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Karen Barlow reported this story on [Monday, December 5, 2011](#) 12:30:00

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ELEANOR HALL: The global climate change talks in South Africa have now entered their final days with little sign of any significant global agreement on reducing carbon emissions.

The 194 nations participating are trying to negotiate a climate pact that includes all major greenhouse emitters - not just the developed countries.

Hopes for any sort of binding deal were not high before the meeting. Now the former UN climate change negotiator, Yvo De Boer, says he is deeply concerned about where the negotiations are heading.

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Global warming can be eased only with zero emissions

IANIS Nov 21, 2011, 01:39pm IST

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LONDON: Global warming can be eased only if carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions begin to fall within the next two decades and eventually decrease to zero.

The research focuses on the scale of carbon emission reduction needed to keep future global warming at no more than two degrees Celsius over average temperatures prior to the Industrial Revolution.

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This target is now almost universally accepted as a safe limit. The team examined the extent to which carbon emissions should be reduced, how steep this reduction needs to be and how soon we should begin, the journal Nature Climate Change reports.

Pierre Friedlingstein, professor at the University of Exeter, who led the study, said: "When I analysed these results, I was surprised to see so few options available to us."



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2 degree C global warming target can only be met if carbon emissions eventually become nil: Study

ANI

Washington , Mon, 21 Nov 2011

Washington, Nov 21(ANI): The world will be able to reduce [global warming](#) to a safe level only if carbon dioxide emissions begin to reduce within the next two decades and eventually drop to [zero](#), a new [research](#) has suggested.

The University of Exeter research examined the extent to which carbon emissions should be reduced to maintain future global warming at less than two degrees Celsius over average temperatures prior to the Industrial Revolution.

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The researchers found that zero or negative [emission target](#) could be only achieved if the world reduced the carbon emissions by at least three percent every year within the next two decades.

The research encouraged the use of carbon-capture-and-storage technology to achieve the negative emission target.

The [study](#) further illustrated that if the world delayed reducing [global emissions](#) by just ten or twenty years, it would have to make steeper reductions in order to meet a two-degrees warming target.

"We know we need to tackle global warming, but our research really emphasises the urgency of the situation. The only way for us to achieve a safe future climate will be to reduce emissions by at least three per cent, starting as soon as possible. The longer we leave it, the harder it will be," lead author and University of Exeter Professor Pierre Friedlingstein said.

"The interesting news is that we really need to think in the very long-term as well as the near-term. Even a small amount of remaining emissions would eventually mean exceeding the target so we need to ensure that [technologies](#) are available to make our world carbon-free in the long run," co-author of the study and University Of [Colorado](#) Professor Susan Solomon said.

The study is published in the November 20 issue of the journal, Nature Climate Change. (ANI)

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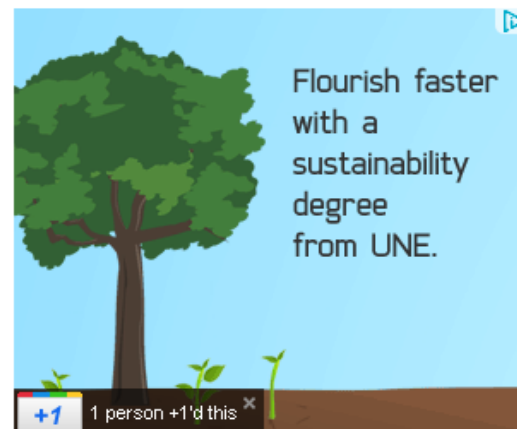
Norway among top climate offenders

 November 28, 2011

As world leaders gather once again to tackle climate issues, this time in South Africa, comes confirmation that Norway's oil and gas industry makes it among the world's major polluters. Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg has maintained a high climate-friendly profile, but now he's "deeply worried" that any new emission-cutting agreement will be struck.

The CO₂ emissions from Norway's own industrial operations have long ranked Norway as one of the [world's biggest CO₂ offenders per capita](#). The country's small population of just under 5 million means its own emissions, especially from oil and gas production, are extremely high per resident.

Newspaper *Aftenposten*



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Winnipeg Free Press > Opinion > The View from the West > GLOBAL WARMING IS GETTING WORSE

THE VIEW FROM THE WEST

Winnipeg Free Press - PRINT EDITION

Global warming is getting worse

By: Red Deer Advocate

Posted: 11/18/2011 1:00 AM | Comments: 7 (including replies)

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The world is losing its battle in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It's a threat some countries refuse to acknowledge while taking one step forward and two steps back in the never-ending pursuit of beefing up an economy.

That's the perspective of the U.S. Department of Energy, which reports that global output of heat-trapping carbon dioxide jumped last year by the biggest amount on record. That's frightening. What does it take to get the message across?

It's a "monster increase" that's unheard of, said Greg Marland, professor of geology at Appalachian State University, who has helped calculate the Energy Department's figures in the past.

The new figures show "how feeble" the world's efforts are at slowing man-made global warming, say scientists.

Last year, the world pumped about 564 million more tonnes of carbon into the air than it did in 2009 -- an increase of six per cent. China, the United States and India were ranked as the world's top producers of greenhouse gases.

"The more we talk about the need to control emissions, the more they are growing," said John Reilly, co-director of a joint program on the Science and Policy of Global Change.

China's manufacturing industry is growing in leaps and bounds. That's good news for a country that has become one of the world's economic giants. But that progress comes with a price -- increased burning coal, the biggest carbon source worldwide. Emissions from coal burning jumped by nearly eight per cent in 2010.

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Las emisiones de CO2 marcaron un nuevo récord en 2010: 10.000 millones de toneladas

La crisis internacional no frena la generación mundial de gases de efecto invernadero

ALICIA RIVERA | Madrid 04/12/2011

Vota ☆☆☆☆☆ Resultado ★★★★★ 69 votos

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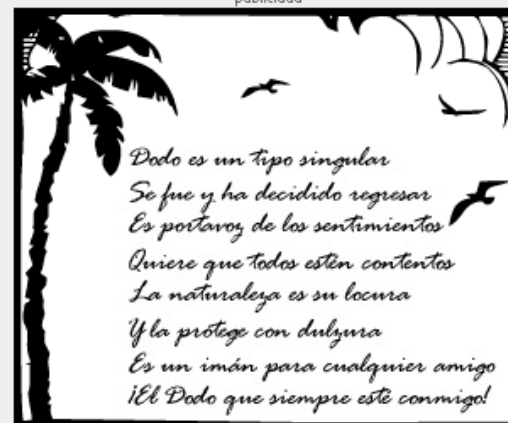
La crisis financiera global no ha reducido las emisiones totales de CO2 en el planeta, como muchos esperaban. Tras una ligera caída de las mismas en 2009 (del 1,4%), se ha retomado la tendencia al crecimiento en 2010 (incremento del 5,9%), hasta el punto de que el año pasado se llegó a los 10.000 millones de toneladas, todo un récord. Son los datos de un análisis científico presentado en la revista *Nature Climate Change*. Las emisiones globales de dióxido de carbono generadas por la utilización de combustibles fósiles han aumentado un 49% en las últimas dos décadas.

- » Las emisiones no bajan; se mudan
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En cuanto a este año, las proyecciones apuntan a un crecimiento del 3,1%, igual a la media anual de incremento en primera década del siglo XXI, que triplica la media de la década anterior. "Muchos vieron la crisis como una oportunidad para desligar la economía global del crecimiento persistente y creciente de las emisiones, pero el regreso a la misma tendencia en 2010 sugiere que no se ha explotado esa oportunidad", señala Glen Peters (del Centro Internacional de Clima y Medio Ambiente, Noruega) y primer firmante del análisis, realizado por el Global Carbon Project.

Estos nuevos datos se presentan precisamente

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Global CO2 Emissions and Concentrations Reach Record Levels

Released: 12/1/2011 1:00 PM EST

Embargo expired: 12/4/2011 1:00 PM EST

Source: [Appalachian State University](#)

Emissions expected to increase by 3.1 percent in 2011

Newswise — Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have surged to record levels following the 2008-09 global financial crisis, when a stagnant economy resulted in a temporary decline in emissions.

In their annual analysis published today (Dec. 4) in the journal *Nature Climate Change*, scientists working on the Global Carbon Project (GCP) say emerging economies continue to dominate growth in the world's carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels, which rose 5.9 percent in 2010 and that have increased by 49 percent since 1990, the year the Kyoto Protocol established as the baseline for targets to limit emissions.

"Many saw the global financial crisis as an opportunity to move the global economy away from persistent and high emissions growth, but the return to emissions growth in 2010 suggests the opportunity was not exploited," said the report's lead author, Dr. Glen Peters of the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research in Norway.

As a result of rising fossil fuel emissions, cement production, and deforestation, the atmospheric concentration of CO₂, rose to 389.6 parts per million at the end of 2010, the highest level recorded in at least the last 800,000 years.

"It is clear that addressing the atmospheric increase in carbon dioxide is a global problem that needs global

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GFC's emissions effect at an end

GRAHAM LLOYD The Australian December 05, 2011 12:00AM

THE dampening impact of the global financial crisis on world carbon dioxide emissions has been short-lived, according to an annual survey published today by the scientific journal Nature.

The report estimated global carbon dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9 per cent last year because of strong emissions growth in emerging economies and a return to emissions growth in the developed world.

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CO2 emissions up 49% in two decades

(UKPA) – 4 days ago  2

Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by almost 50% in the last two decades, research has suggested.

Fossil fuel emissions increased by 5.9% in 2010 and by 49% since 1990, according to figures by the Global Carbon Project published in the journal Nature Climate Change.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1% each year between 2000 and 2010, which is three times the rate of increase during the 1990s, according to the international team of researchers, which includes those of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia.

The findings suggest that emissions temporarily decreased during the financial crisis of 2008-09 but grew again last year.

The authors say the 2010 growth was caused by both emerging and developed economies. Rich countries continued to out-source part of their emissions to emerging economies through international trade, they said.

Co-author Professor Corinne Le Quere, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research said there was an "urgent" need to reverse the trends.

Lead author Dr Glen Peters, of the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research in Norway, added: "Many saw the global financial crisis as an opportunity to move the global economy away from persistent and high emissions growth, but the return to emissions growth in 2010 suggests the opportunity was not exploited."

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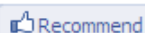


Carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by 49 per cent since 1990, figures suggest



GFC didn't push down emissions: report

05:01 AEST Mon Dec 5 2011



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Worldwide carbon emissions increased by record levels in the aftermath of the global financial crisis (GFC), contrary to expectations, a new report says.

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions rose by 5.9 per cent in 2010, according to the Global Carbon Project, an international scientific body that investigates emissions impacts.

It found the impact of the 2008-09 economic downturn on emissions was not as prolonged as expected because developing economies continued to pump out emissions and advanced economies bounced back fairly quickly.

"The GFC was an opportunity to move the global economy away from high emissions trajectory," the project's Australian-based executive director Pep Canadell said in a statement.

"This opportunity has not been realised, but developed countries have moved some way closer to their emissions reduction commitments as promised in the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Accord."

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Fossil-fuel emissions unbraked by financial crisis

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PARIS — Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from fossil fuels and the cement industry scaled a record high in 2010, rocketing by 5.9 percent over 2009 in a surge led by developing countries, scientists reported on Sunday.

For the first time ever, annual CO₂ from these sources topped nine billion tonnes, reaching an estimated 9.1 gigatonnes, they said in a letter to the journal Nature Climate Change.

The year-on-year rise was the highest ever recorded and more than wiped out a 1.4-percent fall in 2009 which occurred as a result of the 2008 global financial crisis.

"After only one year, the global financial crisis has had little impact on the strong growth trend of global CO₂ emissions that characterised most of the 2000s," said the letter, led by Glen Peters of the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research in Norway.

The rebound may be explained by a swift easing in energy prices and injections of government funds to help recovery, the authors suggested.

CO₂ emissions from rich countries fell by 1.3 percent in 2008 and 7.6 percent in 2009, but increased by 3.4 percent in 2010. The United States, historically the world's biggest emitter and currently ranked second after China, saw an increase in 2010 of 4.1 percent.

Even so, emissions from developed countries in 2010 remained lower than their average emissions when measured over 2000-2007.

In contrast, emissions from developing countries increased by 4.4 percent in 2008, 3.9 percent in 2009 and 7.6 percent in 2010.

This growth was concentrated especially in China, which saw a year-on-year increase of 10.4 percent, and in India, where there was a rise of 9.4 per cent.

The letter, authored by six prominent scientists, was published at the midway point at the UN climate talks in Durban, South Africa.

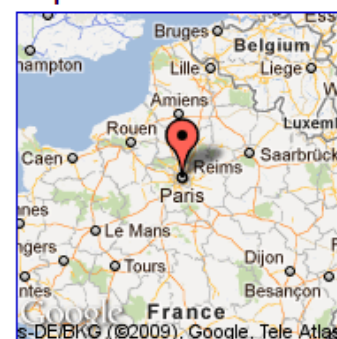
Nations are struggling for agreement on how to tame CO₂ and other "greenhouse" gases which trap solar heat and thus create a man-made trigger for climate change.

One of the biggest bones of contention is whether emerging giant economies should be part of a global, legally-binding treaty.



Activists burn a symbol of carbon dioxide in Berlin
(AFP/DDP/File, Theo Heimann)

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Global Carbon Emissions at Record High

Posted on 04 December 2011 by **Sarah Fobes**

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Global carbon emissions have reached a record 10 billion tons, which is a huge increase of almost 50% in the last twenty years. The study by the Global Carbon Project says a slowdown in emissions during the 2008-09 global financial crisis wasn't enough to make a positive impact, and the gain in 2011 followed a 6% jump in 2010.

"The global financial crisis was an opportunity to move the global economy away from a high-emissions trajectory. Our results provide no indication of this happening," the authors say in the study published in the journal Nature Climate Change.

Global emissions from burning fossil fuels went up 5.9% in 2010, compared with a 1.4% drop the year before.

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three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 per cent in 2011. Total emissions - which combine fossil fuel combustion, cement production, deforestation and other land use emissions - reached 10 billion tonnes of carbon in 2010 for the first time (To

Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by 49 per cent in the last two decades, according to the latest figures by an international team, including researchers at the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia (UEA).

3

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Published today in the journal *Nature Climate Change*, the new analysis by the Global Carbon Project shows fossil fuel emissions increased by 5.9 per cent in 2010 and by 49 per cent since 1990 - the reference year for the Kyoto protocol.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 per cent each year between 2000 and 2010 -

5 December 2011, 12.09pm AEST

The emissions juggernaut rolls on, and everybody is on board

AUTHOR



Michael Raupach

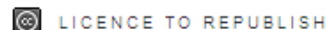
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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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Energy production worldwide has become even more reliant on coal. Joost J Bakker
Umuiden

DURBAN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: A paper published yesterday shows global industrial emissions of carbon dioxide, overwhelmingly from fossil fuels, jumped by 5.9% from 2009 to 2010. This is a big increase, far exceeding the average growth rates

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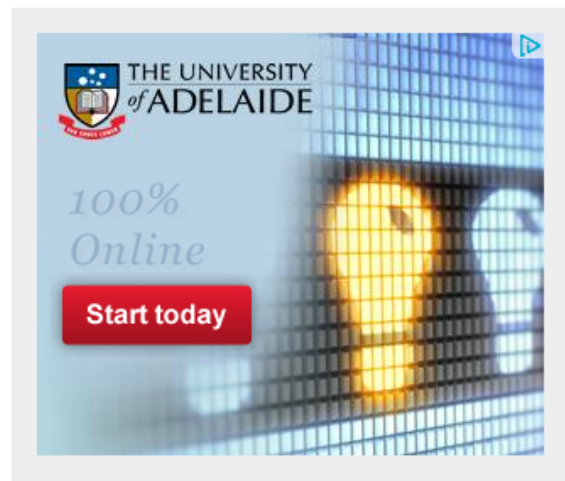


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Fiscal Crisis Failed to Curb Global Warming Emissions

Wynne Parry, LiveScience Senior Writer

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Believe it or not, there is a potential upside to the global financial crisis that began in 2007. However, it now appears that benefit — namely, putting the brakes on greenhouse gas emissions,

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Global industry CO2 output rising even in weak economy-study

Sun Dec 4, 2011 6:00pm GMT

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* After big jump in 2010, CO2 output to rise again in 2011

* Developing nations driving growth -- study

* Global financial crisis barely hindered CO2 trajectory

By David Fogarty

SINGAPORE, Dec 5 (Reuters) - Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about three percent in a weak global economy this year, a study released on Monday showed, adding fresh urgency to efforts to control planet-warming gases at U.N. climate talks in South Africa.

The study by the Global Carbon Project, an annual report card on mankind's CO2 pollution, says a slowdown in emissions during the 2008-09 global financial crisis was a mere speed bump, and the gain in 2011 followed a 6 percent surge in 2010.

"The global financial crisis was an opportunity to move the global economy away from a high-emissions trajectory. Our results provide no indication of this happening," the authors say in the study published in the journal Nature Climate Change.

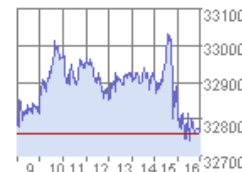
Delegates from nearly 200 nations attending major talks in South Africa are struggling to make progress towards tougher steps to curb soaring carbon pollution.

A small number of big developing nations were fuelling the emissions growth, the study said, even though the global financial crisis spawned long-term green stimulus plans by China, South Korea, the United States

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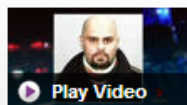
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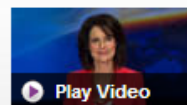
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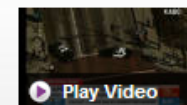
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By environment reporter
Conor Duffy, ABC

Updated December 5, 2011, 11:22 am

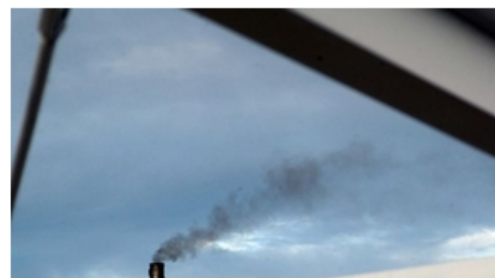
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years.

Mike Raupach from the CSIRO helped write this year's report and says he and other scientists were shocked by the findings.

"This was a very large number, an unexpectedly high increase, much greater than the average increase through the decade of the 2000s which has been about 2 per cent, and it comes out a devastation in

New research has found global carbon emissions surged by a record amount in 2010 after falling during the international financial crisis.

The Global Carbon Project published its yearly analysis of carbon dioxide emissions in the journal Nature Climate Change today.

It found global carbon dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9 per cent in 2010.

The report says the overall atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide is now at its highest level in 800,000



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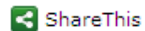
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Record global emissions in 2010, despite GFC

The atmospheric concentration of CO₂ in 2010 rose to 389.6 parts per million – the highest recorded in at least 800 000 years – according to the [Global Carbon Project's](#) annual emissions growth report card, published in [Nature Climate Change](#) today.



A missed opportunity? Global CO₂ emissions rebounded in 2010, after being dampened by the GFC in 2008-09.
Credit: G.Heath/ScienceImage

According to Global Carbon Project (GCP) scientists, the increase in CO₂

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Carbon dioxide emissions show record jump

Latest research on carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels shows they have increased by half in the last 20 years

• Poorer countries overtake rich world's consumption carbon footprint

Fiona Harvey, environment correspondent
guardian.co.uk, Monday 5 December 2011 09:36 GMT
[Article history](#)



Governments meeting in Durban this week are focusing on a new treaty that would not come into force until 2020. Photograph: AFP/Getty Images

Carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by half in the last 20 years, giving the world much less chance of avoiding dangerous [climate change](#), according to new data.

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China's consumers emit more than US for the first time

› 18:00 04 December 2011 by [Michael Marshall](#)

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In the inglorious race to warm the planet, developing countries are catching up. For the first time, China's consumers are responsible for more carbon dioxide emissions than their US counterparts are – and consumption in developing countries now generates more carbon dioxide than that in developed countries.

Until recently the most significant trend was rich nations' practice of effectively exporting their emissions. They do this by shutting down their own factories and importing goods from China or other emerging economies. In 2008, for instance, one-third of China's domestic emissions came from the manufacture of goods for export, which means that consumers in rich countries were ultimately to blame for those emissions.

That situation is now changing, says [Glen Peters](#) of the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo, in Norway. Consumers in developing countries – those not included in annex B to the Kyoto protocol – released more CO₂ than consumers in developed countries. As a leading emerging economy, China's emissions grew 10.4 per cent last year. "The developing countries' excuses are starting to drop away," says Peters.

Committed to cuts

That's not the full story, however, says [John Moore](#) of Beijing Normal University in China. There are far more developing countries than developed countries, and China's high emissions are largely a product of its huge population, he says. This means that consumption per person in China is still far lower than in the US.

Moreover, Moore also says China has shown far more commitment to cutting



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Cars and carbon emissions for all (Image: KeystoneUSA-ZUMA/Rex Features)

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Emissions rose after GFC

AAP | December 5th, 2011

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Worldwide carbon emissions increased by record levels in the aftermath of the global financial crisis (GFC), contrary to expectations, a new report says.

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions rose by 5.9 per cent in 2010, according to the Global Carbon Project, an international scientific body that investigates emissions impacts.

It found the impact of the 2008-09 economic downturn on emissions was not as prolonged as expected because developing economies continued to pump out emissions and advanced economies bounced back fairly quickly.

"The GFC was an opportunity to move the global economy away from high emissions trajectory," the project's Australian-based executive director Pep Canadell said in a statement.

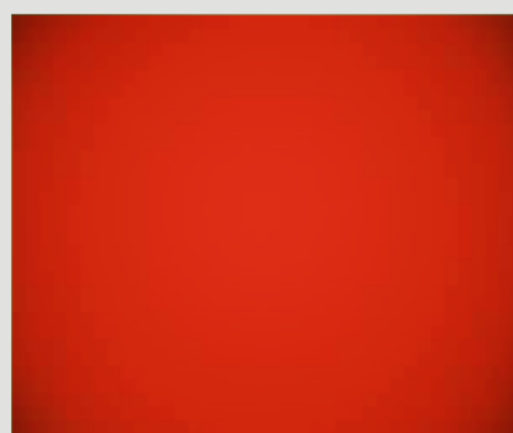
"This opportunity has not been realised, but developed countries have moved some way closer to their emissions reduction commitments as promised in the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Accord."

The study claimed the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide in 2010 reached the highest recorded level in at least the last 800,000 years, at 389.6 parts per million.

Report co-author Mike Raupach, a climate scientist with the CSIRO, said the 2010 figures represented the highest annual growth ever recorded.

Dr Raupach said historically, in times of crisis, countries maintained their economic output by supporting less energy-intensive activities.

"These burst-like dynamics are related to easing of energy prices, government investment to stimulate economic



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Who's driving the emissions juggernaut?

Michael Raupauch

The Conversation

DURBAN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: A paper published Monday shows global industrial emissions of carbon dioxide, overwhelmingly from fossil fuels, jumped by 5.9 per cent from 2009 to 2010. This is a big increase, far exceeding the average growth rates in the 1980s (2 per cent per year), the 1990s (1 per cent per year) and 2000-2009 (3.1 per cent per year).

Why the fuss? Carbon dioxide is the most important of the atmospheric greenhouse gases responsible for human-induced climate change. (Water vapour, although an important greenhouse gas, is not significantly influenced directly by human activities).

To keep climate change within tolerable bounds, the biggest single challenge is to reduce CO2 emissions – and yet there is renewed growth in the dominant CO2 emissions source: fossil fuel combustion.

To reverse this emissions juggernaut we must first understand it. It is useful to look at past patterns over three different time periods: two centuries, two decades and two years.

A view over two centuries reveals fundamental relationships between economic growth, energy and fossil fuel consumption. Past and present economic activity is closely coupled to energy use by human societies.

This energy has been supplied mainly from fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. Affluent nations have a history of high energy and fossil fuel consumption per person.

The picture over the past two decades is consistent with these fundamental relationships, but also shows a profound transition. The great driver has been intense economic growth in the developing world – prominently in China and India but in many smaller nations as well – powered by energy that is still largely sourced from fossil fuels.

In 1990, developed or industrialised nations – comprising just 20 per cent of the world's population – accounted for 65 per cent of fossil fuel CO2 emissions. By 2010 the share of emissions from the same developed nations was just 42 per cent of the global total, because of rapid growth in emissions from

Published 10:34 AM, 6 Dec 2011

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Global industry CO2 output rising even in weak economy-study

SINGAPORE, (Reuters)

Posted Mon, 05 Dec 2011

Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about three percent in a weak global economy this year, a study released on Monday showed, adding fresh urgency to efforts to control planet-warming gases at U.N. climate talks in South Africa.

The study by the Global Carbon Project, an annual report card on mankind's CO2 pollution, says a slowdown in emissions during the 2008-09 global financial crisis was a mere speed bump, and the gain in 2011 followed a 6 percent surge in 2010.

"The global financial crisis was an opportunity to move the global economy away from a high-emissions trajectory. Our results provide no indication of this happening," the authors say in the study published in the journal Nature Climate Change.

Delegates from nearly 200 nations attending major talks in South Africa are struggling to make progress towards tougher steps to curb soaring carbon pollution.

A small number of big developing nations were fuelling the emissions growth, the study said, even though the global financial crisis spawned long-term green stimulus plans by China, South Korea, the United States and others to attempt to curtail CO2 output.

In the short-term, an improvement in the carbon intensity of economies, a measure of carbon emissions per unit of GDP, has stalled, according to the study, which analysed data from the U.S. government, United Nations and BP Statistics.

Global emissions from burning fossil fuels and cement production grew 5.9 percent in 2010, compared with a 1.4 percent drop the year before, the data showed.

In both years, emissions growth has been dominated by emerging economies, with China's emissions jumping 10.4 percent in 2010, India 9.4 percent, Brazil 11.6 percent and South Korea 9.2 percent.

Emissions in 2010 also grew in some big developed nations in absolute terms, rising 4.1 percent in the United States and 5.8 percent for the Russian Federation. Emissions from China, the world's top CO2 polluter, doubled between 2002 and 2010, the data showed.

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Global Carbon Project Annual Emissions Summary

ScienceDaily (Dec. 6, 2011) — Global carbon dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9 per cent in 2010 following the dampening effect of the 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis (GFC), according to scientists working with the Global Carbon Project.

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The Global Carbon Project (GCP) published its annual analysis in the journal *Nature Climate Change*, reporting that the impact of the GFC on emissions has been short-lived owing to strong emissions growth in emerging economies and a return to emissions growth in developed economies.

Contributions to global emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, USA, India, the Russian Federation, and the European Union, with a continuously growing global share from emerging economies. Coal burning was at the heart of the growth in fossil fuel and cement emissions accounting for 52% of the total growth.

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"The GFC was an opportunity to move the global economy away from a high emissions trajectory. This opportunity has not been realised but developed countries have moved some way closer to their emission reduction commitments as promised in the Kyoto Protocol and



Contributions to global emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, USA, India, the Russian Federation, and the European Union. Coal burning was at the heart of the growth in fossil fuel and cement emissions accounting for 52% of the total growth. (Credit: CSIRO)

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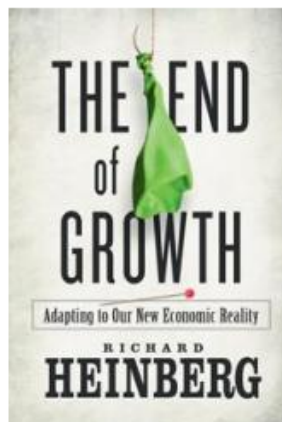
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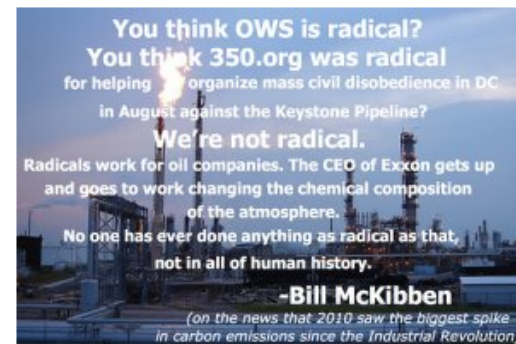
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Published Dec 5 2011 by [Daily Kos](#), Archived Dec 5 2011

The most important news story of the day/millennium by Bill McKibben

The most important piece of news yesterday, this week, this month, and this year was a new set of statistics released yesterday by the Global Carbon Project. It showed that carbon emissions from our planet had increased 5.9 percent between 2009 and 2010. In fact, it was arguably among the most important pieces of data in the last, oh, three centuries, since [according to the New York Times](#) it represented "almost certainly the largest absolute jump in any year since the Industrial Revolution."

What it means, in climate terms, is that we've all but lost the battle to reduce the damage from global warming. The planet has already warmed about a degree Celsius; it's clearly going to go well past two degrees. It means, in political terms, that the fossil fuel industry has delayed effective action for the 12 years since the Kyoto treaty was signed. It means, in diplomatic terms, that the endless talks underway in Durban should be more important than ever--they should be the focus of a planetary population desperate to figure out how it's going to survive the century.



But instead, almost no one is paying attention to the proceedings, at least on this continent. One of our political parties has decided that global warming is a hoax--it's two leading candidates are busily apologizing for anything they said in the past that might possibly have been construed as backing, you know, science. President Obama hasn't yet spoken on the Durban talks, and informed international observers like Joss Garman [are beginning to despair that he ever will](#).

Who are the 99%? In this country, they're those of us who aren't making any of these deadly decisions. In this world, they're the vast majority of people who didn't contribute to those soaring emissions. In this biosphere they're every other species now living on a disorienting earth.

You think OWS is radical? You think 350.org was radical for helping organize mass civil disobedience in DC in August against the Keystone Pipeline? We're not radical. Radicals work for oil companies. The CEO of



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Published: December 6, 2011. CSIRO Australia

Global carbon dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9 per cent in 2010 following the dampening effect of the 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis (GFC), according to scientists working with the Global Carbon Project.

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Inderscience Publishers

Australian researchers have suggested that nations should abandon the concept of carbon emissions trading in favor of a carbon swap bank that might lead to genuine reductions in the amount of carbon dioxide greenhouse gas entering the atmosphere and so provide a mechanism for reducing climate change. Details of the carbon swap bank are outlined in the journal Interdisciplinary Environmental Review.

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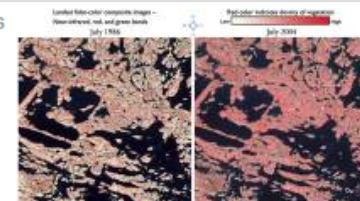
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Tuesday, December 6, 2011 - 11:30 in Earth & Climate

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Bill McKibben

Author of a dozen books, including 'The End of Nature' and 'Deep Economy'

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Global Carbon Project: 2010

Posted on December 7th, 2011 by Wil Burns

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The [Global Carbon Project](#) has released its [Carbon Budget 2010](#), an annual update of the global carbon budget and trends. The site is a treasure trove of information and resources for climate change instructors, including contemporaneous data on carbon dioxide emissions, sources, and breakdowns by region. Moreover, the site includes a Power Point presentation with a number of excellent slides for climate science lectures, as well as some informative videos and key data sets. Among the take-aways from the site's Carbon Budget Highlights section:

1. The annual growth of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations was 2.36ppm in 2010, with an average rate for the decade of 2000-2009 of 1.9ppm;
2. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are now 389.6ppm, 39% above the concentration at the outset of the Industrial Revolution; this is also the highest concentration in the last 800,000 years;
3. Carbon dioxide emissions attributable to deforestation and other land use changes were 0.9 PgC in 2010 (1 Pg = 1 billion tons); in one hopeful note, overall land use change related emissions are projected to have declined by 25% during the 1990, though this figure is highly speculative;
4. Fossil fuel carbon dioxide emissions increased by 5.9% in 2010, the highest annual rate in human history, and 49% above 1990 levels;
 - Coal was responsible for 52% of fossil fuel emissions, gas 23%, liquid 18%)
5. China continued to have the highest emissions of any State, as well as the largest emissions increase in 2010, jumping 10% above 2009 levels; the USA

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By [Deanna Conners](#) | DEC 08, 2011

CO₂ emissions rebounded to record levels in 2010



Image Credit: Gregory Heath, CSIRO

CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuel combustion and industrial activities rebounded to record levels in 2010 following a drop in emissions during 2009.

CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuel combustion and industrial activities rebounded to record levels in 2010 following a drop in emissions during 2009 according to a paper published on December 4, 2011 in the journal *Nature Climate Change* by scientists from the Global Carbon Project.

Report says world energy use will increase 53 percent by 2035

CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that the majority of climate scientists say is contributing to global warming

Deanna Conners



Dr. Deanna Conners comes to EarthSky as an Environmental Scientist who has worked in academia and government. She holds a Ph.D. in Toxicology and a

M.A. in Environmental Studies. Her interest in toxicology stems from having grown up near the Love Canal Superfund Site in Western New York. The aim of her current work is to provide high-quality scientific information to the public and policy makers and to build cross-disciplinary partnerships to help solve environmental problems. In her free time Deanna enjoys getting outdoors to snowboard, surf and photograph the wonders of nature.



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