

## **New Satellite Data Contradicts Carbon Dioxide Climate Theory**

Industrialized nations emit far less carbon dioxide than the Third World, according to latest evidence from Japan's Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA).

Global warming alarmism is turned on its head and the supposed role of carbon dioxide in climate change may be wrong, if the latest evidence from Japan's scientists is to be believed.

Japanese national broadcaster, [NHK World](#) broke the astonishing story on their main Sunday evening news bulletin (October 30, 2011). Television viewers learned that the country's groundbreaking [IBUKU satellite](#), launched in June 2009, appears to have scorched an indelible hole in conventional global warming theory.

Standing in front of a telling array of colorful graphs, sober-suited Yasuhiro Sasano, Director of Japan's National Institute for Environmental Studies told viewers, "The [IBUKU satellite] map is to help us discover how much each region needs to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> [carbon dioxide] emissions."

### **Industrialized Nations World's Lowest CO<sub>2</sub> 'Polluters'**

Indeed, the map at which JAXA spokesman Sasano was pointing been expected by most experts to show that western nations are to blame for substantial increases in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide, causing global warming. But to an officious looking TV interviewer Sasano turned greenhouse gas theory on it's head.

According to UN science the greenhouse gas theory says more CO<sub>2</sub> entering the atmosphere will warm the planet, while less CO<sub>2</sub> is associated with cooling.

Gesturing to an indelible deep green hue streaked across the United States and Europe viewers were told, "in the high latitudes of the Northern hemisphere emissions were less than absorption levels."

Sasano proceeded to explain the color-coding system of the iconic maps showing where regions were either absorbing or emitting the trace atmospheric gas. Regions were alternately colored red (for high CO<sub>2</sub> emission), white (low or neutral CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) and green (no emissions: CO<sub>2</sub> absorbers).

Bizarrely, the IBUKU maps prove exactly the opposite of all conventional expectations revealing that the least industrialized regions are the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases on the planet.

Yes, you read that correctly: the U.S. and western European nations are areas where CO<sub>2</sub> levels are lowest. This new evidence defies the consensus view promoted by mainstream newspapers, such as the [New York Times](#).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had long claimed that, "there is a consensus among scientists that manmade emissions of greenhouse gases, notably carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), are harming global climate."

The Japanese satellite map shows regions colored the deepest leaf green (net absorbers of CO<sub>2</sub>) being predominantly those developed nations of Europe and North America; thus indicating built up environments absorbed more CO<sub>2</sub> than they emitted into the atmosphere.

By contrast the bulk of the regions colored red (so-called 'carbon polluters') were in undeveloped, densely forested equatorial regions of Africa and South America.

### **Huge Headache for Climate Policymakers**

JAXA boasts that, "we can reduce the error of the estimated values when we introduce IBUKI's observation data compared to that of the values calculated in a conventional way based on ground observation data."

To all policymakers who study the Japanese maps it is apparent that the areas of greatest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are those regions with least human development and most natural vegetation: Equatorial Third World nations. The Japanese evidence also disproves the often-cited hypothesis that Siberia and other areas of northern Russia were natural vents for large scale CO<sub>2</sub> outgassing, exacerbating global warming fears.

In effect, this compelling new data appears to show that the asphalt and concreted industrial nations are 'mopping up' carbon dioxide faster than their manufacturers and consumers can emit it. If this is confirmed, it means a cornerstone of man-made global warming may be in serious doubt.

### **Can Western Nations Still Proceed with Carbon Taxes?**

But now that these so-called "global warming gases" have been precisely measured across the planet the quandary for international policymakers is what to do about plans to further implement international targets for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction.

World leaders are getting set to face the latest round of UN climate change talks in Durban next month and must discuss a replacement for the soon to expire Kyoto Protocol, which binds nations to limited CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The dilemma is whether the established UN global warming policy of the 'polluter pays' can any longer be sensibly upheld. Conventional political thinking at previous UN climate conferences was to 'offset' carbon emissions by making the worst polluters pay higher 'carbon taxes.'

But that theory now appears to be rendered redundant being that western economies, believed to be the worst offenders, are in fact, contributing either negligible or no measurable CO<sub>2</sub> emissions whatsoever.

Indeed, the IBUKU data indicates that the areas of highest CO2 emissions are precisely those regions with most vegetation and least industry and thus less able to pay.

Thus, the unthinkable could be made real: the greenhouse gas theory of climate change may collapse in the face of empirical evidence that industrialization is shown to have no link to global warming.

For more information the IBUKU achievement is published in the Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere (an online thesis magazine) issued by the Meteorological Society of Japan.

**Sources:**

JAXA, Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency, Greenhouse Gas Observation Satellite 'IBUKI' (GOSAT), accessed online: October 30, 2011.  
Gillis, J., 'Study Affirms Consensus on Climate Change,' New York Times, (nytimes.com: accessed online: October 30, 2011)

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