



Nyhetsklipp

A pesar del cambio climático, la mayoría de los países contaminantes siguen pagando poco o nada por sus emisiones de dióxido de carbono a la atmósfera, dice científico de la Universidad de Gotemburgo en Suecia.	 Nacion.com	2014-04-18 11:27	3
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Nacion.com. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-18 11:27. Artikeltyp: General.

Últimas noticias "Un pago de \$0,15 por kilo de dióxido de carbono (CO2) emitido sería suficiente para resolver todo el problema del

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/LIVTpVcu>

Si se pagaran \$0,15 por kilo de CO2 emitido, se resolvería el lío del cambio climático, dice estudio

El Financiero. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-18 03:51.

CAROLINA RUIZ VEGA / carolina.ruiz@elfinancierocr.com. Artikeltyp: General.

POR / 17 ABR 2014, 06:45 PM "Un pago de \$0,15 por kilo de dióxido de carbono (CO2) emitido sería suficiente para resolver todo el

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Carolina Ruiz Vega. Artikeltyp: General.

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20 NYA ÅLAND

| DEBATT |

TISDAGEN DEN 15 APRIL 2014

► MÖTEN



Andelsägarna i
ÅLANDS VINDENERGI ANDELSLAG
sammankallas till ordinarie **ÅRSSTÄMMA**
tisdagen den 6 maj 2014 kl. 15.00
på Restaurangskolans auditorium i Mariehamn

- Förutom stadgeenliga ärenden upptas till behandling
- Inträdesavgift för nya andelar
 - Upptagande av lån och pantsättning av egendom
 - Försäljning av el till andelsägare

Stämmohandlingarna skickas per post till andelsägarna samt finns till påseende på andelslagets kontor, Hårmårgatan 8. Meddela ert deltagande senast 28 april på tel 526 300 eller e-post: postmaster@allwinds.ax

Mariehamn den 24 mars 2014
Styrelsen

► LEDIGA PLATSER

RAFAELS

AB RAFAEL, grundat av Rafael Mattsson är ett företag med över 50 års erfarenhet av krossgrusproduktion. Företaget levererar betong, asfalt och krossgrus till de flesta ledande företag inom bygg- och entreprenadbranschen samt till privatpersoner.

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- ta emot grus- och transportbeställningar
- arbetsledning samt koordinering av transporter
- skapa underlag för fakturering

Vi söker dig som tycker om att ha många bollar i luften, är ordningssam, flexibel och gillar när arbetstempot varierar med kort varsel. Erfarenhet från entreprenad- och byggbranschen är en merit.

Skriftliga ansökningar skickas till jesper@rafaels.ax senast 25.4. För mer information ring Jesper Blomsterlund, tel. 364 300.

► LEDIGA PLATSER

TALLINK SILJA SÖKER

TEAMLEDARE PÅ ÅLAND

Som teamledare fungerar du som närmaste förmän för personalen i resebutikerna i Mariehamn och checkin på Åland.

Du deltar i arbetet i resebutikerna och checkin och fungerar som specialist för dessa arbetsuppgifters processer och system. Du ansvarar för att uppsatta försäljningskvalitets- och servicemålsättningar för resebutikerna och checkin uppnås samt aktiverar personalen till merförsäljning.

Du ansvarar för den dagliga arbetsledningen och deltar i bemanningsplaneringen tillsammans med din egen förmän.

Ditt arbete som förmän är utbildande, aktivt och att inspirera personalen.

Av den sökande förutsätter vi:

- erfarenhet av förmansarbete
- snabb beslutsförmåga och uppfatta helheter
- flexibilitet, systematik och organisationsförmåga
- bra datateknisk och MS Office kunskande
- förmåga att klart uttrycka sig muntligt och skriftligt
- ett inspirerande och öppet sinne att utveckla funktionerna och sinne för god kundservice
- förmåga att arbeta självständigt
- goda språkkunskaper: god förmåga att uttrycka sig muntligt och skriftligt på svenska, finska och engelska, övriga språkkunskaper är merit.
- utbildning i handels- eller resebranchen

Om du blev intresserad, sänd din ansökan till www.tallinksilja.fi/rekrytointi senast den 25.4.14. Bifoga din CV i ansökan. Tjänsten är heltid och tillsvidare.

Tilläggsuppgifter av tjänsten får du via email till sari.lehtonen@tallinksilja.com till 17.4 och via lokala förmän Gungerd Etzell, gungerd.etzell@tallinksilja.com från 22.4

OBS! Vi tar inte emot ansökningar via email.



www.nyan.ax

Ring och tipsa!
0457-313 4444

► MÖTEN

MARIEHAMNS
LIBERALERNA

håller ordinarie
vårmöte
tisdag 22.4

18.30 Besök i Emmaus nya lokaler

19.30 Stadgeenliga förhandlingar, Cafe Hjorten, Självstyrelsegränd

Lättare förtäring.
O.s.a. senast 18.4
Välkomna!

► SÄLJES

STRANDTOMT
i Lumparland

säljes

Tel 040 729 3028

► MÖTEN

Sundets Vatten
håller

BOLAGSSTÄMMA

på fiskodlingen i Guttorp
tisdag 29.4 kl. 19.00.

• Stadgeenliga ärenden.
Styrelsen

► ÖVRIGT

Städutbildning - Grundkurs, 2 dagar

23-24 april (Anm.sista dag: 17 april)

Kursledare: Sune Jansson, Stådsystem AB

Deltagare: Min 6 Max 10 per tillfälle

Avgift: 290 €, exkl. moms (inkl. kursmaterial, 4 kaffe med dopp, kursintyg)

Förkunskaper: Inga förkunskaper krävs

Målgrupp: Personal på skolor, daghem, företag, institutioner m.fl.

Innehåll:

- Introduktion till olika städmaterial.
- Genomgång av olika golv- och väggmaterial.
- Ergonomi.
- Arbetsmiljö.
- Lokalvårdarens yrkesroll.
- Kundbemötande.
- Kommunikation.
- kursintyg

Alla deltagare som genomgått grundutbildning ges möjlighet att deltaga i vår arbetsledarutbildning inom våren!

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BOKA
PLATS
NU!

► LEDIGA PLATSER



Kommunalförbundet Ålands omsorgsförbund erbjuder service åt personer med funktionsnedsättning i landskapet Åland. För närvarande ges service åt ca 150 personer och förbundet har ca 120 heltidsanställda.

Vi söker nu en

PERSONALCHEF

vars ansvarsområden är:

- ledning, övervakning och utveckling av personalförvaltningen
- arbetsavtal
- personalboksut
- övergripande ansvar för företagshälsovård och friskvård
- löneombud
- förbundets förhandlare i lokala avtalsfrågor
- arbetsarskyddschef

Behörighetskrav är högre högskoleexamen med lämplig inriktning. Som merit räknas erfarenhet av arbete inom personalförvaltning och av arbete som förmän. Du bör kunna jobba både självständigt och i team samt se organisationens utvecklingspotential. Vi erbjuder ett mångsidigt och utmanande arbete.

Tillträde 2.6.2014 eller enligt överenskommelse. Tjänsten är nyinrättad och sträcker sig i första hand till 31.12.2015. Inom omsorgsförbundet tillämpas en provtid om fyra månader, läkarintyg bör uppvisas innan anställningen påbörjas.

Närmare information ger personalsekreterare Erika Persson, ekonomiechef Kristina Karli eller omsorgsdirektör Veronika Snellman, tfn *526600.

Din skriftliga ansökan lämnas senast fredagen den 2 maj 2014 kl. 15.00 till: Ålands Omsorgsförbund k.f., Styrningsgatan 2 B, 22100 Mariehamn eller info@aof.ax

Mer information om Ålands omsorgsförbund k.f. finns på vår hemsida www.aof.ax



PÅ FLAKET Den omdiskuterade bilden som beskrivs i insändaren.
Foto: Christian Ekström

Tjurarna i Samuelstorp

■ Dessa djur har aldrig vanvårdats. De har mera rum att röra sig på än de flesta djur i åländska ladugårdar. Se på bilden, är det ett vanvårdat djur?

Kan gå i godo för hur dessa djur sköts.

Cirka klockan 8: mat och vatten, nytt strö. Trygve är i ladugården från 7.00 till 12.00. Cirka 16.00 mat och vatten. 20.00 mat och vatten. Mellan tre och fyra på natten går Trygve och ser efter att allt är ok.

Vilka djur på Åland får mer tillsyn? Platsen de är på är anorlunda. Men flakan står på marken, inte på en lastbil som en del tror. Saken är att det har fungerat bra. Djuren har inte varit sjuka en enda gång.

Jag ifrågasätter att man får anmäla anonymt, skulle vara bättre om man är öppen och står för sin åsikt. Nu blir oskyldiga lidande och anklagande.

Stina Rautelius

RIKSNYTT

IPCC: Klimathotet kan avvärjas

STOCKHOLM. Klimathotet kan avvärjas och temperaturökningen dämpas - utan att världsekonomin tar skada.

Den slutsatsen drar FN:s klimatpanel (IPCC) i sin senaste delrapport.

Rapporten, som presenterades på söndagen vid en presskonferens i Berlin, är den tredje i ordningen i den senaste utvärderingen av klimatförändringarna från IPCC.

I höstas lade en expertgrupp fram den rent vetenskapliga grunden för bedömningarna och för två veckor sedan redogjorde en annan grupp för de pågående och framtida konsekvenserna av klimatförändringarna.

I den nya delrapporten är huvudfokus på vad som kan - och bör - göras för att förhindra de värsta skadeverkningarna.

Enligt rapporten behövs ändringar speciellt i energiproduktion, trafiken, byggandet, industrin, markanvändningen och boendet. Till exempel en minskning av energiförbrukningen och avskogningen kan ge resultat.

Petteri Taalas som är generaldirektör för Meteorologiska institutet ser det som en god nyhet att verktygen för att hindra klimathotet blivit bättre.

Redan genom energisparande lösningar kunde man minska de globala utsläppen med 25 procent utan att ens behöva ingripa i bränslena. Teknikerna för förnybar energi har också blivit billigare och bättre. Det gäller också biocenergin där Finland har en stor potential.

Hejda avskogningen

Rapporten slår fast att det går att nå tvågradersmålet, det vill säga förhindra att temperaturökningen på jorden i framtiden överstiger två grader Celsius, om växthusgasutsläppen minskar med 40 till 70 procent till 2050 jämfört med i dag.

Thomas Sterner, huvudförfattare till rapportens kapitel om styrmiddel, konstaterar att det är



VILL HA FLER TRÄD I många länder har avskogningen gått för långt, anser forskarna.
Foto: Erkki Santamala

en halvering på 36 år. Det låter enligt honom inte omöjligt, med tanke på vad EU redan har åstadkommit.

Men det blir sannolikt politiskt svår genomförbart, säger han. I rapporten hävdas också att kostnaderna för de nödvändiga åtgärderna är överkomliga. Tillväxten i världsekonomin kommer bara att minska med cirka 0,06 procentenheter om året.

Åland nödvändiga åtgärder nämns satsningar på förnyelsebar energi och energibesparing. Det är också viktigt att hejda avskogningen i många länder, och i stället försöka öka den skogbevuxna ytan.

Koldioxidskatt behövs

Det talas även om vikten av att försöka samla in och lagra koldioxid, en teknik som väckt förhoppningar men ännu bara befinner sig på försöksstadiet.

Det är en lovande teknik, men den blir svår att realisera så länge som man inte har någon koldioxidskatt i de flesta länder. Utan skatt blir lagringen bara en kostnad för företagen, säger Sterner.

Han trodde ett tag under natten mellan fredagen och lördagen att det inte skulle bli någon rapport alls.

Med tanke på att vi står inför en planetär nödsituation kändes det som att man fick vara tacksam för att inte allt bröt samman. Vissa länders representanter kom med ideliga invändningar. Men kanske mycket av detta var en del av förhandlingsspelet, säger han. (FNB-TT)

Sida: 13.

Del: 1.

© Nya ÅlandPublicerat: 2014-04-15.



Läs hela artikeln på <http://ret.nu/ODkt2JF0>

IPCC: Climate change can be slowed

Sveriges Radio. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-14 11:45. Artikeltyp: General.

The IPCC has presented the third and final report about what can be done to slow down climate change.

It declares that the goal of global temperatures only rising by two degrees Celsius this century can be reached, but that it will demand the use of new technologies and concerted efforts. One of the authors of the report was Swede Thomas Sterner, who is a professor of environmental economics at Gothenburg University. Speaking to Swedish Television news, he says he feared on Friday night that there might not be a report.

"considering the fact that we are facing a global emergency, it felt like we should be thankful that they didn't collapse", he told SVT, "the representatives from some countries came with constant complaints. But a lot of that might have been part of the game."

© Sveriges Radio

Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/dpcgPjU>

Naturgas del av klimatlösningen

Hufvudstadsbladet. Publicerat i print 2014-04-14.

HBL FNB. Sektion: 1 Nyheter.

Sida: 4,5.

Klimathotet kan avvärjas och temperaturhöjningen dämpas - utan att världsekonomin tar skada. Den slutsatsen drar FN:s klimatpanel IPCC i sin senaste delrapport.

Rapporten är den tredje i ordningen i den senaste utvärderingen av klimatförändringarna från IPCC. I höstas lade en expertgrupp fram den rent vetenskapliga grunden för bedömningarna och för två veckor sedan redogjorde en annan grupp för de pågående och framtida konsekvenserna av klimatförändringarna.

I den nya delrapporten är huvudfokus på vad som kan - och bör - göras för att förhindra de värsta skadeverkningarna.

Enligt rapporten behövs ändringar speciellt i energiproduktionen, trafiken, byggandet, industrin, markanvändningen och boendet. Till exempel en minskning av energiförbrukningen och avskogningen kan ge resultat.

- Internationellt samarbete är nyckeln till lyckade minskningsåtgärder. Att skapa de institutioner som behövs till det är en utmaning i sig, säger

Ottmar Edenhofer

, en av ordförandena för arbetsgruppen.

Rapporten slår fast att det går att nå tvågradersmålet, det vill säga förhindra att temperaturhöjningen på jorden i framtiden överstiger två grader Celsius. Det förutsätter att växthusgasutsläppen minskar med 40 till 70 procent till 2050 jämfört med i dag.

Thomas Sterner

, huvudförfattare till rapportens kapitel om styrmedel, konstaterar att det är en halvering på 36 år. Det låter enligt honom inte omöjligt, med tanke på vad EU redan har åstadkommit.

- Men det blir sannolikt politiskt svår genomförbart, säger han.



Hejda avskogningen

I rapporten hävdas också att kostnaderna för de nödvändiga åtgärderna är överkomliga. Tillväxten i världsekonomin kommer bara att minska med cirka 0,06 procentenheter om året.

Bland nödvändiga åtgärder nämns satsningar på förnyelsebar energi och energibesparingar. Enligt rapporten borde dagens kolkraftverk ersättas med moderna, effektiva kraftverk som drivs med naturgas. Användningen av naturgas skulle öka kraftigt under en övergångstid, i väntan på att alternativ utvecklas. 2050 skulle naturgasförbrukningen redan vara lägre än i dag.

Det är också viktigt att hejda avskogningen i många länder, och i stället försöka öka den skogbevuxna ytan.

Koldioxidskatt behövs

Det talas även om vikten av att försöka samla in och lagra koldioxid, en teknik som väckt förhoppningar men ännu bara befinner sig på försöksstadiet.

- Det är en lovande teknik, men den blir svår att realisera så länge som man inte har någon koldioxid-skatt i de flesta länder. Utan skatt blir lagringen bara en kostnad för företagen, säger Sterner.

Han trodde ett tag under natten mellan fredagen och lördagen att det inte skulle bli någon rapport alls.

- Med tanke på att vi står inför en planetär nödsituation kändes det som att man fick vara tacksam för att inte allt bröt samman. Vissa länders representanter kom

med ideliga invändningar. Men kanske mycket av detta var en del av förhandlingsspelet, säger Sterner.

Positivt mottagande

Miljöorganisationer som tidigare kritiserat IPCC välkomnar den nya rapporten, skriver brittiska Guardian. Enligt WWF visar rapporten att det går att minska utsläppen till ett överkomligt pris. Organisationen tycker att industri och investerare inte längre kan hänvisa till att de inte kände till riskerna. Oxfam deklarerade att de fossila bränslenas tid snart är förbi.

Meteorologiska institutets generaldirektör

Petteri Taalas

ser det som en god nyhet att verktygen för att hindra klimathoten har blivit bättre.

- Genom energisparande lösningar kan vi minska de globala utsläppen med 25 procent, utan att ens byta bränsle. Tekniken för förnybar energi har blivit billigare och bättre. Det gäller också

bioenergi, som innebär en stor potential för Finland, säger Taalas.

IPCC

Citat:

Viktigt val. Beroendet av fossila bränslen måste snabbt minska men lyckligtvis finns det alternativ. Så lyder klimatpanelens senaste budskap. LEHTIKUVA/PHILIPPE DESMAZES

Bildtext: Handlingsplan. IPCC:s rapport presenterades vid en presskonferens i Berlin i går. Ottmar Edenhofer andra från höger. John Macdougall|”Internationellt samarbete är nyckeln till lyckade minskningsåtgärder. Att skapa de institutioner som behövs till det är en utmaning i sig.” ottmar edenhofer Ordförande

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FN's klimapanel: 'Der er håb, et beskedent håb'

Information. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-13 21:51.

Jørgen Steen Nielsen.

Selv om udledningerne af CO2 vokser stadig hurtigere, er der endnu en spinkel chance for at bremse opvarmningen før smertetærsklen på to grader.

Men det kræver massiv og hurtig omstilling, siger IPCC

En lastbil kører sine passagerer gennem gaderne i en forstad til Bangkok under oversvømmelser i 2011. Selv hvis den globale opvarmning bliver bremset ved to grader, vil det ifølge chef for Verdensbanken, Jim Yong Kim, have store konsekvenser - eksempelvis at Bangkok vil stå under vand. Man fornemmer en undertone af desperation i den rapport, forskerne i arbejdsgruppe III under FN's klimapanel, IPCC, i går offentliggjorde i Berlin. Menneskeheden er så tæt på at forspilde muligheden for at bremse de globale temperaturstigninger inden den FN-vedtagne smertetærskel på to grader, at IPCC-forskerne i deres ny rapport må bringe kontroversielle, og i nogles øjne uacceptable, teknologiske indgrebsmuligheder på bane. Samtidig taler klimapanelet nu om den økonomiske vækst som barriere for at bremse CO2-udledningerne samt om betydningen af at ændre livsstil i den velstående del af verden. Højst en tredjedel af de kendte fossile reserver kan hentes op og brændes af inden 2050, fremgår det af rapportmaterialet. Og i de velstående OECD-lande er der nu kun fem år til at vende CO2-udledningskurven.

IPCC formulerer ikke selv desperationen direkte - det gjorde til gengæld chefen for Verdensbanken, Jim Yong Kim, da han før weekenden varmede op til rapporten på bankens og IMF's forårsmøde i Washington.

Vi kommer hastigt til det punkt, hvor vi ikke vil være i stand til at holde den globale opvarmning under to grader, sagde Jim Yong Kim.

En opvarmning på to grader vil have store konsekvenser () 40 procent af det dyrkbare areal



The screenshot shows the front page of the 'Information' newspaper website. The main headline reads 'FN's klimapanel: 'Der er håb, et beskedent håb''. Below the headline is a sub-headline: 'Selv om udledningerne af CO2 vokser stadig hurtigere, er der endnu en spinkel chance for at bremse opvarmningen før smertetærsklen på to grader. Men det kræver massiv og hurtig omstilling, siger IPCC'. A large photograph shows a flooded street in Bangkok with people on bicycles. To the left of the main article is a sidebar with 'Relaterede artikler' (Related articles) listing several other articles from the same source. The main article text begins with 'Man fornemmer en undertone af desperation i den rapport, forskerne i arbejdsgruppe III under FN's klimapanel, IPCC, i går offentliggjorde i Berlin. Menneskeheden er så tæt på at forspilde muligheden for at bremse de globale temperaturstigninger inden den FN-vedtagne smertetærskel på to grader, at IPCC-forskerne i deres ny rapport må bringe kontroversielle, og i nogles øjne uacceptable, teknologiske indgrebsmuligheder på bane. Samtidig taler klimapanelet nu om den økonomiske vækst som barriere for at bremse CO2-udledningerne samt om betydningen af at ændre livsstil i den velstående del af verden. Højst en tredjedel af de kendte fossile reserver kan hentes op og brændes af inden 2050, fremgår det af rapportmaterialet. Og i de velstående OECD-lande er der nu kun fem år til at vende CO2-udledningskurven.' The article continues with a quote from Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank, and mentions the upcoming meeting of the World Bank and IMF in Washington.

i Afrika vil være væk ved to grader, Bangkok kan være under vand ved to grader () Vi har snakket os ud af at tage dette alvorligt. Men om 10 år, 15 år, når kampe bryder ud på grund af manglende adgang til vand og føde, vil vi alle sidde der og tænke: Gisp, hvorfor gjorde vi dog ikke noget dengang?

Den ene formand for IPCC's arbejdsgruppe III, professor Ottmar Edenhofer fra Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, udtrykte på gårsdagens pressekonference sin bekymring med ordene: Der er håb, et beskedent håb.

Kurs mod stigning på 4,8 grader

Rapporten fra IPCC's arbejdsgruppe III - den sidste før den store synteserapport, der kommer til oktober - giver forskernes bud på, hvad vi endnu kan nå at gøre. 235 forskere har skrevet på teksten, 900 har gransket baggrundsmaterialet, og i alt 38.000 kommentarer til materialet er indhentet fra det faglige miljø. Den samlede rapport er på omkring 2.000 sider, men søndag offentliggjordes det såkaldte resumé for beslutningstagere på 33 sider. Information har haft adgang til dele af det øvrige rapportmateriale.

Resumérapporten fastslår, at menneskeheden netop nu er på kurs mod en global opvarmning på 3,7-4,8 grader i 2100, dvs. langt over det FN-vedtagne mål om ikke at overskride to graders opvarmning, med de katastrofale klimaændringer en så markant opvarmning vil indebære.

Resumérapporten konstaterer, at menneskeheden gennem de seneste fire årtier har udledt mere end dobbelt så meget CO₂ fra det fossile energiforbrug, som der sammenlagt blev udledt under de forudgående godt 200 år. Selvom Kina med sin store befolkning og hastige økonomiske vækst i dag er blevet verdens største CO₂-udleder, så er det ubestrideligt USA, der gennem tiderne har bidraget mest til ophobningen af drivhusgasser i atmosfæren med næsten 28 procent af de samlede historiske udledninger fra det fossile energiforbrug mod Kinas knap 10 procent og Storbritanniens knap

seks procent.

Ser man på udledningerne per person, gælder det ifølge det endnu ikke offentliggjorte baggrundsmateriale til resumérapporten, at gennemsnitsborgeren i højindkomstlandene udleder omkring ni gange så meget CO₂ per år som gennemsnitsborgeren i lavindkomstlandene.

Hvordan det historiske og aktuelle ansvar for udledningerne og klimaændringerne skulle formidles i rapporten, har været et af de vanskelige diskussionspunkter under IPCC-arbejdsgruppens ugelange møde i Berlin, hvor klimaforskerne og repræsentanter for 194 landes regeringer har skulle nå til enighed om hver eneste sætning. Deltagerne måtte tage hele natten til lørdag i brug, før teksten var klar med tilslutning fra alle.

Det har ind imellem været svært, og en del god tekst er blevet fjernet, fordi den opfattes som kontroversiel af nogle lande, sagde professor Thomas Sterner, miljøøkonom ved Göteborgs Universitet og koordinator på et af rapportens kapitler, i går til Dagens Nyheter.

Vækst æder gevinster op

IPCC-rapporten fastslår, at de globale CO₂-udledninger stadig bliver større.

Udledningerne stiger og med en stadigt højere vækstrate, sagde professor Edenhofer på pressemødet.

Globalt er den økonomiske og befolkningsmæssige vækst stadig de vigtigste drivkræfter bag stigningerne i CO₂-udledninger fra afbrænding af fossil energi. Bidraget fra befolkningsvækst mellem 2000-2010 er stort set identisk med de forudgående tre årtier, hvorimod bidraget fra økonomisk vækst er vokset stærkt, hedder det i resumérapporten.

Mellem 2000 og 2010 er begge disse drivkræfter løbet fra udledningsreduktioner opnået ved forbedret energiintensitet.

Den forbedrede energieffektivitet per dollar i den globale økonomi bliver således ifølge IPCC mere end ædt op af den samtidige vækst i økonomi og folketal.

Samtidig er kullenes betydning igen vokset.

Øget forbrug af kul i forhold til andre energikilder har

vendt den langvarige tendens mod en gradvis afvikling af fossil energi ('decarbonisation', red.) i verdens energiforsyning, hedder det.

Fortsætter udviklingen som nu, forudser IPCC en fordobling eller endog tredobling af energisektorens udledninger i 2050.

Olie og kul må blive i jorden

Denne ildevarslende udvikling betyder, at der skal dramatiske indgreb til, hvis der stadig skal være chance for at bremse opvarmningen ved de to grader.

I forhold til 2010-niveauet for de globale udledninger af drivhusgasser skal der inden 2050 ske en global udledningsreduktion på 40-70 procent, fastslår IPCC.

Specielt for energisektoren taler man om globale reduktioner mellem 2040 og 2070 på 90 procent eller mere i forhold til 2010-niveauerne. Mange af scenarierne (for at overholde to gradersmålet, red.) peger på udledninger faldende til mindre end nul efterfølgende, hedder det.

At udviklingen skal falde til mindre end nul betyder, at man skal tage teknologier i brug, som aktivt trækker CO2 ud af atmosfæren.

OECD-landenes CO2-udledninger skal ifølge udkast til baggrundsrapporter, som Information har haft adgang til, begynde at falde allerede i 2020, og for den samlede klode er der kun tiden frem til 2030 til at vende kurven.

Af rapportens tabeller kan man regne sig frem til, at et sted mellem to tredjedele og ni tiendedele af de kendte fossile reserver må forblive urørt i undergrunden, hvis to gradersmålet skal kunne respekteres. Det rejser dilemmaet om, hvem der skal lade sine værdifulde forekomster af kul, olie og gas ligge, og om investeringer foretaget i fossile energiselskaber kan ende med at blive værdiløse.

Miljøorganisationen Greenpeace forlangte i går, at den danske regering i lyset af dette budskab fra klimapanelet dropper den netop varslede indsats for at finde og udvinde mere olie og gas

fra Nordsøen. Samtidig har kunder i flere hjemlige pensionskasser indledt en kampagne for at få pensionsselskaberne til at afhænde deres fossile energiaktier.

IPCC-rapporten siger direkte, at indgreb for at bremse klimaændringerne kan forringe værdier knyttet til fossil energi.

De fleste reduktionsscenarioer er forbundet med reducerede indtægter fra kul- og oliehandel for de større eksportører, påpeger resumérapporten

Atomkraftens goder og risici

Forudsætningen for at bremse CO2-udledninger i tide er et massivt og hurtigt skift i verdens energisystem til grønnere energikilder. Andelen af CO2-fri energisystemer i det globale energisystem skal tre-firedobles inden 2050, siger rapporten.

Hertil regner IPCC ikke kun vedvarende energikilder som sol og vind, men diskuterer også atomkraft samt kulkraftværker forsynet med den såkaldte CCS-teknologi.

Atomkraften er en moden teknologi med lave udledninger af drivhusgasser, men dens andel af det globale elforsyningssystem har været faldende siden 1993, oplyser rapporten. Mere præcist er andelen af el produceret med atomkraft faldet fra 17 procent i 1993 til 11 procent i 2012. Atomkraften ville kunne give et voksende bidrag til en energiforsyning med lave CO2-udledninger, men der eksisterer et spektrum af barrierer og risici. De omfatter: risici under driften og de ledsagende problemer, risici ved uranminedrift, finansielle og reguleringsmæssige risici, uløste spørgsmål om håndtering af affald, bekymring for spredning af atomvåben samt en negativ holdning i offentligheden, siger IPCC.

Den såkaldte CCS-teknologi - carbon capture and storage - handler om at indfange CO2 fra kulkraftværker og deponere den for evigt i undergrunden.

Skønt alle komponenter til integrerede CCS-systemer eksisterer og er i brug i dag ved udvinding af fossil energi og i raffinaderier, så er CCS endnu ikke taget i brug på noget stort, kommercielt fungerende fossilt kraftværk, fastslår rapporten.

Der mangler således bl.a. en forbedring af teknologiens

økonomiske konkurrencedygtighed samt lovgivning, der placerer ansvaret for det langtidsdeponerede CO₂.

Barrierer for storstilet ibrugtagning af CCS-teknologier omfatter bekymringer omkring den driftsmæssige sikkerhed og langsigtede holdbarhed af CO₂-lagre såvel som risici ved transporten, vurderer IPCC.

Støvsug CO₂ ud af atmosfæren

Jo senere verden kommer i gang med at etablere et mere klimavenligt energisystem, desto sværere og dyrere bliver opgaven.

En udskydelse til efter 2030 af indgreb mod klimaændringer ud over de allerede vedtagne vil markant øge vanskelighederne ved en omstilling til lavere langsigtede udledningsniveauer og mindske spektret af muligheder for at fastholde temperaturændringen til under to grader, hedder det.

Kommer verden således for sent i gang og derved i en periode rammer over den CO₂-koncentration i atmosfæren, der er betingelsen for de to grader, kan det blive nødvendigt at overveje indgreb og teknologier, der direkte 'støvsuger' CO₂ ud af atmosfæren.

Her gennemgår IPCC flere såkaldte carbon dioxide removal - eller CDR-teknologier, heriblandt BECCS-teknologien, der består i at dyrke biomasse til brændsel i kraftværker forsynet med CCS-systemer. Under biomassens vækst inkorporeres CO₂ fra atmosfæren i planterne, og

hvis denne CO₂ efterfølgende under kraftværkernes drift indfanges og deponeres i undergrunden, så vil man effektivt have trukket CO₂ ud af den overfyldte atmosfære.

Men IPCC-forskerne har forbehold: Tilgængeligheden og omfanget af denne og andre CDR-teknologier og metoder er usikker, og CDR-teknologier og -metoder er i varierende grad forbundet med udfordringer og risici, hedder det.

Der er kun begrænset dokumentation for potentialet ved storstilet udbredelse af BECCS.

Forskerne i klimapanelet lægger således langt fra op til mirakelløsninger eller enkle teknologiske fix på den stadig mere skærpede klimakrise. I stedet taler de om behovet for at supplere omstillingen til et mere klimavenligt energisystem med en omstilling af selve livsstilen.

Adfærd, livsstil og kultur har betragtelig indflydelse på energiforbruget og de ledsagende udledninger, påpeger forskerne.

Udledninger kan reduceres markant gennem ændringer i forbrugsmønstre (f.eks. efterspørgslen på og formen for transport, energiforbruget i husholdninger, valg af produkter med længere levetid) samt ændring i kostvanerne og mindskelse af madspild.

CO₂-udledning FN's klimapanel

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/DCXWXC7>

IPCC Report Calls for Fast, Substantial Emissions Reductions to Slow Climate Change

Environmental Defense. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-13 20:56. Artikeltyp: Press Release.

) The latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says all countries need to do more to reduce global warming, and we need to do it fast.

The IPCC released its third in a series of comprehensive reports on climate change today in Berlin. This report focuses on the need to reduce or prevent global emissions of greenhouse gases. Today's report underscores the findings of the IPCC's report from last month that climate change is affecting all parts of the planet, and that all countries must work together to reduce warming in order to prevent global temperatures from exceeding the point beyond which catastrophic changes to our planet become irreversible. Like all IPCC reports, it is the work of hundreds of scientists from around the world who volunteered their time for the project – including EDF's Visiting Chief Economist Thomas Sterner, who is a Coordinating Lead Author of Chapter 15: "National and Sub-national Policy Instruments." "There are real opportunities to limit emissions, but we need the application of strong policy instruments around the world," said Sterner. "For instance, in most countries right now there is virtually no cost to emitting greenhouse gases, but an increasing number of areas are starting to adopt permit trading – AB32 in California is one of the most recent and most sophisticated of those systems. Other important policy instruments that we identified include stimulating research on new technologies, and removing the subsidies on fossil fuels that are now in place in many countries." Other findings of today's report include: Global emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities have continued to rise. Total manmade greenhouse gas emission rates were the highest in human history from 2000 to 2010. Carbon dioxide accounts for 78 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions from 1970 to 2010; methane accounts for 16 percent. About half of all carbon dioxide emissions between

1750 and 2010 occurred in the last 40 years. The energy, industry and transport sectors are dominating emissions increases. On the current trajectory, global transportation emissions will double by 2050. Emissions from consumption growth continue to outgrow emission savings from energy efficiency improvements. The world needs to act now, and move quickly, to limit the magnitude and rate of climate change. The longer we delay action, the more expensive it will be. To have a fifty-fifty chance of avoiding the most dangerous climate change scenarios, countries will need to cut emissions by at least 40 percent from 2010 levels by the year 2050. There is a range of options for sustainable climate actions. Almost 1,000 scenarios were analyzed for the report. Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced significantly by replacing current coal-fired power plants with modern, highly efficient natural gas combined-cycle power plants or combined heat and power plants – provided that the fugitive emissions associated with extraction are low or mitigated. Renewable energy technologies, including wind and solar power, have finally achieved a level of maturity to enable large-scale deployment, although steep challenges still exist. Behavioral and lifestyle changes – including lower energy use in households, buying longer-lasting products, and reducing food waste – can considerably lower emissions alongside technological and structural changes. Effective actions will only be achieved by international cooperation. Fortunately, the number of institutions for international cooperation is increasing. (You can find the report and all related documents here) "The report shows that we need to take action, but also it shows that we have many tools at our disposal to help us tackle climate change," said EDF climate scientist Ilissa Ocko. "This is a great opportunity for America to step into its traditional role as a world leader. Reducing warming will require a global effort, but the U.S. has the talent and the ability to lead the world into a safer, healthier, clean energy future." IPCC reports have been tracking climate change since 1990. This round of reports is the Fifth Assessment. The first of this round of reports was released in September, 2013 and looked at

the science behind climate change . The second was released on March 31, 2014 and looked at the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation. The IPCC will release a fourth document synthesizing the findings from these three reports. That's expected in October, and will be the basis for the international climate negotiations that will be held in Paris next year.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/RgxjAxdK>



- Så enkelt løser vi klimaproblemet

NRK. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-13 09:26.

Chris Veløy.

Svensk klimaforsker mener én krone kan være avgjørende. Av - Vi trenger sterke virkemidler for å unngå farlige klimaendringer, sier Sterner, som er en av hovedforfatterne bak den nye ICCP-rapporten, til NRK.

Et sterkt virkemiddel er å legge en pris på CO₂-utslipp. Men ifølge Sterner, som er professor i miljøøkonomi ved Universitetet i Göteborg, trenger ikke prisen være høy.

- I dag koster det så å si ingenting å slippe ut CO₂. Studier gjort av for eksempel det internasjonale energibyrået viser at verdens klimagassutslipp blir halvert innen 2050 med en avgift på én svensk krone per kg CO₂.

- Én krone i CO₂-avgift er langt unna politikken som føres alle andre steder enn i Skandinavia, sier Thomas Sterner, forfatter IPCCs delrapport nr 3.

Foto: Universitet i Göteborg

For bensin betyr det en avgift på i overkant av to norske kroner per liter. Norge har allerede CO₂-avgift på i overkant av 90 øre. Dermed vil de norske bensinprisene øke fra 13,50 til 14,60 kr med dagens bensinpriser. Men det er ikke transportsektoren som først og fremst vil endres av avgiften.

- Avgiften må innføres i alle sektorer over hele verden og da vil CO₂-utslippene synke fort. Vind og solenergi er allerede på frammarsj og med en CO₂-avgift vil de overta for kull, sier Sterner.

- Men likevel så vanskelig

Men selv om løsningen virker enkel, har ikke Sterner tro på en rask løsning på klimaproblemet med CO₂-avgiften.

- Det er politisk umulig å innføre det raskt og det er stor motstand hos de som produserer olje og kull. I USA har man diskutert en avgift på seks

Viten

En liten aksjon i Sverige kan gi enorme kutt i CO₂-utslippene
Foto: Reuters / NTB / NTB

- Så enkelt løser vi klimaproblemet

Svensk klimaforsker mener én krone kan være avgjørende.

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Bensinprisen i Venezuela, Libya og Saudi Arabia vil øke med mellom 200 og 700 prosent med en slik avgift. Andre fattige land som også holder fast på lav bensinpris er Egypt, Iran og Indonesia. Der vil prisen øke med 30-45 prosent ifølge tall fra Verdensbanken.

For amerikanere og russere ville CO₂-avgiften bety 15 prosent dyrere bensin. De fleste europeiske land vil slippe unna med 5-9 prosent dyrere drivstoff, mens i-landene får en relativt høyere pris å betale.

- En måte å løse det på er å gi høyere avgifter til de rike landene og lavere avgifter til de fattige landene, sier Snorre Kverndokk ved Frischsenteret for samfunnsøkonomisk forskning.

- En annen måte er at rike land betaler for de utgiftene i-landene får.

Kverndokk har også vært med på arbeidet med delrapporten som handler om hvordan verden skal klare å begrense klimagassutslippene. Han mener i likhet med Sterner at en global avgift hadde vært den beste løsningen.

- En global avgift vil ramme alt forbruk. Så nå har land bare valgt ut noen få sektorer, gjerne de der det ikke blir protestert.

Klima og miljø

Chris Veløy

- Kutt utslippene dine med bolig, bil og bil

• Bolig, bil og bil - utslippene dine med bolig, bil og bil

• Bare Estland «verre» enn Norge

• Over halvparten av nordmenn fryr tungt for en klimarengjøring. - Vi er på vei til å bli en kaldere verden, sier forsker. Å få ned temperaturen vil vi ha stor effekt på utslippene, alle klimagasser har i seg varme oppgaver.

Fem partier krever en egen klimalov

• Fem partier på Stortinget krever en egen klimalov. Høyrepartiet, Senterpartiet, Venstre og KRF er for klimalov som skal bli gjennomført. De mener klimapolitikken så langt ikke har fungert.

VID KLARE

øre per kilo CO₂ og det ble ikke innført. Én krone er en veldig høy pris for fattige land som er avhengig av kull.

Bensinprisen i Venezuela, Libya og Saudi-Arabia vil øke med mellom 200 og 700 prosent med en slik avgift. Andre folkerike land som også holder kunstig lave bensinpriser er Egypt, Iran og Indonesia. Der vil prisene øke med 30-45 prosent ifølge tall fra verdensbanken.

For amerikanere og russere ville CO₂-avgiften bety 15 prosent dyrere bensin. De fleste europeiske land vil slippe unna med 5-9 prosent dyrere drivstoff, mens u-landene får en relativt høyere pris å betale.

- En måte å løse det på er å gi høyere avgifter til de rike landene og lavere avgifter til de fattige landene, sier Snorre Kverndokk ved Frischsenteret for samfunnsøkonomisk forskning.

- En annen måte er at rike land betaler for de utgiftene u-landene får.

- Hvis olje blir dyrere blir det mer lønnsomt å bygge ut fornybar energi, sier Snorre Kverndokk ved Frischsenteret

Foto: John Petter Reinertsen

Kverndokk har også vært med på arbeidet med delrapporten som handler om hvordan verden skal klare å begrense klimagassutslippene. Han mener i likhet med Sterner at en global avgift hadde vært den beste løsningen.

- En global avgift vil ramme alt forbruk. Til nå har land bare valgt ut noen få sektorer, gjerne de der det ikke blir protester. Det er enklere å legge

avgift på alt, men det er politisk vanskelig.

- Må ta upopulære valg

Kverndokk mener at mye er gjort hvis store utslippsland blir enige om å redusere utslippene. I dag er det slik at ti land er ansvarlige for hele 70 prosent av utslippene

- Politikerne må signalisere at det er viktig å kutte CO₂-utslippene. Hvis de øker oljeproduksjon eller ikke innfører nødvendig tiltak, gir det et signal om at det ikke er så viktig. Man må gjøre upopulære valg.

En CO₂-avgift trenger ikke å bli så upopulær. Thomas Sterner påpeker at det er på like linje med en skatt som vil gi inntekter som kan brukes på andre tiltak i samfunnet. Og han mener avgiften ikke nødvendigvis vil bli så høy som én krone.

- Avgiften bør innføres gradvis. Siden det er en så voldsom utvikling i sol og vindenergi er det ikke sikkert vi kommer opp til én krone en gang før de grønne energikildene konkurrer ut de fossile brenslene.

Er vi allerede nå klar for det fossifrie samfunnet? Se Schrödingers katts forsøk på å kjøre mellom de fem største norske byene på ett døgn - med elbil:

En liten økning i prisene kan gi enorme kutt i CO₂-utslippene

Foto: Åserud, Lise / SCANPIX

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/lzNHemFg>

UN climate report balances science and politics

The Oregon Herald. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-13 03:31. Artikeltyp: General.

As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the week-lengthly talks in Berlin were slowed by

...wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it additionally reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action so far unsuccessful in their goal to halt the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming. "Sometimes it's framed as if what the IPCC does is 'just the facts, ma'am,' and that of course is not accurate," reported Steve Rayner, an Oxford scientist who has taken role in three of the IPCC's previous assessments, but not this one. "It's not innocent science and it's not just politics," but a blend of both, Rayner reported. In Berlin, the politics showed through in a dispute over how to categorize countries in graphs showing the world's carbon emissions, which are currently growing the fastest in China and other developing countries. Like many scientific studies, the IPCC draft used a breakdown of emissions from low, less-middle, upper-middle and high income countries. Many developing countries objected and wanted the graphs to follow the example of U.N. climate talks and use just two categories developed and developing according to three participants who spoke to The Associated Press on condition of anonymity because the IPCC session was closed to the civic. By contrast, U.S. delegates wanted the tables to be constant more explicit, showing which countries belonged to each income group, according to comments to a draft being edited line-by-line in Berlin and obtained by The Associated Press. That reflects a nagging dispute in the U.N. talks, which are supposed to produce a global climate accord next year. The U.S. and other industrialized nations want to scrap the

binary wealthy-poor division, saying large emerging economies such as China, Brazil and India must adopt more stringent emissions cuts than poorer countries. The developing countries are worried it's a way for wealthy countries to shirk their own responsibilities to cut emissions. The deadlock over the graphs appeared to have ended early Saturday after 20 hours of backroom negotiations led by IPCC vice chairman Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, a Belgian. "I offered some Belgian Easter chocolate eggs to the participants of the Contact group at midnight: they assisted!" van Ypersele wrote on Twitter early Saturday. Another snag: oil-wealthy Saudi Arabia objected to text saying emissions need to go down by 40-70 percent by 2050 for the world to stay below 2 degrees C (3.6 F) of warming, participants informed AP. One participant reported the Saudis were concerned that putting down such a range was "policy-prescriptive," constant though it reflects what the science says. The final document, to be released Sunday, is presumed to say that a global shift to renewable energy from fossil fuels like oil and coal are necessary to defy potentially devastating sea level rise, flooding, droughts and other impacts of warming. The report on mitigating climate change was the third of the IPCC's four-role assessment on climate change, its initial since 2007. Swedish environmental economist Thomas Sterner, a lead author of one of the chapters in the report, reported the IPCC process can be frustrating to scientists. "There's a struggle over every comma sign," he informed AP. In a blog post from Berlin he reported scientists addressing the meeting were informed to "Keep our statements short and concise, defy jargon, do not lecture the delegates, do not become emotional." Chris Field, who co-chaired another IPCC session in Japan last month and sits on the panel's executive committee but did not have a direct character in the Berlin session, reported one way to suppose about the process is that scientists have subdue of a two-way valve and can move findings into or out of the summary for policy-makers. The governments have a one-way valve and can only move things out of the document. "The character of this one-way valve is notable in thinking about why the findings of the IPCC always feel so measured and carefully couched," he

reported. Many of the government interventions are "incredibly helpful" in making the text clearer, he added. "It is a pretty amazing process. But some of the interventions are not quite as time efficient."

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/pV4xqBty>

U.N. climate report balances science and politics

Japan Today. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-13 00:43. Artikeltyp: General.

After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.

's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the weeklong talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinkmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action — so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/IBYJlzZk>

Every comma is scrutinized as UN climate report balances science and politics

Hamilton Spectator. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 21:50.
Hamilton Spectator. Artikeltyp: General.

BERLIN After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the UN's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/8USELaI>

UN climate change report balances science and politics

Metro Canada. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 18:15.

Karl Ritter. Artikeltyp: General.

BERLIN – After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.

's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the weeklong talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action — so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming.

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UN climate change guidelines to balance science and politicsApr 12, 2014 11:20 AM ET — After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the UN's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a ...

CBC. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 17:32. Artikeltyp: General.

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CBC. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 17:32. Artikeltyp: General.

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UN climate panel to finalize major report on global warming guidelines

CBC. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 17:31. Artikeltyp: General.

After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the UN's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific

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by AP, the U.S. suggested footnotes indicating where readers could "view specific countries listed in each category in addition to the income brackets." That reflects a nagging dispute in the UN talks, which are supposed to produce a global climate agreement next year. The U.S. and other industrialized nations want to scrap the binary rich-poor division, saying large emerging economies such as China, Brazil and India must adopt more stringent emissions cuts than poorer countries. The developing countries are worried it's a way for rich countries to shirk their own responsibilities to cut emissions. Shift to renewable energy The deadlock over the graphs appeared to have ended early Saturday after 20 hours of backroom negotiations led by IPCC vice chairman Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, a Belgian. "I offered some Belgian Easter chocolate eggs to the participants of the Contact group at midnight: they helped!" van Ypersele wrote on Twitter early Saturday. Children walk back home after school on a severely polluted day in Shijiazhuang, in northern China's Hebei province in February. (Alexander F. Yuan/The Associated Press, File) Another snag: oil-rich Saudi Arabia objected to text saying emissions need to go down by 40 per cent to 70 per cent by 2050 for the world to stay below 2 degrees C of warming, participants told AP. One participant said the Saudis were concerned that putting down such a range was "policy-prescriptive," even though it reflects what the science says. The final document, to be released Sunday, is expected to say that a global shift to renewable energy from fossil fuels like oil and coal are required to avoid potentially devastating sea level rise, flooding, droughts and other impacts of warming. The report on mitigating climate change was the third of the IPCC's four-part assessment on climate change, its first since 2007. Swedish environmental economist Thomas Sterner, a lead author of one of the chapters in the report, said the IPCC process can be frustrating to scientists. "There's a fight over every comma sign," he told AP. "Do not lecture the delegates, do not become emotional." - Missive to scientists at the meeting In a blog post from Berlin he said scientists addressing the meeting were told to "Keep our statements short and

concise, avoid jargon, do not lecture the delegates, do not become emotional." Chris Field, who co-chaired another IPCC session in Japan last month and sits on the panel's executive committee but did not have a direct role in the Berlin session, said one way to think about the process is that scientists have control of a two-way valve and can move findings into or out of the summary for policy-makers. The governments have a one-way valve and can only move things out of the document. "The role of this one-way valve is important in thinking about why the findings of the IPCC always feel so measured and carefully couched," he said. Many of the government interventions are "incredibly helpful" in making the text clearer, he added. "It is a pretty amazing process. But some of the interventions are not quite as time efficient."

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/32yTVV7N>

Panel puts final touches on UN climate report balancing science, politics

CTV News. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 17:03. Artikeltyp: General.

BERLIN – After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the UN's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a

...scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the weeklong talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action – so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/mm7zDqfF>

UN climate report balances science and politics

MSN Canada. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 16:50. Artikeltyp: General.

file photo Ottmar Edenhofer, Co-Chairman of the IPCC Working Group III, Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary of the German Environment Ministry, Rajendra K.

Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, and Jochen Schuette, State Secretary of the German Science Ministry, from left, pose for the media prior to a meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, in Berlin, Germany. After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.'s expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday, April 12, 2014, on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. (AP Photo/Michael Sohn, File) BERLIN - After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.'s expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the weeklong talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action — so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming. "Sometimes it's framed as if what the IPCC does is 'just the facts, ma'am,' and that of course is not accurate," said Steve Rayner, an Oxford scientist who has taken part in three of the IPCC's previous assessments, but not this one. "It's not pure science and it's not just politics," but a blend of both, Rayner said. In Berlin, the politics showed through in a dispute over how to categorize countries in graphs showing the

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/yxTWTasi>

Every comma is scrutinized as UN climate report balances science and politics

News 91.9 Moncton. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 16:33. Artikeltyp: General.

BERLIN – After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.

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© News 91.9 Moncton

Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/04Eg3GbF>

Every comma is scrutinized as UN climate report balances science and politics

CJAD 800. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 16:32. Artikeltyp: General.

, EDT. FILE - In this Monday, April 7, 2014 file photo Ottmar Edenhofer, Co-Chairman of the IPCC Working Group III, Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary of the German Environment Ministry, Rajendra K.

Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, and Jochen Schuette, State Secretary of the German Science Ministry, from left, pose for the media prior to a meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, in Berlin, Germany. After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.'s expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday, April 12, 2014, on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. (AP Photo/Michael Sohn, File)" BERLIN - After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.'s expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the weeklong talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action — so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/5SrGGJBo>

UN Climate Report Aims to Balance Science and Politics

NewsMax.com. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-12 12:49. Artikeltyp: General.

BERLIN — After racing against the clock in an all-night session, the U.N.

's expert panel on climate change was putting the final touches Saturday on a scientific guide to help governments, industries and regular people take action to stop global warming from reaching dangerous levels. As always when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change adopts one of its high-profile reports, the week-long talks in Berlin were slowed by wrangling between scientists and governments over which words, charts and tables to use in the roughly 30-page summary of a much bigger scientific report. The painstaking process is meant to clarify the complex world of climate science to non-scientists but it also reflects the brinksmanship that characterizes international talks on climate action — so far unsuccessful in their goal to stop the rise of man-made carbon emissions blamed for global warming.

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to a draft being edited line-by-line in Berlin and obtained by The Associated Press. That reflects a nagging dispute in the U.N. talks, which are supposed to produce a global climate agreement next year. The U.S. and other industrialized nations want to scrap the binary rich-poor division, saying large emerging economies such as China, Brazil and India must adopt more stringent emissions cuts than poorer countries. The developing countries are worried it's a way for rich countries to shirk their own responsibilities to cut emissions. The deadlock over the graphs appeared to have ended early Saturday after 20 hours of backroom negotiations led by IPCC vice chairman Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, a Belgian. "I offered some Belgian Easter chocolate eggs to the participants of the Contact group at midnight: they helped!" van Ypersele wrote on Twitter early Saturday. Another snag: oil-rich Saudi Arabia objected to text saying emissions need to go down by 40-70 percent by 2050 for the world to stay below 2 degrees C (3.6 F) of warming, participants told AP. One participant said the Saudis were concerned that putting down such a range was "policy-prescriptive," even though it reflects what the science says. The final document, to be released Sunday, is expected to say that a global shift to renewable energy from fossil fuels like oil and coal are required to avoid potentially devastating sea level rise, flooding, droughts and other impacts of warming. The report on mitigating climate change was the third of the IPCC's four-part assessment on climate change, its first since 2007. Swedish environmental economist Thomas Sterner, a lead author of one of the chapters in the report, said the IPCC process can be frustrating to scientists. "There's a fight over every comma sign," he told AP. In a blog post from Berlin he said scientists addressing the meeting were told to "Keep our statements short and concise, avoid jargon, do not lecture the delegates, do not become emotional." Chris Field, who co-chaired another IPCC session in Japan last month and sits on the panel's executive committee but did not have a direct role in the Berlin session, said one way to think about the process is that scientists have control of a two-way valve and can move findings into or out of the summary for policy-makers. The governments have a one-way valve and can only move things out of

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Climate models underestimate costs to future generations

Nanowerk. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-09 16:51. Artikeltyp: General.

(Nanowerk News) Future generations will have to pay more for today's carbon emissions than what governments across the world currently understand.

The climate models used by policymakers around the world to estimate the economic and social costs of CO₂ emissions have to be improved according to Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg, and six other scientists in the prestigious journal Nature (). The seven scientists behind the article, due to be published 10 April (read online), conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. 'Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must

take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply,' says Sterner. The social cost of carbon correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to reduced emissions of CO₂. 'Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO₂ tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO₂ emissions from transports and energy,' says Sterner. The article in Nature is entitled Improve Economic Models of Climate Change. The authors point to several weaknesses of the most commonly used climate models. However, they write that the models are useful, notwithstanding the significant uncertainties – since they do provide a minimum level and thus enable politicians to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Also, the authors continue, modelers, economists and natural scientists must leave their ivory towers and cooperate with each other in order to identify research gaps and weaknesses, with a view to continuously improve their models. Economic climate models need to be updated more often to keep up with new research findings. If this is not done, the damage caused by CO₂ emissions will be underestimated also in the future, which means that political decision-making around the world will continue to underestimate the true economic effects of climate change.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/ZLf3tBom>

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás „fizetssé tételét” javasolja egy svéd kutató

Erdely Ma Hírek. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-09 07:12. Artikeltyp: General.

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás fizetssé tételét javasolja

Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/5pFCpRo8>

Thomas Sterner svéd kutató, aki jelenleg az

ENSZ Éghajlat-változási Kormányközi

Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén dolgozik.

© Erdely Ma Hírek

Climate forecasts underestimate costs to future generations (Tue 08/04)

Click Green. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-09 02:22.

Click Green. Artikeltyp: Opinion.

Climate models need to be improved to accurately calculate carbon cost Future generations will have to pay more for today's carbon emissions than what Governments across the world currently understand, according to a group of influential scientists.

And climate models used by policymakers around the world to estimate the economic and social costs of CO2 emissions have to be improved according to Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg, and six other scientists writing in the journal Nature. The seven scientists behind the article conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Sterner, an expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday in Berlin. He explained: "Our purpose with this article is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. "This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply." The social cost of carbon

correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to reduced emissions of CO2. "Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO2 tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO2 emissions from transports and energy," says Sterner. The authors point to several weaknesses of the most commonly used climate models. However, they write that the models are useful, notwithstanding the significant uncertainties – since they do provide a minimum level and thus enable politicians to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Also, the authors continue, modellers, economists and natural scientists must leave their "ivory towers" and cooperate with each other in order to identify research gaps and weaknesses, with a view to continuously improve their models.

Economic climate models need to be updated more often to keep up with new research findings. If this is not done, the team argue that the damage caused by CO2 emissions will be underestimated also in the future, which means that political decision-making around the world will continue to underestimate the true economic effects of climate change. Comments about There are no comments yet on . Be the first to leave one, enter your thoughts below. Post a comment Opinion News
Opinion News rnum=Math.round(Math.random()*100000); ts=String.fromCharCode(60); if (window.self != window.top) else ; if (typeof(unishowed) == 'undefined') else ; if (typeof(addinfo) == 'undefined') else ; document.write(ts+'script src="http://bmuk.burstnet.com/bmuk/display/s=22916/a=a/v=4.0S/KW=/sz=468x60A/NZ/'+rnum+'/' +nf+sa+reqstr+'RETURN-CODE/JS/'+ts+'/' +script');
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Göteborg Scientist in Nature: Climate Models Underestimate Costs to Future Generations

ScienceNewsline. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 21:08. Artikeltyp: General.

The seven scientists behind the article, due to be published 10 April, conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research.

Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. 'Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply,' says Sterner. The social cost of carbon correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to

reduced emissions of CO₂. 'Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO₂ tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO₂ emissions from transports and energy,' says Sterner. The article in Nature is entitled Improve Economic Models of Climate Change. The authors point to several weaknesses of the most commonly used climate models. However, they write that the models are useful, notwithstanding the significant uncertainties – since they do provide a minimum level and thus enable politicians to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Also, the authors continue, modelers, economists and natural scientists must leave their ivory towers and cooperate with each other in order to identify research gaps and weaknesses, with a view to continuously improve their models. Economic climate models need to be updated more often to keep up with new research findings. If this is not done, the damage caused by CO₂ emissions will be underestimated also in the future, which means that political decision-making around the world will continue to underestimate the true economic effects of climate change.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/xlCvCV44>

Climate forecasts underestimate costs to future generations

Click Green. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 19:39.

by ClickGreen staff. Published Tue 08 Apr 2014
16:30, Last updated: 2014-04-08

Climate models need to be improved to accurately calculate carbon cost. Future generations will have to pay more for today's carbon emissions than what Governments across the world currently understand, according to a group of influential scientists. And climate models used by policymakers around the world to estimate the economic and social costs of CO2 emissions have to be improved according to Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg, and six other scientists writing in the journal Nature. The seven scientists behind the article conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Sterner, an expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday in Berlin. He explained: "Our purpose with this article is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. "This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the

U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply." The social cost of carbon correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to reduced emissions of CO2. "Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO2 tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO2 emissions from transports and energy," says Sterner. The authors point to several weaknesses of the most commonly used climate models. However, they write that the models are useful, notwithstanding the significant uncertainties "since they do provide a minimum level and thus enable politicians to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Also, the authors continue, modellers, economists and natural scientists must leave their "ivory towers" and cooperate with each other in order to identify research gaps and weaknesses, with a view to continuously improve their models. Economic climate models need to be updated more often to keep up with new research findings. If this is not done, the team argue that the damage caused by CO2 emissions will be underestimated also in the future, which means that political decision-making around the world will continue to underestimate the true economic effects of climate change. 150443 90590 176260 174990

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/bB24zBBi>

Gothenburg Scientist in Nature: Climate Models

Direktbroker.de. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 18:36. Artikeltyp: General.

Logo: University of Gothenburg Gothenburg (pressrelations) - Underestimate Costs to Future Generations The seven scientists behind the article,

...due to be published 10 April, conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply, says Sterner. The social cost of carbon correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to reduced emissions of CO₂. Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO₂ tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO₂ emissions from

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Göteborg Scientist in Nature: Climate Models Underestimate Costs to Future Generations

Ad Hoc News. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 18:33. Artikeltyp: General.

Logo: University of Gothenburg Gothenburg (pressrelations) - The seven scientists behind the article, due to be published 10 April, conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research.

Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply, says Sterner. The social cost of carbon correspond to the money saved when damages due to climate change are avoided as a result of the countries of the world undertaking policy that leads to reduced emissions of CO₂. Sweden has already gone further than what the U.S. is discussing, since we have a CO₂ tax of about USD 150 per ton, or SEK 1 per kilo, of CO₂ emissions from transports and energy, says Sterner. The article in Nature is entitled Improve Economic Models of Climate Change. The authors point to several weaknesses of the most commonly used climate models. However, they write that the models are useful, notwithstanding the significant

uncertainties - since they do provide a minimum level and thus enable politicians to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Also, the authors continue, modelers, economists and natural scientists must leave their ivory towers and cooperate with each other in order to identify research gaps and weaknesses, with a view to continuously improve their models. Economic climate models need to be updated more often to keep up with new research findings. If this is not done, the damage caused by CO₂ emissions will be underestimated also in the future, which means that political decision-making around the world will continue to underestimate the true economic effects of climate change. Link: <http://www.nature.com/news/global-warming-improve-economic-models-of-climate-change-1.14991> Contact: Thomas Sterner, Professor of Environmental Economics, School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg. Tel: +46 (0)708 163 306; e-mail:

thomas.sterner@economics.gu.se Karin Backteman, Communications Officer, +46 (0)31 786 25 95, karin.backteman@economics.gu.se University of Gothenburg Diese Pressemitteilung wurde zur Verfügung gestellt von der pressrelations GmbH . dpa.de schreibt dazu weiter: Berlin (dpa) - Die Stromverbraucher in Deutschland werden wegen umfassender Industrie-Rabatte bei den Kosten der Ãkostrom-FÃ¼hrung weniger stark entlastet als erwartet. Im Kern werde die Industrie in etwa die gleiche Summe zahlen wie bisher. weiterlesen ... feedsportal.com schreibt weiter: Baubeginn bei der ersten deutschen "Kunststoff-Ã-Recycling-Anlage" ist erfolgt / "Ã-ko-Energie Umweltfonds 1" des Bremer Emissionshauses Ventafonds hÃ¤lt sein Versprechen (FOTO) Bremen/Mannheim - Der Baubeginn zur ersten deutschen Kunststoff-Ã-Recycling-Anlage ist erfolgt. Oskar Edler von Schickh, GeschÃ¤ftsfÃ¼hrer weiterlesen ... Mehr dazu von dpa.de: NEW YORK/LONDON/WIEN (dpa-AFX) - Die Ãlpreise sind am Dienstag gestiegen. HÃ¤ndler nannten die Zuspitzung der Lage in der Ukraine als Hauptgrund. Ein Barrel (159 Liter) der Nordseesorte Brent zur Lieferung im Mai

kostete am spÄsten Nachmittag 106,16 US-Dollar und damit 33 Cent mehr als am Vortag. Der Preis fÄ¼r ein Fass der amerikanischen Sorte WTI stieg um 74 Cent auf 101,19 Dollar. weiterlesen ... Dazu berichtet presseportal.de: Bremen/Mannheim (ots) - - Querverweis: Bildmaterial wird Ä¼ber obs versandt und ist abrufbar unter <http://www.presseportal.de/galerie.htx?type=obs> - Der Baubeginn zur ersten deutschen Kunststoff-Ä¼l-Recycling-Anlage ist erfolgt. Oskar Edler von Schickh, GeschÄ¼ftsÄ¼hrer des Bremer Emissionshauses Ventafonds, weiterlesen ... newsxs.com weiter: Hamburger Abendblatt : DE : FÄ¼r den Wirtschaftsminister bedeutet die Energiewende, Energie auch planbar und sicher zu machen. So soll mit der EEG-Reform die Kostendynamik gestoppt werden. Strompreise kÄ¼nnen aber trotzdem steigen. weiterlesen ...

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08.04. Gothenburg Scientist in Nature: Climate Models Underestimate Costs to Future Generations

Uni-protokolle. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 16:49. Artikeltyp: General.

Gothenburg Scientist in Nature: Climate Models Underestimate Costs to Future Generations 08.04.

2014 - (idw) University of Gothenburg Future generations will have to pay more for today's carbon emissions than what governments across the world currently understand. The climate models used by policymakers around the world to estimate the economic and social costs of CO2 emissions have to be improved according to Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg, and six other scientists in the prestigious journal Nature. The seven scientists behind the article, due to be published 10 April, conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in calculations of investments in roads and energy supply, says Sterner. The social cost of carbon

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<http://www.nature.com/news/global-warming-improve-economic-models-of-climate-cha...> Contact: Thomas Sterner, Professor of Environmental Economics, School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg. Tel: +46 (0)708 163 306; e-mail: thomas.sterner@economics.gu.se Karin Backteman, Communications Officer, +46 (0)31 786 25 95, karin.backteman@economics.gu.se Weitere Informationen: <http://www.economics.handels.gu.se/english/news-and-events/news/d/gothenburg-sci...>

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/IIAxfJfW>

Climate models underestimate costs to future generations

PhysOrg.com. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 16:15. Artikeltyp: General.

This is Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg.

Credit: The University of Gothenburg Future generations will have to pay more for today's carbon emissions than what governments across the world currently understand. The climate models used by policymakers around the world to estimate the economic and social costs of CO2 emissions have to be improved according to Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg, and six other scientists in the prestigious journal Nature. The seven scientists behind the article, due to be published April 10, conclude that the reports by the UN climate panel serve an important function in setting the agenda for climate research. Yet the most important role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is to inform the global political discussion on how the harm caused by climate change should be handled. Thomas Sterner, expert on policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is a Coordinating Lead Author of one key chapter on policy instruments in the Working Group III of the Fifth Assessment Report of the UN (IPCC) climate report that is scheduled to be presented on Sunday 13 April in Berlin. 'Our purpose with this article in Nature is to discuss models that will enable us to calculate a necessary minimum level for the global environmental damage of emitting an additional ton of carbon dioxide. This cost is very relevant given the attempts of the White House to raise the so-called social cost of carbon in the U.S. to 37 dollars per ton. All U.S. authorities (such as the Departments of Energy or Transport) must take this cost into account in

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<http://www.nature.com/news/global-warming-improve-economic-models-of-climate-change-1.14991> Provided by University of Gothenburg [Home] [Full version] [RSS feed] [Forum]

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/sQ8Nu9M9>

Fizetssé tennék a szén-dioxid-kibocsátást

Propeller.hu. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 15:38.

mno.hu, ma, 15:04 Hozzászólások. Artikeltyp: General.

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás fizetssé tételét javasolja

Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/twcTp80I>

Thomas Sterner svéd kutató, aki jelenleg az

ENSZ Éghajlat-változási Kormányközi

Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén dolgozik.

Tovább a folytatáshoz...

© Propeller.hu

Fizetssé tennék a szén-dioxid kibocsátást a svédek

OrientPress Hírügynökség. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-08 12:29. Artikeltyp: General.

A klímaváltozás ellenére a legtöbb káros anyagot kibocsátók még mindig kevés figyelmet fordítanak szén-dioxid kibocsátásuk csökkentésére.

Thomas Sterner svéd kutató szerint a probléma megoldására elegendő lenne, ha minden egyes kilogramm szén-dioxid kibocsátása után 0,15 dollárt (mintegy 32 forintot) fizetnének az érintettek - írja az Environmental Research Web. A Göteborgi Egyetem gazdasági tanszékén dolgozó professzor ers, szakster és hathatós politikai eszközök bevezetését javasolja világszerte az éghajlatváltozás veszélyeinek elkerülése érdekében. Egy potenciális eszköznek tartja a szén-dioxid kibocsátás mértékével arányos díj, adó megfizetését. Az általa javasolt

kilogrammonkénti 0,15 dollár elég visszatartó er lenne ahhoz, hogy 2050-re felére csökkenjen a világ szén-dioxid kibocsátása. Ma viszonylag csak kevés országban fizetnek ilyen irányú adót, az ágazati szektorban, például a közlekedésben használt üzemanyagok után fizetett járulékok sokkal gyakoribbak, de a szerz szerint meglehetsen hatékonyak a káros anyag kibocsátások csökkentése tekintetében.

© OrientPress Hírügynökség

Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/L6g39jlv>

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás "fizetssé tételét" javasolja egy svéd kutató

Hir3.hu. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 23:48. Artikeltyp: General.

2014.04.07. 15:48 | Szerz: MTI Tudomány
  | A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás
fizetssé tételét javasolja Thomas Sterner svéd
kutató, aki jelenleg az ENSZ Éghajlat-változási
Kormányközi Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén
dolgozik.

Az IPCC ötödik értékel jelentésének harmadik
része - az elst tavaly szeptemberben, a
másodikat március végén adták ki - a
klímaváltozás technikai és társadalmi-gazdasági
aspektusait veszi számba, felsorakoztatva az
üvegházhatású gázok csökkentését, vagy teljes
kiiktatását célzó intézkedéseket. A Göteborgi
Egyetem közleménye szerint az intézmény
gazdasági tanszékén dolgozó Sterner annak a
munkacsoportnak a vezet szerzje, amely a
klímaváltozást megfékez lehetséges
intézkedéseket veszi számba. A jelentés szerint

az egyik leghatékonyabb eszköz az lenne, ha a
szennyezknek a kibocsátott szén-dioxid-mennyiséggel
arányos nagyságú pénzösszeget kellene fizetniük. A
szakemberek ugyanakkor hangsúlyozzák, hogy a dolog
sikere azon múlik, hogy "ez az összeg elég magas
legyen". "Számba vettük a világ különböz pontjain
bevezetett intézkedéseket és ezek többsége túlságosan
gyenge ahhoz, hogy hatékonyan mködjön. Ahhoz, hogy
elkerüljük a veszélyes klímaváltozást, ers eszközökre van
szükség" - idézte a közlemény Sternert.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/MZWauHWg>

Megadóztatnák a szén-dioxid-kibocsátást

STOP.hu. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 22:40. Artikeltyp: General.

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás fizetssé tételét javasolja Thomas Sterner svéd kutató, aki jelenleg az ENSZ Éghajlat-változási Kormányközi Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén dolgozik.

Az IPCC ötödik értékel jelentésének harmadik része - az elst tavaly szeptemberben, a másodikat március végén adták ki - a klímaváltozás technikai és társadalmi-gazdasági aspektusait veszi számba, felsorakoztatva az üvegházhatású gázok csökkentését, vagy teljes kiiktatását célzó intézkedéseket. A Göteborgi Egyetem közleménye szerint az intézmény gazdasági tanszékén dolgozó Sterner annak a munkacsoportnak a vezetője, amely a klímaváltozást megfékez lehetséges intézkedéseket veszi számba.      A jelentés szerint az egyik leghatékonyabb eszköz az lenne, ha a

szennyezőknek a kibocsátott szén-dioxid-mennyiséggel arányos nagyságú pénzösszeget kellene fizetniük. A szakemberek ugyanakkor hangsúlyozzák, hogy a dolog sikere azon múlik, hogy "ez az összeg elég magas legyen". "Számba vettük a világ különböző pontjain bevezetett intézkedéseket és ezek többsége túlságosan gyenge ahhoz, hogy hatékonyan működjön. Ahhoz, hogy elkerüljük a veszélyes klímaváltozást, ers eszközökre van szükség" - idézte a közlemény Sterner.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/JzzwYb4L>

UN climate report: pricing of CO2 emissions critical

Environmental Research Web. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 20:56. Artikeltyp: General.

Despite climate change, most polluters still pay little or nothing when they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. "A cost of USD 0.

15 per kilo CO₂ would be enough to solve the whole climate change problem", says Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg. Sterner is the only Swedish researcher to serve as a coordinating lead author of a new report that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will present next week. The third part of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases. The report covers the most important economic sectors – energy, transport, construction, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. Compared with the last assessment in 2007, many countries now have ministries in charge of climate issues. Numerous measures to combat climate change have also been introduced, many of which the authors of the report have been able to evaluate. The scientists' summary for politicians will be finalised and presented in Berlin next week. "We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the World. Some of my colleagues have felt very enthusiastic – rather like botanists discovering new species. I am not equally optimistic because most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments", says Sterner. One potentially strong measure policy instrument according to the report is to make emitters of CO₂ pay a price in relation to the amount emitted – but it all hinges on this price being sufficiently high. In most countries,

there is virtually no cost to emitting CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. At the same time, studies from for example the International Energy Agency show that if a sufficiently high emission tax of SEK 1 (about USD 0.15) per kilo CO₂ (or an equivalent permit trading scheme) were introduced in all sectors across the world, the total emissions could be reduced by half by 2050. The difficulty, however, lies in establishing sufficiently strong international agreements. Another effective intervention identified in the report is to stimulate research on new technologies. One dilemma, says Sterner, is that companies know they will have problems patenting new environmentally friendly technologies. This realisation of course affects their motivation negatively, implying that they will not do enough research and therefore there is a need also for state-funded research. Today, CO₂ taxes are relatively unusual being limited mainly to a few countries in northern Europe. Sectoral taxes – on transport fuels are more common and have been shown to have very significant effects. On the other hand, many countries are in fact still subsidising fossil fuels. Sterner says that one important policy instrument would be to remove these subsidies. The measures discussed in the report also include voluntary agreements. "I really don't believe in voluntary measures since they imply letting business and industry do as they please. Overall, I feel that our report may come across as too modest compared with the report from Working Group I, which was presented last autumn and described the climate situation in the world as catastrophic. But there are indeed real opportunities to limit the emissions", says Sterner. Source: University of Gothenburg

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México evaluará vulnerabilidad ante cambio climático

Expoknews. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 20:52. Artikeltyp: General.

Email Print México evaluará su vulnerabilidad actual por el cambio climático a través del Programa Especial de Cambio Climático (PECC), que va

...estar listo a fines de este mes, informó Cecilia Conde Álvarez, coordinadora general de Adaptación al Cambio Climático. Sobre la manera de evaluar, destacó que en el PECC, que realiza la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Semarnat), el Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC) y 13 secretarías de Estado, se proponen acciones en cada una y "una de las cosas que aparecen es una evaluación de los municipios más vulnerables en México". Se puede decir que hay tres grandes problemas que construyen la vulnerabilidad de los municipios. La primera obedece a carencias económicas y la falta de conocimiento; por eso "tenemos que hacer estudios en específicos". La segunda es por la pérdida de biodiversidad, "particularmente bosques, y nos estamos arriesgando a sufrir deslaves, inundaciones y todos estos peligros que menciona el IPCC". La tercera "es la falta de instrumentos para enfrentar estos problemas", detalló. De ahí que se esté empujando para impulsar un programa de adaptación al cambio climático, explicó Conde Álvarez, luego de que el 31 de marzo pasado el Grupo de Trabajo II hiciera pública su contribución al Quinto Reporte de Evaluación del Panel Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC, por sus siglas en inglés). Sobre este reporte señaló que para países como México, en vías de desarrollo, "este es un reporte fundamental, porque nos está diciendo qué impactos tenemos por un cambio climático ya observado. Se propone la manera de evaluar nuestra vulnerabilidad actual y se discute cómo reducirla, para que en un cambio climático futuro los impactos sean menores". De acuerdo con Wendy García Calderón, secretaria técnica de la presidencia del Centro Mario Molina, para garantizar proyectos de mitigación de gran

impacto en el país "se necesita que haya un financiamiento internacional o recursos internacionales que le permitan a los países en desarrollo realizar muchas de las medidas que hasta ahora son inviables económicamente". Qué nos espera Los impactos por eventos extremos que augura el IPCC tienen que ver con ondas de calor, sequías, inundaciones, ciclones e incendios forestales, lo cual revela una significativa vulnerabilidad. Entre los impactos proyectados se prevé que los cambios en los sistemas hidrológicos continúen, afectando a la biodiversidad, los ecosistemas costeros y la producción agrícola. Para México se señala que en gran parte del país, excepto la zona tropical del sur, se prevé una disminución en el suministro de agua para las zonas urbanas y de riego. Esta baja disponibilidad se debe actualmente a la combinación del cambio climático, una creciente demanda y a la transferencia de este líquido a las zonas urbanas, lo que puede agudizarse en el futuro. También se proyecta un incremento en la severidad de las sequías en el noroeste de México, lo que puede generar más plagas y una disminución de la cobertura vegetal; se estiman amenazas a los ecosistemas costeros, el aumento de un metro en el nivel del mar, lo cual daría como resultado la pérdida de 20% de los humedales y manglares de Tamaulipas y hasta 95% de estos sistemas de Veracruz. Además se estima que las tierras dedicadas a maíz de temporal tendrán una disminución de rendimientos de 6.2% a 3% en el 2050. También se espera la pérdida de diferentes razas de maíz para el 2030 y "estos impactos podrían afectar los precios de los alimentos, su acceso, y con ello, la seguridad alimentaria", sostuvo Conde Álvarez. Qué hace México El gran acierto que tiene el país es el PECC, señaló, pues se está desarrollando por voluntad, "porque como país en vía de desarrollo no tenemos obligación. Sin embargo, hemos presentado la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático y tenemos una ley, con ideas y propuestas para bajar las emisiones y tener energías más limpias". Destacó que el eje de educación para atender el problema es muy importante. "Creo que hace 20 años los jóvenes no habrían oído de este tema y ahora ya en la primaria y secundaria se están dando estas discusiones. Por eso en el PECC hay una actividad

específica de incluir en los programas de la SEP temas para los jóvenes, para que puedan ver cuál podría ser su participación individual y colectiva”. En una opinión emitida -cuando el Grupo I informó sus resultados vía Internet- el Premio Nobel de Química, Mario Molina, sostuvo que “es imperativo instruir a las audiencias en todo el mundo sobre la importancia de estos hallazgos científicos y sobre la seriedad de la amenaza (...) el cambio climático es real, sus impactos son duraderos y la humanidad puede minimizar y prepararse para sus consecuencias”. Para el investigador es importante comprender que este es un problema ocasionado por los humanos, y que como tal la solución debe emanar desde la sociedad. Esto se traduce en la disminución del uso de combustibles fósiles, en la reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, transitar hacia alternativas bajas de carbono y procurar un acuerdo internacional en la materia, como parte de un esfuerzo global. Esta semana, el informe socioeconómico En los próximos días, saldrá la tercera parte del reporte del IPCC, que hace referencia a la parte técnica y a los aspectos socioeconómicos de las medidas para reducir o eliminar las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero. “Lo que necesitamos para evitar los peligros del cambio climático es la aplicación de fuertes instrumentos de política pública”, dice Thomas Sterner, de la Universidad de Gothenburg y coordinador del reporte que se publicará. Un instrumento potencial sería que los emisores de CO2 pagaran de acuerdo con su cantidad de emisiones (en la mayor parte de los países prácticamente no hay costo por emitir CO2). “Un costo de 0.15 dólares por kilo de CO2 sería suficiente”, de acuerdo con Sterner.

Fuente: CNN

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A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás "fizetssé tételét" javasolja egy svéd kutató

Ma.hu. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 18:55. Artikeltyp: General.

A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás fizetssé tételét javasolja Thomas Sterner svéd kutató, aki jelenleg az ENSZ Éghajlat-változási Kormányközi Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén dolgozik. 2014.04.

07 18:26 MTI Az IPCC ötödik értékel jelentésének harmadik része - az elst tavaly szeptemberben, a másodikat március végén adták ki - a klímaváltozás technikai és társadalmi-gazdasági aspektusait veszi számba, felsorakoztatva az üvegházhatású gázok csökkentését, vagy teljes kiiktatását célzó intézkedéseket. A Göteborgi Egyetem közleménye szerint az intézmény gazdasági tanszékén dolgozó Sterner annak a munkacsoportnak a vezetője, amely a klímaváltozást megfékez lehetséges intézkedéseket veszi számba. A jelentés szerint az egyik leghatékonyabb eszköz az lenne, ha a szennyezőknek a kibocsátott szén-dioxid-mennyiséggel arányos nagyságú pénzüsszeget kellene fizetniük. A szakemberek

ugyanakkor hangsúlyozzák, hogy a dolog sikere azon múlik, hogy "ez az összeg elég magas legyen". "Számba vettük a világ különböz pontjain bevezetett intézkedéseket és ezek többsége túlságosan gyenge ahhoz, hogy hatékonyan mködjön. Ahhoz, hogy elkerüljük a veszélyes klímaváltozást, ers eszközökre van szükség" - idézte a közlemény Sterner. Kapcsolódó írások: Figyelem! A cikkhez hozzáfűtt hozzászólások nem a ma.hu network nézeteit tükrözik. A szerkesztség mindössze a hírek publikációjával foglalkozik, a kommenteket nem tudja befolyásolni - azok az olvasók személyes véleményét tartalmazzák.

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A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás "fizetssé tételét" javasolja egy svéd kutató

Borsod Online. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 17:21. Artikeltyp: General.

Stockholm, 2014. április 7., hétf (MTI/Hszinhua)
– A szén-dioxid-kibocsátás fizetssé tételét javasolja Thomas Sterner svéd kutató, aki jelenleg az ENSZ Éghajlat-változási Kormányközi Testületének (IPCC) új jelentésén dolgozik.

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LEGFRISSEBB HÍREI A CÍMLAPON: KATTINTSON IDE!

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UN climate report: Pricing of carbon dioxide emissions critical

Science Daily. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-07 16:46. Artikeltyp: General.

Despite climate change, most polluters still pay little or nothing when they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. 'A cost USD 0.

15 per kilo CO₂ would be enough to solve the whole climate change problem,' says Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg. Sterner is the only Swedish researcher to serve as a coordinating lead author of a new report that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will present next week. The third part of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases. The report covers the most important economic sectors – energy, transport, construction, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. Compared with the last assessment in 2007, many countries now have ministries in charge of climate issues. Numerous measures to combat climate change have also been introduced, many of which the authors of the report have been able to evaluate. The scientists' summary for politicians will be finalised and presented in Berlin next week. 'We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the World. Some of my colleagues have felt very enthusiastic – rather like botanists discovering new species. I am not equally optimistic because most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments,' says Sterner. One potentially strong measure policy instrument according to the report is to make emitters of CO₂ pay a price in relation to the amount emitted – but it all hinges on this price being sufficiently high. In most countries, there is virtually no cost to emitting CO₂ and

other greenhouse gases. At the same time, studies from for example the International Energy Agency show that if a sufficiently high emission tax of SEK 1 (about USD 0.15) per kilo CO₂ (or an equivalent permit trading scheme) were introduced in all sectors across the world, the total emissions could be reduced by half by 2050. The difficulty, however, lies in establishing sufficiently strong international agreements. Another effective intervention identified in the report is to stimulate research on new technologies. One dilemma, says Sterner, is that companies know they will have problems patenting new environmentally friendly technologies. This realisation of course affects their motivation negatively, implying that they will not do enough research and therefore there is a need also for state-funded research. Today, CO₂ taxes are relatively unusual being limited mainly to a few countries in northern Europe. Sectoral taxes – on transport fuels are more common and have been shown to have very significant effects. On the other hand, many countries are in fact still subsidising fossil fuels. Sterner says that one important policy instrument would be to remove these subsidies. The measures discussed in the report also include voluntary agreements. 'I really don't believe in voluntary measures since they imply letting business and industry do as they please. Overall, I feel that our report may come across as too modest compared with the report from Working Group I, which was presented last autumn and described the climate situation in the world as catastrophic. But there are indeed real opportunities to limit the emissions,' says Sterner. Story Source: The above story is based on materials provided by University of Gothenburg . Note: Materials may be edited for content and length.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/JYglXCWj>

Swedish researcher suggests pricing CO2 emissions in UN climate report

Namibia Press Agency. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-05 13:05. Artikeltyp: General.

Contributed by NAMPA / Xinhua. STOCKHOLM, April 4 (Xinhua) – Swedish researcher Thomas Sterner, working for the United Nations' climate change

...assessment report, suggested pricing CO2 emissions to combat climate change, said the Gothenburg University of Sweden in a statement on Friday. The third part of IPCC's (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the

technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases while ... [Subscribe](#)

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Swedish researcher suggests pricing CO2 emissions in UN climate report

People.com.cn. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-05 05:00. Artikeltyp: General.

STOCKHOLM, April 4 – Swedish researcher Thomas Sterner, working for the United Nations' climate change assessment report, suggested pricing CO2 emissions to combat climate change, said the Gothenburg University of Sweden in a statement on Friday.

The third part of IPCC's (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases while Sterner, professor from Business School of the Gothenburg University, serves as a coordinating lead author for the working group on measures to combat climate change. The report believed one potentially strong measure policy instrument is to make emitters of CO2 pay a price in relation to the amount emitted, but it "all hinges on this price being sufficiently high." "We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the

World...most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments," Sterner was quoted as saying in the statement. "Overall, I feel that our report may come across as too modest compared with the report from Working Group I, which was presented last autumn and described the climate situation in the world as catastrophic. But there are indeed real opportunities to limit the emissions", said Sterner. The IPCC is a scientific body under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change.

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Se webartikeln på <http://ret.nu/rtXBHT5d>

Swedish researcher suggests pricing CO2 emissions

China.org.cn. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-05 04:18. Artikeltyp: General.

Swedish researcher Thomas Sterner, working for the United Nations' climate change assessment report, suggested pricing CO2 emissions to combat climate change, said the Gothenburg University of Sweden in a statement on Friday.

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XINHUA - Swedish researcher suggests pricing CO2 emissions in UN climate report

Namibia Press Agency. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-05 00:11. Artikeltyp: General.

Swedish researcher suggests pricing CO2 emissions in UN climate report Contributed by NAMPA / Xinhua.

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (Xinhua) – Swedish researcher Thomas Sterner, working for the United Nations' climate change assessment report, suggested pricing CO2 emissions to combat climate change, said the Gothenburg University of Sweden in a statement on Friday. The third part of IPCC's (Intergovernmental Panel

on Climate Change) fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases while ...

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UN Climate Report: Pricing of CO2 Emissions Critical

ScienceNewsline. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-04 19:02. Artikeltyp: General.

Despite climate change, most polluters still pay little or nothing when they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. 'A cost USD 0.

15 per kilo CO2 would be enough to solve the whole climate change problem,' says Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg. Sterner is the only Swedish researcher to serve as a coordinating lead author of a new report that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will present next week. The third part of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases. The report covers the most important economic sectors – energy, transport, construction, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. Compared with the last assessment in 2007, many countries now have ministries in charge of climate issues. Numerous measures to combat climate change have also been introduced, many of which the authors of the report have been able to evaluate. The scientists' summary for politicians will be finalised and presented in Berlin next week. 'We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the World. Some of my colleagues have felt very enthusiastic – rather like botanists discovering new species. I am not equally optimistic because most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments,' says Sterner. One potentially strong measure policy instrument according to the report is to make emitters of CO2 pay a price in relation to the amount emitted – but it all hinges on this

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04.04. UN Climate Report: Pricing of CO2 Emissions Critical

Uni-protokolle. Publicerat på webb 2014-04-04 12:09. Artikeltyp: General.

UN Climate Report: Pricing of CO2 Emissions Critical 04.04.2014 - (idw) University of Gothenburg Despite climate change, most polluters still pay little or nothing when they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. A cost USD 0.

15 per kilo CO2 would be enough to solve the whole climate change problem, says Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg. Sterner is the only Swedish researcher to serve as a coordinating lead author of a new report that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will present next week. The third part of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases. The report covers the most important economic sectors energy, transport, construction, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. Compared with the last assessment in 2007, many countries now have ministries in charge of climate issues. Numerous measures to combat climate change have also been introduced, many of which the authors of the report have been able to evaluate. The scientists' summary for politicians will be finalised and presented in Berlin next week. We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the world. Some of my colleagues have felt very enthusiastic rather like botanists discovering new species. I am not equally optimistic because most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments, says Sterner. One potentially strong measure policy instrument according to the report is to make emitters of CO2 pay a price in relation to the amount emitted but it all hinges on this price being sufficiently high. In most countries, there is virtually no cost to emitting CO2 and other greenhouse gases. At the same

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Gothenburg, is Coordinating Lead Author of Chapter 15: National and Sub-national Policy Instruments. The latest assessment of climate change (Assessment Report 5, AR5) consists of four parts. The third (Working Group III) will be finalised in Berlin 7-12 April for approval by IPCC before a summary report for policy makers will be presented at a press conference on April 13. The researchers are not allowed to be policy prescriptive, but are of course expected to be policy relevant and for instance to identify which measures are necessary in order to achieve the so-called 2-degree target an internationally established goal of limiting the global warming to 2 degrees Celsius by 2050 compared with preindustrial levels. According to the IPCC achievement of this goal will require rapid and substantial emissions reductions. The UN member states established the target jointly in 1996. The target has also been adopted as a policy target by Sweden and the EU. Thomas Sterner Thomas Sterner is professor of Environmental Economics at the University of Gothenburg, Department of Economics. He specialises in policy instruments for environmental management with applications within the fields of energy and the climate, industry, transport economics and resource management in developing countries. In 2012-2013, Sterner served as Visiting Chief Economist at the Environmental Defense Fund in New York. He is a board member and one of the founders of the Environment for Development Initiative www.efdinitiative.org, a capacity building programme in environmental economics focusing on developing countries. Sterner is also a member of several other networks and boards for developing countries, including CEEPA (Africa), SANDEE (South Asia) and the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, CCAP, under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Weitere Informationen:<http://www.economics.handels.gu.se/english/news-and-events/news/d/?languageId=1>

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04.04.UN Climate Report: Pricing of CO2 Emissions Critical

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UN Climate Report: Pricing of CO2 Emissions Critical 04.04.2014 - (idw) University of Gothenburg Despite climate change, most polluters still pay little or nothing when they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. A cost USD 0.

15 per kilo CO2 would be enough to solve the whole climate change problem, says Thomas Sterner, professor of environmental economics at the University of Gothenburg. Sterner is the only Swedish researcher to serve as a coordinating lead author of a new report that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will present next week. The third part of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes fifth assessment report, Working Group III on the technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change concerns measures to reduce or eliminate emissions of greenhouse gases. The report covers the most important economic sectors energy, transport, construction, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. Compared with the last assessment in 2007, many countries now have ministries in charge of climate issues. Numerous measures to combat climate change have also been introduced, many of which the authors of the report have been able to evaluate. The scientists summary for politicians will be finalised and presented in Berlin next week. We have explored the new policy instruments introduced around the World. Some of my colleagues have felt very enthusiastic rather like botanists discovering new species. I am not equally optimistic because most of the new instruments are too weak to be meaningful. What we need to avoid dangerous climate change is the application of strong policy instruments, says Sterner. One potentially strong measure policy instrument according to the report is to make emitters of CO2 pay a price in relation to the amount emitted but it all hinges on this price being sufficiently high. In most countries, there is virtually no cost to emitting CO2 and other greenhouse gases. At the same

time, studies from for example the International Energy Agency show that if a sufficiently high emission tax of SEK 1 (about USD 0.15) per kilo CO2 (or an equivalent permit trading scheme) were introduced in all sectors across the world, the total emissions could be reduced by half by 2050. The difficulty, however, lies in establishing sufficiently strong international agreements. Another effective intervention identified in the report is to stimulate research on new technologies. One dilemma, says Sterner, is that companies know they will have problems patenting new environmentally friendly technologies. This realisation of course affects their motivation negatively, implying that they will not do enough research and therefore there is a need also for state-funded research. Today, CO2 taxes are relatively unusual being limited mainly to a few countries in northern Europe. Sectoral taxes on transport fuels are more common and have been shown to have very significant effects. On the other hand, many countries are in fact still subsidising fossil fuels. Sterner says that one important policy instrument would be to remove these subsidies. The measures discussed in the report also include voluntary agreements. I really dont believe in voluntary measures since they imply letting business and industry do as they please. Overall, I feel that our report may come across as too modest compared with the report from Working Group I, which was presented last autumn and described the climate situation in the world as catastrophic. But there are indeed real opportunities to limit the emissions, says Sterner. Contact: Thomas Sterner, professor of Environmental Economics, School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg. Coordinating Lead Author of the IPCC Working Group III Report, the chapter on national, regional and local policy instruments. Tel: +46 (0)708 163 306; e-mail: thomas.sterner@economics.gu.se Karin Backteman, Communications/Press Officer, +46 (0)31 786 25 95, karin.backteman@economics.gu.se The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (WGIII AR5) On 13 April, the UN climate panel Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will present a new report focusing on measures to reduce or prevent emissions of greenhouse gases. Thomas Sterner, professor at the University of

Gothenburg, is Coordinating Lead Author of Chapter 15: National and Sub-national Policy Instruments. The latest assessment of climate change (Assessment Report 5, AR5) consists of four parts. The third (Working Group III) will be finalised in Berlin 7-12 April for approval by IPCC before a summary report for policy makers will be presented at a press conference on April 13. The researchers are not allowed to be policy prescriptive, but are of course expected to be policy relevant and for instance to identify which measures are necessary in order to achieve the so-called 2-degree target an internationally established goal of limiting the global warming to 2 degrees Celsius by 2050 compared with preindustrial levels. According to the IPCC achievement of this goal will require rapid and substantial emissions reductions. The UN member states established the target jointly in 1996. The target has also been adopted as a policy target by Sweden and the EU. Thomas Sterner Thomas Sterner is professor of Environmental Economics at the University of Gothenburg, Department of Economics. He specialises in policy instruments for environmental management with applications within the fields of energy and the climate, industry, transport economics and resource management in developing countries. In 2012-2013, Sterner served as Visiting Chief Economist at the Environmental Defense Fund in New York. He is a board member and one of the founders of the Environment for Development Initiative www.efdinitiative.org, a capacity building programme in environmental economics focusing on developing countries. Sterner is also a member of several other networks and boards for developing countries, including CEEPA (Africa), SANDEE (South Asia) and the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, CCAP, under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Weitere Informationen:<http://www.economics.handels.gu.se/english/news-and-events/news/d/?languageId=1>

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