate these risks and exploit the opportunities.

Drivers of Environmental Markets and Key Developments

Oil price - low correlation to environmental markets' performance

Since publication of the interim report, the oil price(1) more than halved, reaching a low point just below $28 a barrel this January. The decline has been driven by slowing demand and persistent oversupply. We maintain our position that the implications for environmental markets are complex, but ultimately do not constitute a material headwind to performance. The impact has been mixed, with renewables the best performing sub-sector in the past year. Chemicals for water treatment and insulation and packaging businesses benefitted from lower input costs but, conversely, selected water infrastructure, recycling and environmental consultancies saw some weakness in oil and gas exposed divisions. The portfolio has limited exposure to these challenged areas, which may present opportunities once the impact of the lower oil price has been fully reflected in their earnings.

Disruption in the Transport Sector

The Volkswagen ***emissions*** scandal highlighted a number of issues regarding the future of transportation. Volkswagen has certainly tarnished the brand of 'clean diesel', but diesel will continue to be an important fuel and increasingly sophisticated devices will be needed to ***reduce*** the pollutants it produces.

While regulators are imposing stricter ***emissions*** limits we have seen the mismatch in vehicle testing regimes that allows vast differences between laboratory and "real world" results. We expect the recent increased awareness of this will result in tightening of the actual ***emissions*** allowed, requiring both more sophisticated testing (Horiba), greater engine efficiency (BorgWarner, Norma) and cleaner engine ***emissions*** (Umicore).

Electrification of vehicles is increasing, not just in the adoption of pure electric vehicles but also within the conventional internal combustion engine. Increased electrification will continue to play a key role in improving fuel efficiency and ***reducing*** pollution from the transport sector (Sensata, LEM). Hybrid vehicles are expected to increase market share significantly in the medium-term.

Looking further ahead, technology giants Apple and Google look set to play key roles in the transport sector, joining other disrupters such as Tesla and Uber. Key themes are ride sharing, increasing connectivity, and autonomous vehicles. These developments could generate potential investment risks as well as additional opportunities. For example, global vehicle demand may decline, but the lower production volume will almost certainly be coupled with significantly more ***energy*** efficiency technology to make cleaner, safer vehicles.

Renewable ***energy*** - strong market growth and positive outlook

Renewable ***energy*** markets continued to grow rapidly during the Period, predominantly driven by the rapidly falling cost of technology which continues to ***reduce*** industry reliance on subsidies and to open up new regional markets. Future policy developments should provide further long term support.

We believe solar equipment manufacturers currently offer superior investment opportunities as the wind sub-sector is relatively mature, as demonstrated by the recent escalation of merger and acquisition activity. Meanwhile, the Renewable ***Energy*** Independent Power Producers ("IPPs") have continued to build more projects and have been creating value by selling these assets at significantly higher prices. IEM's holdings in this area performed well. The share prices in "Yieldcos", which acquire operating assets that produce a predictable cash flow, were weak. IEM has no exposure to these, as we do not believe the business model is currently attractive.

Policy and Regulation in Environmental Markets

The Paris Climate Agreement concluded in December with 195 nations, responsible for 95% of global ***Greenhouse Gas*** ***emissions***, agreeing a legally binding framework to keep the global temperature increase "well below" 2(o) C, and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5(o) C. This will require an 80% ***reduction*** in the consumption of fossil fuels by 2050. It is inevitable that environmental regulations will ratchet up considerably in the years ahead, leading to further strong long term investment in the ***energy*** efficiency and renewables sectors.

In December, the US introduced legislation to extend the solar investment tax credit (ITC) of 30% until 2019. The rate will drop gradually to 2021 when it will be held at 10%. The production tax credit (PTC) for wind generation was also extended until 2019. These announcements provide stronger support for the US renewables sector than the market had expected.

Meanwhile in Europe, the European Commission updated the Circular Economy package. Re-use and recycling ***targets*** for municipal waste have been set at 65% by 2030, with a binding ***target*** to ***reduce*** landfill of municipal waste to a maximum of 10% by 2030. 75% of all packaging waste must be recycled by 2030. These announcements will need to be implemented at national level and should lead to significant capex in recycling facilities and companies active in this area.

Absolute Performance Contributors and Detractors

Contributors

Performance was broadly positive across regions and sectors.

Renewables companies delivered the strongest positive performances, with favourable market developments as outlined above, supplemented by stock picking. For example, SMA Solar (Germany) more than doubled on recovery of its end markets and the successful execution of an extensive turnaround plan.

Buildings ***Energy*** Efficiency companies continued to thrive on the combination of recovering construction markets and tightening efficiency standards. Kingspan (Ireland) and Nibe (Sweden) also benefitted from increasing market penetration of their products together with the successful integration of recent acquisitions.

Merger and acquisition activity continued to highlight the attractiveness of Environmental Markets, with Pall Corp (as mentioned in the interim report) acquired by US industrial group Danaher at approximately a 28% premium to the share price prior to the takeover.

Detractors

The Light Emitting Diode ("LED") markets weakened further during the Period, with industry commoditisation weighing on margins for chip manufacturer Epistar (Taiwan), and delaying capex plans which impacted Aixtron (Germany). We expect these challenging trends will continue and so have cut our exposure to these markets.

Companies with exposure to oil and gas (discussed above) were weak, especially water holdings Pentair and Franklin Electric (both US), and hazardous waste company Clean Harbors (US) which treats waste oil. We believe oil and gas exposures in these holdings represent a relatively small part of these businesses and that valuations are attractive relative to the long term prospects of these strong franchises.

Portfolio Activity and Current Structure

At the end of the Period the portfolio comprised 61 listed holdings, down from 67 at the end of the previous year. This ***reduction*** was driven particularly by a focus on ***reducing*** exposure to the worsening economic cycle. A number of more 'defensive' holdings were added, particularly in the Sustainable Food, ***Agriculture*** and Forestry sector including United Natural Foods (US) and Eurofins (France).

The portfolio remains well diversified by both geography and by sub-sector. IEM is underweight ***Energy*** and overweight Water and Waste compared to the ET100, and in regional terms is overweight Europe and underweight North America versus the MSCI ACWI.

Unquoted Companies

At 31 December 2015, the value of the Company's investments in unquoted companies was GBP9.1m, representing 2.4% of net assets. The valuations of unquoted holdings are regularly reviewed and we continue to work towards timely exits from these assets.

Movements in the year were as follows:

GBPm

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Valuation at 1 January 2014 10.9

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Net valuation and FX changes (1.8)

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Valuation at 31 December 2014 9.1

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Outlook for 2016

Equity markets have had a volatile start to 2016, with the economic slowdown in China and oil price weakness sparking concerns about the outlook for the global economy. While recognising this challenging backdrop, we remain convinced that IEM will continue to deliver superior earnings growth compared to global markets (MSCI ACWI), as it has done over the last four years. We believe the Company is well positioned to deliver resilient performance in view of this superior growth, together with a portfolio valuation below the long term average and a historically low premium to the MSCI ACWI.

In the near term, we recognise the incremental uncertainty surrounding a potential "Brexit", but believe this risk is manageable given the diversified nature of the portfolio, a Sterling weighting in line with global indices, and natural hedging within the businesses in which we invest. In the medium to long term, we believe the Paris Climate Agreement offers significant scope for several positive policy catalysts, which are not priced into current valuations. Our investment hypothesis is clearly resonating with investors, who are demonstrating more interest in environmental and resource markets than we have witnessed in recent years.

Impax Asset Management (AIFM) Limited

23 March 2016

(1) WTI

**Load-Date:** March 23, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ahead of UN conference, World Bank says &#39climate-smart&#39 development can keep 100 million people out of poverty***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1V1-F0K1-N1S3-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 818 words

**Body**

November 8, 2015

Without inclusive and climate-smart development, alongside efforts to rein in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that protect the poor, ***agricultural*** shocks, natural disasters and the spread of diseases could push more than 100 million additional people into poverty by 2030, the World Bank warns in a new report released just weeks ahead of a major United Nations climate conference in Paris.

The report, Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty, finds that poor people are already at high risk from climate-related shocks, including crop failures from ***reduced*** rainfall, spikes in food prices after extreme weather events, and increased incidence of diseases after heat waves and floods. It says such shocks could wipe out hard-won gains, leading to irreversible losses, driving people back into poverty, particularly in Africa and South Asia.

"This report sends a clear message that ending poverty will not be possible unless we take strong action to ***reduce*** the threat of climate change on poor people and dramatically ***reduce*** harmful ***emissions***," World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim said today in a press release.

"Climate change hits the poorest the hardest, and our challenge now is to protect tens of millions of people from falling into extreme poverty because of a changing climate," the World Bank chief explains. Efforts to end poverty, the linchpin of the 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in September, could be derailed if the impacts of climate change on poor and vulnerable people and communities not effectively addressed.

According to the report, the poorest people are more exposed than the average population to climate- related shocks such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves, and they lose much more of their wealth when they are hit. In the 52 countries where data was available, 85 per cent of the population lives in countries where poor people are more exposed to drought than the average. Poor people are also more exposed to higher temperatures and live in countries where food production is expected to decrease because of climate change.

Released less than a month before negotiators gather in Paris for the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), known as COP 21, the report shows how ending poverty and fighting climate change can be more effectively achieved if addressed together.

***Agriculture*** will be the main driver of any increase in poverty, the report finds. Modeling studies suggest that climate change could result in global crop yield losses as large as 5 percent by 2030 and 30 per cent by 2080. Health effects - higher incidence of malaria, diarrhea and stunting - and the labor productivity effects of high temperatures are the next-strongest drivers.

The impact of climate change on food prices in Africa could be as high as 12 per cent in 2030 and 70 percent by 2080 - a crippling blow to those nations where food consumption of the poorest households amounts to over 60 per cent of total spending.

In focusing on impacts through ***agriculture***, natural disasters and health, the report calls for development efforts that improve the resilience of poor people, such as strengthening social safety nets and universal health coverage, along with climate-specific measures to help cope with a changing climate, such as upgraded flood defenses, early warning systems and climate-resistant crops.

At the same time, the report says an all-out push to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is needed to remove the long-term threat that climate change poses for poverty ***reduction***. Such mitigation efforts should be designed to ensure that they do not burden the poor. For example, the savings from eliminating fossil fuel subsidies could be reinvested in assistance schemes to help poor families cope with higher fuel costs.

In poor countries, support from the international community will be essential to accomplish many of these measures, according to the report. This is particularly true for investments with high upfront costs - such as urban transport or resilient ***energy*** infrastructure - that are critical to prevent lock-ins into carbon-intensive patterns.

"The future is not set in stone," said Stephane Hallegatte, a senior economist at the World Bank who led the team that prepared the report. "We have a window of opportunity to achieve our poverty objectives in the face of climate change, provided we make wise policy choices now."

The report also reviews successful policy solutions to show that good development can protect the poor from shocks. For example, after Typhoon Yolanda, the Philippines was able to use the existing conditional cash transfer system to quickly distribute emergency funding to the affected population. In Uganda, the combination of new crop varieties and extension visits has boosted household ***agricultural*** income by 16 per cent.

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Ahead of UN conference, World Bank says &#39climate-smart&#39 development can keep 100 million people out of poverty***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1T1-F0K1-N2SW-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 822 words

**Body**

Without inclusive and climate-smart development, alongside efforts to rein in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that protect the poor, ***agricultural*** shocks, natural disasters and the spread of diseases could push more than 100 million additional people into poverty by 2030, the World Bank warns in a new report released just weeks ahead of a major United Nations climate conference in Paris.

The report, Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty, finds that poor people are already at high risk from climate-related shocks, including crop failures from ***reduced*** rainfall, spikes in food prices after extreme weather events, and increased incidence of diseases after heat waves and floods. It says such shocks could wipe out hard-won gains, leading to irreversible losses, driving people back into poverty, particularly in Africa and South Asia.

"This report sends a clear message that ending poverty will not be possible unless we take strong action to ***reduce*** the threat of climate change on poor people and dramatically ***reduce*** harmful ***emissions***," World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim said today in a press release.

"Climate change hits the poorest the hardest, and our challenge now is to protect tens of millions of people from falling into extreme poverty because of a changing climate," the World Bank chief explains. Efforts to end poverty, the linchpin of the 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in September, could be derailed if the impacts of climate change on poor and vulnerable people and communities not effectively addressed.

According to the report, the poorest people are more exposed than the average population to climate- related shocks such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves, and they lose much more of their wealth when they are hit. In the 52 countries where data was available, 85 per cent of the population lives in countries where poor people are more exposed to drought than the average. Poor people are also more exposed to higher temperatures and live in countries where food production is expected to decrease because of climate change.

Released less than a month before negotiators gather in Paris for the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), known as COP 21, the report shows how ending poverty and fighting climate change can be more effectively achieved if addressed together.

***Agriculture*** will be the main driver of any increase in poverty, the report finds. Modeling studies suggest that climate change could result in global crop yield losses as large as 5 percent by 2030 and 30 per cent by 2080. Health effects - higher incidence of malaria, diarrhea and stunting - and the labor productivity effects of high temperatures are the next-strongest drivers.

The impact of climate change on food prices in Africa could be as high as 12 per cent in 2030 and 70 percent by 2080 - a crippling blow to those nations where food consumption of the poorest households amounts to over 60 per cent of total spending.

In focusing on impacts through ***agriculture***, natural disasters and health, the report calls for development efforts that improve the resilience of poor people, such as strengthening social safety nets and universal health coverage, along with climate-specific measures to help cope with a changing climate, such as upgraded flood defenses, early warning systems and climate-resistant crops.

At the same time, the report says an all-out push to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is needed to remove the long-term threat that climate change poses for poverty ***reduction***. Such mitigation efforts should be designed to ensure that they do not burden the poor. For example, the savings from eliminating fossil fuel subsidies could be reinvested in assistance schemes to help poor families cope with higher fuel costs.

In poor countries, support from the international community will be essential to accomplish many of these measures, according to the report. This is particularly true for investments with high upfront costs - such as urban transport or resilient ***energy*** infrastructure - that are critical to prevent lock-ins into carbon-intensive patterns.

"The future is not set in stone," said Stephane Hallegatte, a senior economist at the World Bank who led the team that prepared the report. "We have a window of opportunity to achieve our poverty objectives in the face of climate change, provided we make wise policy choices now."

The report also reviews successful policy solutions to show that good development can protect the poor from shocks. For example, after Typhoon Yolanda, the Philippines was able to use the existing conditional cash transfer system to quickly distribute emergency funding to the affected population. In Uganda, the combination of new crop varieties and extension visits has boosted household ***agricultural*** income by 16 per cent.

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

**Load-Date:** November 9, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Engineering climate: from pariah to saviour?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKN-1F21-DY93-M128-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

December 12, 2015 Saturday 7:31 PM GMT

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**Length:** 884 words

**Dateline:** Le Bourget, France, Dec 12 2015

**Body**

Once dismissed as dangerous science fiction, schemes to stave off global warming by re-engineering Earth's climate may well gain in traction as a result of the Paris agreement.

The landmark climate deal reached in Paris on Saturday poses a dilemma.

It sets ambitious ***targets*** for capping global warming yet Earth's economy remains hugely dependent on carbon-spewing fossil fuels.

So, if temperatures rise and countries fail to switch to cleaner ***energy*** in time, the allure of high-tech fixes will, for many, become unavoidable.

But all proposed "geo-engineering" methods carry serious risks and limitations, with many doubts about cost, feasibility and governance, say climate experts.

The direct solution to global warming has long been to curb heat-trapping ***greenhouse gases*** by ***energy*** efficiency or a shift to cleaner renewables.

Despite the rapid rise of solar and wind, though, the change has not happened quickly enough.

So the pathway to keeping global warming "well below two degrees Celsius" (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to pre-Industrial Revolution levels -- the goal embraced at the 195-nation talks -- has narrowed over time.

More ambitious still, the Paris agreement calls on countries to pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5C.

Today, even the most aggressive scenarios for cutting back on fossil fuels laid out by the UN's 3,000-strong corps of science advisors, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, rely heavily on removing carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere.

"Nearly all of the ***emissions*** scenarios" -- more than 100 out of 116 -- "assessed by the IPCC that keep global averages below 2C assume the large-scale removal of CO2 from the atmosphere by the end of the century," said Chris Jones, a scientist at Britain's Met Hadley Centre and co-author of a new peer-reviewed study on geo-engineering's side-effects.

- Sucking CO2 from the air -

Engineered fixes for climate change are roughly divided into two categories.

The first, solar radiation management, blocks some of the Sun's heat-generating rays.

One scheme worthy of a Star Trek prequel that so far remains on the drawing board would place giant mirrors in space to deflect one or two percent of solar radiation.

A less challenging way to get the same result imitates the cooling impact of a major volcanic eruption such as the Philippines' Mount Pinatubo in 1991, which lowered Earth's temperature for a year or two after spewing billions of tonnes of sulphate particles into the stratosphere.

Other mooted schemes including brightening and multiplying the number of reflective ocean clouds.

But even if these plans worked, they would not draw down the volume of atmospheric CO2, which is absorbed by the oceans -- and turning them worryingly more acidic.

Some might also bring unintended consequences. A scheme to sow the sea with iron dust, to spur the growth of CO2-gobbling microscopic plants called phytoplankton, was fingered in a 2008 Royal Society study as a feared source of oxygen loss, endangering other species in the ocean food chain.

So far the real money has gone into the second type of geoengineering: sucking carbon dioxide out of the air.

Planting forests -- "carbon sinks" in climate jargon -- is of course a well-known option for this.

Forestation is a familiar technology and safe, but growing trees takes decades to take full effect when time is short, and would eventually compete with ***agriculture*** for land.

A new pilot plant funded by tech billionaire Bill Gates and Canadian oil sands financier Murray Edwards and set up by Canadian firm Carbon Engineering in Squamish, British Columbia, transforms about one tonne of CO2 per day into sand-line pellets.

- Negative ***emissions*** -

The long-term objective is to combine this carbon with hydrogen, a by-product of renewable ***energy*** generation, to make clean fuels for vehicles.

But the problem is one of cost and timing: reining in the threat of global warming will require avoiding billions of tonnes of CO2 ***emissions*** in the coming decades. Scaling up direct air capture is likely to take far longer.

The so-called "negative ***emissions***" technology that figures most prominently in projections for curbing global warming siphons off CO2 from the production of plant-based fuels, turns it into a liquid, and stores it in the ground.

In some scenarios, this technique -- called BECCS, or bioenergy with carbon capture and storage -- is supposed to absorb up to a trillion tonnes of CO2 by century's end, roughly the amount scientists say can be emitted without pushing the climate past the 2C cap.

"We simply don't know if deployment of negative ***emission*** technologies on that scale is feasible," said Jones.

His study, published in Nature Climate Change, concludes that the resources needed could pose huge problems.

"There is no negative ***emissions*** technology currently available that could be implemented to meet the 2C ***target*** without significant impact on either land, ***energy***, water, nutrient or... cost," the study says.

The big worry, say many climate activists, is that such schemes -- once undertaken -- will undermine efforts to cut carbon ***emissions*** that cause the problem.

"Geo-engineering technologies such as BECCS will only delay the real and absolute ***emissions*** ***reductions*** that are desperately needed right now," said Oliver Munnion, co-director of Biofuelwatch.

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Biofuels plant in Hawaii is the first in U.S. to be certified as sustainable***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JSJ-NDS1-DYR7-C36C-00000-00&context=1516831)

International New York Times

May 16, 2016 Monday

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**Section:** FINANCE; Pg. 19

**Length:** 906 words

**Byline:** DIANE CARDWELL

**Dateline:** KEAAU, Hawaii

**Body**

**ABSTRACT**

An audit has resolved doubts in the industry, at least for one plant, about the products' ultimate ability to ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions***.

**FULL TEXT**

The trucks roll in and out of the plant at a business park nestled near papaya farms and a forest preserve on the Big Island here, an operation that transforms waste cooking oils, animal fats, fruit and seeds into biodiesel fuel, nearly 13,000 gallons a day.

Owned by Pacific Biodiesel, an industry pioneer, the plant was designed with an eye toward conserving water and ***energy*** and avoiding environmental harm.

But after about $20 million and four years of operation, a central question about the plant, and the industry as a whole, has persisted: Do biofuels ultimately ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions***?

''We're worried that the efforts to ramp up our use of biofuels are actually doing a lot of damage and digging the climate hole deeper,'' said Jonathan Lewis, a lawyer focused on climate change at the Clean Air Task Force.

Now, the biodiesel industry's backers say they have an answer, at least for this modest plant. The Sustainable Biodiesel Alliance, a nonprofit industry group, commissioned an audit of the plant's sustainability by an independent company, and the result was yes. It was the first United States-based certification of sustainability granted for a biodiesel plant, according to the alliance.

The certification is intended to help clean fuel producers distinguish themselves to customers seeking green products - a kind of Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval for the environmentally conscious.

For biofuels, the environmental benefits of which have fallen under increasing scrutiny in recent years, that differentiation is ever more important, executives and advocates say.

''There are lots of different ways of making biodiesel - lots of different feedstocks - and some have been more sustainable than others,'' said Jeff Plowman, chairman of the alliance's certification committee. ''Much like the organic labeling or non-G.M.O. labeling, it gives consumers some information to make a choice,'' a reference to nongenetically modified organisms.

A decade or so ago, biofuels seemed to have great potential to help wean the country off fossil fuels to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Plants absorb carbon dioxide as they grow, making them essentially carbon-neutral if used for fuel, the thinking went.

Starting in 2005, the United States government approved requiring biofuels to be blended into the gasoline supply at increasing volumes, a move that, with generous grants and subsidies, helped spur their production.

But much of that was ethanol from food crops like corn and sugar cane, which led to criticisms. Using those crops for fuel can drive up the price of food and animal feed and release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as farmers clear land, including rain forests, to grow more of those crops to meet the increasing demand. And although biodiesel differs from ethanol - it derives from oils rather than sugars and works in conventional diesel engines - it, too, can fall into a similar cycle.

''It's a bunch of small economic steps, but if the end result is deforestation of a tropical forest, there's a massive carbon pulse when you do that,'' Mr. Lewis, the Clean Air Task Force lawyer, said.

As a result, producers have been migrating toward so-called advanced biofuels, which are generally made from plant or animal feedstocks that do not compete with food uses, but they have proved difficult and expensive to produce.

In addition, climate change specialists say, there may simply not be enough ***agricultural*** waste to produce significant quantities of biofuel without causing other environmental problems, and it is important to account for what would have happened to the waste material had it not been funneled into fuel.

At the same time, debate over the usefulness of biofuels, especially corn ethanol, in ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** has intensified, with studies drawing conflicting conclusions.

But here in Hawaii, where leaders have pushed aggressively to embrace renewable ***energy*** sources, the Pacific Biodiesel plant avoids many of these problems, climate specialists say.

The company makes its fuel from local waste products, including restaurant cooking oils and grease and ***agricultural*** products like macadamia nuts - turned into oil - considered unsuitable for market.

Here at the refinery, the oils move through stainless steel tanks and columns as they are processed and distilled into fuel. Methanol, a chemical used in the refining, is recycled, and the company is trying to develop local markets for byproducts like glycerin and potassium salts, which can be used as fertilizer.

As for the biodiesel itself, it does not travel very far: The company sells almost all of it to customers in Hawaii, rather than shipping it long distances.

The company is working to develop new feedstocks, and it is experimenting with safflower, sunflower and jatropha plants. But it also focuses on materials that can have nonenergy uses.

''As we're growing ***energy*** crops, we're bringing the cattle industry with us because we need them to take all of this protein meal,'' said Robert King, who founded the company in 1995 with his wife, Kelly.

''It's a complicated puzzle, and you have to have all the pieces, but it does all fit together,'' Mr. King added. ''In order to reinvent ***agriculture*** in Hawaii, which we have to, this is how we're going to get it done.''

**Load-Date:** May 15, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Our shelves heave with food but not much of it contributes to the health of us or the planet; Kate Thick on the welcome steps we are taking to tackle world hunger - but how we have got a long, long way to go***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HPV-3H21-JCJY-G2VS-00000-00&context=1516831)

chroniclelive.co.uk

December 27, 2015 Sunday 6:30 PM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 681 words

**Byline:** By Kate Thick

**Body**

Stuck in bed with a tummy bug on Christmas Day proved an ideal time to investigate the complicated parallel universes and sub-universes regarding food production, distribution and consumption.

Malnutrition affects three million people in the UK and costs the NHS an estimated £5bn a year. The European Nutrition for Health Alliance estimates that up to 40% of patients in the UK are malnourished upon hospital admission. The NHS dreads winter, with admissions, many elderly, multiplied by the fall-out from cuts to benefits and care.

There are 27% fewer hungry people in the world today than at the turn of the century. Even though access to food has improved, roughly one in three people worldwide is malnourished in one form or another. Food systems and poor diets account for the 795 million people who are hungry and the two billion who currently suffer micronutrient malnutrition, for 45% of deaths among children under the age of five, and the 1.9 billion who are overweight and obese.

The World Bank says we need to grow 50% more food by 2050 to feed nine billion people while finding ways to ***reduce*** carbon ***emissions*** from ***agriculture***. Others argue we already grow enough food for 10 billion people but storage losses affect the global south, and overconsumption and waste affect the north.

Oxfam warned that as many as 50 million people across the world face potential hunger, disease, and water shortages by early 2016 due to climate change.

The statistics are scary; 38% of the planet's cropland is degraded, 11% of the irrigated area is salt contaminated, 90% of the biodiversity of the 20 main staple crops has been lost, nitrogen fertiliser produces 6% of ***greenhouse gases*** and its runoff creates 400 marine dead zones.

In Africa and Asia, protecting small-scale farmers and pastoralists, who manage 60% of ***agricultural*** land and produce 50% of the planet's food, could be central to climate resilience but the clearing of land for feed production and pasture is a huge problem as it releases CO2 into the atmosphere as forests are felled and soils disturbed. The UN Food and ***Agriculture*** Organisation estimates 70-90% of global deforestation is due to the industrial scale growing of monocultures for export.

Almost half the world's population eats rice every day. Subsidies and trade-distorting support of ***agriculture*** destabilise international commodity markets and retail prices, mostly at the cost of the poor.

Chemical ***agriculture*** and a global food system, including its transport, are responsible for 40% of all ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. According to the UN, livestock production alone is responsible for 17% of global ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

Meat is a preferred food for most populations. But advocating less meat consumption makes for a politically unpopular message even if it is factory farmed and dosed with hormones and antibiotics.

Over 40% of good ***agricultural*** land globally is for growing grain for meat and dairy production, so better then to eat more plant proteins. Buying seasonal fruit and vegetables from local farmers is good for the economy and the environment.

It is not just what you eat, but also how it was grown or fed, and how it reached your table. Vegetables can require more resources per calorie than you would think - aubergines, lettuce, celery and cucumbers look bad when compared to factory farmed chicken - but 20 servings of vegetable have less ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than one serving of beef.

Science will help. Worldwide we are slowly turning to renewable ***energy***. Meat is being 'grown' in vats from stem cells using little ***energy*** or water.

We are developing strains that endure harsher conditions; 'scuba rice' which can survive underwater for two weeks, drought-resistant maize, and a robust variety of bean rich in iron to tackle malnutrition.

Retailers are becoming more involved in projects to prevent waste and pass on surplus food to charities but UK supermarkets, farms and factories throw out over seven million tonnes of food annually.

Our shelves may be heaving with food but not much of it contributes to the health of us or the planet.

**Load-Date:** December 27, 2015

**End of Document**



[***ExxonMobil and REG agree to research biodiesel from cellulosic sugars***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HYJ-CP31-DYG0-724D-00000-00&context=1516831)

MarketLine NewsWire (Formerly Datamonitor)

January 28, 2016 Thursday 9:26 AM GMT

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**Section:** CONSULTANTS; ***Energy*** & Utilities

**Length:** 382 words

**Highlight:** ExxonMobil, a biofuels research company, has announced an agreement with Renewable ***Energy*** Group, Inc., or REG, to study the production of biodiesel by fermenting renewable cellulosic sugars from sources such as ***agricultural*** waste.

**Body**

The agreement is between ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company and REG's Life Sciences subsidiary. Terms were not disclosed. REG has developed a patented technology that uses microbes to convert sugars to biodiesel in a one-step fermentation process similar to ethanol manufacturing.

The ExxonMobil and REG Life Sciences research will focus on using sugars from non-food sources. "This research is just one way ExxonMobil is working to identify potential breakthrough technologies to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, increase ***energy*** supplies and realize other environmental benefits," said Vijay Swarup, vice president of R&D at ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company. "The science is extremely complex, but we hope to identify new affordable and reliable supplies of ***energy*** for the world that do not have a major impact on food supplies." "REG has a long history of innovation in the production of advanced biofuels from lower carbon, waste feedstocks," said Eric Bowen, REG vice president and head of REG Life Sciences. "We look forward to this collaboration with ExxonMobil to advance our proprietary cellulosic sugar fermentation technology and capitalize on the combined power of cellulosic sugars and microbial fermentation to revolutionize the production of ultra-low carbon, cleaner burning advanced biofuels." Through the research, the two companies will be addressing the challenge of how to ferment real-world renewable cellulosic sugars, which contain multiple types of sugars, including glucose and xylose, but also impurities that can inhibit fermentation. "As we research renewable ***energy*** supplies, we are exploring future ***energy*** options with a ***reduced*** environmental impact," Swarup said. "Our first challenge is to determine technical feasibility and potential environmental benefits during the initial research. If the results are positive, we can then take the next step and explore the potential to expand our efforts and explore scalability." "REG is consistently exploring promising lower cost, lower carbon feedstocks," Bowen said. "The research we are conducting with ExxonMobil in this program supports our entire Life Sciences product offering, creating the opportunity for lower cost production of lower carbon specialty chemicals, fuels and other products."

**Load-Date:** February 3, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Diesel drivers face £12.50 fee to enter cities after motorists were told to ditch their petrol cars for 'green' fuel***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GXF-GG61-JCJY-G3TF-00000-00&context=1516831)

MailOnline

September 14, 2015 Monday 1:21 AM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 651 words

**Byline:** COLIN FERNANDEZ and ALISHA ROUSE FOR THE DAILY MAIL

**Body**

* Planned scheme will be rolled out in a big to ***reduce*** national air pollution

1. Diesel cars in cities including London, Birmingham and Leeds to be hit
2. Part of Government's bid to ***reduce*** levels of the pollutant nitrogen dioxide
3. Goes against earlier Westminster advice for motorists to invest in diesel cars

Diesel drivers could face charges of up to £12.50 to travel into city centres across England in a bid to ***reduce*** air pollution.

The charges, expected to be introduced by 2020, are likely to affect diesel vehicles entering parts of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Derby, Nottingham and Southampton.

It comes as part of the Government's bid to ***reduce*** levels of the pollutant nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which official figures claim is responsible for 23,500 deaths in Britain a year, and has led to soaring rates of respiratory illnesses in children. A further 29,000 deaths a year are thought to be caused by sooty particles also produced by diesel vehicles.

But last night motoring organisations and green groups reacted furiously to the proposals - pointing out drivers had been encouraged by Government tax incentives to buy diesel cars when they were thought to be less polluting because they produced less of the ***greenhouse gas*** carbon dioxide (CO2).

These drivers now face the prospect of increased costs for using their vehicles.

Critics also attacked the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for attempting to 'bury bad news', with the plans revealed in a consultation paper released just before Jeremy Corbyn was announced as Labour leader on Saturday morning.

Alan Andrews of lobby group ClientEarth, which brought proceedings against the Government for failing to meet clean air ***targets***, said: 'If they genuinely had good things to shout about... they would not have sneaked it out at 9.30am on Saturday.'

London officials have said all but the cleanest diesel cars entering its Ultra Low ***Emission*** Zone from September 2020 will have to pay £12.50. This is on top of the existing congestion charge, currently at £10.

Buses and lorries will have to pay £100, but classic cars, ***agricultural*** and military vehicles and excavators will be exempt. Petrol cars registered before 2006 would also have to pay, but diesel vehicles that meet Europe's 2015 ***emissions*** standards will not.

The other cities earmarked for the charges are likely to follow suit, with exact details to be set by local authorities.

Britain has breached the safe limits set by Brussels for NO2 in the atmosphere, and has until December 21 to submit plans to the European Commission on how it will meet tough EU ***targets***. Earlier this year the Supreme Court also ordered the Government to cut NO2 levels.

The report divides the UK into 43 clean air areas. Scientists estimate eight will still breach pollution requirements by 2020.

These include the six city centres likely to be the ***target*** of the new charges, a stretch of road in Wales and an 'Eastern Zone' - including parts of Essex and East Anglia - that would come under London measures. The report says that although the new measures would ***reduce*** London's NO2 levels to a safer ***target***, Eastern Zone levels would still breach guidelines.

The report includes no details of measures which would help motorists who bought diesel vehicles in good faith, such as a scrappage scheme.

AA spokesman Paul Watters last night branded the proposals 'unworkable'. He said: 'We obviously need cleaner air, but we need to address it in a much more mature way and work towards these goals, rather than just saying "We'll ban diesels".

'Drivers are confused, they have been encouraged to have low CO2 cars which were diesels and now this.'

Jenny Bates, of Friends of the Earth, said: 'The Government's response to the UK's air pollution is breathtaking. It's inadequate and it has no detail. Children and pensioners have got another five to ten years of breathing illegally filthy air before there is any action.'

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Evonik launches L-valine essential amino acid for animal nutrition***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K2W-SD71-DYG0-755J-00000-00&context=1516831)

MarketLine NewsWire (Formerly Datamonitor)

June 23, 2016 Thursday 7:08 PM GMT

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**Section:** ORGANIC

**Length:** 218 words

**Highlight:** Evonik has launched L-valine, or ValAMINO, the fifth essential amino acid for animal nutrition in the company's portfolio.

**Body**

L-valine is needed for protein biosynthesis in the organism of animals and forms part of all important proteins. The low valine content of plant-based raw feed materials frequently limits the utilization of other protein building blocks. Valine is the fifth limiting amino acid in pigs, and the fourth limiting in poultry. The addition of ValAMINO, along with MetAMINO (DL-methionine), Biolys (L-lysine), ThrAMINO (L-threonine) and TrypAMINO (L-tryptophan), allows to further ***reduce*** crude protein content of feed without any loss of animal growth performance. This results in lower feed costs and conserves natural resources in ***agricultural*** feed production, which in turn ***reduces*** land use, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and potential eutrophication and acidification. In this manner, ***targeted*** amino acid supplementation contributes to the sustainable supply of animal protein for a growing world population. ValAMINO is produced by fermentation. The product has been registered Europe-wide and the market launch has started. "We are now able to offer customers the five key essential amino acids for animal nutrition from a single source-along with our wide range of services," noted Dr Emmanuel Auer, head of the Animal Nutrition Business Line at Evonik. "This is further proof of our leadership in this field."

**Load-Date:** June 29, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J1V-DTV1-JD3Y-Y4BN-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

February 8, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 667 words

**Body**

February 5, 2016

This investment will help build Alberta's green ***energy*** sector, including creating jobs in the project design and construction sectors, while supporting jobs and growth in the renewable ***energy*** supply chain.

Five million dollars is earmarked for the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre for a solar ***energy*** incentive program - the Alberta Municipal Solar Program. This program will provide rebates of up to $ 0.75 per watt, to a maximum of $ 300,000 per project, to municipalities for installing solar on municipal buildings, such as offices, fire halls, community centres and more.

A new solar program for ***agricultural*** producers - On-Farm Solar Management - will provide $ 500,000 in provincial and federal funding towards solar ***energy*** systems on Alberta farms. The program will help producers generate their own electricity and ***reduce*** their carbon ***emissions***.

The Alberta Municipal Solar Program opens for applications on March 1. The On-Farm Solar Management program's application window opens on February 8.

"We must take action at all levels in combatting climate change - federally, provincially and locally. This investment will spur economic growth and help with the transition to cleaner sources of electricity, which will protect our health." Shannon Phillips, Minister of Environment and Parks

"***Agricultural*** producers embrace innovation and are good stewards of the land. The solar installation program will help increase farming efficiencies, ***reduce*** power bills and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and add to Alberta's power grid." Oneil Carlier, Minister of ***Agriculture*** and Forestry

"Protecting the environment and growing the economy are a priority for the Government of Canada. Through investments and initiatives like the On-Farm Solar Management Program, producers have even more opportunity to generate their own electricity and ***reduce*** their operation costs, while continuing to be good stewards of the land." Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of ***Agriculture*** and Agri-Food Canada

"Solar photovoltaic is expected to play a prominent role in ***reducing*** Edmonton's reliance on electricity generated from non-renewable resources. There is a strong alignment between the timing of this announcement and the implementation of the City's ***Energy*** Transition Strategy. We look forward to working collaboratively with the Province not only on greening the electricity grid, but partnering on many other initiatives aimed at building up our ***energy*** resilience." Don Iveson, Mayor of Edmonton

"This is a great start. It will help to begin diversifying Alberta's economy, create new jobs and small businesses and demonstrate that Alberta is moving into a green ***energy*** leadership position." Stephen Lindop, Mayor of Devon

"Today's announcement of funding for solar ***energy*** will enable Alberta's municipalities to demonstrate climate leadership at a local level, through using renewable ***energy*** in municipal buildings and increasing public awareness. This is an opportunity for municipalities to demonstrate environmental stewardship and showcase the benefits of solar ***energy***." Lisa Holmes, President, Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

"The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties looks forward to continuing our partnership with the province to support climate leadership at the local level. Through the Alberta Municipal Solar Program, Alberta's rural municipalities will continue to play a significant role in generating clean ***energy*** by making investments in solar." Al Kemmere, President, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties

"Since 2010, our farm has been producing electricity as well as food. We installed 24 solar panels on our barn roof. Both we and our installer were pleasantly surprised at how hassle-free it was to get our regular meter replaced with a two-way meter so that we get credit when we produce more power than we are using. Solar ***energy*** mitigates climate change and diversifies Alberta's economy." John Bocock, Sturgeon County dairy farmer.

**Load-Date:** February 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J1V-DTV1-JD3Y-Y439-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

February 8, 2016 Monday

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**Length:** 670 words

**Body**

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The Alberta Municipal Solar Program opens for applications on March 1. The On-Farm Solar Management program's application window opens on February 8.

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"***Agricultural*** producers embrace innovation and are good stewards of the land. The solar installation program will help increase farming efficiencies, ***reduce*** power bills and ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and add to Alberta's power grid." Oneil Carlier, Minister of ***Agriculture*** and Forestry

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

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[***Alberta is leading on climate change and creating jobs with solar power***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J22-D3T1-F0K1-N07G-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

February 9, 2016 Tuesday

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M2 PressWIRE

February 9, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 666 words

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February 5, 2016

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**Load-Date:** February 9, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Down on the solar farm: new sites offer a ray of sunshine to Britain's beleaguered wildlife; ECOLOGY***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J7S-GB11-JCS0-D2MB-00000-00&context=1516831)

i-news

March 7, 2016

First Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 24

**Length:** 634 words

**Byline:** Emily Beament

**Body**

Threatened wildlife including turtle doves and skylarks could benefit from a scheme which has been launched to create natural habitats at solar farm sites.

The project by wildlife charity RSPB and clean tech company Anesco aims to boost wildlife at the firm's solar farms across England and Wales.

Wild flower meadow areas and seed-rich planting in the "unused" margins of the farms and where tracks go between the panels will help boost insects such as bees and butterflies and provide food and nesting areas for birds, the RSPB said.

The scheme will reinstate habitats which have been lost in the face of ***agricultural*** intensification, hitting farmland bird species.

It is hoped that struggling species such as tree sparrows, which have seen numbers fall by 94 per cent in the last 40 years, turtle doves which have seen an 89 per cent ***reduction*** in numbers, lapwing (58 per cent fall) and skylarks (51 per cent fall) will be helped by the project.

Butterflies, reptiles, mammals and amphibians could also be helped by the move.

The project will see the RSPB advising Anesco on providing for "priority" species - those in most need of help - at its existing solar farms, in places ranging from Cornwall to Suffolk, Yorkshire and the Isle of Anglesey, with the advice also helping to form plans at new sites.

Darren Moorcroft, the RSPB's head of species and habitats conservation, said: "It is an excellent opportunity to develop habitats for nature in need of our help, showcasing how a renewable ***energy*** business and wildlife conservation can be delivered in unison; while providing clean ***energy*** and sustainable development we can still continue to give nature a home.

"We're interested in renewable ***energy*** because the threat of climate change is the biggest threat to nature and to people," he added. "The opportunity of this partnership is both mitigation and adaptation. The panels are helping us to ***reduce*** our carbon ***emissions*** and the habitat within the solar farms can create the places for priority species to live and survive and thrive."

He said that "over the next few years" the RSPB will be working "to further improve the habitats" created at solar farm sites across the UK. Adrian Pike, the chief executive of Anesco, said: "Encouraging biodiversity has always been a priority for us and we're thrilled to be working with such a respected and knowledgeable organisation as the RSPB to build on our existing commitment.

"Thanks to this partnership, we will not only be continuing to create habitats at our sites in accordance with planning rules, but will be going far beyond this. We will be maximising the positive impact that our sites have for local wildlife, while focusing on supporting those species that really need it."

The Government has committed the nation to ***reducing*** the UK's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 80 per cent by 2050, relative to 1990 levels.

Two turtle doves? Wildlife species in decline Turtle Doves The number of these birds has declined by 89 per cent in the past 40 years, placing them on the RSPB's Red List of conservation concern. One cause of this ***reduction*** is thought to be because of the lack of seed and grain during breeding season, which results in fewer nesting attempts.

Butterflies According to the RSPB the populations of 72 per cent of butterfly species decreased between 2001 and 2011. This includes a 24 per cent decrease in garden butter-flies. This is largely due to habitat destruction. White Admiral butterfly numbers fell by 45 per cent between 2005 and 2014.

Hedgehogs With more building on green spaces, the number of hedgehogs across the UK has declined. The People's Trust for Endangered Species said the number of hedgehogs fell by more than a third between 2003 and 2012. They rely on wildlife corridors, which are often blocked by fences or walls.

**Load-Date:** March 6, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ireland faces battle to cut farming's CO2 footprint***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HM4-HFG1-JCW9-21JS-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

December 15, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** IRELAND

**Length:** 254 words

**Body**

Ireland has accepted the EU ***target*** of cutting its ***emissions*** by 40% by 2030, knowing the country s burden was and would be an issue, he said.

***Emissions***, especially from the country s national herd amount to 42% of the non-tradable ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, and this is the highest in the world after New Zealand.

We do have a big challenge. ***Agriculture*** has no free pass and we are not asking for one, but it needs to be treated as a separate category that has a limited abatement potential. It is not like transport where electric cars can replace diesel .

Ireland, with the second- highest GDP in the EU, is likely to be allocated a high ***target*** under the 2020 ***emissions*** scheme.

Not achieving it will result in fines or see the country buying carbon credits by investing in carbon absorption schemes, such as rainforests in South America.

Mr Coveney said the massive investment of around 119 million a year in tree planting on farms and in allowing land lie fallow to absorb carbon should ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** by 20%.

The national food and farm plan sees the dairy herd increasing by 23% with milk production increasing by 50% due to better feeding and breeding, so more investment in forestry and other carbon sinks will be necessary, he said, as well as the ongoing work into breeding and feed.

I am a big climate change believer and I am very excited by the results from Paris. The world has finally got serious about climate change , he said.

He added that Ireland s share of the EU s 40% ***target*** was and is an issue.

**Load-Date:** December 15, 2015

**End of Document**



[***AFTER MOTORISTS WERE TOLD TO DITCH THEIR PETROL CARS FOR GREEN' FUEL...***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GXB-FMP1-DYTG-44G6-00000-00&context=1516831)

DAILY MAIL (London)

September 14, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 602 words

**Byline:** BY COLIN FERNANDEZ AND ALISHA ROUSE

**Body**

DIESEL drivers could face charges of up to £12.50 to travel into city centres across England in a bid to ***reduce*** air pollution.

The charges, expected to be introduced by 2020, are likely to affect diesel vehicles entering parts of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Derby, Nottingham and Southampton.

It comes as part of the Government's bid to ***reduce*** levels of the pollutant nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which official figures claim is responsible for 23,500 deaths in Britain a year, and has led to soaring rates of respiratory illnesses in children. A further 29,000 deaths a year are thought to be caused by sooty particles also produced by diesel vehicles.

But last night motoring organisations and green groups reacted furiously to the proposals - pointing out drivers had been encouraged by Government tax incentives to buy diesel cars when they were thought to be less polluting because they produced less of the ***greenhouse gas*** carbon dioxide (CO2).

These drivers now face the prospect of increased costs for using their vehicles.

Critics also attacked the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for attempting to bury bad news', with the plans revealed in a consultation paper released just before Jeremy Corbyn was announced as Labour leader on Saturday morning.

Alan Andrews of lobby group ClientEarth, which brought proceedings against the Government for failing to meet clean air ***targets***, said: If they genuinely had good things to shout about... they would not have sneaked it out at 9.30am on Saturday.'

London officials have said all but the cleanest diesel cars entering its Ultra Low ***Emission*** Zone from September 2020 will have to pay £12.50. This is on top of the existing congestion charge, currently at £10.

Buses and lorries will have to pay £100, but classic cars, ***agricultural*** and military vehicles and excavators will be exempt. Petrol cars registered before 2006 would also have to pay, but diesel vehicles that meet Europe's 2015 ***emissions*** standards will not.

The other cities earmarked for the charges are likely to follow suit, with exact details to be set by local authorities.

Britain has breached the safe limits set by Brussels for NO2 in the atmosphere, and has until December 21 to submit plans to the European Commission on how it will meet tough EU ***targets***. Earlier this year the Supreme Court also ordered the Government to cut NO2 levels.

The report divides the UK into 43 clean air areas. Scientists estimate eight will still breach pollution requirements by 2020.

These include the six city centres likely to be the ***target*** of the new charges, a stretch of road in Wales and an Eastern Zone' - including parts of Essex and East Anglia - that would come under London measures. The report says that although the new measures would ***reduce*** London's NO2 levels to a safer ***target***, Eastern Zone levels would still breach guidelines.

The report includes no details of measures which would help motorists who bought diesel vehicles in good faith, such as a scrappage scheme.

AA spokesman Paul Watters last night branded the proposals unworkable'. He said: We obviously need cleaner air, but we need to address it in a much more mature way and work towards these goals, rather than just saying “We'll ban diesels”.

Drivers are confused, they have been encouraged to have low CO2 cars which were diesels and now this.'

Jenny Bates, of Friends of the Earth, said: The Government's response to the UK's air pollution is breathtaking. It's inadequate and it has no detail. Children and pensioners have got another five to ten years of breathing illegally filthy air before there is any action.'

© Daily Mail

**Load-Date:** September 13, 2015

**End of Document**



[***WATCH: 'Peat rap' by Pentrefoelas and Ysbyty Ifan kids; 'My name is Peat!' video highlights importance of peatland restoration in North Wales***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHK-8S51-F021-60MY-00000-00&context=1516831)

dailypost.co.uk

December 3, 2015 Thursday 11:58 AM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 497 words

**Byline:** By Andrew Forgrave

**Body**

A mapcap rap video featuring North Wales kids is attempting to make peat bogs sound cool and interesting.

Pupils from Pentrefoelas and Ysbyty Ifan schools performed the five-and-a-half minute YouTube video to highlight the importance of peatland restoration.

Led by Llanfrothen rap artist Ed Holden, aka Mr Phormula, and with Welsh language lyrics, the youngsters join in the refrains while showcasing the value of Welsh upland bogs via a series of hand-written cards.

The video, "Fy enw i yw Peat! - My name is Peat!", is still awaiting YouTube sensation status but the enthusiasm of its young stars is infectious.

WATCH: Beatbox star entertains crowds at Royal Welsh Show

Its release coincides with a ramping up of upland ditch blocking and peatland restoration as the Welsh Government strives to hit its carbon ***reduction*** ***targets***.

Cardiff has an ambitious ***target*** of getting all peatlands in Wales into restoration management by 2020, as more than half of the country's peatlands remain in poor condition.

As a result, Welsh peat continues to be a major source of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, releasing around 550,000 tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere every year.

This is roughly equivalent to Anglesey's annual CO2 ***emissions***.

Restoring upland bog in North Wales is 'more effective than preserving Amazon rainforest'

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has begun to reverse the trend through management agreements with farmers, while schemes such as Tir Gofal, Glastir and the Nature Fund are also making a difference.

"Restoring peatlands is essential," said Peter Jones, NRW member of the Welsh Peatlands Action Group.

"If all carbon in peatlands was to be lost to the atmosphere it would be equivalent to almost 15 years' worth of Wales's total CO2 ***emissions*** - or 97 years' worth of CO2 ***emissions*** from Welsh ***agriculture*** and land use."

WATCH: Massive Borth bog fire was caused by an electricity strike

At this week's UN Climate Change conference, Paris, natural resources minister Carl Sargeant will outline the progress being made in Wales.

In recent years, around 750km of bog ditches have been blocked across Welsh peatlands to restore and re-wet them.

Much of this work has focused on the uplands of Migneint, Hiraethog, Elennydd and Berwyn, and lowland sites on Anglesey and the Llyn Peninsula.

These ditches were dug between the 1940s and 1980s to drain them for ***agriculture*** and forestry - but dry peatlands release carbon.

WATCH: Fire videos warn of damage caused by arson and moor burning to North Wales farms

Peter Jones said conservationists could not rest on their laurels.

"Well over half of our peatlands remain in poor condition," he said.

"There's still a substantial amount of ditch blocking to do."

Adding impetus to restoration efforts was last week's launch of a new UK Peatland Code, designed to encourage private sector investment into peatland restoration.

Peat bogs account for just 10% of the UK's land area but they store about 3bn tonnes of carbon, 20 times that of Britain's forests.

**Load-Date:** December 3, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Europe biodiesel body questions Commission land use change study***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J9P-P471-JCN4-H12H-00000-00&context=1516831)

Global News + ICIS Chemical Business (ICB)

March 15, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 627 words

**Body**

LONDON (ICIS)--The European Biodiesel Board (EBB) released a statement late on Monday which called into question a recent study into land use change (LUC) impact modelling published on the European Commission's Directorate-General for ***Energy*** website.

"An additional Land Use Change Impact modelisation, the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIUM), has been published on the Commission DG ***Energy*** web-site. This publication was said to be on hold for review by the Commission services, which recently indicated that a scientific peer review of the study would be desirable," the EBB said.

"We share, with many other experts, reservations over the academic value and scientific reliability of this additional Land Use review. Following strong pressures and transparency doubts by many stakeholders, the Commission was obliged to publish this new Land Use review without any model disclosure nor a peer-review having been performed. The results obtained differ to a great extent from those put forward in the CARB [California Air Resources Board] legislation, an open and peer-reviewed process which led to ILUC [indirect land use change] values for biodiesel which are four to five times lower than those found by the GLOBIUM study" Raffaello Garofalo, Secretart General of the EBB said.

ILUC ***emissions*** are when more carbon ***emissions*** are unintentionally released due to land use changes effected in order to expand areas for the production of biofuel feedstock crops.

The study - The land use change impact of biofuels consumed in the EU Quantification of area and ***greenhouse gas*** impacts - was carried out by Ecofys, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and E4tech and was published on 10 March. It examined LUC impacts from biofuels using the GLOBIUM model.

The GLOBIUM model assesses competition for land use between ***agriculture***, bioenergy and forestry, according to IIASA.

The study found that first generation biodiesel, which uses virgin vegetable oils as feedstock, have high land use change (LUC) effects in comparison to the direct ***emissions*** brought about by the production process.

"Conventional biodiesel feedstocks have high LUC effects compared to the direct ***emissions*** resulting from the biofuel production process, with very high ***emissions*** for palm oil (231 grams of CO2e per megajoule of biofuel consumed - gCO2e/MJ), high ***emissions*** for soybean oil (150 gCO2e/MJ) and 63 and 65 gCO2e/MJ for sunflower and rapeseed respectively," the study found.

These land use change effects are caused by deforestation and the drainage of peatlands in Indonesia and Malaysia, according to the study, and potentially outweigh the environmental benefits of the lower ***greenhouse gas*** (GHG) ***emissions*** of finished biodiesel.

Conversely, the study found that feedstocks for fuel ethanol, such as sugar and starch, have much lower LUC effects than those of biodiesel as they do not cause as much deforestation or peatland oxidisation as vegetable oils.

"The GLOBIOM study confirms that European ethanol has low LUC impacts, makes a strong contribution to ***reducing*** GHG ***emissions*** in the transport sector and has little or no effect on food prices," Robert Wright, Secretary-General of the European Renewable Ethanol Association (ePURE) said, welcoming the study. "The study's findings clearly show that European ethanol, produced from sugar and starch crops and cellulosic biomass, has high net GHG ***emissions*** and is the type of good biofuel that Europe should promote if it is serious about achieving its 2030 renewables and climate ambitions. We urge European policy-makers to reflect on these findings and identify ways to promote and incentivise the use of biofuels that have high GHG savings and low LUC impacts, such as European ethanol," Wright said.

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Action hero Schwarzenegger urges his fans to turn vegetarian***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HJN-5FH1-JCJY-G29J-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

December 8, 2015 Tuesday 3:49 PM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 455 words

**Byline:** Ben Webster, Environment Editor

**Body**

Arnold Schwarzenegger may once have mocked a film opponent: "You hit like a vegetarian" but today the actor and bodybuilder urged his fans to give up eating meat to help save the planet.

Speaking at the Paris climate change conference, Schwarzenegger reassured the aspiring Mr Universes of the future that their body building goals needn't suffer if they avoided steak.

He urged everyone to become vegetarians for at least part of the week to help ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from the rearing of livestock.

Mr Schwarzenegger, who as governor of California led a drive to ***reduce*** use of fossil fuels, said it would be too demanding to ask people to become completely vegetarian.

But he said many successful body-builders did not eat meat.

"You can get your protein many different ways. People will buy in to stop eating meat one or two days a week - you have to start slowly. It's a very big challenge but it doesn't mean it shouldn't be done," he said.

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

It is also responsible for a third of global deforestation.

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

Mr Schwarzenegger said it was possible to cut ***emissions*** without "taking people's joy away" by making them stop flying or driving.

"What we should do is look for alternative technology. You shouldn't stop the way you live but just change the technology," he said, mentioning the ***energy***-saving of LED lighting.

Writing on his Facebook page, he said he did not "give a damn" if people believed in climate change as long as they accepted the need for cleaner technology, such as electric cars.

"I couldn't care less if you're concerned about temperatures rising or melting glaciers. It doesn't matter to me which of us is right about the science.

"I just hope that you'll join me in opening [the door] to a smarter, cleaner, healthier, more profitable ***energy*** future."

He said even if people did not believe global warming was a serious threat, they should join efforts to ***reduce*** use of fossil fuels because they caused 19,000 deaths a day globally from air pollution.

"I, personally, want a plan. I don't want to be like the last horse and buggy salesman who was holding out as cars took over the roads. I don't want to be the last investor in Blockbuster as Netflix emerged. That's exactly what is going to happen to fossil fuels.

"A clean ***energy*** future is a wise investment, and anyone who tells you otherwise is either wrong, or lying. Either way, I wouldn't take their investment advice."

**Load-Date:** December 8, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Climate change is not our priority - Taoiseach***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH3-R9F1-JBVM-Y19R-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Independent

December 1, 2015 Tuesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 2,3

**Length:** 600 words

**Byline:** Paul Melia in Paris

**Body**

TAOISEACH Enda Kenny said financial challenges will prevent Ireland from making deep cuts in ***emissions*** from our ***agriculture*** sector to help prevent dangerous climate change.

He warned that not until after 2020, and when the economy recovers, would the State be in a position to meet "aggressive ***targets***".

And he added that "hard bargaining" would take place over the coming weeks to achieve goals which were "fair and reasonable".

Speaking to the Irish Independent at the UN climate summit in Paris, Mr Kenny said that existing European Commission ***targets*** to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** by 2020 were "unrealistic".

He said the commission "overestimated" the contribution that the agri-food sector could make, and that as Ireland produced food more sustainably than other countries, it should be treated as a special case.

"We have lost a decade of investment in our country because of what happened. That cannot be recovered, and until we have an economic engine to allow us change structures, and continue to invest in research and innovation for more sustainable ways of doing ***agriculture***, that presents us with a challenge," the Taoiseach said.

"We don't want to see a situation where we are limited in what we can produce to find that food is being produced in other countries with inferior standards and higher ***emissions*** levels."

***Agriculture*** is the biggest contributor to Ireland's ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, currently accounting for more than 30pc of the total. Ireland also has the highest proportion of ***emissions*** of any EU member state from this sector.

***Emissions*** are expected to increase by 2pc by 2020 as Government plans to ramp up food production are realised.

However, the EU requires a 20pc cut by 2020 over 2005 levels - on the current pathway, they will have ***reduced*** by just 5pc, well below the ***target***.

"The European Commission in setting out ***targets*** for 2020 overestimated what ***agriculture*** could actually deliver," Mr Kenny added. "What we want is an understanding that we are serious about achieving fair and sustainable ***targets***, but we need space to deliver on them.

"What we have to have here is plenty of ambition, but one tempered with reality."

The Eiffel Tower goes green for the UN conference. Above left, Taoiseach Enda Kenny makes a speech. Inset top right, Prince Charles greets French Ecology Minister Segolene Royal. Inset above right, Barack Obama, John Kerry and Francois Hollande have dinner at L'Ambroisie restaurant in Paris The Taoiseach was among 147 heads of state who addressed the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) climate summit. He said that tackling climate change required action by "everybody, big and small", and that Ireland was "determined to play its part".

Almost 200 countries have gathered in Paris for two weeks of intense negotiations aimed at striking a deal.

Most have committed to re-ducing ***emissions***, but scientists warn the pledges are not enough to keep warming below 2C - the tipping point beyond which catastrophic change is expected.

Average global temperatures have already increased by 1C this century.

French president Francois Hollande told the summit that an agreement was needed to secure global peace, and that it was possible to prevent disaster if countries acted together.

"Climate change will bring conflict just like clouds bring storms," he said.

US president Barack Obama described the talks as an "act of defiance" against terrorism, and said a grim future could be avoided if leaders took action.

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

**Load-Date:** December 1, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Solvay commits to reducing the CO2 intensity of its activities by 40% through to 2025 and sets an internal carbon price***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HG9-J3W1-F0K1-N0DJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

November 27, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 539 words

**Body**

Brussels - Solvay reinforces its commitment to sustainable chemistry, bringing solutions to the planet's challenges, with new ambitions that anchor the variety of its sustainable development aspects in its growth strategy.

'At Solvay we are driven by trust in progress, promoting science and the on-going concern for responsibility. The challenge of more sustainable development is just as much an opportunity for us to invent tomorrow's world,' said Jean-Pierre Clamadieu, CEO of Solvay.

Solvay commits by 2025 to the following:

***Reduce*** CO2 intensity of its operations by 40%, that is, its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per added value euro. To achieve this ambitious objective, Solvay will step up its SolWatt ***energy*** efficiency program, continuously optimise its industrial processes, develop clean technologies and increase the share of renewables in its ***energy*** production and supply. Furthermore, as of January 1, 2016, Solvay will apply an internal price for CO2 ***emissions*** at 25 euros per tonne, to take into account climate challenges in its investment decisions.

Generate 40% of revenues with solutions addressing the challenges of sustainable development. Solvay uses its 'Sustainable Portfolio Management' analysis tool to identify opportunities in this field. Innovation projects will focus for example on developing new lightweighting solutions for cars and airplanes as a way to ***reduce*** CO2 ***emissions*** or on advanced ingredient formulations for the ***agricultural*** sector, which are respectful of the environment.

Halve the number of accidents at work. Safety at work for Solvay's 26,000 employees and contractors will remain an absolute priority. Although the Group's performance as measured by the frequency rate of accidents with lost time, places Solvay among the best of its sector peers, we want to go further and halve the number of accidents recorded on our sites.

Double the number of Solvay employees involved in societal projects. Solvay is committed to its local communities - in 2014 alone, it led more than a thousand local community actions. We aim to strengthen this commitment by facilitating the involvement or our employees in projects that serve the community and by offering Solvay's expertise to regions where the Group is present.

Solvay's Executive Committee will regularly steer and review these commitments above and they will be communicated to its stakeholders, similar to the Group's financial performance.

As an international chemical group, SOLVAY assists industries in finding and implementing ever more responsible and value-creating solutions. Solvay generates 90% of its net sales in activities where it is among the world's top three players. It serves many markets, varying from ***energy*** and the environment to automotive and aeronautics or electricity and electronics, with one goal: to raise the performance of its clients and improve society's quality of life. The group is headquartered in Brussels, employs about 26,000 people in 52 countries and generated 10.2 billion euros in net sales in 2014. Solvay SA (SOLB.BE) is listed on EURONEXT Brussels and EURONEXT Paris.

Media Contact:

Lamia Narcisse

Tel: +33 1 40 75 81 21

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**Load-Date:** November 27, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-AGL and Dairy Connect partnership to cut energy costs and improve sustainability for NSW dairy farmers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J5P-WVK1-F0K1-N4H1-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

February 26, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 608 words

**Body**

AGL ***Energy*** Limited and peak dairy industry body, Dairy Connect, today signed a Cooperation Agreement to develop ***energy*** solutions to cut costs and improve environmental sustainability for dairy farmers.

AGL Managing Director and CEO, Andy Vesey, today signed the Agreement with Dairy Connect CEO, Mr Mike Logan, on one of Australia's most advanced robotic dairies at Upper Landsdowne, near Taree, New South Wales.

'AGL is committed to supporting and working with ***agriculture*** in regional and rural NSW and we see a tremendous opportunity working with Dairy Connect to deliver benefits to the dairy industry through new ***energy*** and renewable solutions,' Mr Vesey said.

'We are conducting digital meter trials on three dairies on the NSW mid-north coast to better understand the ***energy*** consumption and usage patterns of dairy farms.

'Dairy farms traditionally do their milking at first light and in the evening, but new technology, such as the automation we have seen on a dairy visit today, can spread milking activity across the day. This opens the door to different usage patterns that might be better suited alternative ***energy*** solutions such as solar and battery storage.

'We are using the ***energy*** solutions expertise from across AGL to develop a total ***energy*** package to members of Dairy Connect,' Mr Vesey said.

Dairy Connect CEO, Mike Logan, said dairies are intensive ***energy*** users and milk producers are always looking for solutions that lower cost and are environmentally friendly.

'It takes no electricity for a cow to eat grass and turn it into milk, but the big ***energy*** bills for dairies come from the milking, refrigeration and storage infrastructure. Electricity also is necessary for irrigation of dairy paddocks.

'For example, the milk comes out of the cow at 38 degrees Celsius and needs to cooled very quickly to four degrees. Then you have to factor in the milking and pumping systems, dairy lighting and more.

'Any ***energy*** savings that can be translated into cost ***reductions*** for farmers will be of tremendous value to producers and doing it in an environmentally sustainable way also is important,' Mr Logan said.

Once the trial is complete, the partnership will see new ***energy*** packages developed for dairy farmers that suit different types of farms.

About AGL

AGL is one of Australia's leading integrated ***energy*** companies. It is taking action to responsibly ***reduce*** its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** while providing secure and affordable ***energy*** to its customers. Drawing on over 175 years of experience, AGL serves its customers throughout eastern Australia with meeting their ***energy*** requirements, including gas, electricity, solar PV and related products and services. AGL has a diverse power generation portfolio including base, peaking and intermediate generation plants, spread across traditional thermal generation as well as renewable sources including hydro, wind, solar, landfill gas and biomass.

About Dairy Connect

Dairy Connect is a unique ***agricultural*** representative body as we are 100% focused on advocating for the distinct needs of the NSW dairy industry. Under one advocacy umbrella, we are uniting dairy farmers, manufacturers, processors and milk vendors around a shared vision and an innovative long-term industry strategy. We are committed to providing initiatives that will reinvigorate and propel the industry forward as well as provide support to dairy farming communities.

Contact:

Craig Middleton

Senio Manager

AGL ***Energy*** Limited

Mob: +61 (0) 455 095 192

Email: [*craig.middleton@agl.com.au*](mailto:craig.middleton@agl.com.au)

Mike Logan

Mob: +61 (0) 418 657 111

Email [*mike.logan@dairyconnect.com.au*](mailto:mike.logan@dairyconnect.com.au)

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**Load-Date:** February 26, 2016

**End of Document**



[***IDB raising climate-smart fund to boost LatAm and Caribbean agribusiness***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GH1-3XN1-JCXV-K0C2-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agri Investor

July 22, 2015 Wednesday

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**Length:** 376 words

**Body**

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has launched a Climate-Smart ***Agriculture*** Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (CSAF), ***targeting*** $20 million to $25 million.

Current investors include the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with a commitment likely from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), the joint development finance institution of the five Nordic countries. The fund is currently looking for more contributors, Katalin Solymosi, Climate-Smart ***Agriculture*** Fund Advisor, told Agri Investor.

Fundraising is expected to close by the end of this year, according to Patrick Doyle, senior climate and ***energy*** officer of the Structured and Corporate Finance Department of the IDB.

The fund was launched last week with $5 million in reimbursable finance from the GEF, an international corporate partnership that tackles global environmental issues. The NDF will contribute an additional $5 million to the fund including $1.6 million in non-reimbursable grant financing if its board approves the commitment.

IDB plans to add co-financing with its ordinary capital to the GEF commitment. Doyle said,"The funds raised from GEF will be used to provide loans or guarantees to allow our own and private capital to flow to these projects. So the total amount of investment that $5 million will support will be many times greater."

The fund is identifying and conducting due diligence on projects currently but "any projects that relate to agroforestry, pure forestry or other agri production that need concessional climate change investment to move forward will be considered," Solymosi said.

Climate-smart ***agriculture***, the key ***target*** of the fund, is a business model that elevates ***agricultural*** output while stabilising or ***reducing*** the use of inputs, such as water, land or fertiliser, limiting the effects of climate change.

Investments in this type of ***agriculture*** are hindered by the access to finance such as lengthy payback periods, and great barriers to information on sustainable practices. Consequently, climate-smart investments get "put off indefinitely, perpetuating poor land-use management, additional ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, increased vulnerability to climate change and lower incomes for small producers," according to an IDB statement.

22.07.201509:00

**Load-Date:** July 22, 2015

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[***Homegrown energy security for Europe***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HYN-N241-F0FB-T4JM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Today's Zaman (Turkey)

January 27, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 718 words

**Body**

The European Union is highly dependent on foreign oil.

For every 100 liters consumed within the EU, 90 are imported. Meanwhile, domestic oil production is plummeting, down more than 50 percent over the last decade. Unless the EU changes course and increases its production of alternative ***energy*** -- including biofuels, an option the EU has long neglected -- some 95 percent of its oil will come from foreign sources by 2030, according to the International ***Energy*** Agency.

The current state of affairs remains the EU's Achilles' heel, because it implies dependence on imports from unstable, authoritarian regimes. In 2014, EU member states spent a staggering 271 billion euros on foreign crude oil -- more than the combined GDP of Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. Roughly half of this money went to Russia, the Middle East and North Africa.

Thus, not only is the EU exposed to global supply disruptions, it is also helping to prop up authoritarian governments and empower hostile regimes, which limits its own ability to provide effective, coordinated responses to threats and provocations. The EU's struggle to devise coherent political and economic strategies to confront the challenges posed by Russian aggression in Ukraine and the inferno in the Middle East is a case in point.

The United Kingdom's recent decision to boost defense spending highlights the growing recognition that strong military capabilities will be needed to uphold Europe's security and sovereignty. But as long as its dependence on foreign oil persists, the EU will remain far weaker than it needs to be. The proposed Nord Stream II pipeline, which would funnel even more gas from Russia to Germany, is only likely to aggravate the situation.

Europe's ***energy*** security is likely to gain salience in the coming months, as 2016 shapes up to be another turbulent year in international politics. This year is also likely to see the completion of the EU's ***Energy*** Union, established to ensure secure supplies of affordable, climate-friendly ***energy***. Unfortunately, Europe's dependence on foreign oil has been left out of the discussion. The European Commission must provide clear direction if EU member states are to develop alternative sources of ***energy***.

Renewable ***energy*** from wind and sun can certainly play a role in decreasing the EU's ***energy*** vulnerability. Such sources are already helping to ***reduce*** dependence on coal and gas for electricity production. However, when it comes to ***energy*** production from oil -- most notably fuel for cars -- it is likely to be years before wind or solar ***energy*** can provide viable alternatives.

The EU should follow the example set across the Atlantic, where countries have worked to ***reduce*** their reliance on foreign oil. The United States, for example, has created incentives for investment in alternative fuels. Indeed, the US is the world's largest producer of bioethanol, which -- along with the production of shale gas -- has helped ***reduce*** foreign oil imports by at least 25 percent, while lowering carbon dioxide ***emissions*** and creating local jobs.

Brazil, too, provides a compelling example, having worked since the oil crises of the 1970s to ***reduce*** its reliance on imported ***energy***. Today, Brazil is a net oil exporter and the world's second-largest producer of bioethanol, which has replaced more than one-quarter of the gasoline once used in the country.

Unfortunately, much of the policy discussion surrounding biofuels in the EU is dominated by outdated arguments linking them with rising food prices. Food should not be used to fuel cars, opponents insist. Today, however, advanced biofuels are not based on food, but on waste from industry, ***agriculture*** and private households. In the words of Jose Graziano da Silva, Director-General of the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization of the United Nations, biofuels can be an effective means to increase food security. Done right, their development would mean more fuel, more food, and greater prosperity for all.

Biofuel technology kills four birds with one stone; It improves ***energy*** security, recycles waste, ***reduces*** ***greenhouse-gas*** ***emissions*** and produces jobs (often in rural areas). That is why replacing imported oil with homegrown ***energy*** is one of the most important and far-reaching legacies today's Europeans could leave to the Europe of tomorrow.

**Load-Date:** January 29, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Ireland more responsible for droughts than big EU states***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J2W-29T1-DYS1-03VB-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Irish Times

February 13, 2016 Saturday

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**Section:** IRELAND; Pg. 7

**Length:** 413 words

**Byline:** Marie O'Halloran

**Body**

Ireland is more responsible for droughts in Africa than the biggest EU countries because of its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, according to a leading academic.

Prof John Sweeney said "we are currently emitting 30 per cent more ***greenhouse gases*** per head than Germany or France or the UK".

He warned that it should therefore be incumbent on us to "do more than we are doing at the moment to tackle them".

The issues were ***agriculture*** and transport-related but "we don't need to cull the national herd. We don't need to do drastic things. We just need to take sustainable steps to try to make our ***agriculture*** more amenable to a post-carbon world than it is at the moment."

**Open letter**

The emeritus professor of geography at Maynooth University was speaking at the launch in Dublin of an open letter by 29 academics calling for the next government, regardless of its make-up, to establish a citizens' convention on climate change.

Prof Sweeney said that, like abortion and constitutional change, climate change was of sufficient importance to merit a convention. "We want the leaders' debates to address this in some form because they have run away effectively from talking about climate change to a large extent."

He added that leaders "are making all sorts of promises about fiscal space, but what about the climate space?"

Election candidates were not going to be asked about climate change at the doorstep. "How many of them were asked about banking regulation . . . 10 years ago?"

In the letter, all parties and candidates are asked to support the establishment of a national forum, which would operate for up to three years.

**'Addicted economy**

' The letter stresses that the challenge is one of governance. "There has been a temptation to minimise the problems, tacitly suggesting that hard choices might still be postponed and that today's ***greenhouse-gas***-addicted economy can simply continue with only incremental, cosmetic, changes."

Prof Barry McMullin, of Dublin City University, said the Fianna Fáil-Green government committed to spending EUR 15 million on communicating the climate change message, but this was not acted upon. A proper citizens' convention would cost about that much, he said.

Dr Cara Augustenborg, of University College Dublin, said there were issues that could be changed more quickly than ***agriculture***. "We could retrofit our building stock right away and create loads of jobs and ***reduce*** our need for ***energy***."

The full letter is available at postcarbonireland.org.

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2016

**End of Document**



[***FUNDING BOOST TO HELP AFRICA COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFT-J621-JCBD-Y1G0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Press Association Mediapoint

November 24, 2015 Tuesday 8:00 PM BST

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**Section:** HOME NEWS

**Length:** 378 words

**Body**

By Emily Beament, Press Association Environment Correspondent

A 10.6 billion plan to help Africa cope with rising temperatures and be more resilient to climate ``shocks'' has been unveiled by the World Bank.

The 16.1 billion US dollars (10.6 billion) plan aims to fast-track efforts to boost the region's ability to adapt to a changing climate at the same time as ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, the financial institution said.

It will boost the resilience of forests, ***agricultural*** land, lakes and oceans, as well as cities, roads and coastal infrastructure, improve protection for the continent's most vulnerable people and address how climate change can drive migration, the bank said.

The plan also aims to scale up low carbon ***energy*** sources and strengthen early warning systems to better protect people.

Some 5.7 billion US dollars (3.8 billion) will come from the International Development Association, an arm of the World Bank which supports the poorest countries, while 2.2 billion US dollars (1.5bn) is expected from climate finance sources and 2 billion US dollars (1.3bn) from other development funding.

Around 3.5 billion US dollars (2.3bn) is expected from the private sector, and 700 million US dollars (500m) from sources within Africa - with an extra 2 billion US dollars (1.3bn) needed to deliver on the plans, the World Bank said.

The funding aims to tackle urgent challenges thrown up by a changing climate, amid warnings Africa needs between 5 and 10 billion US dollars (3.3-6.6bn) a year to adapt to temperature rises of 2C above pre-industrial levels.

If temperatures rise further than the 2C threshold - beyond which dangerous climate change is expected - the figure could be more than double that by mid century and close to 100 billion US dollars (66bn) by 2100.

World Bank Group president Jim Yong Kim 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.

``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.''

**Load-Date:** November 25, 2015

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[***No proof over fracking claim***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HVS-BSM1-F0JC-M15J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Northwich Guardian

January 15, 2016 Friday

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**Section:** LETTERS

**Length:** 479 words

**Body**

CHANCELLOR George Osborne says Britain should be in favour of new forms of ***energy*** like fracking which could cut bills and carbon ***emissions*** and create jobs.

May I point out to your readers, that there is no evidence anywhere, to suggest it will ***reduce*** anyone's ***energy*** bills, and what evidence there is from the USA, which has the most fracking wells of any country in the world, would point to fracking being responsible for more ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than coal fired power stations are, this being due to leaks of methane gas inherent in the fracking process, which is over 25 times more potent a GHG than CO2.

That's also without the attendant problems of water and air pollution, earthquakes, tremors and subsidence.

As far as new jobs are concerned, fracking will create considerably less jobs per £1 invested. As a result what the chancellor has to say is pretty hollow.

Stephen Hall Greater Manchester Association of Trades Union Councils n Send letters to [*yourviews@nqnw.co.uk*](mailto:yourviews@nqnw.co.uk) Reasons not to drill for shale THERE are plenty of reasons fracking should not go ahead.

1) The value of property which has been fracked under stands a real chance of being devalued. If land under your property has been fracked you may have a problem getting property insurance or face increased premiums.  You do not have a say in whether your home/business/farm will be fracked under even if you own land. You will not see a ***reduction*** in the cost of your gas bill.

2) Fracking involves pumping huge quantities of water and unnatural chemical compounds at high pressure down drilled vertical and horizontal shafts. The chemicals can leak into aquafers, ***agricultural*** land and our water supplies. The water with these chemicals in them will not stay in one place but as with any body of water can leak and poison our environments 3) There are the problems of seismic disturbance resulting in earth tremors and the damage that this can do to your property. Test only drilling was done in the Fylde area resulting in a small earthquake. Imagine if any of us were to suffer the effects of flooding and the risk of fracking chemicals bubbling to the surface.

4) The increase in heavy trucks to and from fracking sites will add to the congestion and noise of our roads. If you read through the Defra paper you will also see the air quality of the areas surrounding these sites will be affected. The quality of our lives is at risk. Fracking involves the use of water on an epic scale, placing an extra burden on the supply and disposal.  5) Fracking is not just one well but as the drilled shaft and fracked shale in area depletes another well has to be drilled and fracked, and another. The fracking company moves on having reaped the short term rewards. Any landowner still thinking about allowing test drilling on their land needs to watch "Voices from the Gasfields" on YouTube.

Kathy Wedge Cheshire

**Load-Date:** January 15, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Biochar Market Report By Applications Gardening, Agriculture, Value Change Analysis, Company Profile Industry Analysis, Market Share, Size, Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies, Forecast 2015-2021***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HD6-3181-JD3Y-Y292-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

November 17, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 728 words

**Body**

The growing demand for the organic products is creating a good market for bio or organic products, which are used in different fields. One such organic product is Biochar which has gained traction in recent times. Biochar mainly finds its use as a soil amendment material. Our report on Global Biochar Market covers applications, segmentation and opportunities in this booming market. The report also covers extensive market analysis in the key markets such as US, Europe and APAC (Asia Pacific). This reports also includes company profiles of leading players in the space.

Browse Full Report Visit - [*http://www.acutemarketreports.com/report/biochar-market-report*](http://www.acutemarketreports.com/report/biochar-market-report)

There are many other factors driving the Biochar market such as cohesive government policies, environmental awareness and availability of raw material, compatibility, raw material cost and increasing number of manufacturers. According to the report, Asia-Pacific is an emerging market which is showing highest growth among all geographies. China, Japan and India are the key ***targeted*** markets of Biochar. At present there are about 150 companies dealing in Biochar.

Considering the bullish prospects of this market several companies are taking strategic moves to enter this market.

Biochar is gaining traction in the market on the back of its properties. Besides being a soil amendment material, Biochar is also an easy and sustainable way to handle ***agricultural*** waste. Recent studies carried out on it reveals that Biochar is the most efficient solution for the management of the manure from birds and farm animals. In addition, Biochar is being effectively used as an important material for climate conservation as Biochar has properties to ***reduce*** GHG (***Greenhouse Gas***) ***emission***. Not just Biochar but its by-products are also useful. During the process of its formation it produces a soil enhancer which makes the soil more fertile. As Biochar is a useful material, governments in various countries are also encouraging Biochar usage by friendly government policies.

Browse All Reports of This Category -   [*http://www.acutemarketreports.com/category/****agriculture****-market*](http://www.acutemarketreports.com/category/agriculture-market)

Companies profiled include:

1. Bio Char

2. Hawaii Biochar Products

3. Cool Planet ***Energy*** Systems

4. Genesis Industries

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[***First Alternative Energy Hub with LNG for inland navigation and road transport in Belgium***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JMX-XM31-JD3Y-Y368-00000-00&context=1516831)

FinancialWire

April 28, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 1233 words

**Body**

Port of Antwerp and ENGIE sign 30-year concession agreement for construction and operation of sustainable infrastructure powered by LNG, CNG and electricity

The Antwerp Port Authority and ENGIE have signed a 30-year concession agreement for the development of an Alternative ***Energy*** Hub at Quays 526 and 528 in the Port of Antwerp. The Alternative ***Energy*** Hub will consist of a bunker and filling station with liquefied natural gas (LNG) for inland navigation and road transport. The site will also feature a compressed natural gas (CNG) filling station and rapid chargers for electric vehicles. With the development of the Alternative ***Energy*** Hub, the Port of Antwerp and ENGIE are taking a major step forward in the ***energy*** transition and promoting sustainable ***energy*** consumption in the transport sector. The concession takes effect on 1 October 2016 and the first phase of the hub will be operational by the end of 2017.Port of Antwerp - a green port

The Port of Antwerp aims to remain a leader in creating a sustainable and green port. Through its efforts it is seeing the number of environmentally friendly seagoing vessels rise with every passing year. In taking the initiative to appoint a concession holder for the development of an Alternative ***Energy*** Hub it is demonstrating its commitment to becoming more environmentally friendly.

The Port Authority has been an LNG pioneer for some years now. With the LNG Masterplan for Rhine-Main-Danube, the Port of Antwerp is working with 32 partners from across Europe to make cleaner LNG fuel a reality in inland navigation. The aim is to encourage the inland navigation sector to use LNG as a fuel and to provide opportunities for inland vessels to bring LNG to inland European ports. With the construction of an LNG bunkering station, LNG will be permanently and continuously available in the Port of Antwerp starting in 2017.ENGIE aims to play a leadership role in the ***energy*** transition and is accelerating its worldwide investments in green mobility solutions

The ***energy*** sector is changing. It faces many climate-related challenges. To address these challenges we must change how we consume and generate ***energy***. This is called the ***energy*** transition.

The transport of people and goods entails ***emissions*** of large quantities of ***greenhouse gases***. In Europe, for example, 30% of CO2 ***emissions*** come from road transport while motorised travel accounts for 18% of total ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. Ever growing urbanisation also requires new solutions for traffic circulation, environmental impact and ***energy*** consumption.

ENGIE wants to be part of addressing that challenge in order to strengthen its position as a leader and partner in the ***energy*** transition. It aims to be more than an ***energy*** supplier; it wants to become the benchmark in offering its customers sustainable mobility solutions.

For some time now the Group promotes the use of natural gas (LNG and CNG) and biogas, effective in ***reducing*** ***emissions*** of polluting gases, and has developped sustainable mobility solutions for its customers. It is a clean, relatively cheap and safe fuel, and is ideal for complying with increasingly stringent environmental requirements. Using natural gas means significant ***reductions*** in CO2, SOx, NOx and particulates.

With the development of the Alternative ***Energy*** Hub in the Port of Antwerp, ENGIE is contributing toward making the transport sector sustainable. It will build the first shore-to-ship LNG bunkering station in Europe for inland and coastal navigation, dredgers and tugboats. There will also be an LNG and CNG filling station for road vehicles - to be developed in collaboration with partner G&V ***Energy*** - and fast chargers for electric vehicles. The project is a cooperative venture between multiple ENGIE Group subsidiaries. ENGIE LNG Solutions is the concession holder and commercial operator. Construction, maintenance and management will be handled by ENGIE Fabricom and ENGIE Cofely respectively. ENGIE is also the driving force behind a consortium bringing together innovative solutions, fuel supply and fuel demand in the Alternative ***Energy*** Hub within the INtoLNG project. The consortium comprises the following companies: Antwerp Port Authority; Anglo Belgian Corporation (ABC); Somtrans NV (tanker shipping company); Fockedey Truck; Flemish Institute for ***Agricultural*** and Fisheries Research (ILVO); Vlaams LNG Platform (Flemish LNG Platform) and Danser Groep.

To further deliver on its ambitions, ENGIE Group aims to speed up the development of natural gas-powered mobility solutions. By 2020 it will invest EUR 100 million in LNG and CNG filling stations for road transport. The development of the hub in the Port of Antwerp is a fine example of this. The Group also launched the construction of an LNG bunkering vessel in partnership with NYK and Mitsubishi. By developing infrastructure and making it more accessible, ENGIE can facilitate the transition to alternative fuels for its customers and encourage the future development of environmentally friendly modes of transport.

For more information on the project, you can visit our website: [*http://corporate.engie-electrabel.be/****energy****-of-the-future/sustainable-mobility/*](http://corporate.engie-electrabel.be/energy-of-the-future/sustainable-mobility/)

About the Port of Antwerp

The Port of Antwerp is Europe's leading integrated maritime and logistics hub, as well as Europe's second largest seaport.

The port is optimally connected to economic centres across all of Europe via its central location in the heart of Europe and a tight network of multimodal connections. The Port of Antwerp is connected to some 1,300 ports around the world.

Innovation, one of its key drivers, ensures that the Port of Antwerp always looks one step beyond current supply chain needs. In addition to economic development, the port attaches a great deal of importance to both social development and sustainable management.

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\*Press contacts:

Tel. France : +33 (0)1 44 22 24 35

Tel. Belgique : +32 2 510 76 70

Email : [*engiepress@engie.com*](mailto:engiepress@engie.com)

\*Investor Relations contact:

Tel. : +33 (0)1 44 22 66 29

Email : [*ir@engie.com*](mailto:ir@engie.com)

Press contacts:

Annik Dirkx : +32 3 205 23 09

Email : [*Annik.Dirkx@portofantwerp.com*](mailto:Annik.Dirkx@portofantwerp.com)

[*www.portofantwerp.com*](http://www.portofantwerp.com)

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**Load-Date:** April 28, 2016

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[***Biochar Market Report By Applications Gardening, Agriculture, Value Change Analysis, Company Profile Industry Analysis, Market Share, Size, Analysis, Industry Overview, Segmentation, Growth, Trends, Strategies, Forecast 2015-2021***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HD6-3181-JD3Y-Y2PW-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

November 17, 2015 Tuesday

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**Length:** 762 words

**Body**

November 17, 2015

The growing demand for the organic products is creating a good market for bio or organic products, which are used in different fields. One such organic product is Biochar which has gained traction in recent times. Biochar mainly finds its use as a soil amendment material. Our report on Global Biochar Market covers applications, segmentation and opportunities in this booming market. The report also covers extensive market analysis in the key markets such as US, Europe and APAC (Asia Pacific). This reports also includes company profiles of leading players in the space.

Browse Full Report Visit - [*http://www.acutemarketreports.com/report/biochar-market-report*](http://www.acutemarketreports.com/report/biochar-market-report)

There are many other factors driving the Biochar market such as cohesive government policies, environmental awareness and availability of raw material, compatibility, raw material cost and increasing number of manufacturers. According to the report, Asia-Pacific is an emerging market which is showing highest growth among all geographies. China, Japan and India are the key ***targeted*** markets of Biochar. At present there are about 150 companies dealing in Biochar.

Considering the bullish prospects of this market several companies are taking strategic moves to enter this market.

Biochar is gaining traction in the market on the back of its properties. Besides being a soil amendment material, Biochar is also an easy and sustainable way to handle ***agricultural*** waste. Recent studies carried out on it reveals that Biochar is the most efficient solution for the management of the manure from birds and farm animals. In addition, Biochar is being effectively used as an important material for climate conservation as Biochar has properties to ***reduce*** GHG (***Greenhouse Gas***) ***emission***. Not just Biochar but its by-products are also useful. During the process of its formation it produces a soil enhancer which makes the soil more fertile. As Biochar is a useful material, governments in various countries are also encouraging Biochar usage by friendly government policies.

Browse All Reports of This Category -   [*http://www.acutemarketreports.com/category/****agriculture****-market*](http://www.acutemarketreports.com/category/agriculture-market)

Companies profiled include:

1. Bio Char

2. Hawaii Biochar Products

3. Cool Planet ***Energy*** Systems

4. Genesis Industries

5. New England Biochar

6. WorldStove

7. Agri-Tech Producers LLC

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Contact Us :

Chris Paul

ACUTE MARKET REPORTS

Office No 101, 1st Floor ,

Aditi Mall, Baner,

Pune, MH, 411045

India

Toll Free(US/CANADA): +1-855-455-8662

India: +91 7755981103

Email : [*sales@acutemarketreports.com*](mailto:sales@acutemarketreports.com)

Website :   [*http://www.acutemark*](http://www.acutemark)

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[***First Alternative Energy Hub with LNG for inland navigation and road transport in Belgium***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JMX-XM31-JD3Y-Y3KD-00000-00&context=1516831)

M2 PressWIRE

April 28, 2016 Thursday

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**Length:** 1228 words

**Body**

April 28, 2016

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\*Press contacts:

Tel. France : +33 (0)1 44 22 24 35

Tel. Belgique : +32 2 510 76 70

Email : [*engiepress@engie.com*](mailto:engiepress@engie.com)

\*Investor Relations contact:

Tel. : +33 (0)1 44 22 66 29

Email : [*ir@engie.com*](mailto:ir@engie.com)

Press contacts:

Annik Dirkx : +32 3 205 23 09

Email : [*Annik.Dirkx@portofantwerp.com*](mailto:Annik.Dirkx@portofantwerp.com)

[*www.portofantwerp.com*](http://www.portofantwerp.com)

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[***-Monsanto Company Releases 2015 Sustainability Report***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J9S-B8C1-F0K1-N13C-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

March 16, 2016 Wednesday

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**Length:** 664 words

**Body**

ST. LOUIS - Monsanto Company today released its 2015 Sustainability Report.

Since announcing some initial sustainability commitments in 2008, the company has advanced its principle of pursuing a broad range of sustainable ***agricultural*** solutions to help nourish a growing world.

'At Monsanto, we are proud to work with our collaborators and partners to cultivate meaningful change as we continue to take decisive action to further embed sustainability into our business,' said Jesus Madrazo, Monsanto's Vice President of Corporate Engagement. 'We are pleased to share our sustainability report and the positive progress we are making toward our commitments.'

The report, Growing Better Together, provides a transparent review of Monsanto's sustainability efforts from three perspectives - people, planet and company.

People: Helping make balanced meals more accessible for everyone on the planet, and improving lives for farmers, employees, consumers and communities.

Planet: Pursuing ***agricultural*** solutions that help mitigate climate change, ensure access to fresh water, preserve biodiversity and improve soil health.

Company: Placing high ethical standards, effective corporate governance, responsible product stewardship and transparent reporting at the center of the way it operates its business.

Monsanto recently advanced several important sustainability goals. The company has increased irrigation efficiency in its seed production business and curbed its operational ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** intensity in its crop protection business. Monsanto also became the first company to partner with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Monarch Butterfly Conservation Fund, making a multimillion-dollar commitment to support efforts to benefit monarch butterflies.

Other highlights from the 2015 report include the following:

***Reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from its crop protection operations by 22 percent by 2020: Attained 73 percent of goal.

Increasing irrigation water application efficiency across the global seed production operation by 25 percent by 2020: Attained 35 percent of goal.

Helping farmers use nutrients more efficiently to curb ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** on 1 million acres in the United States by 2020: Attained 20 percent of goal.

In December 2015, Monsanto announced its commitment to make its operational footprint carbon neutral by 2021 through a unique program ***targeted*** across its seed and crop protection operations, as well as through collaboration with farmers.

The full Monsanto 2015 Sustainability Report and highlight summary is available online here. Each year, the company publishes a sustainability report which includes its United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress. This report was prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 voluntary Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. For the first time, the company also is reporting on how its efforts align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in September 2015.

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.

Media Contact:

Lindsey Dario

Tel: 314-694-6397

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

**Load-Date:** March 16, 2016

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[***Ireland's 'cynical approach' on climate change criticised***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HHC-45K1-F0BB-S1TG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

December 2, 2015 Wednesday

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**Section:** IRELAND

**Length:** 483 words

**Body**

John Gibbons, a member of An Taisce s climate change committee, said Taoiseach Enda Kenny s admission that Ireland will miss its ***targets*** for cutting gas ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** and blaming it on the economic crisis is not acceptable.

The country would face huge fines as a result, and the ***agriculture*** industry should have to pay a levy to offset this, he said.

The EU has warned that instead of cutting ***emissions*** by 20% from 2005-20, Ireland is likely to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gases*** by just 3%, mainly due to ***agriculture*** and transport ***emissions***.

As one of 135 national leaders to speak at the opening session of COP21, the biggest-ever climate change conference, Mr Kenny pleaded for special recognition of Ireland s plight.

Mr Gibbons said: Ireland is acting irresponsibly we are planning to get a free ride on the basis that our neighbours have acted responsibly and will meet their ***targets***. We want to exploit what we see as wriggle room.

He said Ireland is attempting to be a freeloader at a time when we are being asked to show solidarity, especially with the poorest nations who are threatened with the worst effects of climate change, some facing complete devastation.

We need to act with solidarity and instead we are showing we could not care less about the poor, Mr Gibbons said, adding that Ireland contributes just 2m to the UN s Green Development Fund. This amounts to about 50c per person, while the EU average is 10- 12 a person.

We are set to become international pariahs, with further damage to our international reputation, said Mr Gibbons.

The Government appears to believe there are no votes in dealing properly with climate change and instead has decided to side with the farm lobby, he said.

Mr Kenny said Ireland could not afford the measures needed to reach the ***emissions*** ***reduction*** ***targets***, 45% of which come from ***agriculture*** because of the methane-emitting national herd of cattle and sheep.

Commissioner Pierre Moscovici said cutting gas ***emissions*** and increasing GDP were compatible given that between 1990 and 2012, the EU s CO2 ***emissions*** fell 19% while GDP rose 45%.

Mr Moscovici said: This clearly proves that climate protection and economic growth can go hand in hand. It is possible to implement public policies that support both GDP growth and ambitious action against climate change.

The Government is making the case that since Ireland is producing food it should be given more time to reach the goals which are set for individual EU countries by the EU.

A raft of initiatives were announced at COP21 to help poorer countries that are facing a drop in food production at a time when populations are growing. About 70% more food will be needed by 2050, according to the UN.

Harold Kingston, the IFA s environment chairman, said new initiatives are making Irish ***agriculture*** sustainable at what is produced but it must deliver an increased economic return to the farmer.

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

**End of Document**



[***The hot questions for Paris climate summit***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:626G-R2D1-JCBW-N4X4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sunday Times (London)

November 29, 2015 Sunday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 25

**Length:** 288 words

**Body**

World leaders arrive in Paris this weekend for the start of the latest round of UN climate talks.

Why are they meeting? The aim is a global pact to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. These have risen from the equivalent of 34bn tons of CO2 a year in 1990 to 46bn tons now.

What should the world be emitting? Scientists say keeping the climate stable means cutting ***emissions*** to under 20bn tonnes a year.

If ***emissions*** keep rising, what happens? Climate scientists say global temperatures would rise sharply over the next century, probably by 4-5C. This could disrupt climate and ***agriculture***, melt polar ice-caps and cause sea level to rise.

Who's attending? President Obama, David Cameron, President Xi Jinping of China and others will fly in, speak, then leave. Prince Charles, also speaking, is expected to tell them that investing less than 1% of global consumption would ***reduce*** ***emissions*** enough to protect the planet. Talks start on Tuesday and last nearly two weeks.

Can they succeed? So far 178 out of 195 countries have pledged to cut their ***emissions***. If they all kept those promises it would be enough to keep global temperature rise below 3C. However, there is no legal obligation on governments to keep those promises; even if they do, climate scientists say 3C would still be dangerous. America and China, whose disagreements disrupted previous talks, have this time reached agreement in advance on cuts.

Has the climate changed at all so far? Scientists say the world has warmed by 1C since the industrial revolution - most of it since 1995.

What is Britain doing? Britain has pledged to cut ***emissions*** by 80% by 2050, compared with 1990. We are on track for this, helped by the decline in our ***energy***-intensive manufacturing industries.

**Load-Date:** March 13, 2021

**End of Document**



[***World Business Report - 06:31 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HGW-X4N1-DY08-34K3-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVeyes - BBC World

November 30, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; News

**Length:** 831 words

**Highlight:** Business news.

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[4]](#footnote-5)1

boost its economy very warm welcome this is world business report I'm Sally bundock also on the programme is Chinese yuan about to make it into the big League will be getting some laid down that the 1st of all heads of governments from across the world including President XI Obama and Putin are together in Paris to start final negotiations on climate change treaty it would be legally binding entering into force in 2020 but what is the cost to business going to be we're in activity could prove expensive US bank Citigroup put the total cost of doing nothing 44 trillion dollars by 2060 it see temperatures rise by 5 degrees Celsius is predicted assets worth some 7 trillion dollars could actually be lost that is more than the total market capitalisation of the London stock exchange in the US the white house said inaction Would cost its economy 150 billion dollars a year well Paul Simpson from the environmental group CD p or carbon disclosure Project says businesses need to clear they need a clear and 7 outcome from these talks in Paris they want a stronger powers the all provide a framework to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** in lima two degrees every time that mean businesses can plan for this they can invest in it and we can avoid the greatest risk and cost the you've talked about so what is the likely outcome d think in terms of policy change and what that means for businesses for a as we approach pursues in more than 183 countries prepare produce their plans to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that's already captured in Paris we've seen the busiest initiatives taking action committing two humps of renewable ***energy*** to say science-based ***target*** ***emissions*** ***reduction*** using an internal cover price of businesses moving policies moving what Paris's do is capture that momentum into this legal framework so that business can them plan keep ***reducing*** ***emissions*** for and d think we will achieve that goal at the end of this event because 6 years ago in copenhagen it just seemed a bit of a chaotic not mess that's overstating it but no agreement for sure what about this time I think that the signs of give a very very positive that we will achieve a strong deal in Paris because these existing plans and a lot's changed since copenhagen China has come out with a very aggressive plan to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** to bring in a carbon trading scheme a 2017 United States ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from its power plants and these leading businesses already taking his actions the momentum is with us we need to capture that and drive the transition to sustainable low-carbon economy pull since in there from CD he now it's decision day for the international monetary fund and this time is not deliberating over bailing out the country in crisis rather it's all about whether to Grant Chinese yuan status as a reserve currency just the US dollar the A Japan's yen and the British £ are currently a poll of a select band Lescott rica he's on he is in the way Boris I dizzyingly get so will you I'm passed the test and and would it mean to China if it does well all indications there are show win sally there the China will get the thumbs up from the international monetary fund end they will be part of this elite club of Cruces for Beijing was a mean that there would be enclosure represents recognition on dad you want status is rising along with China's place in global finance because sally in the past there was always this concern about Beijing keeping the you want quite officially law to of explorers a key reason why the currency previously failed to meet the criteria or the standards for reserve currency set out by the I impact but now we have Chinese officials had been made concrete efforts to build support for you what inclusion end in recent IMF's staff support has endorsed such I'm all but sally basic easy part now comes the difficult portion of it all the closure of the you wanna put new pressure on Beijing to change everything from how it manages the you want to how we communicate with investors and the role they have to be more transparent and the chalice pledged to loosen its grip on the currency's value and open its financial system will surely come under new scrutiny by global authorities sally that the banking cemetery there nice to see you now in the next few hours India is due to release the latest report on the health of its economy is expected to show that is grown by more than 7 % in the last 3 months has despite wheat grains hurting ***agricultural*** sector Ali's favour stronger if in the manufacturing sector is behind these games the near as mint as more from Mumbai distance to Is buzzing with activity due to the economic slowdown the last few years have

**Load-Date:** November 30, 2015

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[***Great Barrier Reef election explainer: how do the parties compare?; Experts have said this election is the last chance to save the reef. We ask the three biggest parties about their policies to do so***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JYT-23G1-JCJY-G1CX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

June 8, 2016 Wednesday 11:55 PM GMT

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**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS

**Length:** 2057 words

**Byline:** Michael Slezak

**Body**

As Australia goes to the polls on 2 July, the Great Barrier Reef will be reeling from its worst environmental crisis in recorded history and experts have said this election cycle is the last chance to save it. Both climate change and water quality need to be tackled quickly and aggressively.

We asked the three parties a series of questions about their positions on the Great Barrier Reef.

When it comes to water quality, the Coalition announced the Reef 2050 long-term sustainability plan last year, which introduced ***targets*** for water pollution, bans on dumping dredge spoil in the marine park and the restoration of laws to protect vegetation along rivers.

Related: The Great Barrier Reef: a catastrophe laid bare

But questions have been asked about whether it has committed enough funds to achieve the ***targets***. In the budget it moved $171m towards improving water quality, and during the election campaign it announced $6m for ***reducing*** the impact of crown of thorns starfish.

The Labor party has committed a further $500m over five years and the Greens have gone further, proposing $2.18bn be spent over the same period.

When it comes to climate change, the Coalition has committed to ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** to between 26% and 28% below 2005 levels by 2030, which is not thought to be consistent with keeping warming to less than 2C globally.

The Labor party has committed to ***reducing*** ***emissions*** by 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2050. And the Greens are proposing a more aggressive move towards zero net ***emissions*** and funding for transitioning communities that rely on the fossil fuel industry.

Edited responses from the offices of the Coalition's Greg Hunt (the environment minister), Labor's Mark Butler and the Greens' Larissa Waters are below.

How bad is the condition of the Great Barrier Reef right now?

Coalition: The Great Barrier Reef is a highly dynamic and variable ecosystem. It is resilient, but like all reefs around the world, it is also facing challenges.

The latest advice from the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority is that the reef remains under pressure from climate change, declining water quality from catchment runoff, coastal development and some fishing impacts.

The coral bleaching event this year is significant. Although the advice from GBRMPA is that it is in its final stages.

Labor: The reef is under pressure from climate change, poor water quality (nutrients, sediments and pesticides), coastal development, extreme weather events, including freshwater inundation, ocean acidification and outbreaks of crown of thorns starfish.

Australia needs real leadership to address these issues. That is why Labor will implement our Great Barrier Reef plan - a long-term, coordinated and resourced strategy.

Greens: The reef has been hit by the worst-ever mass coral bleaching, with 93% of reefs affected. Scientists estimate that 50% of bleached coral may die. Global warming is the single biggest threat to the reef, and if we don't keep warming below 1.5 degrees, the best science tells us we will lose our precious coral reefs completely.

On top of global warming, water quality pollution from land-based runoff is making the damage even worse. The independent Australian Institute of Marine Science found that "current efforts are not sufficient to achieve the water quality ***targets*** set in the Reef 2050 plan" and a government-sponsored water science taskforce report has warned that "significantly more investment" and change on "a vast scale" are needed if water quality pollution ***reduction*** ***targets*** which Australian promised to Unesco "have any chance of being achieved".

On its current trajectory, do you expect the Great Barrier Reef to survive to the middle of the century?

Coalition: Yes we do and that's because we have in place a reef plan out to 2050, to ensure the continuing health of the reef.

Related: As a worker on the Great Barrier Reef I'm ashamed to look my children in the eye | Justin Marshall

Last year our work to protect the reef was praised by the world heritage committee as a model for the rest of the world to follow.

We ended the 100-year practice of capital dredge disposal in the Great Barrier Reef marine park and ended five massive dredge disposal projects in the reef's waters.

We established a $210m reef trust to fund water quality and environment projects to protect the reef, as part of a broader $2bn investment.

Labor: If we can take real action on climate change and improve water quality, then absolutely yes. Strong leadership is required to save this amazing icon as well as to protect the jobs and investments required into the future.

Greens: Whether the Great Barrier Reef survives is up to us. We are at a tipping point to save our reef. We can and must save our reef by embracing the global transition to job-rich clean ***energy***, and by cutting water pollution instead of continuing on the current trajectory of using taxpayer-funded subsidies to prop up the dying coal industry.

How will you and your party protect the future of the reef?

Coalition: We will continue to implement the Reef 2050 plan which is being supported by the Queensland Labor government as joint managers of the reef. It's the most comprehensive plan ever developed to protect the Great Barrier Reef for future generations.

We're focused on improving water quality in the short term and tackling climate change to ensure the long-term protection of the Great Barrier Reef.

Labor: Last week Labor announced our Great Barrier Reef plan. It will be supported by a fund of $500m over five years, including $377m of new investment.

This is a downpayment on Labor's commitment to protect this great national treasure and the jobs it supports.

Labor will work with the Queensland government and stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the Great Barrier Reef water science taskforce report.

Our plan to protect this delicate ecosystem has three pillars covering research, management, investment and preservation.

· Science and research: this includes directing CSIRO marine and atmospheric research to conduct reef-specific science, including climate research, supported by a $50m ***targeted*** funding boost. · Direct environmental investment: integrated direct investment to improve, water quality, land management, ***agricultural*** and environmental impacts. · Reef management: fix the fragmented and uncoordinated approach that has for too long characterised reef management and conservation.

The best way to help the reef and to boost tourism and economic growth is to take serious action on climate change, to face the challenge and show leadership.

* We will deliver 50% renewable ***energy*** by 2030 - taking advantage of the $2.5tn of investment in renewable ***energy*** in the Asia-Pacific by 2030.

1. Labor is also committed to a 45% ***emissions*** ***reduction*** by 2030 and zero net ***emissions*** by 2050.
2. Labor's investment in the reef goes beyond conservation - it is an investment in the tourism and ***agricultural*** industries of our coastal communities.
3. Labor's plan will protect jobs, local industries and tourism, and ensure that our natural wonder of the world is strengthened for future generations to enjoy.

Related: Coral graveyard: the aftermath of bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef - in pictures

Greens: We have already announced that we would reverse previous funding cuts and top up funding for the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority and the Australian Institute for Marine Science, to a total of $90.8m in additional funding over four years for GRBMPA and Aims.

On a recent visit to the reef to observe the bleaching, Senator Waters and leader Dr Richard Di Natale announced our plan to protect the reef from coal global warming:

The Greens' plan to protect the reef from coal and global warming:

* No new gas or coalmines:the dirty ***energy*** industry is in freefall and we need to prepare now for the inevitable transition.

1. A thermal coal export levy: a levy of $3 a tonne will raise $700m a year and ***reduce*** incentives for coal companies to ship as much as they can from the port, at whatever price they can get. The levy would not apply to destination countries with an effective price on pollution. The levy would help fund the transition to clean ***energy***, natural disaster preparedness and recovery, and climate finance for developing nations.
2. Reinvest into the reef: we have committed $90.8m in additional funding over four years for the the Great Barrier Reef marine park authority and the Australian Institute for Marine Science.
3. Justice for workers and communities: the Greens would create a $1bn clean ***energy*** transition fund to help workers and communities adjust to the transition as our coal usage and exports gradually decline.
4. Pricing pollution from mining: the Greens want to reimplement a carbon price.
5. Stop giving miners tax-free fuel: coalminers get tax-free fuel while the rest of us pay 39 cents in every litre. Making them pay excise would help save the reef and save the government $6bn a year in subsidies.
6. Clean ***energy***: the Greens' RenewAustralia plan for at least 90% renewable ***energy*** by 2030 will make this happen.

The Greens will increase government funding for water quality pollution control to a total of $2bn over five years including:

* $500m in new federal grant funding over five years to assist farmers to transition to more sustainable practices in relation to water quality pollution, to fund 'landscape repair' projects like revegetation, wetlands restoration and combating gully erosion.

1. $1.2bn Reef Repair Loan Facility over 5 years to help farmers transition to low-pollution farming methods.
2. Current projected funding for water quality initiatives totals $370m over the next five years.
3. We would implement a legal cap on water quality pollution on a catchment basis, which gradually decreases over the next 10 years.
4. Develop world-class water quality monitoring and reporting - with $15m over the next four years would be for GBRMPA specifically to invest in robust, property-level water quality monitoring, modelling.
5. The Greens would urgently restore Queensland's tree clearing protections rolled back by the Newman LNP government.

What is the best way to support the tourism industry associated with the Great Barrier Reef?

Coalition: The best way to support the tourism industry and the jobs it provides along the reef is to boost reef health, maintain the marine park management including zoning and sustain the strong efforts being made now to improve water quality and ***reduce*** the numbers of crown-of thorns starfish.

Everyone wins if we have a strong, healthy and resilient reef. That's what our work to protect the reef is all about.

Importantly, the key areas where tourists visit the reef have been the least impacted by the current coral bleaching.

Labor: Labor's plan is the largest-ever financial commitment to the long-term health of Australia's most important environmental icon, one of the seven natural wonders of the world. We will take a multifaceted approach and take real action on climate change, the biggest threat to the reef.

Greens: We Greens are the only major party opposed to new coal and gas mines, including the Adani coalmine, while the old parties want to keep worsening the biggest threat the reef faces with new coal and gas mines, and keep handing out fossil fuel subsidies to big polluters.

The Greens have consistently called for increased investment in cutting water quality pollution, at the 2013 federal election and the 2015 Queensland state election. The Greens are committed to delivering adequate funding and real regulations which will give the reef a fighting chance by making sure its waters are clean. The independent water science taskforce has concluded that the funding being provided by both the state Labor government and the federal Coalition governments is inadequate to fix the problem. The taskforce warned that we need "significantly more investment" to meet the government's own ***targets***.

**Load-Date:** June 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 5:58 PM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K51-D5P1-JBH6-C18J-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 1 North West

July 3, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV; Lifestyle

**Length:** 755 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:**[[5]](#footnote-6)1

to choose what and how much we eat. How big is your herd, overall? 560 cows. But could we be changing the diets of the cattle themselves? We've done a lot of work looking at different types of forages.

Go on, you. You're too keen. Let's have a look. Carry on. Different forages - so, for example, we've got some grass silage here and we know that when we feed cows maize silage-based diets, the amount of methane they produce per unit of feed that they eat is lower than when they feed grass silage. This cow seems keen on eating you at the moment. Certainly licking you. What are you saying is, this one - if you feed them this one, you get lower methane than that one? That's absolutely right, in general. There are differences of, like, 10-15% that could be achieved through fairly simple changes to the diet. Would these methods cost the farmer more? Some of these supplements could be fairly expensive. So it depends on the potential value to the farmer of that ***reduction*** in methane. Along with changing cows' diets, Chris believes that genetic improvements could also play a part in ***reducing*** ***emissions***. However, such an approach would take a decade or two before we see much effect. But what can be done to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** from arable farming? What's clear is that a radical approach needs to be taken, and some say we should completely transform the way we farm. Many people who back an organic approach say it could be the only way to save the planet. This is organic spring barley with some nice weeds coming through cos it hasn't been sprayed. But Professor Lord Krebs believes the opposite. He says that intensive arable farming means lowers ***emissions***, for the same amount of food produced, than organic. Why do you think more intensive farming could offer part of the solution? Some people might think that's rather counterintuitive. It does seem counterintuitive, but when I talk about intensive farming, I mean sustainable intensification. Not simply doing more of the same, but thinking smart - using, for example, precision ***agriculture*** so we can ***reduce*** fertiliser input. I know it's controversial, but GM crops may play a role because you might be able to engineer them so they don't need nitrogenous fertiliser added to them. And in that way we can use the same amount of land - or less land, even - to produce the food we need, and use the rest of the land to suck carbon out of the atmosphere to use it to store carbon. OK, so the key point of this argument is in effect what you do with the land that you are no longer using for farming? Exactly. How would this work? Would it be local areas - you'd have more forests alongside intensive farming? Or would it, maybe in Britain's case, be intensive east, wild west? I think you'd probably have to view it on a landscape scale, rather than the individual farm scale, for a number of reasons. One thing is that some parts of the country are more productive in terms of ***agricultural*** soils than other parts, and other parts which are less productive may be more suitable for growing trees or other forms of wilding. Do we need to get a bit tougher with farming and begin to put in sort of hard ***targets***? Definitely. I think the voluntary approach hasn't worked. It's not producing the ***reductions*** that we need. In fact, if you look between 2009 and 2014, ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** from ***agriculture*** have gone up in this country, so we're actually heading in the wrong direction and I think that's evidence that the voluntary approach at the moment isn't working. Cutting ***emissions*** from farming raises some very thorny dilemmas - with potential changes to our landscape, our diets, farmers' livelihoods and even animal welfare. Achieving low carbon farming might be possible, but only with tough regulations that may well prove unpopular. There's no doubt about it - Pembrokeshire is a striking county with lots to capture the imagination of any photographer. And if you think you've got a keen eye for a good picture, well, here's a reminder of how to enter this year's Countryfile photographic competition. Our theme is from dawn till dusk, and the very best entries will feature in next year's Countryfile calendar. As always, we'll have an overall winner voted for by Countryfile viewers. Not only will their picture take pride of place on the cover of the calendar - they'll also get to choose photographic equipment worth £1,000.

**Load-Date:** July 3, 2016

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[***Make a profit AND cut farm emissions; HCC survey finds Welsh farmers are doing their bit to curb climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K49-D561-DY9P-N41M-00000-00&context=1516831)

Daily Post (North Wales)

June 30, 2016 Thursday

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** FARM AND COUNTRY;NEWS; Pg. 2

**Length:** 437 words

**Byline:** ANDREW FORGRAVE

**Body**

WELSH farmers are leading the way when it comes to cutting the industry's carbon ***emissions***, a report has concluded.

Many are driving the climate change agenda simply by looking at ways to cut costs and maximising output, according to research by Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC), the red meat body.

Bangor University lecturer Dr Prysor Williams admitted the advances being made were down to good commercial practice rather than any sense of altruism.

"This is not just a 'worthy' enterprise or a response to a moral imperative or political pressure," he said.

"This is a win-win-win situation for farmers as they can benefit the environment while benefitting their animals, their production and their pockets."

Dr Williams, a senior lecturer in environmental management, oversaw an HCC survey of 286 Welsh beef and sheep farmers which looked at inputs such as feeds, fertilisers, pesticides, bedding and fuel, as well as stock numbers and movements.

It found that productivity and efficiency was steadily increasing with net benefits to farming's overall carbon footprint.

***Agriculture*** and the wider food supply chain are often cited as a major carbon emitters, prompting the industry to examine ways of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** whilst driving productivity.

The UK Climate Change Act is ***targeting*** an 80% cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2050. "Our industry is under the microscope perhaps more than any other industry," admitted Dr Williams.

"Every sector has to play a part. Yes, of course, we all need to up our game but we have excellent farmers and some excellent tools, so we're well placed to face up to the challenge."

Welsh farming's ***target*** was now to improve production efficiencies to the levels seen in the top 25% of farms, he added.

Dr Williams offered a shortlist of on-farm actions that will make a difference.

"Plant clover in grassland, as this fixes nitrogen and ***reduces*** the need to buy non-organic fertilisers," he said.

"The virtues of good grassland management can't be overemphasised, so select pasture plants that minimise nitrogen losses."

10 tips for sustainable farming ¦ Improve utilisation of grass and clover grown to maximise growth and finishing rates ¦ Investigate causes of any barren animals ¦ Record growth rates and sell as soon as animals meet market requirements ¦ Regularly review your flock or herd health plans ¦ Protect carbon sinks such as peatlands or woodlands ¦ Address soil pH and only apply fertilisers if required ¦ Analyse manure prior to application ¦ Consider lambing ewe lambs ¦ ***Reduce*** calving intervals and consider calving heifers as early as possible ¦ Learn more about selecting animals for slaughter

**Load-Date:** June 30, 2016

**End of Document**



[***Countryfile - 07:31 AM GMT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K6G-2TF1-JBH6-C3M7-00000-00&context=1516831)

TVEyes - BBC 2

July 10, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

**Length:** 849 words

**Anchors:** John Craven

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

**Body**

**Speech to text transcript:**[[6]](#footnote-7)1

other day, I'm delighted that other people are vegans when it comes to the climate, because I love it. If you want to ***reduce*** your carbon footprint, you don't need to go so drastic as saying, "Let's just become vegan, or let's become vegetarian." If you ***reduce*** the amount of meat that you eat you'll definitely be ***reducing*** your carbon footprint. What would you say to livestock farmers, of which there are plenty in this country?

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

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[***EU unable to enforce renewables goals - EWEA***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HFF-CB81-JCF2-H1NH-00000-00&context=1516831)

European Daily Electricity Markets

November 17, 2015 Tuesday

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**Section:** EUROPEAN DAILY ELECTRICITY MARKETS

**Length:** 452 words

**Byline:** Claire Wilson

**Body**

The European Commission should be given more powers to intervene when a member state’s legislative decisions have potential to jeopardise its 2030 renewable ***energy*** ***targets***, according to the European Wind ***Energy*** Association (EWEA).

“The commission must play a role in ensuring the renewable-friendly and progressive countries do not end up picking up the slack when it comes to achieving clean ***energy*** ***targets***,” an EWEA spokesman said on Tuesday.

Pointing to legislative changes in Spain, Bulgaria, and Romania – where governments have retroactively removed subsidies for producers of renewable ***energy*** – the spokesman said the Commission should also be able to intervene when member states take action that is damaging to the renewable ***energy*** industry.

“The commission should, at the very least, be able to make proposals,” he said, inferring it should be able to advise countries on how to avoid missing their ***targets***.

Unlike individual 2020 ***targets***, which vary a great deal from state to sate and require countries to collectively source a minimum 20% of their total electricity output from renewables, national ***targets*** for 2030 are non-binding. This means there is far less onus on member states to achieve them.

Just last week the European Parliament’s ***energy*** committee rejected a push by Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to increase the EU’s 2030 climate and ***energy*** ***targets*** and make them compulsory.

Watered down

While leaders had previously agreed to a binding ***target*** to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by at least 40% compared to 1990 levels by 2030, those for renewable ***energy*** and ***energy*** efficiency were watered down from what had originally been tabled. The proportion of electricity generated from renewables by 2030 was lowered to 27% from 30%.

“***Energy*** is the last commodity to be freely traded in Europe. There are banking unions, finance unions, ***agriculture*** unions. But it is highly politicised and member states have all said they must have the right to determine their own ***energy*** mixes,” the EWEA spoksman said.

EWEA claims wind ***energy*** will be the largest source of power supply in the EU if member states work together to achieve these 2030 ***targets***.

Total wind installations in Europe could reach 392GW with 294GW of onshore and 98GW of offshore wind. Europe’s 128.8GW can meet 10% of European power consumption in a normal wind year, it said in a report released on Tuesday.

“Germany, Portugal, Denmark, and France have all come up with robust, post-2020 ***targets*** and guidelines to help them achieve the 2030 goals. But the other 24 member states need to now come forward and do the same. There is an urgency in this. It cannot be left until the end of the decade,” the spokesman said. [*claire.wilson@icis.com*](mailto:claire.wilson@icis.com)

**Load-Date:** November 23, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-WB-Immediate Push on Climate-Smart Development Can Keep More than 100 Million People Out of Poverty***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HBK-Y1S1-F0K1-N2WM-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

November 9, 2015 Monday

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**Length:** 787 words

**Body**

Climate change is already preventing people from escaping poverty, and without rapid, inclusive and climate-smart development, together with ***emissions***-***reductions*** efforts that protect the poor, there could be more than 100 million additional people in poverty by 2030, according to a new World Bank Group report released before the international climate conference in Paris.

The report, Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty, finds that poor people are already at high risk from climate-related shocks, including crop failures from ***reduced*** rainfall, spikes in food prices after extreme weather events, and increased incidence of diseases after heat waves and floods. It says such shocks could wipe out hard-won gains, leading to irreversible losses, driving people back into poverty, particularly in Africa and South Asia.

'This report sends a clear message that ending poverty will not be possible unless we take strong action to ***reduce*** the threat of climate change on poor people and dramatically ***reduce*** harmful ***emissions***,' said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim. 'Climate change hits the poorest the hardest, and our challenge now is to protect tens of millions of people from falling into extreme poverty because of a changing climate.'

The report finds that the poorest people are more exposed than the average population to climate-related shocks such as floods, droughts, and heat waves, and they lose much more of their wealth when they are hit. In the 52 countries where data was available, 85 percent of the population live in countries where poor people are more exposed to drought than the average. Poor people are also more exposed to higher temperatures and live in countries where food production is expected to decrease because of climate change.

The report, released a month before negotiators gather in Paris for international climate talks, shows how ending poverty and fighting climate change can be more effectively achieved if addressed together.

***Agriculture*** will be the main driver of any increase in poverty, the report finds. Modeling studies suggest that climate change could result in global crop yield losses as large as 5 percent by 2030 and 30 percent by 2080. Health effects-higher incidence of malaria, diarrhea and stunting-and the labor productivity effects of high temperatures are the next-strongest drivers.

The impact of climate change on food prices in Africa could be as high as 12 percent in 2030 and 70 percent by 2080 - a crippling blow to those nations where food consumption of the poorest households amounts to over 60 percent of total spending.

In focusing on impacts through ***agriculture***, natural disasters and health, the report calls for development efforts that improve the resilience of poor people, such as strengthening social safety nets and universal health coverage, along with climate-specific measures to help cope with a changing climate, such as upgraded flood defenses, early warning systems and climate-resistant crops.

At the same time, the report says an all-out push to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** is needed to remove the long-term threat that climate change poses for poverty ***reduction***. Such mitigation efforts should be designed to ensure that they do not burden the poor. For example, the savings from eliminating fossil fuel subsidies could be reinvested in assistance schemes to help poor families cope with higher fuel costs.

In poor countries, support from the international community will be essential to accomplish many of these measures, according to the report. This is particularly true for investments with high upfront costs-such as urban transport or resilient ***energy*** infrastructure-that are critical to prevent lock-ins into carbon-intensive patterns.

'The future is not set in stone,' said Stephane Hallegatte, a senior economist at the World Bank who led the team that prepared the report. 'We have a window of opportunity to achieve our poverty objectives in the face of climate change, provided we make wise policy choices now.'

The report also reviews successful policy solutions to show that good development can protect the poor from shocks. For example, after Typhoon Yolanda, the Philippines was able to use the existing conditional cash transfer system to quickly distribute emergency funding to the affected population. In Uganda, the combination of new crop varieties and extension visits has boosted household ***agricultural*** income by 16 percent.

MEDIA CONTACTS

In Washington DC

Nicholas Keyes

Tel : +1 (202) 473-9135

[*nkeyes@worldbankgroup.org*](mailto:nkeyes@worldbankgroup.org)

For Broadcast Requests

Mehreen Sheikh

Tel : +1 (202) 413-9204

[*msheikh1@worldbankgroup.org*](mailto:msheikh1@worldbankgroup.org)

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[***Extreme weather set to become new normal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5J80-HFN1-JCJY-G0C7-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

March 8, 2016 Tuesday 12:01 AM GMT

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**Section:** IRISH NEWS

**Length:** 595 words

**Byline:** Sam Griffin, Ed Carty

**Body**

Extreme weather will become normal and Ireland can expect to get hit by near-record wet winters every eight years, a climate expert has warned.

While swathes of the west and Midlands remain under water since last December, research by Maynooth University has found that once-in-100-years weather events will soon be a thing of the past.

The first study of its kind to explore changing seasonal extremes on Ireland's environment said that severe meteorological events will become increasingly frequent.

Conor Murphy, of Maynooth's department of geography, said that by modelling climates he predicted that washouts similar to last year and that of 1994-1995 could happen every eight years.

"By contextualising climate change relative to extreme weather that people have observed in their own lifetimes, it is our hope that this research will provide a more tangible reference point for a wide range of audiences," Dr Murphy said.

Alongside international researchers, the team at Maynooth took 150 years of Irish weather records and selected the wettest, stormiest, driest and hottest years. The scientists determined how unusual the extremes were and then built experiments to project weather patterns over the next century.

It found that the summer of 1995 was the driest and warmest on record and that the chance of a rerun of a lengthy heatwave was 56 times more likely compared with 1900.

The models also showed that 26 of the final 30 years of the 21st century were expected to be warmer than the hottest summer on record.

The findings, published in the journal Climate Risk Management, aims to advise politicians and officials who will have responsibility for adapting to climate change.

They said that extremely warm summers will have significant consequences for Irish society as they will cause death rates to increase. The report also warned of significant challenges for water resource management and ***agriculture*** as such conditions have historically resulted in widespread winter flooding and summer drought.

Tom Matthews, of John Moores University in Liverpool, who co-wrote the report, added: "There is an undeniable need for us all to ***reduce*** our ***emissions*** and plan appropriately for climate change. There is a common perception that climate change is temporally, geographically or socially distant from people's lives, and this ***reduces*** public engagement with the issue."

Results of the study come as the Environmental Protection Agency warned that Ireland will miss EU ***targets*** for ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gases*** unless proposed reforms are fully implemented and a range of new measures are introduced.

The country could face hefty fines or be forced to buy credits from other countries if the 2020 ***target*** of cutting ***emissions*** by 20 per cent on 2005 levels is missed.

Responding to the report, environmentalists said that Ireland was too far behind schedule for the 2020 ***target*** to be achieved and that it should focus on meeting ***targets*** for 2030.

The EPA warned that the best-case scenario would be an 11 per cent ***reduction*** if all of the initiatives proposed in the government's new climate change policies were implemented this year. Ireland will achieve a 6 per cent ***reduction*** if it continues with existing measures, it said.

The Green party said that government inaction was to blame for Ireland being on course to miss the ***targets***.

The Department of Environment said that it was "well aware of the challenges present in terms of transitioning to a low-carbon climate resilient economy by 2050" but that work was continuing on a plan which would examine ways to meet obligations.

**Load-Date:** March 8, 2016

**End of Document**



[***How do I... reduce my carbon emissions?; In order to avoid climate calamity, global temperatures must not rise by more than 2C. Here's how you can do your bit***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HG8-N6C1-F021-6137-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

November 27, 2015 Friday 10:02 AM GMT

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**Section:** UK NEWS

**Length:** 1447 words

**Byline:** Emma Howard

**Body**

On Monday, one of the biggest meetings in the world will begin in Paris. COP21, or the 21st conference of the parties, is the UN's most significant summit on climate change since the 2009 meeting in Copenhagen, bringing together political leaders and delegates from just about every country in the world. Their mission is to negotiate a new deal on cutting ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** after 2020 - a deal on which the earth's future may depend.

Related: World set to use more ***energy*** for cooling than heating

**Why so serious?**

Humanity's ***emissions*** are approaching critical mass. Governments know this. Getting every country in the world to agree on something is not an easy task, but international negotiators recognise that in order to avoid climate calamity, global temperatures must not rise by more than 2C.

If current trends persist, that rise will be locked in within 30 years, triggering ever more extreme weather events - from droughts to heatwaves - not to mention the dramatic impact on food cycles, water insecurity and mass migration. Some even argue that climate change is a significant cause of the Syrian war, but whether you accept that or not, there is little doubt that the climate crisis will create many more conflicts. Closer to home, it is predicted that 7,000 UK homes will be lost to rising seas this century - including 800 in the next two decades - with no prospect of compensation for householders.

Indeed, even if we stay within this limit, a rise of 2C is tantamount to a death knell to many small island states.

There is also the small matter of a global economic crash, triggered by the overvaluation of fossil fuel reserves - a problem known as "the carbon bubble". As the governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, recently pointed out, future generations may be unable to tackle the issue when it reaches crisis point.

Essentially, we need to accelerate the transition to a world run on clean ***energy***. Thankfully, the global climate change movement is swelling and claiming victory after victory.

**Ok, I'm up for the challenge. How big is my carbon footprint anyway?**

When it comes to the climate crisis, ultimately, we are all culpable. In the west in particular, almost every aspect of our lifestyles - from our smartphones to our toilets - does environmental damage. Even something necessary and seemingly innocent like a heart bypass operation swells your carbon footprint more than a flight from London to Madrid.

Every year, the average person in the UK produces about 12.5 tonnes of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***. The good news is that this figure has dropped as our ***energy*** use has become more efficient. The bad news is that according to the body that advises the government on climate change policy, this figure needs to shrink to two tonnes - just to give us a 50% chance of avoiding catastrophe. Thankfully, there are a multitude of ways that you can cut your carbon budget. Here are the most significant:

**Stop flying**

There's a reason 13 people chained themselves to Heathrow's northern runway in July. According to climate change expert Chris Goodall, one return flight from London to New York will blow your carbon budget for a year, creating approximately 2.25 tonnes of ***greenhouse gases***.

If you must fly, try to ***reduce*** your impact by taking trains to nearby countries, combining trips, taking direct flights rather than multiple connections, and offsetting your ***emissions*** with ethical companies.

The health and financial benefits of cycling are well known, but if you're investing in a new car, join the surging electric car market. Even the world's racing car drivers are doing it now, following the launch of Formula E, the green alternative to Formula One. If you do own a car, join a network to share it with others, and if you're of a competitive bent, learn the secrets of hypermiling, saving fuel and money by changing the way you drive.

**The meat of it**

Now we come to the real elephant - or more accurately, chicken, pig, or cow - in the room. If you're not a frequent flyer, cutting your meat consumption is probably the single most significant act you could do to help save humanity from itself. The worldwide livestock industry produces more ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** than all the cars, trucks, trains, planes and ships on the entire planet.

In fact, based on current trends, it looks practically impossible to avoid catastrophic climate change if we retain our current diets. By 2050, ***emissions*** from the global ***agriculture*** industry will consume the world's entire carbon budget if we don't change our habits.

But full-bellied veganism isn't the only way to help. Cutting down on the beef you eat is a significant first step - it warms the planet approximately 14 times more than chicken. You could also join up with other people by taking the Meat Free Mondays challenge. There could be hidden advantages, too: recent research showed that processed meat, such as bacon, ham and sausages, may significantly increase your chances of developing cancer.

**Home is where the carbon is**

Insulate your home: draughts are responsible for a quarter of heat loss from a home, but substantial proofing is cheap, will cut your bills, and could save half a tonne of CO 2, especially if you live in an older house. If double glazing is too big an investment, purchase radiator reflectors or an insulation jacket for your hot water tank, which will set you back about £15 but save you half a tonne of CO 2 and more than £100 in bills per year.

LED lights make a difference, too, consuming as little as 10% of the electricity of traditional bulbs. They also lower the nation's risk of power cuts at peak times and, while they are expensive, you can earn the money back within two years.

You can also accelerate the transition to renewables by using them to power your home or business. Get your ***energy*** from the wind, sea and sun by switching to a renewable supplier such as Ecotricity or Good ***Energy***.

If home improvements are your thing, go the full mile and find out how to turn where you live into a superhome.

Related: The young climate campaigners to watch before the UN's Paris summit

**Quit with the cat videos**

Yes, I said it. The internet may seem like a paper-saving planetary friend, but the carbon footprint of the world's data centres is now equivalent to all flights taken across the globe. More to the point, the industry is only going to grow. According to research by Greenpeace, the ***energy*** needed to power the data centres of publishing corporations now outstrips the demands of their printing presses.

But not all internet companies are equal. Some are starting to wake up to the necessity of accounting for their impact on the planet, even if their footprint is still huge. You can use the scorecard created by Greenpeace to browse selectively and put pressure on companies to make the switch to clean ***energy***.

Internet data is growing by 20% a year and video streaming is by the far the biggest culprit. This of course means that you must under no circumstances watch videos of cats, even if they are playing keyboards, because for every minute of feline viewing pleasure, you use up 0.1g of ***greenhouse gases***.

(Of course, this is a relatively minor habit for an individual to kick - you would have to watch this video on repeat 22.5m times to have the same impact as that trip to New York.)

**Right, you've gone too far now. This sounds utterly rubbish. Is it possible to have any fun at all?**

A few gung-ho liberals seem to think that this is still possible. Saving the planet has been used as a decent excuse for many a party, with new friendships blossoming through the growing system of initiatives that has become known as the sharing economy.

Related: Why I'm buying nothing for a year - no clothes, no holidays, no coffee...

Just ask the moneyless man, who spent a year living without cash and yet managed to produce a banquet for 1,000 people, create a cinema powered by bicycles, and start what could well be the world's first moneyless pub, the Happy Pig.

Or ask Chaz and Mick, the nation's favourite car-sharers, whose 20-mile daily commute has clearly made them the best of friends.

Or ask Sam, the founder of the Streetbank network, which helps neighbours to share anything, from gazebos to language skills. Sam and his neighbour ended up sharing so much, they took down the fence between their properties so they could share the gardening too.

You could also trade in your old clothes for new at a swishing party, fix your broken hoover or hairdryer at your local Restart party, make the most of wasted food by starting a People's Kitchen or Grub Club, and take over the roads of your city on a Friday night by joining cyclists at Critical Mass.

**Load-Date:** November 27, 2015

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[***Merkel urges Brazil to protect Amazon rainforest***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GRB-5X21-JBV1-X1SG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Agence France Presse -- English

August 20, 2015 Thursday 7:27 PM GMT

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**Length:** 549 words

**Dateline:** Brasilia, Brazil, Aug 20 2015

**Body**

Brazil and Germany threw their weight Thursday behind the push for a global climate agreement later this year and stressed the vital importance of defending the Amazon jungle from deforestation.

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff and her German counterpart Angela Merkel issued the joint declaration in Brasilia, where the German chancellor described Brazil as "key" to controlling ***greenhouse gases***.

Rousseff called climate change "one of the great issues of the 21st century" and said the joint declaration reflected their "commitment toward the success" of the UN summit planned for December in Paris.

With its giant but vulnerable jungle and history of large-scale deforestation, Brazil is a central player in the talks where governments will try to strike a landmark deal on ***reducing*** damaging carbon ***emissions***.

"Brazil is the key to all goals related to the climate," said Merkel, who was on a less-than-24-hour visit to Brazil.

She praised Brazil's work to halt what was once runaway forest clearance for new ***agricultural*** lands in the Amazon rainforest, even if the rate of destruction has picked up again this year, according to NGOs that monitor the Amazon.

"We are very satisfied that there have been very ambitious developments concerning the stopping of deforestation," Merkel said.

- Amazon vital to everyone -

The protection of the Amazon is not just vital to Brazil's climate policies but to the entire globe's, she added.

"It's also the key to maintaining biodiversity in the world, because Brazil is the richest country in the world concerning biodiversity," she said.

"What gets destroyed here cannot be replaced."

German government sources said that 550 million euros are being made available to Brazil to help its anti-deforestation and ***energy*** efficiency programs over the next two years.

The two countries have also agreed to a separate German-funded program for protection of certain areas in the Amazon.

In Brussels, EU Commissioner Miguel Arias Canete urged Brazil, along with Argentina, India, Indonesia and other big countries, to immediately submit ***targets*** for ***emissions*** ***reductions*** ahead of the summit.

In March, the European Union, the world's third biggest emitter, became one of the first blocs or countries to formally submit its pledge to the United Nations.

The second biggest polluter, the United States, and the biggest, China, have also submitted their pledges in the last few months.

- 'Expand trade' -

Meanwhile, Merkel was looking for something in return from Brazil, a huge emerging market which currently faces deepening economic problems but which is still seen by many as an important long-term trading partner.

German companies, including Volkswagen, BASF, Bayer and Thyssen-Krupp employ some 250,000 Brazilians.

The Brazilian foreign ministry says that one of Merkel's main objectives was for German investors to take part in Rousseff's plan for $64 billion worth of infrastructure projects, launched earlier this year.

"We can expand our trade," she said. "The German companies want, and are ready, to invest more in Brazil."

The visit was something of a public relations boost for Rousseff, who is fighting for her political life, with some in Congress suggesting she be impeached and huge street rallies against her taking place nationwide this past Sunday.

jd-dw/sms/oh

**Load-Date:** August 21, 2015

**End of Document**



[***-Solvay commits to reducing the CO2 intensity of its activities by 40% through to 2025 and sets an internal carbon price***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HG3-JWM1-F0K1-N0M8-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

November 26, 2015 Thursday

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**Length:** 602 words

**Body**

Release date- 2015

Br - sels - Solvay reinforces its commitment to sustainable chemistry, bringing solutions to the planet's challenges, with new ambitions that anchor the variety of its sustainable development aspects in its growth strategy.

'At Solvay we are driven by trust in progress, promoting science and the on-going concern for responsibility. The challenge of more sustainable development is just as much an opportunity for us to invent tomorrow's world,' said Jean-Pierre Clamadieu, CEO of Solvay.

Solvay commits by 2025 to the following:

. ***Reduce*** CO2 intensity of its operations by 40%, that is, its ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** per added value euro. To achieve this ambitious objective, Solvay will step up its SolWatt ***energy*** efficiency program, continuously optimise its industrial processes, develop clean technologies and increase the share of renewables in its ***energy*** production and supply. Furthermore, as of January 1, 2016, Solvay will apply an internal price for CO2 ***emissions*** at 25 euros per tonne, to take into account climate challenges in its investment decisions.

. Generate 40% of revenues with solutions addressing the challenges of sustainable development. Solvay uses its 'Sustainable Portfolio Management' analysis tool to identify opportunities in this field. Innovation projects will focus for example on developing new lightweighting solutions for cars and airplanes as a way to ***reduce*** CO2 ***emissions*** or on advanced ingredient formulations for the ***agricultural*** sector, which are respectful of the environment.

. Halve the number of accidents at work. Safety at work for Solvay's 26,000 employees and contractors will remain an absolute priority. Although the Group's performance as measured by the frequency rate of accidents with lost time, places Solvay among the best of its sector peers, we want to go further and halve the number of accidents recorded on our sites.

. Raise the commitment of employees to 80% from 75% in 2015. The men and women who work at Solvay are the Group's most important asset. Their level of commitment is a key factor that covers five aspects: pride in working at Solvay; quality of the work environment; overall satisfaction; motivation; and attachment to the company.

. Double the number of Solvay employees involved in societal projects. Solvay is committed to its local communities - in 2014 alone, it led more than a thousand local community actions. We aim to strengthen this commitment by facilitating the involvement or our employees in projects that serve the community and by offering Solvay's expertise to regions where the Group is present.

Solvay's Executive Committee will regularly steer and review these commitments above and they will be communicated to its stakeholders, similar to the Group's financial performance.

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As an international chemical group, SOLVAY assists industries in finding and implementing ever more responsible and value-creating solutions. Solvay generates 90% of its net sales in activities where it is among the world's top three players. It serves many markets, varying from ***energy*** and the environment to automotive and aeronautics or electricity and electronics, with one goal: to raise the performance of its clients and improve society's quality of life. The group is headquartered in Brussels, employs about 26,000 people in 52 countries and generated 10.2 billion euros in net sales in 2014. Solvay SA (SOLB.BE) is listed on EURONEXT Brussels and EURONEXT Paris (Bloomberg: SOLB:BB - Reuters: SOLB.BR).

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[***-IAEA - Scientists Study Atoms in Soil to Find Ways to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K4K-2GJ1-JD3Y-Y4KK-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

July 1, 2016 Friday

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**Length:** 1304 words

**Body**

Balancing how fertilizer, water and soil are used with ***agricultural*** crops has proven useful for ***reducing*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** that drive climate change and global warming.

But striking an optimal balance requires understanding how these factors are influenced by different soil and environmental conditions as well as farm management practices. To help chart out ways to do that, scientists are using isotopic techniques to develop scientifically-based guidance that helps countries ***reduce*** and mitigate GHG ***emissions***.

'In Brazil, we are already producing crops and meat using processes that help mitigate GHG while having a minimal environmental impact, but we need to better understand the impact of these processes on ***agriculture*** and ***reducing*** ***emissions***. That's how this project is helping us,' said Segundo Urquiaga, a researcher from the Brazilian ***Agricultural*** Research Corporation who is participating in a project on mitigating GHG ***emissions*** supported by the IAEA, in partnership with the Food and ***Agriculture*** Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Brazil has been working with the IAEA for over 30 years to study the environmental impact of ***agriculture***, which has generally accounted for over 35% of GHG ***emissions*** in the country. The country has successfully ***reduced*** GHG ***emissions*** by around 20%.

Brazil is one of 10 countries from around the world involved in this project, which began in 2014 and will run until 2019, where scientists are using isotopic and other techniques to study the natural processes of soil, plants and fertilizer under different climate conditions and to optimize ***agricultural*** practices to protect resources while ***reducing*** GHG. Some countries, like Brazil, are more advanced in their research, and are an important resource for those just starting out. But as each country faces unique environmental conditions and experiences, which even more advanced countries can learn from.

'This project provides opportunities to share with different people and different countries. Some scientists are more advanced, and from them, we can expand our knowledge and develop a good network. But with so many different experiences, it helps all of us to speed up this research process that can take years,' said Nario Mouat Maria Adriana, a researcher from the Chilean Nuclear ***Energy*** Commission.

***Reducing*** the GHG ***emissions*** related to ***agriculture*** is one central aspect of combating climate change, but it has to be done in such a way that farmers can still earn a living growing the food we all need, explained Christopher Muller, an expert from Justus-Liebig University Giessen in Germany who is involved in organizing and implementing this project. 'While it is clear that soil and plants have natural processes that can help us deal with the presence of GHG, there are so many factors that can influence how these processes work from one ecosystem to the next. If we can better understand how these factors work, we could help shape ***agricultural*** practices that improve our global situation while protecting our soil resources, and which will become more critical in the future.'

***Agriculture*** contributes over 20% of the global release of GHG ***emissions*** caused by human activity, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). GHG, such as carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O) and methane (CH4), trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere by absorbing thermal radiation from the Earth, which in turn increases the Earth's temperature. While the greenhouse effect is a natural process through which the Earth regulates its temperature and supports life, the excessive amount of GHG is leading to global warming.

Due to the impact of these gases on the world, the international community is working through agreements like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to achieve key goals to minimize the release of GHG and mitigate their impact.

As the scientific data is gathered, it can be incorporated into national approaches to GHG mitigation, explained Maria Adriana. 'Policymakers need this information so they can make decisions on how they can mitigate these gases in a country, and also how to make incentive programmes to encourage farmers to adopt these methods. What we are doing now is part of that process,' she said.

Seeing the bigger picture

Through these global studies, the scientists expect to refine how they approach mitigation and get a better idea of how these processes work. 'We need this kind of project because we can compare results to get a better understanding of the big picture,' said Segundo. 'For example, only analysing carbon in one environment is not enough to understand how carbon works in another environment. We have to compare and learn from each other so to help us shape our approach to get good results.'

Isotopic techniques are helping scientists uncover these details. These techniques involve isotopes, which are atoms of the same element that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. Nitrogen-15 is a stable isotope of nitrogen, while carbon-13 is an isotope of carbon. Both are found naturally in soil, fertilizer, water and plants. It is therefore possible to use these isotopes to measure and track how and when gases like carbon dioxide (CO2) and nitrous oxide (N2O) are being formed, released, and absorbed.

'Isotopic techniques are extremely precise and allow scientists to better understand what's happening at each step of the process, which is something that conventional techniques cannot offer,' said Mohammad Zaman, a soil scientist at the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and ***Agriculture***. 'This kind of detail is important to unravel the complexities of these natural processes, which can differ significantly from one environment to the next. It helps identify how farmers can sustainably grow crops, save water, ***reduce*** the use of expensive fertilizers, all the while protecting the Earth's precious resources.'

THE SCIENCE

Digging into the details

Soil is a mixture of minerals, organic matter, gases and water. Carbon is a key ingredient of soil structure and health, but, in a gaseous form as CO2, it is a significant part of GHG ***emissions***. Plants capture carbon in the form of CO2 from the air, transforming it into organic matter and thereby transferring it into soil, which boosts soil productivity and resilience to harsh climate conditions. Creating conditions with plants, soil and fertilizer to encourage this process is a method for mitigating GHG, which is known as carbon sequestration.

Similarly, nitrogen is a key component that all life on Earth requires, including soil, but in a gaseous form as N2O, it has a global-warming potential that is almost 300 times more potent than that of CO2. N2O has many sources, but in soil, it is naturally produced when microorganisms and bacteria in soil transform nitrogen like ammonium - a component of fertilizers and manure used in ***agriculture*** among other things - into nitrate, a form that is more easily taken up by plants to help them grow. The processes transforming ammonium and nitrate are called nitrification and denitrification. By carefully optimizing the use of certain fertilizers and manure in ***agriculture***, N2O releases can be minimized while still allowing plants to thrive.

'There is no single technique or solution that can be used because it's basically like a mosaic where countries have to come up with their own tailored way to manage their own situations with their own unique environmental conditions. The results of this project can help them do that,' said Muller.

Contact:

International Atomic ***Energy*** Agency

Vienna International Centre, PO Box 100

A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel: (+431) 2600-0

Fax: (+431) 2600-7

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[***Food industry executives call on Congress for climate change action; Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H26-02M1-JCJY-G0VN-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 751 words

**Byline:** Marc Gunther

**Body**

If the US Congress is to take meaningful action to curb climate change, the support of corporate America and Republicans will be required. This is why a meeting of food industry executives and politicians - joined by a lone Republican congressman - on Capitol Hill on Thursday may be the first glimmer of a bipartisan approach to climate action.

US senator Sheldon Whitehouse, a Rhode Island Democrat, and US representative Chris Gibson, a New York Republican, chaired the briefing. Bucking party orthodoxy, Gibson recently drew attention by organizing 11 moderate Republicans to support a resolution acknowledging the reality of climate change and asking Congress to act.

The briefing was held to call attention to a letter signed by CEOs of some of the world's biggest food companies, which asks governments to set "clear, achievable" science-based ***targets*** for carbon ***emissions*** ***reductions***. Ceres circulated the letter, which was published in full-page ads in the Washington Post and Financial Times.

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[***UFU welcome for Paris climate change deal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HMJ-92G1-F15H-C49Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Farming Life

December 17, 2015 Thursday

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**Length:** 440 words

**Body**

The Ulster Farmers' Union has welcomed the special recognition of the importance of ***agriculture*** in the climate change deal, reached in Paris last weekend.

The UFU believes that the new agreement protects the farming sectors from climate change mitigation if this threatens food production.

UFU deputy president Barclay Bell said farmers experienced first-hand the impact of climate change on weather patterns.

"Weather is still the biggest determinant of their financial fortunes, since output dictates what a farmer has to sell.

"However the experience of arbitrary ***targets***, not least over biofuels, has confirmed that these are not the way to go. That is why we are so glad to see ***agriculture*** protected in the COP 21 agreement."

The UFU says the agreement recognises the vital importance of ***agriculture*** not only to meet the needs of a growing world population, but as a source of land that can help absorb carbon.

"We have said all along that farming can be part of the complex solutions to climate change over the coming decades. This has now been recognised in the final deal," said Mr Bell.

He stressed, however, that while farmers recognised the need not to allow global temperatures to rise by more than two degrees, it was important the UK and others did not seek to break rank by imposing even tougher controls beyond this ***target***.

"We now have a binding global deal, and that is the way it should be seen," said Mr Bell.

Copa-Cogeca, the umbrella body representing the views of many farming groups and co-ops throughout Europe, has also welcomed the Paris deal.

The organisation's Secretary General Pekka Pesonen said: "I welcome this historic agreement which for the first time recognises the importance of food security and the fact that producers need to increase food production for a world population expected to grow by 60% by 2050 as well as the fight against climate change which threatens food production. Global food production is expected to drop by 17% for each degree of temperature rise as a consequence of more extreme weather such as drought and flooding. Producing more with less is crucial here.

"In the EU, our governments have already agreed to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 40% by 2030. Such ***reductions*** are of great importance if we want to keep global temperatures from rising by more than two degrees celsius by the end of the century. And I am glad that our partners across the world will now be subject to a review and monitoring to ensure their policies are headed in the right direction to help combat climate change. First global stock taking of the progress made will be in 2023 under the deal agreed in Paris."

**Load-Date:** December 17, 2015

**End of Document**



[***Food industry executives call on Congress for climate change action; Despite Trump's position, a new survey has found that most Republicans believe mankind plays some role in climate change. Food industry executives say it's past time their congressmen listened***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H2B-YCY1-F021-60N3-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

October 2, 2015 Friday 4:22 PM GMT

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**Section:** GUARDIAN SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

**Length:** 755 words

**Byline:** Marc Gunther

**Body**

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The Guardian

October 1, 2015 Thursday 8:56 PM GMT

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The Guardian

October 1, 2015 Thursday 8:45 PM GMT

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**Load-Date:** October 1, 2015

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[***Climate Summit failed, but delegates had a great time***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HKP-BWK1-JBVM-Y1GG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Sunday Independent

December 13, 2015

Edition 1, National Edition

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**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 22

**Length:** 1274 words

**Body**

THE UN climate summit which ended yesterday in Paris was the 21st devoted to the search for agreement on how to limit global warming. The first was in Berlin in 1995 and the annual get-together now attracts 195 participating countries and 25,000 delegates.

Counting in lobbyists, protesters, journalists, PR wizards and hangers-on, almost 50,000 people are estimated to have visited Paris during this year's renewal of the mid-winter ritual.

The UN also sponsors serious scientific work through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Since its foundation in 1988, this collaborative research effort, involving thousands of experts from around the world, has gathered persuasive evidence that ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** create serious risks to the earth's climate.

The annual jamboree produces lofty communiques, zillions of air-miles but little decisive action. ***Emissions*** continue to rise as the conferences expand. But hey, next winter's renewal will be in the delegate-friendly surrounds Marrakech in Morocco, which beats Paris this time of year. (It's been a mixed bag for perennial attenders - previous venues have included chilly Warsaw but also Cancun on Mexico's Caribbean coast and tropical Bali).

The Paris meeting rehearsed yet again the familiar litany of complaints from countries which would like to do as little as possible. Less-developed countries object to binding ***targets*** on the grounds that rich countries, including their former colonial masters, are responsible for the bulk of historic ***emissions***.

China makes the more reasonable point that European countries, through downsizing steel and other heavy industries and importing from China, have deftly outsourced their ***emissions***. Some of China's ***emissions*** should logically be debited to the European consumer, rather than to the Chinese producer.

The same argument applies to Ireland's high ***agricultural*** ***emissions*** - most of the output is exported. The attempt to limit ***emissions*** through 'binding' (but unenforceable) national quotas runs up against these and numerous other barriers to agreement.

Previous ***targets***, tortuously negotiated, have not been met. Attention gets focused instead on the summit communique, the lowest common denominator to which all can agree. The scientific evidence points to the need to stabilise and then ***reduce*** worldwide ***emissions***. If the object is a credible plan to tackle ***emissions***, the Paris summit has failed, as have all 20 of its predecessors. Reliance on the same formula next year will see another failure in Marrakech. It is naive to expect 195 sovereign governments to commit, voluntarily, to prudent but politically costly policies whose benefits are global rather than national.

The record for over 20 years now is that the formula has not worked.

William Nordhaus is a professor at Yale University in the US and has written extensively over several decades on the economics of climate change. In the course of his presidential address to the American Economic Association last year, Nordhaus posed the following question: is this UN conference a promising framework for securing an agreement that might work? His answer is a robust no.

Nordhaus stresses that avoiding climate change is what he calls a "global public good", in the sense that the earth has just one atmosphere and everyone sinks or swims together. The paragons of environmental virtue share the fate of the heavy polluters.

Everyone would like everyone else to cut ***emissions*** but would like to avoid the costs of leading the charge. Even very big countries which contribute a sizeable fraction of total ***greenhouse gases*** will see their ***emission***-cutting efforts go largely unrewarded if nobody else joins in. For a small country like Ireland, which emits one tonne in 500 of the global total, there is no direct benefit in making any effort at all. Ireland has a climate but it does not have an atmosphere.

Nordhaus concludes that the incentives in the current system (voluntary national commitments with no enforceable penalties) are responsible for the disappointing outcome.

The current system has not worked and will never work. There is an alternative and 'The system has not worked and it will never work' it looks like this. Suppose a much smaller group of countries, which between them account for a large portion of ***emissions***, and of world trade, were to club together. They could jointly cut global ***emissions*** by a substantial margin, perhaps enough to make a difference on their own.

But crucially, they could induce the non-members to join through threatening trade sanctions.

If some big countries and trade blocs voluntarily agreed to cut ***emissions***, and there were no sanctions, it would be attractive to stay outside the club and pollute away, enjoying the benefits of a better climate without sharing in the costs of making it happen.

This is a classic problem in public finance, called the 'free rider' problem. It explains why public lighting is financed by compulsory taxes and not by voluntary subscriptions.

So if India, for example, decided not to join and to keep building coal-fired power stations, the big guns could slap a tariff on imports from India and a re-think would doubtless ensue.

Nordhaus has simulated, using a model of climate change and data about world trade patterns, how this might work out and has concluded that it is feasible.

Instead of requiring compliance through national ***emission*** ***targets***, he prefers price signals. So club members, both volunteers and those coerced into membership through the threat of trade sanctions, could first have to dismantle subsidies to fossil fuel use and then agree to minimum taxes on carbon ***emissions***. These taxes, reflecting the damage done by ***emissions***, would penalise heavily the most damaging activities, like burning coal and turf in power stations. The revenue, both from dismantling subsidies and then from imposing carbon taxes, would accrue to each national government. There would be no need to subsidise renewables - if the taxes on ***emissions*** were at the right level, untaxed renewables would become competitive without subsidy.

Such a system has the added attraction that it would OPINION: PAGE 30 incentivise powerfully those engaged in research on low-carbon technologies, without governments having to 'pick winners'. It could also treat poorer countries more leniently through delaying the deadline for compliance.

European countries, including Ireland, already tax many ***emission*** sources, for example through high levies on automotive fuels, and would have less to do under a system of minimum taxes.

Ireland does have some fossil fuel subsidies, notably on turf-fired power stations, but these should long ago have been scrapped on value-for-money grounds. Windfarm subsidies are also costly and face diminishing returns.

Negotiating minimum taxes internationally should be less troublesome than trying to fix ***emission*** quotas. It would also remove the incentive for governments to promote the costly interventions so beloved of well-intentioned climate activists and their less admirable coalition partners, corporate welfare supplicants.

Between them, the EU, China and the US account for more than half the world's ***emissions*** from the combustion of fossil fuels. These three could form the nucleus of the club required to short-circuit the endless series of non-productive annual climate jamborees.

With just three delegations, the Marrakech meeting next year would leave a smaller carbon footprint and ***reduced*** takings for the hoteliers.

If Bill Nordhaus is correct, it would also yield some overdue progress towards a workable climate policy.

'The system has not worked and it will never work'

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2015

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[***-Petrotrin and TTMS co-host National Climate Outlook Forum***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5JT0-C4D1-F0K1-N3JD-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

May 17, 2016 Tuesday

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**Length:** 559 words

**Body**

The Trinidad and Tobago Meteorological Service hosted the third National Climate Outlook Forum III together with Petrotrin at the Pointe-a-Pierre Club on May 13.

The exercise was conducted as part of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

A number of pronouncements were made during the event, which was attended by a range of stakeholders from climate sensitive sectors including representatives from the ***agriculture*** and food security industries, water resource management, health, disaster risk ***reduction***, ***energy*** and tourism.

One major pronouncement was the projection that Trinidad and Tobago can expect a wetter rainy season than usual this year. There is also the likelihood that the country could experience 4-7 storms, three of which could develop into hurricanes.

Mr. Kenneth Kerr, of the TTMS, in his presentation on the 2016 Hurricane Season Outlook revealed that the El Nino event that continued through late 2015, has been fading due to cooler water moving to the surface from the Pacific Ocean sub-surface. Stronger trade winds resumed in the Eastern Pacific was also identified as a factor.

He said if El Nino continues to weaken as quickly as observed, 2016 might not have the El Nino protection as occurred in 2015.

'The absence of El Nino by itself is typically a positive signal for Atlantic tropical cyclone activity,' he said.

Maintaining that the Seasonal Outlook simply serves as a general guide to the expected overall strength of the upcoming hurricane season and not as a prediction of how many hurricanes will affect Trinidad and Tobago, he did indicate that the likelihood is there for an uncertain hurricane season.

Climatologist Arlene Aaron-Morrison also delivered a presentation on the 2016 Wet Season Outlook, stating that Trinidad and Tobago could expect a hyper-active rainy season running from June to December this year. This means there is a greater chance for very wet days and the increased possibility for floods.

Despite the increased rains, Aaron-Morrison has projected that day and night temperature can be warmer than normal over Trinidad and Tobago.

Minister of Public Utilities, the Honourable Brigadier General Ancil Antoine (Ret'd), delivered the feature address at the event where he noted that small island development states like Trinidad and Tobago are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The Minister said while ***energy*** continues to be the driving force for all social and economic development in the country, the government is supporting initiatives to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** and recently signed on to the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

He also expressed the Ministry's support for the TTMS efforts.

TTMS Director Marlon Noel brought welcome remarks and provided an overview of the NCOF and thanked Petrotrin for agreeing to host the forum.

In his welcome remarks, Petrotrin president Mr. Fitzroy Harewood stated that Petrotrin currently utilizes weather data from the TTMS to support a number of activities inclusive of: our Port and Marine Operations, emergency response, oil spill trajectory modeling, vulnerability assessments, hurricane preparedness, ***emissions*** monitoring and fulfilling of our environmental regulatory requirements.

Contact:

Tel: (868) 658-4200/10/20/30

Email: [*corp-comm@petrotrin.com*](mailto:corp-comm@petrotrin.com)

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

**Load-Date:** May 17, 2016

**End of Document**



[***-L'OREAL ANNOUNCES ITS NEW 'CARBON BALANCED' AMBITION FOR 2020 GROUP***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-V601-F0K1-N0SN-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

September 4, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 990 words

**Body**

Clichy - Reinforcing its commitment to fighting climate change, L'Oreal announces its ambition to become a 'carbon balanced' company by 2020.

Through its sustainable sourcing projects, the Group aims to generate carbon gains corresponding to the amount of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** linked to its activities.

This announcement was made in the presence of Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of France for the Protection of the Planet and President of the Nicolas Hulot Foundation and Christian de Perthuis, Professor at the Paris Dauphine University and founder of the Climate Economics Chair.

Jean-Paul Agon, Chairman and CEO of L'Oreal, said, 'Three months from the COP 21, this renewed commitment shows L'Oreal's will to taking part in the fight against climate change. This initiative demonstrates the Group's capacity to leverage its innovation power in order to address a major environmental challenge alongside its suppliers and communities. Companies must play a leading role in the quest for solutions to the challenges of our time.'

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Since 2005, L'Oreal has managed to ***reduce*** the CO2 ***emissions*** of its operations by 50% in absolute terms, while increasing its production by 22% over the same period. By 2020, L'Oreal intends to continue its programme of ***reducing*** CO2 ***emissions***, with an objective of a 60% ***reduction***, and has decided to accompany this programme with an innovative plan for delivering carbon gains in cooperation with its raw material suppliers.

Towards a low carbon sourcing model

Several projects have already been launched to transform the Group's sourcing programmes into lowcarbon models: improving ***energy*** efficiency in the supply chains, promoting productive low-carbon ***agricultural*** practices and forest management projects.

In the villages of Burkina Faso where almost 22,000 women harvest the nuts used to produce shea butter, L'Oreal will help them adopt improved cook stoves which require less wood consumption. This initiative will help ***reduce*** the activity's carbon footprint, contribute to fighting deforestation and result in economic savings for producers. It will be carried out in partnership with the Olvea group, L'Oreal's historical sustainable supplier of shea butter.

In the Jambi province of Indonesia, where L'Oreal sources the patchouli used in the composition of perfumes, a partnership has been developed with Firmenich to create a unique and certified sustainable model, whereby patchouli and cinnamon plants are grown together. The aim is to optimise the use of ***agricultural*** land, by providing the producers with an additional regular source of income, therefore avoiding the extension of farmland and consequently limiting deforestation.

A new carbon accounting methodology and a committee of international experts

To assess this new process, which will be progressively extended to all the Group's sustainable sourcing programmes, L'Oreal has drawn inspiration from international standards for carbon offsetting. To ensure that the programmes are effective, and to guide the teams in the development of this project, L'Oreal has put together an expert committee of international carbon specialists chaired by Christian de Perthuis, Professor at the Paris Dauphine University and Founder of the Climate Economics Chair. This committee will meet once a year to monitor the ad hoc scientific methodology used and evaluate the results which will be published annually.

About L'Oreal

L'Oreal has devoted itself to beauty for over 105 years. With its unique portfolio of 32 international, diverse and complementary brands, the Group generated sales amounting to 22.5 billion euros in 2014 and employs 78,600 people worldwide. As the world's leading beauty company, L'Oreal is present across all distribution networks: mass market, department stores, pharmacies and drugstores, hair styling salons, travel retail and branded retail. Research and innovation, and a dedicated research team of 3,700 people, are at the core of L'Oreal's strategy, working to meet beauty aspirations all over the world and attract one billion new consumers in the years to come. L'Oreal's new sustainability commitment for 2020 'Sharing beauty with all' sets out ambitious sustainable development objectives across the Group's value chain.

About Sharing Beauty with All

L'Oreal's Sharing Beauty With All sustainability program announced by Jean-Paul Agon in October 2013 sets out four strategic commitments: - innovation, so that 100% of L'Oreal products have an environmental or social improvement; - production, to ***reduce*** ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** in absolute terms, water consumption and waste per finished product by 60%; - consumption, raise consumers' awareness of the environmental and social impacts of their consumption; - developing sustainably to share growth to benefit collaborators, suppliers and communities around us.

Contact:

Polina Huard

Tel: + 33 1 47 56 87 88

Email: [*polina.huard@loreal.com*](mailto:polina.huard@loreal.com)

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

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[***-L'Oreal announces its new 'carbon balanced' ambition for 2020; Carbon balanced project in Burkina Faso***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GVC-V601-F0K1-N0NW-00000-00&context=1516831)

ENP Newswire

September 4, 2015 Friday

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**Length:** 1014 words

**Body**

Clichy- Reinforcing its commitment to fighting climate change, L'Oreal announces its ambition to become a 'carbon balanced' company by 2020. Through its sustainable sourcing projects, the Group aims to generate carbon gains corresponding to the amount of ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** linked to its activities.

This announcement was made in the presence of Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of France for the Protection of the Planet and President of the Nicolas Hulot Foundation and Christian de Perthuis, Professor at the Paris Dauphine University and founder of the Climate Economics Chair.

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Press contact

Polina Huard [*polina.huard@loreal.com*](mailto:polina.huard@loreal.com) tel.: + 33 1 47 56 87 88

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

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[***MARS, KELLOGG'S AND NESTLE AMONG FIRMS CALLING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5H23-0FC1-DYTG-N45S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Press Association Mediapoint

October 1, 2015 Thursday 12:01 AM BST

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**Section:** HOME NEWS

**Length:** 292 words

**Body**

By Emily Beament, Press Association Environment Correspondent

Leading food and drink companies have come together to call for action on climate change, warning rising temperatures threaten global food supplies.

The heads of Mars, Unilever, Kellogg's and Nestle are among those who have signed an open letter to world leaders, calling for a ``sound agreement'' on curbing global warming.

The demand comes ahead of crucial UN talks in Paris in December where countries will meet to try to agree a new global deal to cut ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***.

In the letter, the company chiefs warn: ``Climate change is bad for farmers and for ***agriculture***.

``Drought, flooding and hotter growing conditions threaten the world's food supply and contribute to food insecurity.

``By 2050, it is estimated that the world's population will exceed nine billion, with two-thirds of all people living in urban areas.

``This increase in population and urbanisation will require more water, ***energy*** and food, all of which are compromised by warming temperatures.''

They said companies like theirs would have to produce more food on less land and using fewer natural resources.

The letter set out a vision of farms that are productive and resilient, where water supplies were protected for communities, ***energy*** efficient transport was used and processing facilities powered by renewables.

And the companies pledged to ensure their supply chains became more sustainable, to be transparent about their efforts and share information to help other companies do the same and to urge governments to set ***targets*** to cut ***emissions***.

They called on leaders to ``embrace the opportunity presented to you in Paris, and to come back with a sound agreement, properly financed, that can affect real change''.

**Load-Date:** October 1, 2015

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[***Number of animals 'not relevant to climate change issue'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5GXG-XXW1-F0BB-S2F6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Irish Examiner

September 14, 2015 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 325 words

**Body**

Instead of a debate on animal numbers, we need a debate on what food we need to produce, where we want to produce it and for whom, Prof Schulte told 400 farming and food industry leaders attending the ***Agricultural*** Science Association conference in Kilkenny.

The current debate on eat less meat is too simplistic when you take a global perspective, he said.

Instead, we need an informed debate on where each food product can best be produced.

Prof Schulte, who is chairing the FAO steering committee on benchmarking the environmental performance of livestock systems and leads the Teagasc working group on ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions***, outlined a new equation for low-carbon efficient livestock farming to meet the twin objectives of ***reducing*** ***emissions*** and achieving global food security.

For example, pigs and poultry are very efficient in converting plants into food, he said. But they compete for cereals with human consumption.

"Ruminants, on the other hand, are fairly inefficient producers of protein, but they are the only animals that can give us food from grasslands, which cover approximately one third of the world s surface.

Of course, this argument only stacks up if we continue our relentless focus on farm efficiency and on low-carbon animal production systems.

Prof Schulte said that offsetting ***emissions*** through sequestration of carbon is a vital component of the carbon ***emissions*** equation.

While there are incentives for farmers to plant forests, there is no recognition of the carbon sequestration value of forestry , said Prof Schulte. He said the real debate on climate change now centres on what will happen after 2020.

In this debate, the science of what can be achieved must come first, he said.

The 2014 European Council negotiations on the 2030 climate and ***energy*** package which saw the adoption of the clause on ***agriculture*** which was proposed by the Irish government is a real example of how good science can change policy.

**Load-Date:** September 14, 2015

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[***India pushes rich countries to boost their climate pledges at Paris; Prime minister Narendra Modi announces $30m solar investment, but also pins historical blame on rich countries asking them to do more on emissions and aid***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5HH9-NSD1-JCJY-G1Y7-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian

December 2, 2015 Wednesday 5:03 AM GMT

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**Section:** ENVIRONMENT

**Length:** 719 words

**Byline:** John Vidal in Paris

**Body**

India has emerged as a pivotal player in the climate talks, championing developing country demands that the rich take the lead in cutting ***emissions*** and providing more money for poor countries. But desperate for a strong deal to protect it from the ravages of climate change, it is also backing the US-led principle that all countries should act.

Narendra Modi, prime minister of the country of 1.2 billion and the world's third largest emitter of ***greenhouse gases***, has so far taken the strongest line of all the developing country leaders in the talks.

He's announced $30m (£20m) of investments in solar ***energy***, and has also argued for a deal that would allow India to continue to grow its economy with coal and fossil fuels for many years.

"We hope advanced nations will assume ambitious ***targets*** and pursue them sincerely. It is not just a question of historical responsibility. They also have the most room to make the cuts and make the strongest impact," Modi told nearly 150 heads of state on Monday. He added that a strong agreement was need on 'loss and damage', the idea that vulnerable countries be compensated for irreparable damage done by climate change that they did not cause

"He wants a deal which will force rich countries to increase their commitments," says a government spokesman.

India is arguing that while all countries should work towards ***reducing*** ***emissions***, those which industrialised first and whose ***emissions*** led to climate change, such as the US, Britain and Germany, should cut the most and help pay vulnerable countries to adapt. This, it says, is a non-negotiable, fundamental part of the UN's framework convention on climate change and must not be dismantled.

"We are not supporting any one prescription [for cuts] ... On historical ***emissions*** we start in 1850. We are not singling out countries [for responsibility]. What individual countries do is to be decided by them. But the fact is that historical ***emissions*** have led to climate change," said the spokesman. "Developing countries are trying to take action on their own, but their actions will fall short. It should be the responsibility of developed countries to step in."

With industrialised countries in Paris reluctant to offer new money or to cede ground on loss and damage, India is certain to clash with the US and Europe over the next 10 days.

But India is not a deal breaker. It definitely wants a deal , according to negotiators from Africa and the least developed countries, who have been working with India.

Sanjay Vashist, a spokesman for Climate Action Network (CAN) South Asia, said: "Modi's line reflects China's situation 10 years ago. He is saying that developed countries are protecting their lifestyles while developing countries are negotiating for survival. There must be space for people to live a decent lifestyle too.

"To understand India's position, you must realise that 300 million people live on under $1 a day and have no electricity, and that 700 million people depend on climate-sensitive monsoon-pattern ***agriculture***."

"Only a a strong global deal can generate the finance to avert disaster," said Joydeep Gupta, editor of India Climate Dialogue, a leading Indian analyst group. "It is trying to be a leader of the developing world. It has led the poor and vulnerable in these negotiations by making these demands."

Bill Hare, a lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and founder of climate research group Climate Analytics, said: "I think India has some stark choices ahead of it. If it goes into coal, it will not contain its air pollution problems; if it goes into renewables, it will have a much better chance of a sustainable future. We're seeing [in India] one of the fastest upscalings of renewables that have ever happened on the planet under way now but, on other hand, a huge lot of talk from the coal ministry about it [coal] being essential to India's future.

"One of the paradoxes of that situation is that India is a hotspot of future with very damaging impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations - there would [with climate change] be major ***reductions*** in ***agriculture*** production, huge increases in heatwaves, and flooding. India, has a major interest in the outcome of the world ***reducing*** ***emissions*** sufficiently to get below 2C. I think that's a major challenge."

**Load-Date:** December 2, 2015

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[***10 ways to cut carbon emissions and farm more sustainably in Wales; Hybu Cig Cymru research shows Welsh farmers are grasping the nettle and slashing carbon budgets by becoming more efficient***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5K48-HYH1-F021-6535-00000-00&context=1516831)

dailypost.co.uk

June 29, 2016 Wednesday 3:07 PM GMT

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**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 374 words

**Byline:** By Andrew Forgrave

**Body**

Welsh farmers are leading the way when it comes to cutting the industry's carbon ***emissions***, a report has concluded.

Many are driving the climate change agenda simply by looking at ways to cut costs and maximising output, according to research by Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC), the red meat body.

Bangor University lecturer Dr Prysor Williams admitted the advances being made were down to good commercial practice rather than any sense of altruism.

"This is not just a 'worthy' enterprise or a response to a moral imperative or political pressure," he said.

Read: 'Welsh farmers cannot tackle climate change by themselves'

"This is a win-win-win situation for farmers as they can benefit the environment while benefiting their animals, their production and their pockets."

Dr Williams, a senior lecturer in environmental management, oversaw an HCC survey of 286 beef and sheep farmers in Wales which looked at inputs such as feeds, fertilisers, pesticides, bedding and fuel, as well as stock numbers and movements.

It found that productivity and efficiency was steadily increasing with net benefits to farming's overall carbon footprint.

***Agriculture*** and the wider food supply chain is often cited as a major carbon emitter, prompting the industry to examine ways to ***reduce*** ***emissions*** whilst driving productivity.

Read: Glastir Small Grants scheme awards up to £5,000 for tree planting and hedgerow restoration

The UK Climate Change Act is ***targeting*** an 80% cut in ***greenhouse gas*** ***emissions*** by 2050.

"Our industry is under the microscope perhaps more than any other industry," admitted Dr Williams.

"Every sector has to play a part. Yes, of course, we all need to up our game but we have excellent farmers and some excellent tools, so we're well placed to face up to the challenge."

Read: Boys in blue go green as North Wales Police leads eco revolution

Welsh farming's ***target*** was now to improve efficiency to the level seen in the top 25% of farms, he added.

Dr Williams offered a shortlist of actions that will make a difference. "Plant clover in grassland, as this fixes nitrogen and ***reduces*** the need to buy non-organic fertilisers," he said.

"The virtues of good grassland management also can't be overemphasised, so select pasture plants that minimise nitrogen losses."

**Load-Date:** June 29, 2016

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