Fossil-fuel emissions unbraked by financial crisis

December 5, 2011

Activists burn a symbol of carbon dioxide in Berlin. 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.

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 Energy Policy.

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Carbon emissions reach record high

Posted on December 5, 2011 - 04:15 by Emma Woollacott

Global carbon emissions have hit a record 10 billion tons, rising by 49 per cent in the last two decades.

A new analysis from the Global Carbon Project shows fossil fuel emissions increased by 5.9 per cent in 2010, potentially threatening the global target of keeping the world temperature rise below two degrees.

The findings echo those of an EU report which concluded in September that global emissions of CO2 - rather than carbon - reached 33 billion tonnes in 2010.

On average, says the team, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 per cent each year between 2000 and 2010 – three times the rate of increase during the 1990s - and are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 per cent in 2011.

"Global CO2 emissions since 2000 are tracking the high end of the projections used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which far exceed two degrees warming by 2100," says Corinne Le Quéré, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and professor at the University of East Anglia.

Yet governments have pledged to keep warming below two degrees to avoid the most dangerous climate impacts.
Global Carbon Project research: record greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the year 2010

The greenhouse gas emissions rose last year. Last year a record amount of GHG were released into the atmosphere. According to a research published 9.14 billion tons of carbon equivalent were released in the year 2010. This was published by Global Carbon Project which includes scientists from Europe, U.S. and India.

Posted by Prof. Khushi Banerjee at 9:37 AM

Labels: Environment, Science-Tech

0 comments:
Global carbon emissions highest ever

An article published in Nature Climate Change on December 4, 2011, indicates the global rate of carbon emission has reached record levels in 2011.

Fully 10 tonnes (British tons) of carbon were introduced into the atmosphere as a result of fossil fuel burning, cement product, and deforestation according to the Global Carbon Project scientists.

The report indicates the rate of carbon production has increased by 3.1 percent in 2011. CO2 concentration reached 389.6 parts per million.

The report names the United States, China, India, Russia, and the European Union as the sources of the pollution. They further indicate that outsourcing by western countries to other

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Emissions hit record as effect of financial crisis eases

Deborah Smith, SCIENCE EDITOR
December 5, 2011

The impact of the global financial crisis on reducing carbon dioxide emissions was short-lived, with emissions quickly rebounding to a record level.

Emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement production grew by 5.9 per cent last year to a record high of more than 9 billion tonnes of carbon, preliminary figures show. This increase overwhelmed the 1.4 per cent reduction recorded in 2009.

The executive director of the Global Carbon Project, Pep Canadell, said the financial crisis in 2008-09 had been an opportunity for the global economy to move away from high emissions growth.
Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

By Spero News  Tuesday, December 06, 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.

The Global Carbon Project (GCP) published its annual...
Economic downturn didn’t drop carbon emissions

BY DAVID TWOMEY · DECEMBER 5, 2011 · NO COMMENTS
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Economic downturn didn’t drop carbon emissions

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Global industry CO2 emissions rising this year

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 UN climate talks in South Africa, writes Reuters.

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 5 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.

Growth dominated by emerging economies

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 analyzed 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.

Deterioration in the fossil fuel carbon intensity

Globally, CO2 emissions in 2010 from coal totalled 41 percent, oil 34 percent, with gas and cement production comprising the rest.

The authors expressed concern over the reversal of a long-term trend towards improving the carbon intensity of economies between 1970 and 2000. Improvement in carbon intensity stalled in 2009 and decreased slightly in 2010.

"The return to growth after the (global financial crisis) has only continued the deterioration in the fossil fuel carbon intensity trend since 2000," the study’s authors said.

They also pointed to the acceleration of consumption-based emissions of domestic goods and services, but excluding emissions from exports. In 2009 and 2010, there were large drops in consumption-based emissions in developed nations.

In developing countries the reverse occurred and 2009 marked the first time that developing countries had higher consumption-based emissions than developed countries, the authors said.

'The longer we wait, the faster we must cut emissions'

Pep Canadell, executive director of the Global Carbon Project, told Reuters from Canberra, Australia, that economic stimulus packages primed the rapid rebound in CO2 emissions.
Global carbon dioxide emissions up 50%

China, the US, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union have been the largest contributors to this staggering growth

Submitted on 12/05/2011 - 09:36:52 AM

London: Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have gone up by 49 per cent over the last two decades to reach a staggering 10 billion tonnes in 2010.

Contributions to such emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the US, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union, reports IANS.

The new analysis by the Global Carbon Project, undertaken by the University of East Anglia and others, shows fossil fuel emissions went up by 5.9 per cent in 2010 and by 49 per cent since 1990 — the reference year for the Kyoto protocol.

Half of the emissions remained in the air, where CO2 concentration reached 399.6 parts per million. The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in almost equal proportions, the journal Nature Climate Change reports.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 per cent each year between 2000 and 2010 — three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 per cent in 2011, according to an East Anglia statement.

Rebounding from the global financial crisis of 2008-09 when emissions temporarily decreased, last year's high growth was caused by both emerging and developed economies.

Rich countries continued to outsource part of their emissions to emerging economies through international trade.

Study co-author Pep Canadell, Executive Director of the Global Carbon Project, added: “The global financial crisis has helped developed countries meet their production emission commitments as promised in the Kyoto Protocol and Copenhagen Accord, but its impact has been short-lived and pre-existing challenges remain.”

India to modify border surveillance system

In order to combat China's growing military power on the Indo-China border, the Indian Army has pepped up its efforts to modify its surveillance equipments deployed on the border. The Army has asked the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) to increase the night-time and long distance visibility of the Long Range Reconnaissance and Observatory System (LDRROS).
The Most Important News Story Of The Day/Millennium

Posted by Ronnie Wright on December 7, 2011 at 7:09am

The Global Carbon Project has released its Carbon Budget report for the year 2010 and it’s not good news. Here is one of their findings:

“Fossil fuel CO₂ emissions increased by 5.9% in 2010, with a total of 9.1±0.5 PgC emitted to the atmosphere (33.4 Pg of CO₂; 1 Pg = 1 billion tons or 1000 x million tons). These emissions were the highest in human history and 49% higher than in 1990 (the Kyoto reference year). Coal burning was responsible for 52% of the fossil fuel emissions growth in 2010 (gas 23% and liquid 18%).”

We are not making progress and may have already run out of time to prevent catastrophic climate change and the longer we wait to take real action the worst it’s going to get.

You can learn more about this report here.

Down below I’ve posted a short message from Bill McKibben of 350.org.

Ronnie Wright.
World Change Cafe
Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil up by 50 percent

Posted on: 05 Dec 2011, 05:39 PM

London: Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have gone up by 49 percent over the last two decades to reach a staggering 10 billion tonnes in 2010. Contributions to such emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the US, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union.

The new analysis by the Global Carbon Project, undertaken by the University of East Anglia and others, shows fossil fuel emissions went up by 5.9 percent in 2010 and by 49 percent since 1990 - the reference year for the Kyoto protocol.

Half of the emissions remained in the air, where CO2 concentration reached 389.6 parts per million. The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in almost equal proportions, the journal Nature Climate Change reports.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 percent each year between 2000 and 2010 - three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 percent in 2011, according to an East Anglia statement.

Rebounding from the global financial crisis of 2008-09 when emissions temporarily decreased, last year's high growth was caused by both emerging and developed economies.
Global carbon emissions surge to highest level in 2010

In 2010, carbon emissions increased to the highest levels ever recorded. Coal combustion accounted for more than half of the increase. Despite a decrease during the global recession in 2009, carbon dioxide emissions went up 5.9% in 2010, bringing the atmospheric concentration of CO2 to the highest level recorded in human history.

According to an analysis by the Global Carbon Project, which provides an annual report on global carbon dioxide emissions, the rise in emissions is largely due to increased energy use in developing countries. The report highlights the need for more efficient energy use and the adoption of low-carbon technologies to address climate change.
Global industry CO2 output rises even in weak economy

by Reuters  |  December 5, 2011 5:13 PM PST

Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about 3 percent in a weak global economy this year, a study released today 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 toward 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
Record jump in carbon emissions last year, study finds

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December 5 News: Carbon Emissions Show Biggest ... [Published Dec 05 2011 by Think Progress]
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Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

BY ADMIN – DECEMBER 6, 2011
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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, according to scientists working with the Global Carbon Project.


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London, Dec 5 (IANS) Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have gone up by 49 percent over the last two decades to reach a staggering 10 billion tonnes in 2010.

Contributions to such emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the US, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union.

The new analysis by the Global Carbon Project, undertaken by the University of East Anglia and others, shows fossil fuel emissions went up by 5.9 percent in 2010 and by 49 percent since 1990 - the reference year for the Kyoto protocol.

Half of the emissions remained in the air, where CO2 concentration reached 393.6 parts per million. The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in almost equal proportions, the journal Nature Climate Change reports.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 percent each year between 2000 and 2010 - three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 percent in 2011, according to an East Anglia statement.

Rebounding from the global financial crisis of 2008-09 when emissions temporarily decreased, last year's high growth was caused by both emerging and developed economies.
COP-17: World’s harmful emissions soar despite recession

Global Carbon Project reports that carbon-dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9% in 2010 to reach highest level in 800000 years

JOCELYN NEWMARCH
Published: 2011/12/05 11:57:43 AM

GLOBAL carbon-dioxide emissions rose by a record 5.9% last year, following the dampening effect of the 2008-09 financial crisis, according to the Global Carbon Project, which published its annual analysis on Monday.

Emissions are now at their highest level for 800000 years, according to press statements issued by the project, and are tracking the high end of projections used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which far exceed 2°C warming by 2100.

"In terms of carbon emissions, it is as if the 2008-09 financial crisis did not happen," said Glen Peters, lead author of the study. "Many saw the global financial crisis as an opportunity to move the world away from persistent and high emissions growth, but the return to emissions growth in 2010 suggests the opportunity was not exploited."

The news comes as the United Nations climate change summit (COP-17) in Durban kicks into high gear this week as negotiators seek to agree on a package of decisions to rein in emissions.

Last year, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide rose to 389.6 parts per million, the highest recorded in at least the past 800000 years.

To have a 50% chance of keeping average temperature from rising by no more than 2°C, carbon-dioxide concentration needs to be kept below 400 parts per million. This is believed to be the...
Global Carbon Emissions Report Says Record Increase in 2010

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TIMES
Monday, 5 December 2011 (4 days ago)

Carbon dioxide emissions, from the burning of fossil fuels and production of cement, registered record increases last year, according to researchers with the Global Carbon Project, who reported a 5.9 percent increase. Carbon dioxide emissions are usually measured by the weight of carbon they contain.
Global carbon emissions up by 50 pc

AGENCIES | London, December 5, 2011 12:59

Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have gone up by 49 percent over the last two decades to reach a staggering 10 billion tonnes in 2010.

Contributions to such emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the US, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union.

The new analysis by the Global Carbon Project, undertaken by the University of East Anglia and others, shows fossil fuel emissions went up by 5.9 percent in 2010 and by 49 percent since 1990 - the reference year for the Kyoto protocol.

Half of the emissions remained in the air, where CO2 concentration reached 399.6 parts per million. The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in almost equal proportions, the journal Nature Climate Change reports.

On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1 percent each year between 2000 and 2010 - three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 percent in 2011, according to an East Anglia statement.

Rebounding from the global financial crisis of 2006-09 when emissions temporarily decreased, last year's high growth was caused by both emerging and developed economies.

Rich countries continued to outsource part of their emissions to emerging economies through international trade.

Study co-author Pep Canadell, executive director of the Global Carbon Project, added: "The global financial crisis has helped developed countries meet their production emission commitments as well as emerging economies, which in turn is a good sign for climate agreements in the near future."
Emissions hit record as effect of financial crisis eases

DEBORAH SMITH, SCIENCE EDITOR
05 Dec, 2011 12:42 PM

The impact of the global financial crisis on reducing carbon dioxide emissions was short-lived, with emissions quickly rebounding to a record level.

Emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement production grew by 5.9 per cent last year to a record high of more than 9 billion tonnes of carbon, preliminary figures show. This increase overwhelmed the 1.4 per cent reduction recorded in 2009.

The executive director of the Global Carbon Project, Pep Canadell, said the financial crisis in 2008-09 had been an opportunity for the global economy to move away from high emissions growth.

"This opportunity has not been realised," Dr Canadell, a CSIRO scientist, said.

When combined with deforestation and other land use emissions, total emissions last year topped 10 billion tonnes of carbon for the first time.

About half of the emissions remained in the air, with the atmospheric level of carbon dioxide reaching 389.6 parts per million at the end of last year — the highest level for at least 800,000 years.

Since 1990, the reference year for the Kyoto Protocol, emissions have increased by 40 per cent, the carbon project researchers said.

The results of their analysis are published today in the journal Nature Climate Change.

A team member, Corinne Le Quere, said global carbon dioxide emissions were at the high end of projections, used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, showing temperatures would rise by more than 2 degrees by the end of the century.

"Yet governments have pledged to keep warming below 2 degrees to avoid the most dangerous aspects of climate change," Professor Le Quere, of the University of East Anglia, said.

"Taking action to reverse current trends is urgent."
Carbon Emission Levels are Out of Control

Shouldn’t carbon emission levels be decreasing every year? According to the Global Carbon Project the exact opposite is happening. Global emissions of carbon dioxide jumped by the largest amount on record last year. So what’s preventing carbon emission levels from decreasing?

First, let’s get the bad news out of the way. Here are some sobering stats from a recent The New York Times article that breaks down the Global Carbon Project data:

*Emissions rose 5.9 percent in 2010, according to an analysis released Sunday by the Global Carbon Project, an international collaboration of scientists tracking the numbers. Scientists with the group said the increase, a half-billion extra tons of carbon pumped into the air, was almost certainly the largest absolute jump in any year since the Industrial Revolution, and the largest percentage increase since 2003.*

The largest jump since the industrial revolution?! Unbelievable. According to the Times piece, scientists do not expect the extraordinary growth to persist, but do expect emissions to return to the 3 percent growth of the last decade which is “still a worrisome figure that signifies little progress in limiting greenhouse gases”, especially since the growth rate in the 1990s was closer to 1 percent. Yikes.

Do you see the subtitle contributing to rapid jump in carbon emissions? Net
The most important news story of the day/millennium
by Bill McKibben

Published Dec 5 2011 by Daily Kos, Archived Dec 5 2011

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.
Global carbon emissions reach record 10 billion tonnes - threatening two degree target

Posted on 12 December 2011 by John Hartz

This article is a reprint of a news release posted by the University of East Anglia on Dec 4, 2011.

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.

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 – three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by
Global Carbon Emissions Reach Record 10 Billion Tons

Posted by Good German on December 9, 2011

Via ScienceDaily:

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. Published December 4 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 — three times the rate of increase during the 1990s. They are projected to continue to increase by 3.1 per cent in 2011.
CLIMATE NEWS

Carbon Budget 2010
(5 December 2011) The Global Carbon Project has released the 2010 global carbon budget. The budget shows that emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement projection have increased by a record 3.9% since 2009. Link to external website...

WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
(24 November 2011) The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has released the sixth volume of its Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, reporting on the state of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere - including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and industrial gases - based on global observations through 2009. Link to external website...

IPCC Report on extreme events
(18 November 2011) IPCC releases the Summary for Policymakers of the Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation Link to external website...

State of the Climate in 2010
(28 June 2011) A comprehensive assessment of observations of all aspects of the Earth's climate in 2010. Link to external website...

Cape Grim greenhouse gas data
(20 June 2011) A new website with the latest atmospheric greenhouse gas measurements from CSIRO's Cape Grim air pollution observation station in northwest Tasmania. Link to external website...

Clearing up the climate debate
(14-29 June 2011) Series of articles in The Conversation on the scientific understanding of climate change and why criticisms of the science fail to undermine its underlying conclusions. Link to external website...

The critical decade: Climate science, risks and responses

Links

There are many useful websites providing scientific and other information on climate and climate change. more>
Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

DECEMBER 6, 2011 BY SCIENCE DAILY: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY NEWS

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

Read the rest of the story...

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Climate Change's Dead Letters
To fight climate change, local and regional efforts may achieve more than global treaties like the Kyoto Protocol

KYOTO PROTOCOL

By Charles Kenny

The 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations
Der Mensch und der Klimawandel


Umstritten und komplex


Das liegt unter anderem auch an der komplexen Materie, denn in globalen Klimamodellen fließen eine Menge Größen ein – die wichtigsten klimarelevanten physikalischen Vorgänge in der Erdatmosphäre, den Ozeanen und auf der Erdoberfläche, die auf unterschiedliche Weise miteinander verknüpft sind. Heraus kommen komplizierte Gleichungssysteme, die enorme Rechenleistung beanspruchen. Dass es hier viele Fehlerquellen bzw. große Unsicherheiten geben kann, leuchtet ein.

Energiebilanz als Referenzmodell

Aus räumlichen und zeitlichen Mustern der Temperaturveränderungen in Abhängigkeit von unterschiedlichen Einflussgrößen versuchen Forscher abzuleiten, ob es eine globale Erwärmung gibt und ob der Mensch diese verursacht hat. Schwankungen im globalen Energie- bzw. Strahlungsaustritt blieben laut Markus Huber und Reto Knutti von der ETH Zürich bei diesen Methoden bisher weitgehend unberücksichtigt. Genau diese Energiebilanz haben die beiden für ihre aktuelle Berechnung...
Utläppen av koldioxid fortsätter öka

De globala utsläppen av växthusgasen koldioxid fortsätter att öka kraftigt - det visar den senaste sammanställningen från Global Carbon Project som publicerats i tidskriften Nature Climate Change.

Länk till Global Carbon Project

Efter en liten minskning för några år sedan i samband med den globala finanskrisen så har nu utsläppen av koldioxid tagit ny fart. Ökningen var nästan 6 procent under 2010.

I rapporten konstateras att medan utsläppen från de så kallade utvecklade länderna är lägre än tidigare under 2000-talet, så är det utsläppen från några u-länder i kraftig tillväxt, till exempel Kina och Indien som svarar för stora delar av ökningen.

Kina, som numera släpper ut mest, ökade i fjol sina utsläpp med drygt 10 procent.


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Nyckelord
> Miljö, Klimatmötet i Durban

Kommenteringen är stängd