

How the West is battling to regain control with a zero-carbon economy

The Western world is losing its grip on the global economy and as a result, it is using climate change and other global warming issues as a political tool to regain its edge.

However, it has U.S. President Donald Trump to deal with before it can pursue this goal. And Mr Trump is no easy playmate. He is a fighter who will defend his beliefs to the end.

This does not please the Western leaders who are not happy with the fact that fossil fuel, for one, has given some countries bigger clout than they would have wanted.

Among these countries are Saudi Arabia and Russia. And in a twist, the West is not against the Iranians on global domination or to the said economic losses they are incurring towards the Saudis and Russians.

But there is also Venezuela, which is the punching bag of the Western and 'democratic' nations.

In one of our articles, we showed you how the Western leaders are using democracy to impose themselves on their own people and on the world.

A useless road?

Here, it is vital to know that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is likely to be a long, rocky and possibly useless road.

The idea is to curb climate change, which they say is speeding up at an alarming pace as oil, gas and coal consumption soar.

But they also know that alternative energy sources are contributing to the reduction in fossil fuel use, but they come with their own set of dangers and problems which they sometimes brush aside. (We will tell you more on those soon).

In 2018, renewables were the source of 12.9 percent of the world's electricity, according to the BNEF/Frankfurt report

They call it the booming renewables: Solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydro. Over the past decade, the global production capacity of renewable energies has increased fourfold, this is for certain.

Some countries are producing sufficient solar-wind energy to service their entire nation. Others are producing more than they need and are looking at re-selling them, thus going into

direct competition with fossil fuel producers.

China, the world's biggest carbon emitter, is the number one investor in renewables: it invested \$760 billion into the sector over the past 10 year. The US has invested \$356 billion and Europe \$698 billion.

AFP

According to an [AFP report](#), aside from dams of more than 50 megawatts, renewables capacity has reached 1,650 gigawatts, compared with 410 GW in 2009.

This is according to a survey by the Frankfurt School of Management and Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF) ahead of the UN Climate Summit on September 23.

But the demand for fossil fuel has also risen. Many people are against wind energy solutions because it can be another form of pollution.

In Europe, some villages are against the use of wind energy. They say it disturbs their sleep with the noise the 'blades' make when they rotate in the wind.

Others claim it kills birds and other flying animals like bats

that do not notice the blades and get cut in their flight.

Yet they remain cost-effective and can be useful in a world where there is a balanced policy of using both fossil fuel and other energy resources, don't you think?

Western Greed?

Let us see for a moment what do they think they can achieve with a zero-carbon world?

First, the Arab and Muslim nations will suffer. They will be back to the stone age and will have to depend entirely on the 'alternative' energy sources.

It is not always possible to generate the amount of electricity a nation needs via batteries or wind or solar.

Malaysia is a country with two monsoons. It means rain non-stop sometimes. No solar power then.

Russia has cold weather. Perhaps the coldest among European-Asian nations. It cannot depend on solar. But in some areas, it has great wind but that will not be sufficient for Russia to produce energy for the entire nation through windmills.

Smaller European nations with smaller populations that have their own modern lifestyle may achieve that. Not all of us.

Hope by reading this you got the point!

Aussie bans Korean coal mine to protect future gen

Australia banned a huge South Korean-owned coal mine on concerns over long-lasting “environmental impacts” that would hurt future generations.

Korean electricity giant KEPCO proposed the mine for New South Wales’ Bylong Valley with more than 2,000 jobs and an Aus\$300 million (US\$205 million) boost to the economy.

But the New South Wales’ Independent Planning Commission struck the project down.

The watchdog said, "It was unfair for current generations to reap the benefits of a project that would leave the environmental costs to be "borne by the future generations."

<https://reneweconomy.com.au/huge-by-long-coal-mine-blocked-due-to-long-term-environmental-impacts-99532/>

On the other hand, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said the world was "losing the race" to avert climate disaster.

However, he said greenhouse gas reduction targets were not out of reach yet.

He was speaking during an interview with the Covering Climate Now coalition of media days before a UN youth climate summit.

Several countries are in a landmark accord pledging to limit the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth to two degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels, and if possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius.