Media Clips

CO₂ Budget 2010

Released 5 December 2011
Rapid growth in CO₂ emissions after the 2008–2009 global financial crisis

Glen P. Peters, Gregg Marland, Corinne Le Quéré, Thomas Boden, Josep G. Canadell & Michael R. Raupach

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Nature Climate Change (2011) | doi:10.1038/nclimate1332
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Figures at a glance

To the Editor

Global carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion and cement production grew 5.9% in 2010, surpassed 9 Pg of carbon (Pg C) for the first time, and more than offset the 1.4% decrease in 2009. The impact of the 2008–2009 global financial crisis (GFC) on emissions has been short-lived owing to strong emissions growth in emerging economies, a return to emissions growth in developed economies, and an increase in the fossil-fuel intensity of the world economy.
Carbon Emissions Show Biggest Jump Ever Recorded

By JUSTIN GILLIS
Published: December 4, 2011

Global emissions of carbon dioxide from fossil-fuel burning jumped by the largest amount on record last year, upending the notion that the brief decline during the recession might persist through the recovery.

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 increase solidified a trend of ever-rising emissions that scientists fear will make it difficult, if not impossible, to forestall severe climate change in coming decades.

The researchers said the high growth rate reflected a triple threat. First, there was the economic rebound from the global recession that raised energy consumption. Second, there was a switch to oil and coal, which emit more carbon per unit of energy than do natural gas, the cleanest of the fossil fuels. And third, there was a lack of progress in reducing emissions that would otherwise have been controlled by international agreements.
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

Last Updated: Monday, December 05, 2011, 11:48

Tags: Global carbon emission, climate change, fossil fuel

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.
Record amount of carbon emissions released in 2010: report

BY MARGARET MUNIRO, POSTMEDIA NEWS  DECEMBER 4, 2011

Chinese motorists make their way along a smog filled road in Hefei, east China's Anhui province. The amount of global warming gases sent into the atmosphere made an
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.

“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...
Record rise for fossil fuel emissions

December 5, 2011

AFP

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

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 per cent 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 per cent in 2008 and 7.6 per cent in 2009, but increased by 3.4 per cent in 2010.
Scientists shocked by record rise in carbon emissions

By environment reporter Conor Duffy

Updated December 05, 2011 15:08:43

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 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 3 per cent, and it cancels out a downturn in emissions the year before."

Dr Raupach hopes the findings will add some pressure to the world climate talks underway in Durban, South Africa.

"The reality that we are not succeeding in producing any downturn in global emissions adds to the urgency of undertaking that task," he said.
Study finds industry CO2 output rising

David Fogarty
Reuters

Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about three per cent despite a weak global economy, a new study shows.

The finding adds fresh urgency to efforts to control planet-warming gases at UN climate talks being held this week in South Africa.

The study by the Global Carbon Project, an annual report card on human 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 per cent 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 gross domestic product (GDP), has stalled, according to the study, which analysed data from the US government, United Nations and BP Statistics.

Global emissions from burning fossil fuels and cement production grew 5.8 per cent in 2010, compared with a
The full story...

Emissions rising fast

Conor Duffy reported this story on Monday, December 5, 2011 08:19:30

Tony Eastley: With world leaders set to attend climate talks in Durban this week, a new study published in the journal Nature Climate Change warns that carbon dioxide emissions are rising faster than ever.

The scientists behind the annual report say 2010 had one of the largest increases in emissions in decades.

They say the slowing down in emissions caused by the financial crisis has been totally upset by the surge in pollution in 2010.

Environment reporter Conor Duffy takes up the story.

Conor Duffy: Every year the Global Carbon Project sets out to measure the annual amount of carbon dioxide being pumped into the atmosphere worldwide.
Emissions rising fast

With world leaders set to attend climate talks in Durban this week, a new study published in the journal Nature Climate Change warns that carbon dioxide emissions are rising faster than ever.

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They say the slowing down in emissions caused by the financial crisis has been totally upset by the surge in pollution in 2010.

Presenter: Conor Duffy
Speaker: Mike Raupach, CSIRO

Listen: * Windows Media
Recession did not lower Co2 emissions

The world is on course for the "worst case" scenario of global warming, with average worldwide temperatures increasing by between 4C and 6C in the coming century, according to the latest analysis of how much man-made carbon dioxide is being pumped into the atmosphere.

Latest figures on CO2 emissions show that the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 has had virtually no impact on the long-term increase in greenhouse gases released from the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and other industrial activities.

The amount of man-made carbon dioxide released in 2010 reached a record 10 billion tonnes, nearly 6 per cent higher than in 2009. It has returned the world to a path of ever-higher emissions that will make it increasingly difficult to keep within the 2C target that most experts believe is necessary to avoid dangerous climate change.

Unlike previous global recessions, which caused long-term...
Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about three percent in a weak global economy this year, a new study shows, adding fresh urgency to efforts to control planet-warming gases at UN 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% surge in 2010.

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Delegates from nearly 200 nations attending
Carbon emissions reach new high

Carbon emissions are higher than they have ever been, despite the economic downturn, according to the latest research.

By Louise Gray
6.00PM GMT 04 Dec 2011

Global carbon emissions reach record 10 billion tonnes, an increase of almost 50 per cent in the last two decades, according to the team at the...
Explosion in carbon emissions

Adam Morton Environment Editor
December 5, 2011

CARBON dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels are growing at a record rate, with the latest data suggesting pollution from rich countries is accelerating despite nearly 15 years of pledges to make cuts.

An analysis by international scientists working on the Global Carbon Project found emissions from developed countries increased by 3.4 per cent in 2010, reversing a two-year slump caused by the global financial crisis.

Developing world emissions continued to surge, particularly from the expanding economies of China and India, up 10.4 and 9.4 per cent respectively.

It meant that global emissions leapt by 5.9 per cent - nearly twice the average pace of growth of the past decade.

The findings came as 10 heads of state and dozens of government ministers, including Australian Climate Change Minister Greg Combet, prepared to meet in Durban, South Africa, in a bid to salvage a future for the United Nations climate negotiations.

The findings also coincided with the publication of research - using a new method not reliant on climate models - estimating that three-quarters of the global warming since 1950 was extremely likely to be due to the heat-trapping effect of human greenhouse gas emissions.
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

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.
Dire warming as carbon emissions surge

BY ROSSLYN BEEBY, SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT REPORTER
05 Dec, 2011 04:00 AM

Global carbon emissions surged by a record 5.9 per cent last year, putting the world on track for an average temperature rise of more than three degrees by the end of this century, a new study says.

The latest Global Carbon Project analysis, published today in the science journal Nature, reveals atmospheric concentrations of carbon have risen to just over 389 parts per million, the highest level "in at least the last 800,000 years".

Burning coal to produce electricity and cement emissions from construction works account for 52 per cent of this accelerated growth in greenhouse emissions.

The report confirms doubts raised at the United Nations climate summit in South Africa that it will be impossible to limit global warming to less than two degrees, given the slow pace of action to address climate change through a global treaty.

Restricting warming trends to a two-degree limit is regarded by UN experts as crucial to avoid the impacts of "dangerous climate change" which includes an increase in extreme weather events, failure of food crops and the increased spread of tropical diseases such as malaria and dengue fever.

University of Chicago climate systems centre director Raymond Pierrehumbert likened the two-degree temperature change guideline to setting a speed limit that is dangerous to exceed.

"The warmer you get, the more bad stuff can happen and the more outside the actual range of the Earth's climate we get," he said.

The international carbon data study, which involved CSIRO atmospheric scientists Mike Raupach and Pep Canadell, shows the world's greenhouse emissions have bounced back, following a brief 1.4 per cent dip as a result of the global economic crisis.

"There has been a much stronger rebound than expected," Dr Raupach said. "It's a bit of a shock because it puts us back on trend toward a warming world."

Dr Raupach said the global economic crisis had offered a chance to "move the global economy from a high emissions trajectory" but the quick rebound showed reversing global growth in fossil fuel emissions remained "an enormous challenge".

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Global carbon emissions rise 49 percent since 1990
Jeremy Hance
mongabay.com
December 04, 2011

Total carbon emissions for the first time hit 10 billion metric tons (36.7 billion tons of CO2) in 2010, according to new analysis published by the Global Carbon Project (GCP) in Nature Climate Change. In the past two decades (since the reference year for the Kyoto Protocol: 1990), emissions have risen an astounding 49 percent. Released as officials from 190 countries meet in Durban, South Africa for the 17th UN Summit on Climate Change to discuss the future of international efforts on climate change, the study is just the latest to argue a growing urgency for slashing emissions in the face of rising extreme weather incidents and vanishing polar sea ice, among other impacts.

"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," explained co-author Corinne Le Quéré, the director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and professor at the University of East Anglia, in a press release. "Yet governments have pledged to keep warming below two degrees to avoid the most dangerous aspects of climate change such as widespread water stress and sea level rise, and increases in extreme climatic events. Taking action to reverse current trends is urgent."

Unlike a recent report form the U.S. Department of Energy, which just looked at fossil fuels, the
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 of researchers.

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.

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. Half of the emissions remained in the atmosphere, where CO2 concentration reached 390.6 parts per million.

The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in approximately equal proportions.

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.

Contributions to global emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the United States, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union. Emissions from the trade of goods and services produced in emerging economies but consumed in the West increased from 2.5 per cent of the share of rich countries in 1990 to 16 per cent in 2010.

In the UK, fossil fuel CO2 emissions grew 3.8 per cent in 2010 but were 14 per cent below their 1990 levels.
Carbon emissions the highest for the past 800,000 years according to Australian-led Global Carbon Project research

Malcolm Holland The Daily Telegraph December 05, 2011 5:00AM
Global industry CO2 output rising even in weak economy: study

(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.
CO2 Emissions in 2010 Show Biggest Increase Ever Recorded

Global carbon emissions soared 5.9 percent in 2010, the largest increase ever recorded, according to the Global Carbon Project, an international collaboration of scientists that tracks carbon emissions.

The increase comes after a short-lived decline in emissions in 2008 and 2009 and is a sign that global CO2 emissions are once again on the rise as world economies bounce back from recession. The overall jump of more than 500,000 million tons of CO2 emissions from 2009 to 2010 was likely the largest absolute increase since the Industrial Revolution, according to the Global Carbon Project.

Emissions in China, the world's largest source of CO2 releases,
New Study Shows CO2 Emissions Higher Than Ever in 2010

Author: John Austin, Ph.D. 
Posted to Decoded Science on December 4, 2011 at 8:47 am

Global warming results in melting ice in the Arctic. Photo credit: NOAA.

While delegates at the Durban Climate Summit discuss the advantages and disadvantages of delaying a global agreement on greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere, the latest study shows that CO2 emissions are higher than ever. At the Summit, many of the world’s leaders have agreed to work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.
A Glimmer of Hope?

BY PHILLIP STALLEY

Posted: 12/14/2011 01:03:45 AM PST

With America’s attention largely focused on the Republican presidential competition last week, three important developments barely made a ripple in the news.

First, the Global Carbon Project announced that in 2010 carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from burning fossil fuels, the chief contributor to global climate change, increased by a record amount — up just less than 6 percent, almost twice the pace of the previous decade. In absolute terms, this increase represents an additional 500 million tons of CO2, the largest hike in any single year since the Industrial Revolution.

Second, the 194 nations gathered in Durban, South Africa, made tentative progress toward a new climate change treaty. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which requires industrialized countries to reduce their emissions by an average of 5 percent below 1990 levels, expires next year. Without a new agreement to continue or replace Kyoto, there would have been little hope that the international community can achieve its stated goal of keeping the earth’s temperature within two degrees centigrade (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) of pre-industrial levels. Scientists argue that a two-degree limit is necessary to provide a reasonable chance that we avoid the most dangerous effects of climate change.

Third — and here’s at least a hint of good news — during the Durban talks, China indicated a willingness to discuss legally binding emission limits after 2020. Why is this important? Because China has no binding commitments under the existing Kyoto Protocol and is the world’s leading emitter of greenhouse gases by a wide and growing margin.

In 2010, China emitted roughly 8.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, almost 70 percent more than the United States, the world’s second-leading emitter. Yet, on average, a Chinese citizen produces only about 40 percent as much CO2 as an American, which means there is ample room for China to pump out even more pollution as its economy continues its torrid expansion. Last year alone, Chinese emissions increased by more...
Fundamental changes needed

BY RICK MCGOWAN, BURNABY NOW  DECEMBER 14, 2011

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your editorial on the global warming crisis. Nature won't wait while we keep stalling, Our View, Burnaby NOW, Dec. 9.

This issue doesn't get the attention it deserves in Canada. The Global Carbon Project estimates 10 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases were emitted in 2010. That works out to be about 1.43 tonnes per person.

According to The Montreal Gazette, Canada alone emitted 690 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2009, or 20 tonnes per person - 14 times the world average!

High levels are largely because of increased emissions related to the extraction from Alberta's oilsands, but that is not the only source. An average car driver can easily produce over six tonnes of GHGs per year. Any hope of reducing our emissions will require fundamental changes in our attitudes and actions.

Rick McGowan, Burnaby municipal Greens

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NEWS DESK

Notes on Washington and the world by the staff of The New Yorker.

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DECEMBER 12, 2011

TOP TEN SIGNS WE ARE LIVING IN A WARMING WORLD: 2011 EDITION

Posted by Elizabeth Kolbert

1. Even “skeptics” admit the world is warming: A study funded in part by the Charles G. Koch Foundation and led by Richard Muller, a Berkeley physicist and self-described global-warming skeptic, concluded that the world, is in fact, warming up. The study, from the Berkeley Earth Surface Temperature, or BEST group, reviewed more than a billion temperature measurements and came to the same conclusion as virtually all the previous studies. “As far as the basic science goes, the results could not have been less surprising if the press release had said ‘Man Finds Sun Rises At Dawn,’” Eric Steig, a geochemist at the University of Washington, wrote on the blog RealClimate.
Ewart: Economy fuels emissions growth

BY STEPHEN EWART, CALGARY HERALD  DECEMBER 6, 2011

Greenpeace activists and supporters protest outside the climate conference venue in Durban, South Africa, Monday. Photograph by: Alexander Joe, AFP-Getty Images, Postmedia News

In the wake of the news, or at least confirmation, out of South Africa early Monday that Canada wasn’t going to agree to targets under the second...
A Glimmer of Hope?

BY PHILLIP STALLEY

Posted: 12/14/2011 01:03:43 AM PST

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In 2010, China emitted roughly 8.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, almost 70 percent more than the United States, the world’s second-leading emitter. Yet, on average, a Chinese citizen produces only about 40 percent as much CO2 as an American, which means there is ample room for China to pump out even more pollution as its economy continues its torrid expansion. Last year alone, Chinese emissions increased by more than 10 percent.
Butterfly effect flags climate chaos
Jo Chandler
December 10, 2011

Any regular observer of the annual international climate talks that have become a fixture on the Yuletide calendar over the past 17 years will be aware that these events create their own extreme weather. Conference rooms heavy with hot air are suddenly lashed by tornadoes of frenzied resolve and energy, most of which blow themselves out. Then there are the thunderous exchanges, frosty relations, occasional showers of aspiration, and the dust clouds of vanished hope.

What it all means it's often hard to say, the 10,000-plus players from 195 nations having evolved a banal language of negotiation that is near impenetrable to the uninitiated. One might be forgiven for thinking they are talking...
Labor turns its back on reform

December 6, 2011

OPINION

EDITORIAL

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JULIA GILLARD delivered her open national party conference, as promised - but though debates raged, the promised surprises were few and far between. It seems unlikely the public display of argument and contention will be enough to boost public interest in Labor and its ideas.

Much of the attention in conference reports has focused on gay rights. For example, the proposal to introduce laws to allow gay and lesbian couples to register their civil unions as a precursor to marriage equality.
Pessimism pervades climate change talks

Karon Barlow reported this story on Monday, December 5, 2011 12:30:00

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.
Global warming can be eased only with zero emissions

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.

Carbon Offset Calculator
Calculate How Much Carbon You Can Eliminate. Carbon Offset Calculator

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www.une.edu.au/Sustainability

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

ANI

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.

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 percent, 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)
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
Global warming is getting worse

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

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.
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

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
"Con la crisis, Europa se ha olvidado de que pretendía cambiar su economía"
Europa, frustrada por la lentitud de la negociación del clima
China pone sus condiciones para asumir recortes de emisiones en 2020
Europa recela del anuncio chino sobre un tratado de cambio climático
La UE junta aliados para mover a EE UU y China hacia un tratado climático

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
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
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 41 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 Gien 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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GFC didn't push down emissions: report

05:01 AEST Mon Dec 5 2011

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."
Fossil-fuel emissions unbraked by financial crisis

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.
Global Carbon Emissions at Record High

Posted on 04 December 2011 by Sarah Fobes

Global carbon emissions have reached a record 10 billion tons, which is a huge increase of almost 60% 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.
Global carbon emissions reach record 10 billion tonnes/ Over 36.7 billion tons of CO2 - threatening two degree target

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).
The emissions juggernaut rolls on, and everybody is on board

5 December 2011, 12.09pm AEST

Michael Raupach
Fellow, Marine and Atmospheric Research at CSIRO

Disclosure Statement

Michael Raupach receives funding from the Australian Climate Change Research Program, through the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Australian Government.

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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
Article:

Fiscal Crisis Failed to Curb Global Warming Emissions

Wynne Parry, LiveScience Senior Writer

Date: 04 December 2011 Time: 01:07 PM ET

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,
Global industry CO2 output rising even in weak economy-study

Sun Dec 4, 2011 6:00pm GMT

* 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...
SCIENTISTS SHOCKED BY RECORD RISE IN CARBON EMISSIONS

By environment reporter
Conor Duffy, ABC
Updated December 5, 2011, 11:22 am

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 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 1 per cent cut a downturn in
Published: 5 December 2011

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

18:00 04 December 2011 by Michael Marshall
For similar stories, visit the Climate Change Topic Guide

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
Emissions rose after GFC

AAP | December 5th, 2011

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 398.6 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 price, government investment and stimulus economic.

More Business

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Who's driving the emissions juggernaut?

Michael Raupach

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 12 per cent of the global total, because of rapid growth in emissions from
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 fueling the emissions growth, the study said, even though the global financial crisis spurred 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.
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.*

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. 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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**Breaking News**

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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.
Global Carbon Project Annual Emissions Summary

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

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

Read the whole article on Science Daily

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The Most Important News Story of the Day/Millennium

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

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Global Carbon Project: 2010

Posted on December 7th, 2011 by Wil Burns

If you're new here, you may want to subscribe to our RSS feed.

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 PowerPoint presentation with a number of excellent slides for climate science lectures, as well as some informative videos and key data sets. Among the takeaways 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 1.8ppm;
2. Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are now 395.6ppm, 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 13% above 2009 levels; the USA...
CO2 emissions rebounded to record levels in 2010

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.
Global Carbon Emissions Rose by Record Volume Last Year

By Mathew Carr and Catherine Ailie - Dec 6, 2011 5:30 AM GMT+1100

The volume of greenhouse gases pumped into the world’s atmosphere increased by an unprecedented amount last year, scientists said in research published as countries meet to discuss how to limit climate change.

Emissions rose the equivalent of 510 million metric tons of carbon to 9.14 billion tons in 2010, the most in records dating to 1960, according to data compiled by the Global Carbon Project, which includes scientists from Europe, the U.S. and India. That’s a 5.9 percent leap, the largest since 2003, when they jumped 6 percent, the data show. Last year’s global emissions were 33.5 billion tons when converted to carbon dioxide.

Delegates from almost 200 nations started a second week of meetings in Durban, South Africa, today to debate ways of limiting the gases that contribute to global warming. Climate change is being overshadowed by concern over the European debt crisis and U.S. economic slump, reducing the chances of an agreement, according to the Washington-based World Resources Institute, an environmental lobby group.

“We’re going exactly in the wrong direction for limiting global warming,” said Corinne Le Quere, co-author of the Global Carbon Project’s report and a director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia, England. “Governments need to develop ways to boost the economy using renewable energy,” she said in a phone interview today.
2010 Was Record Year for Global Carbon Emissions

By Tracer E. Schelmec

While the amount of global attention to carbon emissions may be rising, its only the volume of talk, apparently, and not the solutions. A group of scientists say 2010 was a record year for global carbon emissions.

The international group of scientists from the Global Carbon Project have said that global emissions rose the equivalent of 510 million metric tons of carbon to 9.14 billion tons in 2010, the most in records dating back to 1959. The data show a 5.9 percent rise in emissions, the largest since 2003, when they rose by six percent, the data show. Last year’s global emissions were 33.5 billion tons when converted to carbon dioxide, said the group.
World carbon output up in weak economy: study

GROWTH OF ANOTHER KIND: The 2008-2009 global financial crisis was a mere speed bump in terms of increasing carbon emissions, which grew 3% this year.

Reuters, SINGAPORE

Global carbon dioxide emissions from industry rose about 3 percent in a weak global economy this year, a study released yesterday showed, adding fresh urgency to efforts to control planet-warming gases at UN climate talks in South Africa.

The study by the Global Carbon Project, an annual report card on mankind's carbon dioxide pollution, says a slowdown in emissions during the 2008-2009 global financial crisis was a mere speed bump and the gain this year followed a 6 percent surge last year.

"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.
Despite Sluggish Economy, Global Carbon Emissions Reach Record High

Published on December 5, 2011 | By Eric Wilson

The New York Times is reporting that the worldwide carbon dioxide emissions “from fossil-fuel burning jumped by the largest amount on record last year, upending the notion that the brief decline during the recession might persist through the recovery.” This report follows news from earlier this year about the increase in US based emissions, which were up from 2009, but still below 2005 levels.

The Times cites a recent study from the Global Carbon Project (GCP). For a copy of the media summary from GCP, click here. Among the findings, GCP noted the “annual growth rate of atmospheric CO₂ was 2.86±0.09 ppm in 2010 (ppm = parts per million), one of the largest growth rates in the past decade.” This growth rate was nearly 25% higher than the average for the first decade of the millennium, and roughly 33% higher than the last two decades of the preceding century.

GCP’s report covers the following topics:

- Emissions from land use change
- Emissions from fossil fuel and cement
- Regional fossil fuel emissions

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Statistics released yesterday by the Global Carbon Project showed that carbon emissions had increased 5.9% 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.”

joshsternberg:

Um?

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.

NBD, right?

Dec 5, 2011 7:52 pm    joshsternberg    51 Notes

ENVIRONMENT    CLIMATE CHANGE    NEWS    ENERGY

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Study finds global carbon emissions reached 10 billion tonnes in 2010

4 December 2011

Global carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by 49% in the last two decades, according to the latest figures from the Global Carbon Project. Total emissions—including fossil fuel combustion, cement production, deforestation and other land use emissions—reached 10 billion tonnes of carbon (36.7 billion tonnes of CO₂) in 2010 for the first time.

Half of the emissions remained in the atmosphere, where CO₂ concentration reached 389.5 parts per million. The remaining emissions were taken up by the ocean and land reservoirs, in approximately equal proportions.

Published in the journal Nature Climate Change, the new analysis shows fossil fuel emissions increased by 5.9% in 2010 and by 49% since 1990. The reference year for the Kyoto protocol. On average, fossil fuel emissions have risen by 3.1% 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% in 2011.

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.

Contributions to global emissions growth in 2010 were largest from China, the United States, India, the Russian Federation and the European Union. Emissions from the trade of goods and services produced in emerging economies but consumed in the West increased from 2.5% of the share of rich countries in 1990 to 16% in 2010.

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. Yet governments have pledged to keep warming below two degrees to avoid the most severe consequences of climate change.
Global Emissions Grow at Record Rate as Nations Seek Climate Treaty

By Tilde Herrera
Published December 05, 2011
Tags: Commitments & Goals, CCP17, More...

You may have heard the dismal news over the weekend that the global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions are back on the rise, following a temporary dip during the recession.

CO2 emissions from burning fossil fuels and producing cement grew 5.9 percent in 2010, largely driven by surging emissions in developing countries, as well as a return to the old upward trajectory in the developed nations.

In short, worldwide emissions topped 10 billion tonnes of CO2 for the first time in 2010, which could be the largest annual jump since the Industrial Revolution.

The release of the study from the Global Carbon Project, published in the journal Nature Climate Change and based on data from the U.S., U.N. and British Petroleum Company, comes as negotiators from around the world are meeting in Durban, South Africa over the fate of the Kyoto Protocol. The agreement, which commits developed countries -- except the U.S. -- to emissions cuts that average 5 percent below 1990 levels, will see its first commitment period end in 2012.

But as the Global Carbon Project figures reveal, global CO2 emissions have risen 49 percent since then.
New report confirms all the world’s carbon reduction schemes have failed to reduce global CO2 levels

All of the carbon reduction schemes whether they are: carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes, cap and trade schemes or direct action measures have failed to reduce global CO2 levels.

A new report has found, that last year global CO2 emission were not reduced but increased by a record amount:

Carbon dioxide emissions increased by a record 5.9 per cent worldwide last year after a
Global carbon output is higher than ever. New figures released by the Global Carbon Project show that 2012 saw a record jump in emissions from fossil-fuel burning, thanks mostly to unprecedented leaps from developing nations. Here, some numbers from the report:

510 million
Extra tons of CO2 pumped into the air in 2010, “almost certainly the largest absolute jump in any year since the Industrial Revolution, and the largest percentage increase since 2003,” says Justin Gillis at The New York Times.
**The record jump in global carbon emissions: By the numbers**

After a brief decline in CO2 production at the height of the recession, global carbon output is higher than ever.

**POSTED ON DECEMBER 5, 2011, AT 4:08 PM**

During the global economic downturn, cash-strapped factories slowed their production, and sometimes closed altogether, reducing global carbon emissions — a rare bright spot of sorts in the recession’s darkest days. Now, it’s clear that decline was an outlier. New figures released by the Global Carbon Project, which creates an annual report card of the world’s CO2 output, show that 2010 saw a "record" jump in emissions from fossil-fuel burning, thanks mostly to the U.S. and China.
WRONG WAY: GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS JUMP 6%

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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 (GFC), according to scientists working with the Global Carbon Project.

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.

Coal burning was at the heart of the growth in fossil fuel and cement emissions accounting for...
Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

by livetec

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.

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.

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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 the Copenhagen Accord," said the GCP’s Executive Director, CSIRO’s Dr Pep Canadell.

The atmospheric concentration of CO2 in 2010 rose to 389.6 parts per million, the highest recorded in at least the last 800,000 years.

Dr Canadell and a member of the GCP’s Scientific Steering Committee, CSIRO’s Dr Mike Raupach are co-authors of the paper. The GCP produces an annual report card with the latest figures on all major carbon exchanges that result from human activities.

Dr Raupach said the 2010 figures represent the highest annual growth recorded, and the highest annual growth rate since 2003.

The international science team preparing the analysis tracked emissions growth in tandem with significant economic events since 1960. These included the 1970s oil crisis, the US Savings and Loans Crisis, the collapse of the Federated States of the Soviet Union, the Asian Financial Crisis, and finally the Global Financial Crisis.
Global Carbon Emissions Increased to Record in 2010

By Bhaskar Prasad

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, which reported a 5.9 percent increase.

Carbon dioxide emissions are usually measured by the weight of carbon they contain. The report, published on Sunday in Nature Climate Change, is based on preliminary estimates of global CO2 emissions.

"Taking action to reverse current trends is urgent," said Corinne Le Quere, director of Britain's Tyndall Center for Climate Change Research and co-author of the report. She also said these emissions were at the high end of projections, used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, showing temperatures could rise by more than 2 degrees by the end of the century.

The report also states there was a short-lived drop in global emissions due to the financial crisis of 2008-09, unfortunately, they climbed back up the next year.

"Many saw the global financial crisis as an opportunity to move the global economy away from persistent and high emissions growth, but the return suggests the opportunity was not exploited," said Glen Peters of the Norwegian Center for International Climate and Environmental Research.

The rates of emissions were highest in developing countries, including China (10.4 percent), Brazil (11.6 percent) and India (9.4 percent); those in developed countries like the U.S., Russia and the European Union were 4.1 percent, 5.8 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

The United States, however, is the world's second largest emitter of greenhouse gases and pumped 1.5 billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere last year. The largest is China, which releases more than 2 billion tons every year.
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

Monday, December 5, 2011 - 01:13

SAANJ NEWS

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.

Kate Moss strips off for the 2012 Pirelli calendar
Dec 8 2011 - 0:25pm

London: Supermodel Kate Moss has stripped off for a shoot for the latest Pirelli calendar. She was photographed by ex-boyfriend Mario Sorrenti. READ MORE

Boost her confidence
Humans Pumped Out 10 Billion Tonnes of Carbon Emissions in 2010


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. The report found that 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 years.

"At current rates, including the increase in emissions that has been occurring over the last few years and continuing and even accelerating this year, we have about 35 to 40 years to go, before we hit that limit of a total of 1 trillion tonnes."

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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 (GFC), according to scientists working with the Global Carbon Project.

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.

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Global carbon dioxide emissions increase by 5.9% in 2010 after GFC

Published on December 7, 2011 at 2:18 AM · 2 Comments

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Carbon dioxide emissions rebound quickly after global financial crisis

by Staff Writers
Oak Ridge TN (SPK) Dec 08, 2011

The sharp decrease in global carbon dioxide emissions attributed to the worldwide financial crisis in 2009 quickly rebounded in 2010, according to research supported by the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

In 2010, emissions reached an all-time high of 9.1 billion tons of carbon, compared with 8.6 billion tons in 2009. The downturn was also followed by milestone carbon dioxide emissions from the developing world's emerging economies.

For the first time, in 2009, developing countries surpassed developed countries in consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions. The shaded region represents the difference between developed and developing consumption-based and production-based carbon dioxide emissions.
Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary
by Staff Writers
Canberra, Australia (SPX) Dec 08, 2011

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.

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Highest Annual Jump In Global CO2 Emissions Ever Recorded
by JOHN JOHNSTON on 12/06/2011
in EARTH

Despite the ongoing global economic crisis, or perhaps partly because of it, global emissions jumped a massive 5.9 percent in 2010. This is the largest jump ever recorded, according to a study by the Global Carbon Project, a global collaboration of scientists tracking global emissions.

There was a short decline in emissions in 2008 and 2009 during the global financial crisis (GFC), with economic recessions in many countries. It seems that carbon emissions have well and truly jumped back.

The Global Carbon Project has pointed out that the 2010 increase of 500,000 million tons of CO2 is likely the biggest one year jump since the industrial revolution began.

Emissions from China climbed 10.4 percent to 2.2 billion tons, which was the world’s largest amount of CO2 emitted from one nation, surpassing the United States. Emissions from the U.S. climbed by 4 percent, after dropping 7 percent in 2009.

According to the authors of the study, published in the journal Nature,

“The impact of the 2008–2009 global financial crisis (GFC) on emissions has been short-lived owing to strong emissions growth in emerging economies, a return to emissions growth in developed economies, and an increase in the fossil-fuel intensity
Record global fossil fuel emissions in 2010

Posted Mon, 05 Dec 2011 16:11:00 GMT by Adrian Bishop
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

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.

Rich countries continued to outsource part of their emissions to emerging economies through international trade.
Global CO2 concentrations reach record levels

By APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY
12/09/2011 11:59

Researchers say emissions have risen an average of 3.1% a year over last decade, a trend that is expected to continue.

Talkbacks (12)

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 in the journal Nature Climate Change, scientists working on the Global Carbon Project (GCP) say emerging economies continue to produce more CO2 as their economies grow.
Carbon dioxide emissions break growth records

Emissions rebound fast from global financial crisis, driven by developing world

Global carbon dioxide emissions hit a record 9.1 billion tonnes in 2010, after a year of the highest growth ever, a new study has found.

"This is the highest total annual growth recorded, and the highest annual growth rate since 2003," reported an analysis by the Global Carbon Project published Sunday in the journal Nature Climate Change. The project is an international science research partnership founded in 2001 to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle.

Emissions of greenhouses gases, measured in units equivalent to tonnes of carbon dioxide, have been linked to global climate change.

The new study was released as world leaders meet in Durban, South Africa, in an effort to reach a new international agreement to reduce emissions and tackle climate change following the end of the commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol, and the failure to reach a new binding agreement in Copenhagen in 2009.

Governments are aiming to keep the increase in global temperatures by 2100 below two degrees. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggests that may allow the world to avoid some of the most dangerous aspects of climate change, such as a significant rise in sea
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).
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

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2010 Saw Biggest Jump in Global CO2 Emissions Since the Industrial Revolution

Worldwide carbon dioxide emissions jumped 5.9% last year, according to the Global Carbon Project. Yes, a record amount of CO2—500 million tons more than the year before—was loosed into the atmosphere in 2010. As the New York Times put it, it "was almost certainly the largest absolute jump in any year since the Industrial Revolution, and the largest percentage increase since 2003."

Libelul via Flickr/CC BY-SA 2.0
Explosion in carbon emissions

ADAM MORTON, THE AGE
06 Dec, 2011 06:28 AM

CARBON dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels are growing at a record rate, with the latest data suggesting pollution from rich countries is accelerating despite nearly 15 years of pledges to make cuts.

An analysis by international scientists working on the Global Carbon Project found emissions from developed countries increased by 3.4 per cent in 2010, reversing a two-year slump caused by the global financial crisis.

Developing world emissions continued to surge, particularly from the expanding economies of China and India, up 10.4 and 9.4 per cent respectively.

It meant that global emissions leap by 5.9 per cent - nearly twice the average pace of growth of the past decade.

The findings came as 10 heads of state and dozens of government ministers, including Australian Climate Change Minister Greg Combet, prepared to meet in Durban, South Africa, in a bid to salvage a future for the United Nations climate negotiations.

The findings also coincided with the publication of research - using a new method not reliant on climate models - estimating that three-quarters of the global warming since 1950 was extremely likely to be due to the heat-trapping effect of human greenhouse gas emissions.

Scientists said the latest emissions data quashed hopes the financial crisis and some related green-focused stimulus packages might have triggered an end to the rapid pace of emissions growth since 2000.

CSIRO climate scientist Mike Raupeach, a member of the Global Carbon Project scientific steering committee, said it suggested the dip in global emissions in 2009 was illusory.

"We are now into our 17th [UN climate conference] and despite the agreement at Kyoto these negotiations have failed to make any dent in emissions," he said.

"It is not just that China's emissions are rising rapidly, but that the developed world's emissions have not reduced."
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent

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.

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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.
How the financial crisis barely dented carbon emissions - December 04, 2011

Carbon dioxide emissions always sag at times of major economic crisis, as the world's industry pauses for breath. The oil crisis of the late 1970s, the recession of the early 1980s, the collapse of the former Soviet Union in 1991 — all of them dampened global CO₂ output. The global financial crisis of 2008-2009 was no exception. But as an analysis published today in Nature Climate Change and also at the Global Carbon Project's website notes, carbon emissions have already rebounded as if the crisis never happened. The recovery has been more rapid than from any other economic downturn in the past half-century (see chart, adapted from Nature Climate Change).

The actual figures aren't news: the 5.9% rise in last year's CO₂ emissions has already been reported at least three times. In May, the International Energy Agency estimated the new record, and there was a more detailed analysis in September by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. In November, the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, a group housed by the US Department of Energy, put out its analysis, which attracted worldwide media headlines, along with commentary that the present rate of emissions was greater than the worst-case scenario envisaged in a 2007 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

What's new in this analysis is that it puts the recovery in context with previous global crises. It also updates a novel type of carbon dioxide accounting pioneered by lead author Glen Peters, who is at the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research in Oslo, Norway. Usually, and under the Kyoto Protocol, carbon dioxide emissions are attributed to the country that produces them. Yet rich countries have largely achieved cuts in CO₂ emissions since 1990 by importing goods made elsewhere. Around one-fifth of China's emissions, for example, comes from making goods demanded by consumers in other nations.

If you count the CO₂ emissions embodied in final consumer demand, the study shows, Kyoto's 'developed' (Annex B) countries are consuming more carbon dioxide now than they did in 1990 — although they report cuts in domestic production. Even so, 2009 marked the first time that developing countries consumed more carbon dioxide than developed countries.
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 Environmental Law.

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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 results of climate change," she said.

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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...
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 05, 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 TWOHEY · DECEMBER 5, 2011 · NO COMMENTS
BUSINESS, CLIMATE, FINANCE, INDUSTRY, LIFESTYLE, NEWS, POLITICS, POPULATION, TRANSPORT, WATER · TAGGED: AUSTRALIA, BUSINESS, CANADIAN, CARBON, CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON EMISSIONS, CARBON PRICE, CHINA, CLIMATE, CLIMATE CHANGE, CO2, COAL, CSIRO, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ECONOMY, ELECTRICITY, EMISSIONS, ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, ETS, EU, EUROPEAN UNION, GAS, GFC, GLOBAL, FINANCIAL CRISIS, GLOBALCARBON PROJECT, GOVERNMENT, GREENHOUSE GASES, INDIA, INDUSTRY, MINING, NATURE, NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE, NUCLEAR, RAUPACH, RESOURCES, RUSSIA, SCIENTIFIC, SLIDER, SOLAR, SOLAR POWER, SUSTAINABLE, UNITED STATES, US

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Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

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Published By: Science Daily - 3 days ago
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 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 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).

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THERE ARE SOLUTIONS TO THE

Submitted by Anonymous on 12/07/2011 - 06:45:15 AM.

THERE ARE SOLUTIONS TO THE POINTS RAISED ABOVE LIKE THE CN5 BUSES, 80 SETS
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

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Thursday, 08 Dec 2011

Calculate How Much Carbon You Can Eliminate.
Carbon Offset Calculator

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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 emissions, the rise in emissions is due to increased energy use and a lack of effort to reduce emissions.

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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.

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Global industry CO2 output rises even in weak economy

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.
Published Dec 05 2011 by Austin American Statesman

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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Carbon emissions touch 10 billion tonnes [Published Dec 05 2011 by Topdrawer.in]

Study: 2010 saw record jump in emissions [Published Dec 05 2011 by Bend Bulletin]

Grim outlook on curbing emissions [Published Dec 05 2011 by UIPI]

Carbon Emissions Make Record Jump As Temperature... [Published Dec 05 2011 by Huffington Post UK]

AdChoices
Global Carbon Project annual emissions summary

BY ADMIN – DECEMBER 6, 2011
POSTED IN: SCIENCE

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.
http://feeds.science daily.com/~r/sciencedaily/~3/ BFSEWF_2oeg/111205102527.htm

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TAGS: Global Carbon Project

About admin
Global carbon emissions up 50 percent
posted 4 days ago - by sulekha news | 1 Views | View Source: Indo Asian News Service

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 80,000 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 80,000 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 80,000 years.

To have a 30% 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 they continue to reduce their activities.

"But emissions from developing countries have continued to increase. And those intensities have not improved, despite the policy commitments."
Emissions hit record as effect of financial crisis eases

DEBORAH SMITH, SCIENCE EDITOR
06 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 398.6 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.”
Green & Clean

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.

On why are the industrial contributing to rapid jump in carbon emissions? Not sure.
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.
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 5.9% 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 Sciencedaily: 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...

Filed under: Government, In the News, Sciencedaily

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5. Links in the chain: Global carbon emissions and consumption difficult to attribute
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 fiebern 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- oder Strahlungshaushalt 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 nya fartyg. 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.

Browse: Home / Technology and Science / Carbon Dioxide Emissions Rebound Quickly After Global Financial Crisis

Carbon Dioxide Emissions Rebound Quickly After Global Financial Crisis

Written by: Eurasia Review

December 6, 2011

The sharp decrease in global carbon dioxide emissions attributed to the worldwide financial crisis in 2009 quickly rebounded in 2010, according to research supported by the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

In 2010, emissions reached an all-time high of 9.1 billion tons of carbon,
Global CO2 emissions and concentrations reach record levels;
Posted December 6, 2011 at 2:28 pm · By ASU News
Filed under Appalachian Scene, General, Research, Today

Emissions expected to increase by 3.1 percent in 2011

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 399.6 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 cooperation and a global solution," said Dr. Gregg Marland, a co-author of the report and a research professor with Appalachian State University’s Research Institute for Environment, Energy and Economics.

Global emissions have risen an average of 3.1 percent a year from 2000 to 2010, a trend that is expected to continue 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," said co-author Dr. Corinne Le Quéré, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, U.K.

"Yet governments have pledged to keep warming below two degrees, a level which would avoid the most dangerous aspects of climate change," she said.

China, the U.S., and India led the growth in emissions in 2010 with growth rates of 10.4 percent, 4.1 percent and 9.4 percent respectively, and there is no sign of abatement in the growing energy consumption of China and India. Fossil fuel combustion and cement production were at the heart of carbon dioxide emissions growth. China now accounts for 24.6 percent of global CO2 emissions and the U.S. 16.4 percent.
Las emisiones globales de carbono alcanzan los 10.000 millones de toneladas

Cifra récord que ha aumentado en un 49% desde 1990, año de referencia para el Protocolo de Kyoto

Las emisiones de combustibles fósiles han aumentado un 5,9% en 2010

Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono por la quema de combustibles fósiles han aumentado en un 49% desde 1990 -año de referencia para el Protocolo de Kyoto-, según las cifras más recientes recopiladas por el Global Carbon Project (GCP), un equipo internacional al que pertenece un grupo de investigadores del Centro Tyndall para la investigación del Cambio Climático de la Universidad de East Anglia (Reino Unido).
Pese a la crisis, el mundo libera más CO2

Los datos, dados a conocer por la revista Nature Climate Change, precisan que el pasado año el mundo llegó a la cifra récord de 10.000 millones de toneladas de dióxido de carbono, lo que representa un incremento de un 49 por ciento en las últimas dos décadas.

Editor: Silvia Cao
17:07:35 2011-12-05 / spanish.china.org.cn
El planeta hiere

Expertos gallegos temen que el aumento de la temperatura exceda los dos grados

ÁGATHA DE SANTOS - VIGO La conferencia de la ONU sobre el clima que se zanjó ayer se extendió más días de lo previsto, hasta convertirse en la cumbre climática más larga de la historia por las discrepancias entre las grandes potencias y la incapacidad de Sudáfrica, presidenta y anfitriona de la cumbre, para agilizar las negociaciones y tender puentes de entendimiento.

Retrasar medidas contundentes para reducir emisiones conllevaría el riesgo de que el calentamiento de la Tierra supere los dos grados centígrados, límite que, una vez rebasado, podría tener –según los científicos– consecuencias catastróficas para la humanidad. Algunos de los alarmantes datos mundiales de emisiones de dióxido de carbono por quema de combustibles fósiles –que estaban sobre la mesa– desvelan que aumentaron en un 49% en las últimas dos décadas, según las cifras recopiladas por el Global Carbon Project (GCP), un equipo internacional al que pertenece un grupo de investigadores del Centro Tyndall para la Investigación del Cambio Climático de la Universidad de East Anglia, Reino Unido.

Paco González, de Greenpeace Galicia, sostiene, por tanto, la urgencia de renovar el Protocolo de Kioto. “Si no reducimos las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y prolongamos esta situación más allá del 2015, las acciones que debemos adoptar entonces tendrán que ser más drásticas y difícilmente asumibles. Si sobrepasamos el aumento de dos grados, como prevé la comisión científica del IPCC, las consecuencias serán imprevisibles”, defiende.

El ecologista atribuye la falta de un compromiso claro contra el cambio climático a presiones económicas. “Los gobiernos siguen siendo cortoplacistas respecto a la economía y al estilo del planeta. Hay propuestas sobre la mesa que demuestran que las energías renovables son tan buenas y económicas o más que las sucias. En España, estas energías han generado más de 80.000 puestos de trabajo, más de los que ha creado, por ejemplo, la historia de la industria nuclear en el país”, manifiesta.

No alcanzar un acuerdo dentro del seno de la ONU tampoco significa una condena para el planeta. Xavier Labandeira, catedrático de Economía de la Universidad de Vigo y director del centro de investigación Economics for Energy, afirma que alcanzar un acuerdo global “no está mal”, pero no conseguirlo no cierra las puertas. Hay otras opciones. “Puede haber acuerdos bilaterales y unilaterales en los distintos países. Intentemos alcanzar acuerdos a pequeña escala y que las cumbres de la ONU sirvan para que en un futuro podamos tener un acuerdo global”, explica. Para Labandeira, es el momento de analizar y revisar el Protocolo de Kioto. “Hay quien se plantea hacer un Protocolo de Kioto 2, pero no debería de ser igual porque no ha funcionado, los dos mayores emisores de CO2, Estados Unidos y China, no lo ratificaron, y al mundo tampoco es igual que en 1997”.

Labandeira reconoce que llegar a acuerdos vinculantes que limiten las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero serán esenciales para afrontar la crisis. No obstante, no descarta la posibilidad de que algunos países, como los de la Unión Europea, puedan hacer un esfuerzo adicional para acelerar el proceso, aunque se dan dificultades...
Cambio climático: Las negociaciones entran en la fase política

Sally Burch
www.alainet.net
Agencia Latinoamericana de Información

Las negociaciones sobre cambio climático, que se llevan a cabo en Durban, Sudáfrica, desde el 28 de noviembre, entran esta semana en la fase de negociaciones políticas de alto nivel. Si bien parece perfilarse una postura mayoritaria de que Durban no debe significar el sepelio del Protocolo de Kioto, bien podría ser como señaló un representante de Greenpeace que éste termine en la unidad de cuidados intensivos.

Hay dos temas centrales y cruciales en los debates en esta Conferencia de las Partes (COP17): la renovación de los compromisos de reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, en el marco del Protocolo de Kioto, cuyo primer período vencerá en 2012; y los mecanismos y fuentes financieras del Fondo Verde Climático (FVC), considerado indispensable para la implementación efectiva de otra serie de acuerdos y mecanismos, como los planes de adaptación, mitigación y transferencia tecnológica para que los países en desarrollo puedan enfrentar el cambio climático.

Voceros de la sociedad civil y movimientos sociales presentes en Durban están escandalizados por la aparente falta de voluntad política de algunos de los actores más potentes de comprometerse con acciones contundentes y a corto plazo, ya que la situación actual y las amenazas de catástrofes exigen respuestas urgentes. Los plazos y metas necesarios para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero a un nivel más sostenible ya fueron reconocidos por la comunidad internacional en años anteriores.

El lunes, Nicolas Stern (autor del Stern Review sobre la economía del cambio climático), en una rueda de prensa, recordó las cifras: en los
Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono han crecido un 49% desde 1990

05/12/2011

Las emisiones mundiales de dióxido de carbono por la quema de combustibles fósiles han aumentado en un 49% desde 1990, año de referencia para el protocolo de Kioto, según las cifras más recientes recopiladas por el equipo internacional de estudios medioambientales Global Carbon Project (GCP). El nuevo análisis muestra que las emisiones de combustibles fósiles aumentaron un 5,9% en el 2010.

De media, las emisiones de combustibles fósiles han crecido en un 3,1% cada año entre el 2000 y el 2010, es decir, tres veces la tasa de crecimiento durante 1990; y se prevé que ha seguido subiendo otro 3,1% en el 2011. Los mayores responsables para el crecimiento de las emisiones del CO2 fueron China, Estados Unidos, India, Rusia y la Unión Europea, seguidos a poca distancia por otros países.
Climate caucus winds down

By Wendy Koch, USA TODAY

Leading scientists warned this week that climate change is accelerating, but this year's U.N. climate negotiations are poised to end without a new binding accord to reduce the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

The 12-day U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban, South Africa, is likely to end today or Saturday much as it began — without a definitive successor to a 1997 global warming treaty, the first phase of which expires next year.

The Kyoto Protocol obligates 37 industrial nations to lower their greenhouse gas emissions, compared with 1990 levels, an average of about 5% between 2008 and 2012. It does not require cuts of developing countries, including China and India. The United States never ratified the treaty because of its exemptions for the developing world but has made voluntary efforts to cut emissions.

Now, the European Union says it will not renew its pledges to reduce emissions for another five-year period unless all countries — rich and poor alike — agree to negotiate a new binding treaty. That means it would also have to persuade China, India and other emerging economies, whose greenhouse gas emissions are growing rapidly.

By Stephanie De Sakutin, AFP/Getty Images

U.S. climate change envoy Todd Stern speaks to the press Thursday as climate negotiations wrap up.
Klimawandel: Chance der Krise vorbei
Nach kurzem Einbruch wieder CO2-Rekordzuwächse


Europas CO2-Outsourcing

Betrugen die CO2-Emissionszuwächse seit 2000 im Jahresdurchschnitt 3,1 Prozent, erreichten sie 2010 wieder 5,9 Prozent, nachdem die Krise zu einem kurzfristigen Einbruch geführt hatte. Für 2011 rechnen die Forscher...
Wirtschaftskrise

CO2-Ausstoß steigt auch in der Flaute

Siedlung nahe einem Kraftwerk in Peking, China ist der weltweit größte CO2-Verursacher.

Climate for insurance

Published: December 13, 2011 - 06:59 PM

Delegates emerged from around-the-clock negotiations over the weekend to hail unexpected progress at the conclusion of the 17th U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. The U.N. climate chief hailed the Durban, South Africa meeting, arguing that developed and developing countries "laid aside some cherished objectives of their own to meet a common purpose — a long-term solution to climate change."

The outcome wasn’t the debacle of Copenhagen two years ago, when the session fell into blame-casting and acrimony. So, count a step forward. At the same time, note the limited advance, the familiar commitment to broad principles, the crucial details to come later.

A comprehensive international agreement to curb sufficiently greenhouse gases must start somewhere. At the end of this session, countries agreed to move toward a treaty that would carry binding legal force to limit the emissions of developed and developing countries. That addresses a firm American concern, that China, India, Brazil and others contribute concretely to reductions. More, the participants committed to a Green Climate Fund, wealthier nations leading the way in generating, by 2020, $100 billion a year to assist developing countries in adapting to climate change and conserving clean energy sources.

Both initiatives are essential, a broad agreement and a transfer of resources. What will be the level of commitment? Exactly? The countries have given themselves until 2015 to establish the details, with implementation starting in 2020.

Worth stressing is that leaves the international community still without a plan for meeting the goal set in Cancun a year ago, keeping the average global temperature from rising more than 2 degrees Celsius, or about 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit, above the level prior to 1850. As things stand, the planet appears on a course for an increase of nearly 4 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, promising significant even catastrophic changes, including in all likelihood higher sea levels and expanded drought and famine.

In recent years, the scientific consensus on global warming has become
Klimawandel

Globaler Klimawandel

Mit der Klimakonferenz in Durban rückt das Thema Klimawandel wieder ins Licht der Öffentlichkeit. Die Menschheit steht vor großen Herausforderungen, doch die Chancen auf ein neues Klimaabkommen sind gering.

rück zur Übersicht

Klimagipfel in Durban

Klima: China kompromissbereit, USA und EU skeptisch

Zum ersten Mal zeigte sich China bereit, rechtlich bindende Verpflichtungen zum Klimaschutz einzugehen – wenn auch unter Bedingungen und erst ab 2020. Die USA sehen darin eine Falle, die EU ist skeptisch.
Today in Research: Apple Juice's Very Bad Week; Global Warming

Dec 6, 2011, 6:50 AM ET

Discovered: citizen scientists, when gossip is good, ominous global warming stats to skip over, and some more terrible things about apple juice.

- Apple juice is having a very bad few weeks. So, yes, last week -- to the surprise of many -- Dr. Oz's war against arsenic in apple juice found some vindication from Consumer Reports, who convinced the FDA that there was some merit to checking up on those purported arsenic levels. But, for those who would really alter their apple juice consumption habits over the feud, today, the Associated Press published its own unfavorable profile of the drink. And it couldn't be more dismissive, seemingly connecting apple juice to everything unhealthy in just two sentences: "Apple juice has few natural nutrients, lots of calories and, in some cases, more sugar than soda has. It trains a child to like very sweet things, displaces better beverages and foods, and adds to the obesity problem, its critics say." [Associated Press]

- The global warming statistics that will be ignored today. In a post-Inconvenient Truth era, the bar is set pretty high for a climate change study, stat, or theory to break through to an American public that's seen far too many ominous global warming stats. So, here's two: 74 percent of the "warming" in "global warming" was found to be man made, according to Swiss researchers who used a new statistical model to come to a strikingly similar results in line with previous studies, the journal Nature reports. Conveniently, this study arrives just as the Global Carbon Project released its latest assessment of global fossil fuel burning: "Carbon Emissions Show Biggest Jump Ever Recorded." Briefly unsettling enough? No? Here's how Earth
Save the world with salad

RUBY HAMAD  |  DECEMBER 08, 2011

This week, scientists at the Global Carbon Project announced that 2010 saw global carbon emissions rise by 5.9 per cent. That means that, as delegates enter the 17th year of the UN’s climate conference in Durban, South Africa, some 14 years after the Kyoto Protocol, we have just had the worst year of greenhouse gas emissions ever.

Among those with the highest increases were the booming economies of China and India, up by 10.4 and 9.4 per cent respectively.

That’s not to say that only developing countries are to blame. Overall global emissions increased because emissions from developed countries did not decrease, despite the West’s perceived role as leaders in the fight against climate change.
Les émissions mondiales de CO2 de l'industrie ont augmenté de 3% en 2010

05/12/2011 16:55 (Par Sandra Besson)

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) ont augmenté en 2010 de 3% malgré le contexte économique difficile.

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone provenant de l'industrie ont augmenté d'environ 3% dans le contexte d'une économie mondiale en difficulté cette année, d'après ce qu'indique une étude publiée lundi.

Cette étude, réalisée par le Global Carbon Project, un rapport annuel sur les émissions de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) du genre humain, indique que le ralentissement des émissions pendant la crise financière mondiale n'était qu'une tendance de court terme et que les émissions ont refait un bond de 3% en 2010.
[Climat-Durban] Les émissions de CO2 en hausse depuis 20 ans

Créé le 05-12-2011 à 08h32 - Mis à jour à 17h36  Réagir

Par Joël Ignasse

Les émissions mondiales de dioxyde de carbone provenant des combustibles fossiles ont augmenté de 49% dans les deux dernières décennies, selon les derniers chiffres fournis par une équipe internationale.
景氣不振 二氧化碳排放仍增
2011/12/05 20:51:30

（中央社新加坡5日綜合外電報導）全球碳計畫今天發布的研究指出，全球經濟今年疲弱，但產業排放的二氧化碳量仍增加約3%。聯合國氣候大會目前在南非舉行，這項研究為會中減排的努力增添了急迫性。

「全球碳計畫」（Global Carbon Project）的研究可謂人類二氧化碳污染的年度成績單，研究指出2008到2009年間全球金融危機使排放量減緩只有短期效果，2010年激增6%，今年增加約3%。

「自然氣候變遷」月報（Nature Climate Change）刊登這項研究。研究報告的諸位作者說：「全球金融危機是使世界經濟脫離高排放量路徑的機會。我們的研究結果顯示，這種情況並未出現。」

科學家指出，由化石燃料與水泥業產生的二氧化碳排放量2010年創下新紀錄，因開發中國家排放激增而使總量比2009年增加5.9%。

這群科學家在「自然氣候變遷」月報上的一封信表示，從這些來源的二氧化碳年度排放量首度超過90億噸，估計達到91億噸。

因為2008年出現全球金融危機，2009年的排放量比前一年降低1.4%。2010年的年度增加值則是從開始記錄以來最高的，超過前一年減少的量。

這封信由挪威「國際氣候與環境研究中心」（CICER）皮特斯（Glen Peters）領導，信中說，「全球金融危機，然後，這項報告對2000年代多數年份的全球碳排放量進行估算，顯示出這些年份的碳排放量遠遠超過我們必須減排的數量。'
Globale utslipp nær toppnivå

Effekten finanskrisen i 2008-09 hadde på globale utslipp, var kortvarig: I 2010 var utslippene høyere enn noen gang.

Globale utslipp nådde rekordnivå i 2010 med 9,1 gigatonn karbon, eller 33 gigatonn CO₂. Dermed ble utslippsnedgangen som fulgte finanskrisen i 2008-09 kortvarig.

– Når man ser på CO₂-utslippene i 2010 er det som om finanskrisen årene før ikke skjedde, sier Glen Peters, forsker ved CICERO Senter for klimaforskning og leder for studien som er publisert i tidsskriftet *Natura Climate Changes*.

Den atmosfæriske konsentrasjonen av CO₂ er nå på 389 ppm (parts per million), det høyeste nivået som er målt de siste 800.000 årene.

**Hurtig vekst**


– Mange så på finanskrisen som en mulighet til å flytte den globale økonomien bort fra en hoy utslippsvekst, men det ser ikke ut til at denne muligheten er blitt utnyttet, sier Glen Peters.

**Kina og India**

Landene som hovedsakelig forårsaket til den høye utslippsveksten i 2010 var Kina, India, USA, Russland og EU-regionen. Kina og India hadde størst vekst.

– Kina har helt siden 2005 hatt større utslipp fra sitt territorium enn USA. Men Kina har nå også passert USA i såkalte indirekte utslipp, fra forbruk av varer og tjenester produsert andre steder, sier Glen Peters.
Tidoblar norske CO2-utslepp

Dei norske CO2-utsleppa tidoblast dersom forbruk av eksportert olje og gass blir tatt med i reknestykket.

Silje Pileberg
Informasjonsrådgiver
Onsdag 30. november 2011 kl. 05:00

EU-landa er langt meir avhengige av å importere fossil brønnstoff enn USA. Russland, Noreg og Nord-Africa er dei viktigaste eksportørane til EU, ifølge ein ny studie.


For første gang har forskarar spora og målt utsleppa som skjer gjennom hele kjeden frå utvinning av fossilt brønnstoff til konsum. Studie gir ny informasjon om korleis den globale handelen med fossilt brønnstoff foregår, kval som er dei viktigaste aktørane og korleis dei handlar med kvarandre.


Relaterte saker
- Hvorfor Svalbard blir høyere
- Balance, journalistikk, sverre, klima
- Bæringar positive til restriktive tiltak
- Bank mot bille
- Kyoto-avtalen blir forlenget
- Vi mister lite med Kyoto-avtalen
- Flere former for klimaavtaler
- Klima: naturlige variasjonar eller CO2?
- Lokalmunnskap reduserer utslepp
- Klima-utsleppene må ned før 2020
05.12.2011 - Klima und Wetter. Umwelt
Keine Trendwende in Sicht

Forscher stellen Rekordanstieg von Treibhausgas-Emissionen fest

Die Menschheit gibt offenbar weiter Gas auf dem Crashkurs in die Klimakrise: Eine aktuelle Analyse internationaler Klimaexperten zeigt, dass der weltweite Ausstoß an Treibhausgasen im vergangenen Jahr erstmals das Ausmaß von zehn Milliarden Tonnen überschritten hat.

縱過金融危機 二氧化碳排放量未減

時間：2011/12/5 19:01
撰稿編輯：黃敬昇 新聞引據：中央社

一群科學家今天指出，由化石燃料與水泥業產生的二氧化碳排放量在2010年創下新紀錄，因為開發中國家排放激增而使總量比2009年增加5.9%。

這群科學家在「自然氣候變遷」月報(Nature Climate Change)上的一封信表示，從這些來源的二氧化碳年度排放量首度超過90億噸，估計達到91億噸。

因為2008年出現全球金融危機，2009年的排放量比前1年降低1.4%。2010年的年度增加率則是從開始紀錄以來最高的，超過前1年減少的量。

這封信由挪威國際氣候與環境研究中心(CICER)皮特斯(Glen Peters)领衔，信上說，全球金融危機1年後，這場危機對2000年代多數年份的全球二氧化碳排放量強勁成長趨勢幾乎沒有什麼影響。

這則新聞共被瀏覽 239 次 轉寄朋友 友善列印
China supera a EE.UU. en emisión de CO2

OSLO. Los consumidores chinos produjeron, por primera vez, más emisiones de anhídrido carbónico que Estados Unidos, lo que demuestra que los países en vías de desarrollo generan más CO2 que los desarrollados, reveló hoy un estudio.

La investigación, realizada por el Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Clima y el Medio Ambiente de Oslo, Noruega, señaló que hasta ahora, eran las naciones ricas las que "exportaban" las emisiones, al cerrar sus fábricas e importar bienes de las economías emergentes.

Los datos son impactantes ya que se difunden en momentos en que se da a conocer que, en 2010, el mundo llegó a la cifra récord de 10.000 millones de toneladas de de CO2, lo que significa un incremento de un 49% en las últimas dos décadas, según publicó la revista Nature Climate Change.

Tras una ligera caída del 1,4% de las emisiones en 2009 -debidas en gran parte por el freno que impuso la crisis financiera mundial de 2008-, los datos negativos registran un repunte del 5,9% de los niveles de CO2 liberados a la atmósfera en 2010. Esto significa que hoy, a pesar de la crisis, el mundo libera más CO2.

El coordinador de la investigación realizada en Oslo, Glen Peters, sostuvo que "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".

Peters explicó que actualmente son los consumidores de los países en vías de desarrollo los responsables de las mayores emisiones de CO2, que superan a los países más ricos. En 2008, un tercio de las emisiones de China era producto de la manufactura de bienes destinados a la exportación (y, por lo tanto, los responsables de estas emisiones eran los consumidores de...
Noruega y la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero

Noruega es el mayor emisor de CO2 por persona, por delante de países como Australia y Canadá, muestran nuevas investigaciones. La exportación de petróleo nos convierte en los mayores contaminantes mundiales. Esta es la conclusión de los investigadores del clima de Oslo y del Carnegie Institute of Washington en sus cálculos.

Futuro en nuestras manos ha hecho cálculos que muestran que si...
Svetové emisie uhlíka dosahli rekordních 10 miliard ton
Science Daily | Počet zobrazení: 163x

Svetové emisie oxidu uhlíitého zo spalovania fosílných palív narastli za posledných 20 rokov o 49%.

V časopise Nature Climate Change zverejnili, že podľa najnovšej analýzy sa hladina emisií zvýšila o 5,9% v roku 2010 a o 49% od 1990, čo je rok, na ktorý sa odkažuje Kjotský protokol.

Emisie z fosílných palív rastli každý rok od 2000 do 2010 priemerne o 3,1%. To je trajnáostný rast oproti deňadošastem rokom a predpokladá sa, že za rok 2011 narastú emisie o ďalších 3,1%.

Celkové emisie, ktoré zahŕňajú okrem spalovania fosílných palív aj produkcii cementu, ocenšľované a iné, dosiahli v roku 2010 prvkýrát hladinu 10 miliárd ton uhlíka (Emisie v miliárdach ton CO2 sú 3,67 násobkom tejto hodnoty.) Polovica emisií ostáva v atmosfére, kde koncentrácia CO2 dosiahla už 389,6 častič na milión. Zvýšenie emisie ostal v oceánoch a alebo pnejhrozdach (v približne rovnakom množstve).


K celkovoemu rastu emisií v roku 2010 prispela najvac Čína, Spojené štaty americke, India, Ruska federacia a Európska unia. Emisie zo služieb a obchodu v rozvojových ekonomikách, ktoré však boli využité v západnych krajínách, narastli v roku 2010 z 2,5% podielu bhostín krajín na 16%.

Vo Veľkej Británii sa emisie v roku 2010 zvýšili o 3,8%, ale boli 14% pod úrovňou z roku 1990. Avšak emisie z obchodu a služieb narastli z 5% v roku 1990 na 46%, čo viac ako vykompensuje úspory v lokalných emisiách.
Emissões de CO2 bateram recorde em 2010

As emissões globais de dióxido carbônico bateram um recorde histórico em 2010, crescendo 5,9% em relação ao ano anterior, devido à recuperação rápida da economia mundial após a crise de 2008/2009, sobretudo nos países em desenvolvimento.

Segundo um estudo do Centro Internacional de Pesquisa Climática e Ambiental, em Oslo, o mundo emitiu num único ano 9,1 mil milhões de toneladas de carbono, ou 32 mil milhões de toneladas de CO2, só na queda de combustíveis fósseis e produção de cimento.

«Este é o maior crescimento total já registrado, e a maior taxa de crescimento desde 2003», refere o estudo, dizendo ainda que o pico nas emissões mais do que compensou a queda de 1,4% devido à crise econômica em 2009.

O número tende a não se repetir no próximo ano, mas os autores do estudo temem que signifique um novo patamar no crescimento anual das emissões de CO2. Isso deve colocar o mundo ainda mais longe do rumo de evitar que o aquecimento global neste século ultrapasse a perigosa barreira dos 2ºC em relação à era pré-industrial.

Num artigo no jornal «Nature Climate Change», um grupo de investigadores liderados por Glen Peters aponta três fatores principais para a explosão das emissões: o aquecimento da economia, maior nos países em desenvolvimento, a retomada das emissões nos países desenvolvidos, e a reversão da tendência de redução da intensidade de carbono (ou seja, o total emitido por dólar gerado) no PIB mundial, vista com a aceleração do setor de serviços a partir dos anos 1990.

«A crise financeira global foi uma oportunidade de empujar a economia para longe de uma trajetória de altas emissões. Nosso resultado não dá qualquer indicação de que isso esteja acontecendo», afirma o grupo.

O comportamento dos países em desenvolvimento foi crucial para isso. Pacotes de estímulos como o adotado pelo Brasil, aumentando o consumo de carros e eletrodomésticos, alavancou uma queda no comércio internacional, fizeram com que o carbono que os países emergentes emitem para alimentar o próprio consumo (em vez de para alimentar os países ricos via exportações) tivesse um crescimento maior no hemisfério sul do que no hemisfério Norte pela primeira vez na história.

Políticas adotadas pelos países ricos (os mais atingidos pela crise) também contribuíram para a escalada: em vez de inicializar mudanças estruturais na economia, passaram a aliviar restrições ao consumo de combustíveis fósseis, como o petróleo extraído das áreas betuminosas do Canadá e exportado para os EUA.

Os pacotes de «estímulo verde» à economia aprovados em vários países desenvolvidos e emergentes como a Coreia do Sul ainda não tiveram efeito nas emissões.

Ministros de 190 países devem decidir esta semana, na conferência do clima de Durban, África do Sul, se estabelecerem um «mapa do caminho» para um acordo global que force ricos e emergentes a cortar as respectivas emissões, a ser delineado nos próximos anos.
Emissões globais de carbono aumentaram 49% desde 1990

Levantamento indica que as emissões mundiais chegaram a 10 mil milhões de toneladas de carbono em 2010, elevando a concentração de CO2 na atmosfera para 389,6 partes por milhão e ameaçando a meta de limitar o aquecimento a 2ºC. Por Fabiano Ávila, do CarbonoBrasil.

Durante os anos de 2008 e 2009 as emissões mundiais de gases do efeito de estufa pareciam ter sido finalmente controladas, registando inclusive leve queda. Porém, muitos desconfiavam que era apenas uma aparente redução, sendo mais resultado da recessão econômica global do que das políticas climáticas.

O artigo “Crescimento rápido de emissões de CO2 após da crise financeira global de 2008-2009” (‘Rapid growth in CO2 emissions after the 2008-2009 global financial crisis’), publicado pelo Global Carbon Project na mais recente edição da Nature Climate Change, mostra...
Emisi Bahan Bakar Fosil Meroket akibat Krisis Keuangan Global

PARA ilmuwan menegaskan, emisi karbon dioksida (CO2) dari bahan bakar fosil dan industri semen mencatat rekor tertinggi pada tahun 2010, dengan kenaikan tajam dari 5,9 persen pada tahun 2000 lantaran lonjakan yang dipimpin oleh negara-negara berkembang.

Untuk penama kalinya, CO2 tahunan dari sumber-sumber ini mencatat angka tertinggi sebesar 8,1 gigaton, paparan ilmuwan tadi. Meningkat dalam sepekan surat yang disiarkan Jurnal Nature Climate Change.

Kenaikan dari tahun ke tahun itu tercatat tertinggi dalam sejarah dan lebih memupuk penurunan 1,4 persen dalam 2009 yang terjadi akibat krisis finansial global tahun 2008.

"Setelah hanya turun setahun, krisis keuangan global cuma berdampak kecil terhadap trend pertumbuhan kuantum emisi global CO2 yang menjadi ciri khas hampir sepuluh tahun 2000-an," ungkap laporan tadi, yang dipimpin Glen Peters dari Center for International Climate and Environmental Research di Norwegia.

Kenaikan emisi itu bisa dijelaskan oleh penurunan cepat harga energi dan pentingnya dana oleh pemerintah untuk membantu recovery, ujar para sahabat tadi.


Kendati demikian, emisi dari negara-negara maju dalam 2010 masih tetap lebih rendah dari emisi rata-rata mereka bila diukur dalam kurun waktu 2000-2007,

Кризис не помешал выбросам парниковых газов поставить новый рекорд

09:15 05/12/2011

МОСКВА, 5 дек - РИА Новости. Мировой экономический кризис 2008-2009 годов не смог "затормозить" рост выбросов парниковых газов - после падения на 1,4% в 2009 году общемировой объем выбросов от сжигания ископаемого топлива и производства цемента в 2010 году вырос на 5,9% по сравнению с 2009 годом. Все это, по мнению экологов, не может не сказаться на климате планеты. Рассказываем подробнее в статье, опубликованной в журнале Nature Climate Change.

Абсолютный прирост выбросов парниковых газов в 2010 году составил 1,87 миллиарда тонн CO2-эквивалента - больше, чем годовые выбросы CO2 от сжигания ископаемого топлива в Индии. Всего с 1990 года, выброшенного в качестве базового для большинства стран Киотского протокола, мировые выбросы парниковых газов выросли на 49%. При этом в последнее десятилетие выбросы ежегодно росли на 3,1% - в три раза быстрее, чем в 1990-е годы.
Киотский протокол разочаровал подписавших

Несмотря на ограничения, выбросы парниковых газов растут рекордными темпами

2011-12-08 / Анастасия Башкатова

Общемировые выбросы парниковых газов растут рекордными темпами, несмотря на усилия стран, подписавших Киотский протокол. Не повлияли на объем выбросов ни мировой финансовый кризис, ни погружение в рецессию ведущих экономик, обращает внимание американская пресса. Такие доказательства неэффективности китайских ограничений подали масла в огонь острой дискуссии вокруг будущих экологических соглашений. При этом Россия, Канада и некоторые другие страны, похоже, выбрали политкорректный путь для выхода из устаревших китайских ограничений, чем очень озадачили экологов.

Вчера в Дурбане (Южно-Африканская Республика) стартовала вторая неделя конференции ООН, посвященной изменению климата и Киотскому протоколу. В обсуждении принимают участие делегации из почти 200 стран. На повестке дня — экологическая обстановка на планете после 2012 года, когда закончится действие Киотского протокола. Протокол был подписан в 1997 году. Это первый в истории человечества и единственный международный экологический документ, юридически обязательный к исполнению в тех странах, которые его подписали и санкционировали. Он был подписан абсолютным
Η οικονομική κρίση δεν ρίχνει τους ρύπους

Περιβάλλον Ενέργεια Οικολογία:

Οι εκπομπές διοξειδίου του άνθρακα από τις βιομηχανίες αυξήθηκαν κατά τρεις προοπτικές μονάδες κατά το τρέχον έτος, παρά το υψηλότερο παγκόσμιο οικονομικό περιβάλλον.

Έρευνα του Global Carbon Project δείχνει πως η επιβάδυνση των εκπομπών κατά τη διάρκεια της οικονομικής κρίσης του 2008-2009 ήταν απλώς ένα διάλειμμα πριν την εκτόξευση κατά 6% το 2010 και τη δεύτερη αύξηση.

Η παγκόσμια οικονομική κρίση αποτέλεσε μια σκηνή για τη χάραξη διαφορετικής πορείας στο ζήτημα των εκπομπών ρύπων. Τα αποτελέσματα μας δεν δείχνουν να
Στοιχεία του Global Carbon Project

Η ρύπανση υπερισχύει της κρίσης

Οξυμόροι σχήμα δημιουργεί η αύξηση διοξειδίου του άνθρακα, φέτος, κατά 3 μονάδες, σε σχέση με το παγκόσμιο οικονομικό status. Μεγαλύτερη πηγή ρύπων, οι βιομηχανίες.

Με βάση τα στοιχεία του Global Carbon Project, η πορεία της οικονομικής κατάστασης της διετίας 2008-9, θεωρήθηκε η αύξηση της εκπομπής ρύπων, σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο, γεγονός το οποίο διαμοιράστηκε το 2010 με όγδοο εκπομπής ρύπων στο 6% και φέτος στο 3%.

Ταυτόχρονα, στο πλαίσιο καινής κλιματικής πολιτικής, 200 κράτη προγραμματοποίησαν συνιστάσεις με θέμα το ‘Κλίμα’ στο θέμα της Ντέσιμης Αφρικής.

Αυξάνοντα, όμως την αύξηση και εφαρμογή των πράσινων πολιτικών, από την Κίνα, Νότια Κορέα και ΗΠΑ, η αύξηση ρύπανσης είναι αποτελέσματα των πολύ μικρών αναπτυξιακών χωρών, όπως έδειξε η ερεύνα του Global, τα αποτελέσματα της οποίας, δημοσιευθέντηκαν στην εφημερίδα ‘Nature Climate Change’.

Χαρακτηριστικά παράδειγμα, σύμφωνα με τα στοιχεία της έρευνας είναι, η ρύπανση των αναπτυξιακών κρατών το 2009, βρέθηκε πρώτη από εκείνη των αναπτυξιακών.

http://www.protothema.gr

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昴וליה ישראלי, קבוצת יוכות הסביבה המובילה בazaar, יברר 20 שוה

למרותにとっては הפריצה שלftar החמימה ב-2010, נצמדת הקבוצה של 6% מבית החמימה. החמימה הנפגעת: ארזavity המיון, ויסי, יון, והדלייל, זרחה. ברקים: ספירה

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愛דוארד הורן
**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 more than 2°C, carbon-dioxide concentration needs to be kept below 400 parts per million. This is believed to be the threshold above which runaway climate change would occur, including sea-level rise, water stress and extreme weather events.
La crisi economica non ferma le emissioni di CO2
Continuano ad aumentare e toccano il record di 10 miliardi di tonnellate
Salvare Kyoto, missione possibile

Washington blocca l’intesa sui tagli ai gas serra.
La Ue pensa a una "coalizione di volonterosi" L’unico in controtendenza: il 90% dell’energia viene dal fossile

ROBERTO GIOVANNINI
INVITATO A DURBAN
Il segretario generale dell’Onu Ban Ki-moon non usa mezzi terribili: nei giorni che ci separano dalla fine della Cop17 può darsi che la firma di un accordo generale e vincolante sul cambiamento climatico sia un obiettivo che va a di là delle nostre possibilità - per ora».

Un’analisi molto realistica e, se vogliamo, sconsolata, ma che nelle convulse e bizzantine trattative in corso a Durban (dove sono ormai presenti i leader e i ministri dei duecento Paesi partecipanti) potrebbe essere smenitita.

Nei corridoi del Centro Congressi, infatti, si fa strada un’ipotesi seducente: per superare i vari incrociatori che, oltre a far
Durban ends with a whimper as expected

Updated: 2011-12-14 07:56
By CP Rana (China Daily)

They agreed to disagree. That in essence is what diplomats from 194 countries finally came up with at the Durban climate change conference after two weeks of hard negotiations.

After the failure of the Copenhagen and Cancun climate conferences, it was probably only an optimistic few who expected Durban to achieve a real climate deal, so the outcome was not that surprising.

What was surprising, though, is that many countries walked out of the conference claiming victory.

And that is the problem. There’s a lot for many countries to cheer about, but little to actually mitigate the effects of global warming.

True, countries agreed to extend the Kyoto Protocol - the only existing legally binding, climate-centered agreement - from 2012 to 2017, but let’s not forget that the protocol came into force in 1997 and average fossil fuel emissions have increased by 3.1 percent between 2000 and 2010.

In fact, according to the Global Carbon Project of the University of East Anglia and others, global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions have soared by 49 percent since 1990, the reference year for the Kyoto Protocol, and half of the emissions may have been absorbed by carbon sinks, but the other half remain in the atmosphere. CO2 concentrations have reached 390 parts per million.
Durban 2011: Urgent warning on tropical deforestation

Fred Pearce, consultant, Durban
Drilling bill today, anti-reg bills this week in House - Carbon emissions make record-breaking jump - China talks binding deal in Durban - More fracking friction in Pennsylvania

By PATRICK REIS | 12/05/11 9:29 AM EDT

Starring: Erica Martinson, Darren Samuelsohn, Darius Dixon, Darren Goode, Talia Butford and Alex Guillén

1,2,3,4 RESOURCE BILLS ON THE FLOOR* — The House floor agenda is chock-full of natural resources bills today, including a measure from Louisiana Republican Rep. Jeff Landry that would bar noncitizens from working on offshore renewable energy installations. All of the measures are slated to be considered under suspension of the rules, meaning no amendments are allowed but a two-thirds majority is required for passage. Any recorded votes will be taken on Tuesday. H.R. 2630: http://1.usa.gov/rHXGyq For a full list of bills: http://1.usa.gov/ajshc

GOTTA GOTTA GET UP, TO GET DOWN [2X]* — The REINS Act, the third in a trio of House GOP regulatory overhaul bills, is scheduled for a floor vote this week. The measure would require Congress to approve a resolution signing off on any major regulation before it can go into effect. The bill comes to the floor with seven amendments. A proposal from West Virginia Republican David McKinley would lower the threshold for rules requiring Congressional review...
Wonkbook: A huge week for Europe

Posted by Ezra Klein at 07:02 AM ET, 12/05/2011

It is no exaggeration to say that this week could be remembered as the week that Europe either pulled back from the cliff or careened off of it altogether.
NIEUWS - WERELD
dinsdag 06 december 2011
door Tom Carlier

"CO2-uitstoot steeg sterker dan ooit in 2010"

Uit een rapport van de Global Carbon Project blijkt dat de CO2-uitstoot met 5,9 procent is gestegen in 2010 ten opzichte van 2009. Het is de grootste procentuele stijging sinds 2003 en zelfs de grootste absolute stijging sinds de Industriële Revolutie.

[Image of industrial landscape with smokestacks and smoke]
Maailman hiilikäyttöä ennätykselliset 10 miljardia tonnia

Viime vuonna ihmisen siihouetteita
hiilikäyttö nousevat ensi kertaa yli kymmenen
miljardin tonnin, ilmeni kansainvälisen Global
Carbon Project-ankkeen uusimmista
mitattuista. Luokseen on laskettu mukaan
fossilisten polttoaineiden poltto, sementin
tuotanto, metsien hävittäminen ja muun
maankäytön muutokset.

Fossilisten polttoaineiden käytöstä syntynyt
hiilikäsidipäästöt ovat
lisääntyneet kaikkialtaan 40 prosentilla
kahden viime vuosikymmenen aikana. Kaasut
on voinut kiihtyä 2000-luvulla päästöt
suurentyivät keskimäärin 3,1
prosentin vuosivauhdilla tai kolme kertaa
nopeammin kuin 1990-luvulla.

Vuonna 2006-09 finanssikriisiä vahvasti
väläikäiset päästöt, mutta viime
vuonna ne jälleen kasvoivat
5,9 prosentilla.

Viime vuonna enam on liitetty
ilmakuntoja, Yhdysvaltoja, Intia, Venäjää ja
Eurooppa unioni. Rikkaat maat ulkoistavat
myös enemmän päästöjään. Nyt
kehitysmaissa maissa tuottavat
muiden käsissä kulututten tavaroiden
ja palvelujen osuus oli rikkaiden
muiden päästöistä 16 prosentilla, kun vuonna
1990 se oli 2,5 prosentta.

"Maailman hiilikäsidipäästöt vuodesta
2000 seuraavat hallitusten välisen
ilmastonmuutoksen neljä nro
on keskeneräisiä
kaydet
lämpenemisen vuoden
'200 mennessä”, sanoo professori
Le Quéré East Anglian
yliopistosta ja
Tyndall-
Lämpötilaksi
ong
"Tarvitaan kireesti
pölytö pérdida
Nature Climate
Change."

Tutkimuksen julkaisti Nature Climate Change.

Kysy asiakuntijäljältä

15.10.2010
Miksi maailmankartta näyttäisi, jos kaikki
jätökit sulaisivat?

Luo vastaus...

Viikon gallup

Noudattako
vähähiilivyöhykiötä?

• Kyllä, tiukasti.
• Jossain määrin.
• En, kappaus ei
kiinnostaa.

Tiedekuva

Tiede ystävälle
Lahto Sinulle!

Minkä lahjan
Sinä ottaisit?

• Kaksi tutkimusta
• Pinnanalainen Mars
voisi

Kaikki tutkimuista
viestitä ilmältä

Tutustu!
研究发现全球碳排放量2010年达到100亿吨

2011-12-6 11:12:17  国际新能源网  网友评论

国际新能源网讯：根据全球碳项目（Global Carbon Project）组织于2011年12月4日公布的数字，来自化石燃料燃烧的全球二氧化碳排放量在过去二十年来增加了49%。总排放量，包括化石燃料燃烧、水泥生产、森林砍伐和其他土地使用排放，在2010年首次达到了100亿吨碳（367亿吨CO2）。

排放量的一半滞留在大气中，大气CO2浓度达到389.6PPm。剩余的排放被海洋和陆地上的水库吸收，比例大致相等。

由出版的“自然气候变化”杂志新的分析显示，按京都议定书的参比年基准，化石燃料排放2010年增加了5.9%，自1990年以来增加了49%。2000年和2010年间，化石燃料排放年平均上升3.1%，是20世纪90年代以来增幅的三倍。预期2011年继续增长3.1%。

从2008-2009年全球金融危机后排放出现反弹，当时排放量暂时下降，2010年高增长是由于新兴市场和发达国家造成的。

2010年的全球排放量增长最大的来自中国、美国、印度、俄罗斯联邦和欧盟。

来源：国际新能源网 作者：铁伯章  编译  责编：Linda  打印  收藏  关闭
Produkce CO2 v loňském roce výrazně stoupá - nová data

05.12.2011 | RSS zdroj: Změna klimatu

**Abstrakt:** Global Carbon Project právě zveřejnil nejnovější závěry ohledně množství vypuštěného uhlíku a oxidu uhličitého v roce 2010. Mezi klíčové informace patří: - emise CO2 stouply v roce 2010 o 5,9 %, čímž dosáhly 9,1 gigaton vypuštěného uhlíku a 33,5 gigaton CO2; tím bylo překonáno snížení emisí o 1,4 % v roce 2009, - při započtení deforestace a změn ve využívání půdy dosáhly emise uhlíku 10 gigaton a 36,8 gigaton CO2, - aktualizovaná data o emisi CO2 z produkce a spotřeby v jednotlivých zemích, ...

Zobrazit celý článek na webu Změna klimatu »
《自然—气候变化》金融危机后二氧化碳排放量快速增加

研究人员在12月在线出版的《自然—气候变化》上报告，对源自化石燃料燃烧和水泥生产的全球二氧化碳排放量的初步估计显示，在最近的全球金融危机之后，二氧化碳排放量的增加在2010年达到了破纪录的新高，表明尽管各国政府采取措施抑制排放量但之后以5.0%的速度增加，达到每年90亿吨碳排放的高峰。

历史上，在多次金融危机时期，各国总是通过低能耗生产来保持经济产出，导致全球化石燃料排放量轨迹的重大变化。Glen Peters 和同事推测，尽管早期的经济危机中可能被抑制的碳排放量在2008-2009年间的全球金融危机只引发了国内总产值的短期急剧下降，全球二氧化碳排放量在2010年快速回升。他们估计，这种排放量的快速增加可能是因为能源价格的急剧变化、政府大力投资加速经济恢复的结果。

然而，在发达国家目前的排放水平低于2000-2007年间平均排放水平时，研究人员认为，目前二氧化碳排放量的快速增加可能是由于几个核心经济体的迅速增长，包括中国和印度在内的全球金融中心，国际贸易大幅下降，因为新兴经济体需要支持国内生产并强化国内消费。在以贸易为主的经济实体中，这种下降很明显，但又被经济其他部分的活动所抵消。全球金融危机之后，内部稳定持续，外部贸易恢复正常水平。

2009年，首次出现发展中国家以消耗为基础的排放量高于发达国家，作者认为，这种趋势可能会持续。他们得出结论认为，要逆转这种全球化石燃料和工业二氧化碳排放量的增加，需要同时对付所有潜在的排放量贡献者。

《自然—遗传学》与多发性骨髓瘤相关的变异

多发性骨髓瘤是骨髓浆细胞异常增生并形成骨髓肿瘤的恶性肿瘤，是恶性血液肿瘤中第二常见的疾病，其病因机理研究是这一领域的一个重要问题。
Światowe emisje węgla ustanowiły rekord

2011-12-04 19:13
DI, PAP

Spalanie paliw kopalnych, produkcja cementu, wylesianie i inne rodzaje aktywności ludzi spowodowały w 2010 r. wyrzucenie do atmosfery rekordowych 10 mil ton czystego węgla - wynika z wyliczeń międzynarodowego zespołu badaczy publikujących na łamach "Nature Climate Change".

Jednocześnie donoszą oni, że emisje dwutlenku węgla (CO2) ze spalania paliw kopalnych na świecie wzrosły w ostatnich 20 latach aż o 49 proc. Wyniki analiz wykonanych w ramach Global Carbon Project pokazują też, że emisje CO2 ze spalania węgla, ropь i innych paliw kopalnych w samym 2010 r. wzrosły o 5,9 proc., zaś od roku 1990 o 49 proc.

Rok 1990 pojawia się w tym kontekście jako szczególny punkt odniesienia - zgodnie z Protokolem z Kioto kraje uprzemysłowione mają ograniczyć do 2012 r. ogólną emisję gazów cieplarnianych o 5,2 proc. w porównaniu z rokiem 1990.

W pierwszej dekadzie XXI w. emisje gazów ze spalania paliw kopalnych wzrosły przeciętnie o 3,1 proc. rocznie - trzy razy więcej, niż w latach 90. Według autorów publikacji, rok 2011 powinien się wpisać w ten trend.

Z emisji gazów, które powstają w trakcie spalania paliw kopalnych, produkcji cementu, wylesiania i innego rodzaju aktywności ludzi, w samym 2010 r. do atmosfery trafiło 10 mil ton czystego węgla (znacznie - 36,7 mil ton dwutlenku węgla) - wyleczyli badacze. Połowa pozostała w atmosferze, w której stężenie dwutlenku węgla osiągnęło już wartość niemal 390 części cząsteczek CO2 na milion cząsteczek powietrza. Pozostali część pochłonęły oceany i inne akwenu.

Utslippene til vœrs igjen

Durban (bt.no): De globale utslippene av klimagasser nådde historiske hœyder i 2010. Den atmosfæriske konsentrasjonen av CO2 er på det høyeste nivået som er målt de siste 800.000 årene.

AV: Atle Andersson

Oppmerksomheten var stor da Xie Zhenhua, leder for Kinas Durban-delegasjon, taite i Durban tidligere i dag. Foto: Schalk van Zuydam

Kullfyrte Kina tar snart igjen USA
Nature won't wait while we keep stalling

THE RECORD  DECEMBER 9, 2011

It's been a tough week for the human race. As officials from the world's nations gather in the sunny resort town of Durban, South Africa, the consensus is that nothing will be done to avert or even lessen the effects of climate change.

Even United Nations secretary general Ban Ki-moon publicly admitted that a meaningful deal is almost certainly out of reach.

The sticking points are nothing new. Developing nations, hungry for the energy required to lift millions out of poverty, don't want to pay the price for a problem created by the developed world. Industrialized countries, in turn, are desperate to stabilize their fragile economies. Deliberately damping down growth is the last thing on their minds.

Canada is neither hungry nor desperate. We have the opportunity to show international leadership on the most important challenge humanity has ever faced.

But instead, we persist in being part of the problem - a big, growing part of the problem.

Having already broken promises made in Kyoto, the government of Canada is making vague noises about "working towards" a new pact that will delay any genuine action for the better part of a decade.

The Global Carbon Project recently released numbers that showed a
Clima: Durban, Cina pone condizioni per accordo da 2020
Il 2 dicembre aveva aperto strada, ora Usa rischiano isolamento
06 dicembre, 23:52
Japan
CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年に比べ9.9%増加し、過去最大級の増加となったという計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめ4日、米専門誌に発表した。

CO2排出減少の期待に伴い排出量が減少したが、大規模なパワーサンダル・大気中のCO2濃度、過去80万年で最高値の1となったという。

国際環境研究会（東京都）に参加する同チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出量低減効果は端的に終わった」としている。

関連記事
もっと知りたいミスニュースの「宮本」

金融危機（2008年11月21日）米国の住宅ローン小売が崩壊し、信用力の低い人や低所得者向けの住宅ローン（サブプライムローン）に不振や多発したのが危機の発端。再注の金融機関が個別の損失を計り、世界の金融市場はパニック状態が続いたが、事実上変形した。欧州中央銀行が信用拡大などによって新たに観光市場を整え、自動化の影響を受けた金融機関、実際の金融機関が個別の損失を計り、米国は金融市場に影響を与えた。
昨年の世界CO2排出量急増＝中国、インド目立つ＝国際チーム

昨年の世界より排出量急増＝中国、インド目立つ＝国際チーム

世界の2010年の二氧化碳排出量は従来の5.9%増加し、リーマン・ショックの影響を受けた2009年の4.2%増加から急増した。これは、世界中で自然エネルギーの使用が行われ、特に中国とインドの発電が増加したことに起因している。

研究チームは、開発途上国へのエネルギー供給が拡大していることから、今後も排出量が増加すると予測している。特に中国とインドの発電が増加することから、今後の環境対策があすたど必要であると指摘している。

【時事通信】
CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転(共同通信)  - エキサイトニュース

世論調査に据えられた2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素(CO2)排出量は前年より5.9%増え、過去最大級の増加となったと計算結果を国連研究チームがまとめ4日、発表した。DB、09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくリバウンドした。大気中のCO2濃度も、過去80万年に最高の値になったという。

ニュースストーリー 決定ニュース - 行政・環境 - 12月5日 - 新聞

最新ランキング
1. ビデオカメラで可能な高解像度カメラ、風通しにわずか2秒で録画
2. 水中動画で美しい世界を感じる「現実の映画映像」
3. 建物からの防災支援は決め手のないためで見られた映像への配信
4. また、プロの編集で見せる「高解像度」
5. 水中カメラの魅力は「フォーサム」に映像
6. 「アクアフォーサム」は水中で撮影できるカメラ
7. 「アクアフォーサム」は水中で撮影できるカメラ
8. 「アクアフォーサム」は水中で撮影できるカメラ
9. 「アクアフォーサム」は水中で撮影できるカメラ
10. 「アクアフォーサム」は水中で撮影できるカメラ

http://www.excite.co.jp/News/science/20111205/Kyodo_BR_MN2011120401001638...  2011/12/05
CO2排出増が最大級に茨城新聞ニュース

主要／科学・環境

CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の発端から再燃
2011年2月14日（水）茨城新聞

世界的な金融危機から遠ざかった2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年より1.4％増え、過去最大の増加となったとする計算結果を国際研究チームが1月24日に発表した。

CO2排出量は世界全体の再燃に伴い排出量が増加したが、大気中のCO2濃度を過去50年で最大の値にしている。

国際環境研究機関（英語）にある研究チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出量増加は短期的には緩和された」としている。

茨城県立の管理会社は、新たな排出量を抑制し、県民の生活を提供する目標があります。
震災でC02濃度が最高水準
排出量、前年比5.9%増

支援金30億円突破
ボランティア団体助成

ハローワー
CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転

情報化新聞

CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転

間違値(2011年12月5日0時05分)

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素(CO2)排出量は前年より5.9％増加、過去最大級の増加となったとする計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめ4日、英専門誌に発表した。08年、09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくバウンドした。大気中のCO2濃度も、過去80万年で最高の値になったという。

みんな知ってる？

PR

EPSON

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小さなオームズワンはそのままに、スペックアップしたエプソンの14型スタンダードノートPCは、インテル第2世代CPUに対応し、USB3.0対応！

14型って使いやすい？詳しくは＞＞

広告

「思ったこと口に」大臣地歩

http://news.infoseek.co.jp/article/05kyodo2011120401001638 2011/12/05
主要

岩手日報

（共同通信配信）

2011年12月05日

CO2排出増が最大級に金融危機の低減から反転

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年より5%増え、過去最大級の増加になったという計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめ4日、英専門誌に発表した。

08.09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくパウンドした。大気中のCO2濃度も過去80万年で最高の値になったという。

国立環境研究所（茨城県つくば市）にある同チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出低下効果は図書に終わった」としている。

「口臭い」との対策に2秒も疑わしい！

さて、1秒できる口臭対策とは？

http://www.iwate-np.co.jp/newspack/cgi-bin/newspack_c.cgi?c_main=CO201112040... 2011/12/05
昨年の世界CO2排出量増=中国、インド目立つ 国際チーム

昨年の世界CO2排出量増=中国、インド目立つ 国際チーム

世界の2010年のCO2排出量は、昨年の排出量と比べて5.9%増加し、リーダーシップの不足の影響を受けていた。

中国の排出量は、昨年より20%増加し、インドも10%増加し、特に排出量を増加している。これは、工業国が排出量を抑えるものや、急速に排出量を増加する中国やインドが世界の排出量に大きな影響を与えていることを示している。

中国政府が排出量を抑えるための措置を講じることを望んでいるが、インドの排出量が増加していることは、世界の気候変動対策に影響を及ぼす可能性がある。

http://www.jiji.com/jc?zc?key=%b2%4b%d0%ec%7e%b3%ee%e1&k=201112/2011... 2011/12/05
CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転——主なニュース

"このページの先頭へ戻る"

CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年より5%増し、過去最大級の増加となったとする計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめた。英専門誌に発表した。

2011年12月05日

08、09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくパワードした。大気中のCO2濃度は過去80年で最高のものになった。

国立環境研究所（茨城県つくば市）にある同チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出量低減効果を短命に終わった」としている。（共同）

WEBディレクトリの見方

2011年09月01日までにWEBに掲載

注文向けの情報コーナー

注文有助于改善，本号に含まれていないので、初めてのセット

一般向けの情報コーナー

国の交通機関の決定

この国の交通機関の決定は、自然の自然現象に影響を及ぼす。

全国の電力供給状況

見開き2万件以上におよびる大きさを持つリクルートの業務

海外

最新記事一覧

・東電、2回目の給付を受け付けて開始 12月05日 09:53
・家族のための福祉 高齢者対策で差12月05日 08:35
・ロシア先進国、成長5%割れ 住宅、ファッション分野に打撃 12月06日 08:13
・CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転 12月06日 08:02
・イングランド、米旧人形を差し 京都市製品の再評価 12月05日 06:45
・生活保護金支給の推進 医療特需拡大12月05日 06:01
・石川県の寄付1億345万円 優越制度金額など 12月04日 21:17
・サッカー日本代表 代表酒飲みを控える 12月04日 20:24
・温飽化、40年1度に近い2010年 12月04日 19:18
・川崎、日本初新幹線の33年 福岡国際機場 12月04日 18:30
・藤本・ブレード法則を研究 九州在住で再評価12月04日 18:18
・防犯用の早期発信器を普及 与党委員長を懸念 12月04日 18:04
・フェラリ、イングランドを次に選ぶ 中国発祥のものに打撃 12月04日 13:31
・増税法の成立・解消60% 金利の持続率40%に上昇 12月04日 13:32
・霊長類の支流が50万円増 12月04日 13:16
・東北新幹線の定期運行1年 新春祝賀で見逃した慶子 12月04日 13:04


2011/12/05
ニュース

CO2排出増が最大級に
金融危機の低減から反転

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年
より5.9％増え、過去最大級の増加になったとする計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめ4日、
英専門誌に発表した。

08、09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくパウンドした。大気中のC
O2濃度も、過去80万年で最高の値になったという。

国立環境研究所（茨城県つくば市）にある同チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出
量低減効果は矢倉に終わった」としている。（共同通信）

【2011年12月05日 03時10分】
CO2排出増が最大級に 主要ニュース - miyanichi e-press

CO2排出増が最大級に 金融危機の低減から反転
2011年12月6日18時09分

世界の金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界的な二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年より5%増、過去最大級の増加となったという計算結果を環境研究チームがまとめた。同分析団は発表した。

2009年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくリバウンドした。大气中のCO2濃度も、過去10年の最高となっている。

環境研究チームは「気候変動が加速する」ある同チームの日本研究長は、「金融危機による排出量低減効果は短期的に終了」としている。

ニュースサイト

環境部リポーター

専門家団体が数千万の総合的なデータを収集し、今ここに実用的、効率的に活用。

環境影響に関する詳細情報

掲載データは、地球温暖化防止のための重要なデータ snorkelが充実！最新の情報に即座にアクセス！

関連ニュース

気候変動防止を支える エコライフスタイルを守るため

関連リンク

http://www.the-miyanichi.co.jp/news/Main/2011120401001637.php
2011/12/05
CO2排出増が最大級に

CO2排出増が最大級に

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<tr>
<td>CO2排出増が最大級に (2012年10月)</td>
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<td>イラン軍、米無人機を撃墜 (2012年10月)</td>
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<td>サッカーのソクラテス氏死去 (2012年10月)</td>
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<td>ニュース速報</td>
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<td>CO2排出増が最大級に</td>
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<td>イラン軍、米無人機を撃墜</td>
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2011/12/05
CO2排出増が最大級に
金融危機の低減から反転

世界的な金融危機から回復した2010年に、世界全体の二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年より5.9％増え、過去最大級の増加になったとする計算結果を国際研究チームがまとめ4日、英専門誌に発表した。

08.09年は経済活動の停滞に伴い排出量が減少したが、大きくバウンドした。大気中のCO2濃度も、過去80万年で最高の値になったという。

国立環境研究所（茨城県つくば市）にある同チームの日本事務局は、「金融危機による排出量低減効果は短命に終わった」としている。

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http://www.saga-s.co.jp/
昨年の世界CO2排出量急増＝中国、インド目立つ＝国際チーム（時事通信）

世界の2010年の化石燃料の燃焼および製品生産による二酸化炭素（CO2）排出量は前年比5.9％増加し、リーマンショックの影響を受けた前年の0.4％減少が記録されたのに対し、ノルウェーの国際気候環境研究センターなどの研究チームが4日付の科学誌ネイチャー・クライマート・チェンジ電子版に発表した。

10年間の排出量は中国が0.4％増加、インドが0.4％増加、特に新興国で増えたと指摘している。

研究チームは、発達途上国の経済成長が続いているほか、急速に成長した石油などの原産国が落ちる傾向を指摘し、多くの国が景気後退に見下ろすのが排気濃度を増加する傾向を示すものであるとして指摘している。

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http://headlines.yahoo.co.jp/hl?a=20111205-00000013-jiij-soci

2011/12/05
年のCO2排出量が過去最高に

2010年の世界的CO2排出量は、前年比9.4%増の334億トンに上昇したと通報。

科学者らは、気候変動の影響をもたらすCO2排出量を削減する必要があると警告する。

2011年5月2日 03時04分
世界のCO₂排出最大に

韓国、原発2基新設

日本海側・福島事故後、初の許可

汚染水45トン漏れる

被災地での医療支援活動を行うヘリコプター操縦士